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CASES

LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.
Labor-Saving Rule Case........................................... $1.15

BLANK CASE.
Blank Case, full size ........................................... $0.65
Blank Case, ½ size ........................................... 0.45
Music Cases, in sets of three ................................... 5.00
Blank Case for Wood Type, or any other desired style, made to order.

GERMAN NEWS CASES.
Upper and Lower Cases, per pair.............................. $1.60

TWO-THIRD ITALIC CASE.

CASES—Plan for Laying.

In regard to no one thing in a printing office is there such an immaterial variety of opinions as in the proper way to "lay" cases—each office insisting that its way is the best, even though that way may change the boxes of only a few unimportant characters, such as j’, fi, U, or the Fractions. In many offices the Caps and Small Caps are transposed, though for what good reason we never fully understood. A plan we have tried for years, and found to work entirely to our satisfaction is given below.

CABINETS.

COMBINATION CABINET.—Black Walnut.

Abridged specimen book of printing type from Marder, ...

Marder, Luse & Co
The Alice Robinson - Horshoimer
Typographical Collection
Given by the Carl and Lily
Horshoimer Foundation, Inc.
CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

ABRIDGED SPECIMEN BOOK

OF

PRINTING TYPE

FROM

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

TYPE FOUNDERS

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

MARCH, 1889.

BRANCHES:

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY,
Omaha, Neb.

KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION,
Topeka, Kansas.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY,
Toronto, Ont.

JOHN CRESWELL,
Denver, Colo.
# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agents</th>
<th>4th cover</th>
<th>Ink Spots</th>
<th>71</th>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Ladies' Hand Script</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>3d cover</td>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>&quot; Antique</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Lithotint</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>Nic-Nacs</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Octagon</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Parthenian</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Pencilings</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>&quot; Script</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Trinal, Series One</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>&quot; Two</td>
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PRICE LIST OF PRINTING TYPE.

ITALIC AND ACCENTS, ORDERED WITH A REGULAR FONT, FURNISHED AT FOUNT RATES.

SIZE OF TYPE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Type</th>
<th>One-fount Trim</th>
<th>Two-fount Trim</th>
<th>Four-fount Trim</th>
<th>Six-fount Trim</th>
<th>Eight-fount Trim</th>
<th>Ten-fount Trim</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Pearl</td>
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<td>Agate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeois</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Primer</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Small Pica</td>
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<td>Columbian</td>
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MAILING TYPE, WITH ABBREVIATIONS.

Long Primer (including Post Office Type) per lb., 46 cts.

ACCENTS, SIGNS, ETC.

CAST TO ORDER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cast to Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>$2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agate</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeois</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Primer</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Pica</td>
<td>$1.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pica</td>
<td>$1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>$1.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbian</td>
<td>$1.12</td>
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</table>

SUPERIORS AND INFERIORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cast to Order</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>$2.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agate</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minion</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevier</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PIECE FRACTIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cast to Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minion</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeois</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUSIC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Per lbs.</th>
<th>Per lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brilliant (3/4 Nonp.)</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
<td>$3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
<td>$3.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPACE RULES.

CAST ON BACON OR BUM TO PIQUE BODY.

Diam. per font $3.40 | Briev. per font $3.30
Pearl 2.90 | Bourgeois 2.40
Agnate 3.10 | Long Primer 2.90
Nonpareil 2.80 | Small Pica 2.10
Minion 3.00 | Pica 2.80

CIRCULAR QUADS.

Embracing a variety of the most useful curves.

CORNER QUADS.

Per set of Four.
Nonpareil, Long Primer and Pica Bodies.

FLOURISHES—BRASS AND METAL.

Brass Fonts $5.00
New Metal 5.50

METAL FURNITURE.

12 lb. Fonts $3.00 | 50 lb. Fonts $12.50
25 " 6 25 " 100 "

LAIRD-SAVING LEADS.

QOUTATION FURNITURE.

12 lb. Fonts $3.00 | 50 lb. Fonts $12.50
25 " 6 25 " 100 "

RAILROAD FURNITURE.

Price per lb., cut to measure.

LEADS—FULL LENGTH.

No. 1—13-to-Pica. 1/4 $0.70 | No. 24—5-to-Pica. $0.80
10 6 25 100 "

SLUGS—FULL LENGTH.

No. 6—Nonpareil $0.16 | No. 11—Small Pica $0.18
8—Minion 0.16 | 12—Pica 0.16
9—Bourgeois 0.16 | 24—Double Pica 0.16
10—Long Primer 0.18 | Cut to column measure 0.18

WE FURNISH NO QUANTITY FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

Accents and all marked Letters cut to order, the cost of each being from $2.00 to $3.00 for making the Matrix.

Average weight of the smallest fonts.
**CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.**

**ADVERTISING RULES.**

(Samples showing face and bottom of Advertising Rules.)

Cut from 12 to 15 ens. ........................................... each $0.05

**BRASS CIRCLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/16&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/32&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/64&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Larger sizes made to order from any face or number of Brass Rule shown in our Specimen Book, at special rates.

**BRASS CURVES AND CLAMPS.**

Fonts of 170 pieces ........................................... $8.00

**BRASS LINE SHAPERS (ELM CITY).**

Medium Font .................................................. $7.50

**BRASS DIAMONDS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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</table>

Other sizes made to order from any face or number of Brass Rule shown in our Specimen Book.

**BRASS DASHES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&quot; to 10&quot;</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2&quot; 1 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut to measure, from 12 to 15 ens. Pica each $0.10

**BRASS LEADS—CUT TO COLUMN MEASURE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six-to-Pica</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight-to-Pica</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten-to-Pica</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve-to-Pica</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRASS SLUGS.**

Nonpareil and thicker, cut to column measure .......... $0.75

**BRASS LEADERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minion</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brevier</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Primer</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Pica</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pica</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any desired face of Rule can be ordered, and made to line with any face of our type, by sending lower case "m" for sample.

**BRASS OCTAGONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/16&quot; 1 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/8&quot; 1 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Any size made to order from any face or number of Brass Rule shown in our Specimen Book.

**BRASS OVALS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2&quot; 1 3/8&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 3/8&quot; 1 5/8&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 5/8&quot; 1 7/8&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 7/8&quot; 2 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Larger sizes made to order from any face or number of Brass Rule shown in our Specimen Book.

**BRASS RULE—LABOR SAVING.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parallel</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLUMN RULES.**

Cut from Nonpareil Rule .......... 12 inches and under .......... $0.30

Each additional inch, 3c.

Cut from Minion Rule .......... 12 inches and under .......... $0.35

Each additional inch, 5c.

Cut from Brevier Rule .......... 12 inches and under .......... $0.40

Each additional inch, 6c.

Cut from Long Primer Rule .......... 12 inches and under .......... $0.45

Each additional inch, 8c.

Cut from Small Pica Rule .......... 12 inches and under .......... $0.50

Each additional inch, 15c.

Column Rules noted under for use of Brass Rule, extras, each 10 cents, and over for Perfecting Presses, extras, each 25 cents.

**HEAD RULES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length in Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agate</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minion</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Double and Parallel, cut for newspaper cols., each $0.06

**CROSS RULES.**

Wave, cut for newspaper columns, each $0.09

Double and Parallel, cut for newspaper cols., each $0.06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length in Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agate</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpareil</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minion</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DASH RULES.**

Single, each .......... $0.09

Double and Parallel, each .......... $0.10

These Rules are cut with face 1/4, 1 inch, and 1/4 inches long.
CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

CASE STANDS.

The upright center and end pieces are each complete for setting up; the latter mortised to receive the ends of the long front and rear cross pieces, each of which have bolts at both ends to firmly hold the stand together.

To Set Up:

| News Stand | Racks for 8 full size cases | $2.75 |
| First un-screw | 10 " \( 10 \% \) 4.25 |
| Single | without Racks | $2.75 |
| News | | $3.25 |
| Double | | $4.00 |

NEWS STAND—Racks for 8 full size cases............$2.75
First un-screw " " " 10 " " 10 % 4.25
SINGLE " " without Racks..............2.75
NEWS " " ......................3.25
DOUBLE " " ......................4.00

To hold 10 Full Size Cases... $4.50
16 " " " 5.00
20 " " " 6.00
24 " " " 8.00
30 " " " 10.00
40 " " " 12.00

PRICE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

CASES.

NEWS CASES—PAIRS.
Upper and Lower (News), per pair ......................$1.00
ITALIC on JOB CASE.
Italic or Job ...........................................$0.90
TRIPLE CASE ...........................................$0.90
YANKEE JOB CASE .......................................$1.00
Space and Quad Case ...................................$1.00

CASE Rack.

This Rack is very convenient to store away extra cases. It is made of wortwood and put together with bolts. If desired, we can make the Rack with paneled end, at additional cost of $1.50.

To hold 10 Full Size Cases... $4.50
16 " " " 5.00
20 " " " 6.00
24 " " " 8.00
30 " " " 10.00
40 " " " 12.00

LABOR-SAVING LEAD on SLUG CASE ..................$1.00

FIGURE CASE ...........................................$1.00
LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.
Labor-Saving Rule Case .................................................................................. $1.15

BLANK CASE.
Blank Case, full size ....................................................................................... $0.65
Blank Case, 1/2 size ......................................................................................... 0.45
Music Cases, in sets of three ........................................................................... 5.00
Blank Case for Wood Type, or any other desired style, made to order.

GERMAN NEWS CASES.
Upper and Lower Cases, per pair .................................................................. $1.00

TWO-THIRD ITALIC CASE.
Two-Third Italic Case ...................................................................................... $0.75

TWO-THIRD RULE CASE.
Two-Third Rule Case ....................................................................................... $0.90

TWO-THIRD CASES—PAIRS.
Two-Third Cases, upper and lower, per pair .................................................. $1.40
Two-Third Cases, each .................................................................................... 0.70

IMPROVED TWO-THIRD JOB CASE.
For Caps, Small Caps and Lower Case .......................................................... $0.90

CASES—Plan for Laying.
In regard to no one thing in a printing office is there such an immaterial variety of opinions as in the proper way to "lay" cases—each office insisting that its way is the best, even though that way may change the boxes of only a few unimportant characters, such as i, l, f, u, or the fractions. In many offices the Caps and Small Caps are transposed, though for what good reason we never fully understood. A plan we have tried for years, and found to work entirely to our satisfaction is given below.

CABINETS.

COMBINATION CABINET—Black Walnut.
Price ................................................................................................................... $35.00
Boxing, $2.50.
Contains 18 Italic Cases (or other cases, as may be desired), 18 1/2 Italic Cases, 2 pairs Cases on top—40 Cases in all; 2 Drawers for Copy and 10 Drawers for Sorts.

COMBINATION CABINET ITALIC CASE AND SORT DRAWER.
The Combination Cabinet is the most complete and compact Cabinet yet offered to printers. It is made of black walnut, thoroughly seasoned, and handsomely finished; the workmanship is the best, every piece being strongly made and closely fitted in its proper place, thereby excluding all dust and dirt from the case. An important and useful feature in this Cabinet is the series of Drawers for Sorts. Printers desiring to keep job or advertising type clean and in the best order cannot find a more useful and ornamental article than the Combination Cabinet.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

CABINETS.

COMBINATION CABINET, No. 2.—BLACK WALNUT.

Price.............................................. $25.00
Boxing, $2.50.

Contains 12 Italic or Triple Cases, as may be desired, 15 ½ Italic Cases and 2 pairs Cases on top, also 2 copies and 4 Sort Drawers.

This Cabinet is equal in material and workmanship to our regular Combination Cabinet, being merely a modification of the same, having fewer Cases and Sort Drawers, but otherwise embracing all the valuable and pleasing features of its predecessor. For keeping 'laid' fonts clean, and for convenience in getting at the same, they are unequalled.

EAGLE CABINET.
BLACK WALNUT.

Price........ $30.00
Boxing, $2.50.

The Eagle Cabinet contains 16 Italic or Job Cases, 18 ½ Italic, with 2 pairs of News Cases on top of Cabinet, and 2 drawers for holding Copy. It is made of Black Walnut, oiled.

This Cabinet is made either in Cherry or Black Walnut to hold full size Italic or Job Cases, as represented in the accompanying cut. It is useful in large newspaper and job offices, for keeping in a compact form advertising or display, or job types, both caps and lower case being contained in one case. It can, however, be made to contain cases in pairs, or triple cases, at the pleasure of purchaser.

It is also made either with Galley or Flat Top.

GALLEY TOP.

12 Italic or Job Cases... $25.00
16 " " " " 30.00
18 " " " " 35.00
20 " " " " 39.00

FLAT TOP.

12 Italic or Job Cases... $26.00
16 " " " " 30.00
18 " " " " 34.00
20 " " " " 38.00

Boxing.

12 and 16 Case Cabinets.. $1.00
18 and 20 " " 1.25

CABINETS.—Black Walnut or Cherry.

Prices of 2 Cabins Galley Top and Italic Cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of 6 Cabins with Flat Top and Italic Cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boxing 12 and 16 Case Cabinets... $1.00

These Cabinets are constructed either with cases in pairs or with ½ Italic (represented below), and with any designated number of cases, to suit the ideas of the purchaser. Also, either with Galley or Flat Top.

PAIR OF 2 CABINET CASES.

BRACKET CABINET.

Stained.  Walnut or Cherry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-½</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-full</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boxing, $1.50.

Brackets if sold separate $2.00 per pair.

The prices given include the Brackets but not the cases on top.

This Cabinet is made to contain 18 Cases, ½ size, either Italic or in Pairs. Or it may be made to contain 14 sizes, either Italic or in Pairs. To suit the different ideas of purchasers, they are made either Cherry or Black Walnut.

The small Drawers on top are convenient receptacles for copy, or may be used for any other desired purpose.

The Iron Brackets shown on above Cabinet will be found of great convenience, as they can be used in many different places,—on tables, etc. The low price—$2.00 per pair—places them within the means of every printer.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
### Classified Price List

#### Cabinets—Stained

![Diagram of a stained cabinet]

**Flat Top.**
- 12 x 9 Cases... $15.00
- 16 x 9... $18.00
- 18 x 9... $21.00
- 20 x 9... $24.00
- 12 Full Size... $25.00
- 16... $28.00
- 18... $31.00
- 20... $34.00

**Gallely Top.**
- 12 x 9 Cases... $18.00
- 16 x 9... $21.00
- 18 x 9... $24.00
- 20 x 9... $27.00
- 12 Full Size... $28.00
- 16... $31.00
- 18... $34.00
- 20... $37.00

**Boxing.**
- 12-14 Case Cabi... $1.00
- 16-18... $1.25

This is a new cabinet to take the place of the high-priced Cherry cabinets, and is exactly the same with the exception of the sides, which are stained and varnished, and while as good as the other are sold at much lower price. Gallely Top Cabinets have a drawer for copy.

#### Imposing Stones and Frames

![Diagram of imposing stone and frame]

**Imposing Stones and Frames.**

**Stained Cabinets, with the Improved Job Cases.**
- 12 x 9 Cases, Flat Top... $18.00
- 16... $21.00
- 18... $24.00
- 20... $27.00
- 12 Full Size... $28.00
- 16... $31.00
- 18... $34.00
- 20... $37.00

**Imposing Stone and Frame.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1 7 9 11 13</th>
<th>8 4 2 6</th>
<th>5 10</th>
<th>14 15 16 17 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>7 10 14</td>
<td>6 11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13 17 18 19 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 12 16</td>
<td>7 13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15 19 20 21 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>9 14 18</td>
<td>8 15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16 21 22 23 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>11 16 21</td>
<td>10 15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18 23 24 25 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stones of any size and Frames of any desired style made to order.

#### Imposing Stones

![Diagram of imposing stones]

**Stone in Coffin.**

- No. 0—For 6 column paper, two pages, 24 x 36... $7.75
- 2... $10.00
- 3... $12.50
- 3½... $15.00
- 4... $17.50
- 5... $19.00
- 6... $22.50
- 7... $25.00
- 8... $27.50
- 9... $30.00
- 10... $32.50
- 12... $40.00

Stones furnished in Coffins can be shipped any distance without danger of breaking.

#### Galleys—Brass

![Diagram of single brass galley]

**New Improved Smooth Brass-Lined Galley.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Column, Brass-lined...</th>
<th>Single Column, Brass Bottom...</th>
<th>Double...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Column, Brass Bottom...</td>
<td>Double...</td>
<td>Single...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double...</td>
<td>Zinc...</td>
<td>Zinc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mailing Galleys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brass-lined, with closed ends, 6 x 21 inches inside...</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 x 21 inches inside...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc bottom...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Reglet for same, each, Nonpareil thickness...</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal...</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Rollers—Job and Proof

![Diagram of rollers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</th>
<th>$1.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>38 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<td>42 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>44 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>52 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>58 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>62 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>64 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>66 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>72 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
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<tr>
<td>74 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<td>76 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>78 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>82 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>84 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
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<tr>
<td>86 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 in. Stock, Frame and one Handle...</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
### Classified Price List

#### Roller Stocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 and 8 inch</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 20 inch</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chases

**Wrought Iron, with Shifting Bars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside Measure</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 × 21</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 × 25</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 × 30</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 × 35</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 × 40</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 × 45</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 × 50</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 × 55</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 × 60</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poster Chases—Wrought Iron**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside Measure</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 × 21</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 × 25</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 × 30</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 × 35</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 × 40</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 × 45</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 × 50</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 × 55</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proof Presses**

**Regular Proof Press**

- With Iron Stand, 9 × 12 inches, Brayer and Blanket: $29.00
- Without Iron Stand, 9 × 12 inches, including Blanket: $23.00

**Half Chases with Bars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside Measure</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Column, quarto</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chases for Job Presses—Finished Inside**

- For Gordon, Peckham, Star, Universal and Liberty Presses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Inside Chase</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 × 11</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 × 12</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 × 13</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 × 13</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 × 16</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices subject to change without notice.
GENERAL INFORMATION.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURE.

The standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use, is 13 Ems Pica, 24 The standard of measurement of all sizes of Type is the Em Quad, not the letter mm.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER BODY TYPE.

All sizes of Body Type above Long Primer are now universally discarded for Newspaper work, unless the column is very wide. For this reason we have omitted them from the tables for Newspaper estimates, but they are embraced in the Estimates for Bookwork.

LEADS AND SLUGS.

Leads are designated as "-to-Pica," the number being that fraction of a Pica which the Lead is, viz: a 6-to-Pica Lead is onethird of a Pica in thickness, or six 6-to-Pica's are equal to one Pica; four 4-to-Pica's one Pica, and so with other sizes or thicknesses of Leads. Slugs.—"Leads" of Nonpareil thickness and greater are called Slugs, viz: Nonpareil Slugs, Brevier Slugs, Pica Slugs, etc.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF MATTER.

A "piece" of solid matter 13 Ems Pica wide and 6 inches long will weigh about 8 lbs., but in order to allow for the sorts usually remaining in case, 4 lbs. of Type would be required to set that amount of solid matter. When the matter is to be leaded, the weight of the Type may be reduced about one-quarter, i.e.: a single column of six-column folio, solid, will weigh 16 lbs., requiring about 18 lbs. of Type, while the same length column, leaded with Six-to-Pica Leads, will contain but 7 lbs. solid matter, requiring about 10 lbs. of Type to set the same.

EXAMPLE.—A single page of regular Six-Column Folio or Quarto (163/4 x 113/4) contains 264 square inches of matter, 264/16 = 16 square inches of Type; the number of pounds of Type required to set that amount of matter, including sorts in case is stated.

HOW TO ESTIMATE FOR BODY TYPE.

To estimate the quantity of Type (solid) necessary to fill a given space, multiply the number of square inches by 5/6 (estimated weight, in ounces, of one square inch of matter, including sorts in case), divide the product by 16 and the result will be the weight of Type required. If leaded, a reduction in weight of Type may be made as above.

EXAMPLE.—A single page of regular Six-Column Folio or Quarto (163/4 x 113/4) contains 264 square inches of matter; 264/6 = 44 square inches of Type required to set that amount of matter, including sorts in case.

NEWSPAPER MEASUREMENT.

Table showing the number of Ems of the different sizes of Newspaper Type in a Line, the number of Lines necessary to make 1,000 Ems, and the Length in Inches. Also the number of Ems in the regular lengths of Column.

LEADS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Table showing the number of Leads, 12 Ems Pica long, contained in one Pound, and the number required to lead 1,000 Ems of matter. Together with the number of Leads in a single Column of matter, of the various lengths of Column.

BOOK-WORK MEASUREMENT.

Table showing the number of Ems in a Line and the number of Lines contained in 1,000 Ems of matter, standard of measurement. Also, the space, in Inches, filled by 1,000 Ems of matter of the different measures.

COLUMN AND HEAD RULES.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

The accompanying Table gives the length of Column and Head Rules for the regular standard sizes of Folio and Quarto Newspapers.

LEADS FOR BOOK WORK.

Table showing the number of 4-to-Pica and 6-to-Pica Leads, standard Book measures, contained in one Pound, and the number required to lead 1,000 Ems of matter of the standard sizes of Type.

SCHEME FOR ORDERING SORTS.

The following table will be found useful in ordering sorts. It contains a rough estimate (taking Brevier as a standard), of the amount which the respective boxes of the regular full-size lower case will contain. The first two columns give the letters and weight to box; the last two columns the number of characters in the upper case and the number that will weigh a pound. Of course, printers in ordering can increase or decrease the quantities and weights to suit their wants, or the proportion to the body of the Type they need.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The following table gives the number of "ems" in a space 6 X 13 Ems Pica, also the average number of "ems" in four ounces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Ems in</th>
<th>Pearl</th>
<th>Agate</th>
<th>Nonpareil</th>
<th>Brevier</th>
<th>Long Primer</th>
<th>6 X 10 Ems Pica</th>
<th>4 Ounces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

TWILIGHT'S soft dew steals o'er the village green.
With magic tints to harmonize the scene.
Stilled is the hum that through the hamlet broke,
Round the village glides the solitary clock.
The peasant walked by, his melancholy play;
And games and carols closed the busy day.
Her wheel at rest, the matron's thrills no more
With cherished tales and legendary lore.
All, all are still; yet still I linger here.
What secret charms this silent spot endear?
Mark you old幔 hidden from the trees.
Whereby the hollower west woos the whistling breeze
That casement arrowed with ivy's brownest shade.
First to these eyes the light of heaven conveyed.
The mouldering gateway greets the grass-grown court.
Once the calm scene of many a simple sport.
When nature pleased, for life itself was new,
And he hearted the fancy dress.
See, through the fractured pavement peeped,
Where moss inlays the rudely sculptured shield,
The martini's old afternoon.
Long may the sun read its balmy guest!
Childhood's loved group revisits every scene,
The tangled wood walk and the leafed street,
Indulgent Memory wakes, and, lo, they live!
Clothed with far softer hue than light can give.
Then first, best friend that Heaven assigns below,
Whose glad suggestions still each strain,
When nature fades and life forgets to charm.
They would the muse invoked—be to belong.
The sage's precept and the poet's song,
That softened views by memory reveal,
When o'er the landscape Time's mock twilight steals.
As when in ocean sinks the orb of day,

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The crew of the Pinta observed a canoe floating, which seemed to have been newly cut, and likewise a piece of timber artificially carved. The sailors turned the Narga up the branch of a tree with red berries perfectly ripe. The clouds around the setting sun assumed a new appearance; the air was more calm and warm, and during the night wind became unequal and variable. From all these symptoms Columbus was so confident of being near land, that on the evening of the 8th of October he ordered the sails to be furled, and the ship to lie to, keeping strict watch lest they should be driven ashore in the night. During this interval of suspense and expectation no man shut his eye, but all gazed intently towards that quarters where they expected to discover the land so long wished for.

About two hours before midnight, Columbus, standing on the forecastle, observed a light at a distance, and privately pointed it out to Pedro Gutierrez, a page of the queen's wardrobe. Gutierrez perceived it, and calling to Sebastian, comptroller of the fleet, all three saw it in motion, as if it were carried from place to place. A little after midnight, the joyful sound of land! he heard from the Pinta, which was now become the object of awe, and waited in all the anguish of uncertainty and impatience for the return of the day. As soon as morning dawned, all doubt and fears were dispelled. From every ship on shore was seen about two leagues to the north, whose flat and verdant fields, well stored with wood, and watered with rivulets, presented the aspect of a delightful country. The crew of the Pinta instantly began the Te Deum as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and were joined by those of the other ships with tears of joy and transports of congratulation. This office of gratitude to Heaven was followed by an act of justice to their commander. They threw themselves at the feet of Columbus.
Several large wall street operators who have been bears are now reported to have changed to bulls, and to be hunting for lambs in a new role. Jay Gould and Russell Sage are the most conspicuous instances of this change. The public disposition to buy stocks is increasingly perceptible. Chicago and New York brokers make the same report on this subject, except that the New York public appear to be much less conservative than the Chicago operators. Here buyers of stocks are going cautiously, and without a trace of excitement. Short sales are the rule. But our brokers report that there are new calls on long sales, and that stocks go, the more people buy. A rise of 20 per cent. would probably add 20 per cent. to the volume of transactions.

Flour.—Was dull and a little better than nominal as prices were lower. Sales were quoted at $4.00, and high quoted at $4.10. Wheat.—Was unusually weak, declining 3c, and closing 3c below the latest prices of Friday. Wheat was reported at 3,350 bushels at 3.50c, 3,250 bushels at 3.40c, and 5,000 bushels at 3.40c. Winter was very dull, with little offered.

Corn.—Was steady at the same as the previous day, with the exception of some sales on the floor of 30c, and 2,000 bushels by sample at 3.60c.

SKELETON FIGURES.

AGATE ROMAN No. 17.

Alpha, a to z, 18 letters.

American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies.

The American system of interchangeable type bodies is the one which has been used in this country for many years, and is the one which is most generally employed in the United States. The system is based upon the principle that every letter of the alphabet shall be made in such a manner that it may be used in any combination with any other letter without any change in its shape, size, or appearance.

The system of interchangeable type bodies is the most convenient and the most economical method of producing type. It is also the most satisfactory, as it provides for a uniformity of style and appearance in all the letters of the alphabet.

The American system of interchangeable type bodies is the one which has been adopted by all the printers in this country, and is the one which is most generally employed in the United States.

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Flour—Was very quiet, outside of a couple of 1,000-bag lots taken for export. Local dealers did little buying. Sales were reported of 256 bags, mostly at 82 1/4 to 82 3/4, and 220 bags no grade at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2. Export sales were quoted at 82 1/4 to 82 3/4 in order.

Wheat—Spring was quiet, with little change; prices closing 1c lower than Friday’s quotations. Foreign demand good, but prices remain so high that probably shipments are not considerable. Spot sales were closed at 87 3/4, for gilled receipts of No. 2 and nominally at 86 1/4 for No. 3. The Central Elevator Association was very quiet, with 12c bid for No. 2 Red in car lots at 89 1/2, and 10c in gilled receipt.

CORN—Was in fair demand and firmer, advancing 1c, and closing on Changes ’c’ above the latest prices of Thursday, New York reported “bare” at 31c. Receipts fair and shipping large. Cash No. 2 closed at 33 3/4 for regular, and 32 1/4 for gilled. Spot sales were reported of 90,000 bushels at 33 3/4. Export sales were high at 35 3/4.

OATS—Were quiet and ranging the same as prices ranging the same as on the previous day, and closing ease. Cash sales were reported of 700 bushels at 25c, 375 at 25c, 50 bushels at 25c, and 100 bushels at 25c.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. Car lots were in demand for the Spring trade. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bushels at 76c, and 750 bushels at 75c. BARLEY—Was quiet for the week. The trade was very quiet in futures at 71c 7/8 for April and May. Cash sales of 6,500 bushels at 95c.

SKELETON FIGURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S D F E H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THREE-FIFTHS FIGURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S D F E H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1324567890

1234567890

1234567890
The revival of business and of production is in danger of an interruption, attended by serious losses, from the interminable haste with which men seek to grasp in a few days what ordinarily should be the work of months, if not of years. Sound business, substantial production, and real trade are not things whose growth can be hastened: they are not hot-house plants to be forced into premature growth. Any forcing process, any unnatural stimulus, can have no other result than an untimely end. The slower processes of natural growth are better calculated to insure permanency. The New York Graphic devotes a page to detailed statistics of the advance in the prices of stocks, especially of railroad stocks, and the selling prices of iron and steel, dry goods of all kinds, clothing, hardware, leather goods, and nearly all the branches of merchandise. The revival of trade, which is due to the consciousness of an increased demand and of an increased employment of labor and distribution of wages, is something different from the increase of prices.

The thunders of a mighty age
May drown the voices of the Poet.
But thou, the Printer and the Sage,
Shalt speak thy wisdom to the last.

The power to stay the fleeting Thought,
Unto thy hand was early given,
Till with the mind's quick lightning fraught,
It learned to flatter that of Heaven.

The page, where by the Printer's art,
Thy voice has been eternal made,
Still bears its lessons wide apart,
The world to gladden and to aid.

And now the lightning's wing of fire
Which first was tamed beneath thy hand,
Takes on its path of slender wire
The Printer's word from land to land.

They shall both work, from age to age,
For Truth and Right, Man's will sublimes,
The flash of Thought on may a page
The lightning-throb outspeeding Time!

The thunders of a mighty age
May drown the voices of the past.

The revival of business and of production is in danger of an interruption, attended by serious losses, from the interminable haste with which men seek to grasp in a few days what ordinarily should be the work of months, if not of years. Sound business, substantial production, and real trade are not things whose growth can be hastened: they are not hot-house plants to be forced into premature growth. Any forcing process, any unnatural stimulus, can have no other result than an untimely end. The slower processes of natural growth are better calculated to insure permanency. The New York Graphic devotes a page to detailed statistics of the advance in the prices of stocks, especially of railroad stocks, and the selling prices of iron and steel, dry goods of all kinds, clothing, hardware, leather goods, and nearly all the branches of merchandise. The revival of trade, which is due to the consciousness of an increased demand and of an increased employment of labor and distribution of wages, is something different from the increase of prices. The increased demand for material—iron and steel, for instance—and the increased demand for manufactures as a warrant for the most extravagant prices, is something different from the increase in prices. The increased demand for material—iron and steel, for instance—and the increased demand for manufactures as a warrant for the most extravagant prices, is something different from the increase in prices.
Points are not of equal antiquity with printing, though not long after its invention, the necessity of introducing stops or pauses in sentences, for the guidance of the reader, brought forward the colon and the full-point, the two first invented. In the process of time, the comma was added to the infant punctuation, which then had no other figure than a perpendicular line, proportionable to the body of the letter; these three points were the only ones used till the close of the fifteenth century, when Aldus Manutius, a man eminent for the restoration of learning, among other improvements in the art of printing, corrected and enlarged the punctuation, by adding the semi-colon, giving a better shape to the comma, and assigning to the former points a more proper place; the comma, denoting the smaller pause, the semicolon next, the colon, and the full-point terminating the sentence. The notes of interrogation and admiration were not introduced till many years after.

Perhaps there never existed on any subject, among men of learning, a greater difference of opinion than on the true mode of punctuation, and scarcely can any two people agree in the same method; some making the pause of a semicolon where the sense will only bear a comma; some contending for what is termed stiff pointing, and others altogether the reverse. The want of an established rule in this particular case is much to be regretted. The loss of time to a composer, occasioned, often through whim or caprice, in altering points unnecessarily, is one of the greatest hardships he has to complain of in the progress of his profession. Scarcely nine works out of ten are sent properly prepared to the press; either the writing is illegible, the spelling incorrect, or the punctuation defective. The compositor has often to read sentences of his copy more than once before he can ascertain what he conceives the meaning of the author, that he may not deviate from him in the punctuation, this retards him considerably. But here it does not end; he, and the corrector of the press, though, perhaps, both intelligent and judicious men, differ in that in which few are found to agree, and the compositor has to follow either his whim or better opinion. The proof goes to the author—he dismisses them both, and makes those alterations in print, which ought to have rendered his manuscript copy correct.

The late Dr. Hunter, in reviewing a work, had occasion to censure it for its improper punctuation. He advises authors to leave the pointing entirely to the printers, as from their constant practice they must have acquired a uniform mode of punctuation. We are decidedly of this opinion; for unless the author take the responsibility of the punctuations entirely on himself, it will be to the advantage of the compositor, and attended with less loss of time, not to meet with a single point in his copy, unless to terminate a sentence, than to have his mind confounded by copy corrections placed indiscriminately, in the hurry of writing, without any regard to propriety. The author may reserve to himself his particular method of punctuation, by directing the printer to point his work either loosely or not, and still have the opportunity of detecting whether a misplaced point injures his sentences. The advantage resulting from this mode would ensure uniformity to the work, and remove in part from the compositor a burden which has created no small degree of contention.

Having considered it our duty to enter thus fully on a subject that so materially concerns the compositor, we will now proceed to the points themselves.

The Comma, which is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause, its time being till you can recover one, is more frequently used and misapplied than any of the other points. Its unnecessary introduction often involves the reader in perplexity; and its omission blurs sentences that should be kept distinct—and may pervert the meaning of the author, and render it ridiculous. The most acceptable mode seems to be what is termed easy pointing, which certainly has the advantage of not confusing the reader. All subjects, however, should not be pointed alike; as familiar discourses, or historical and narrative subjects, do not require so many points as explanatory and law matter. Commas are used to denote extracts or quotations from other works, in dialogue matter, or any passages or expressions not original, by inverting two of them, and placing them before passages quoted, and closing such passages with two points. The method of dividing them down the sides to the end of the quotation, 7890
LOGOTYPES FOR BODY LETTER FONTS.

A new interest has been awakened in the matter of the use of Logotypes in body letter fonts by the acknowledgement of the Caxton Type Foundry, of London, of a conversion to the belief in their utility and advantages as time-savers in composition. This Foundry says, through its publication: "The time has come when we are obliged, in face of demonstration, to confess ourselves mistaken, affording one more instance of the folly of dogmatizing on the possibilities of invention."

Above is shown a system of Logotypes and their case arrangement originated by Mariner, Losee & Co., of Chicago, and for which they have secured the copyright. The system consists of a judicious selection of logotype syllables most used in the English language, and then arranging a case for them. This was done in a manner best explained by reference to the cut above. The case is a marvel of economy in space, as it is no wider from left to right than the ordinary case, but is a little longer from top to bottom. It will, however, go on an ordinary case stand by fastening a couple of small braces on the front of the stand to hold the cases when on top. The cap case remains unchanged.

By use of the Logotypes and the case arranged for them many of the awkward cross motions are dispensed with, as for example i to t, c to o, o to r, &c. The time gained in composition is over one-third; errors are less liable; matter does not get pieced easily; time is saved in correcting. The composer of ordinary ability and intelligence can acquire the method in a few hours. The combinations could not be placed according to any rule or set of rules, but the following observations may be of assistance in memorizing them:

Each combination is placed as near as possible to the initial letter of that combination. The terminal letters of combinations beginning with the same initial letter frequently have an influence in deciding the relative positions of those combinations; thus "oo" is placed above "e", so "oo" is placed above "ce", "co" above "ha", and "ro" above "ra", and for the same reason "ri" above "ro", "al" above "il", "am" above "im", "an" above "en", "en" above "er", "is" above "es", "an" above "ae", etc. The same plan is also followed as much as possible in regard to a combination being placed to the left or to the right of another one. Of the fourteen combinations ending in "e" all except four are placed each above its initial letter; learn the four, and remember the rule for the rest. The "di", "dii", and "ili" are next above, "de", "he" and "ih", whilst "ri" is somewhat above and to the right of "ro".

When a combination of two letters is supplemented by one or more added letters, the larger combination will be found to the right of the smaller with but two exceptions: thus "and" is considerably to the right of "an", "ere" to the right of "er", and so on with "ing" and "in", "man" and "mes", "Mrs." and "Mrs", and "ui" and "ui", "ter" and "tc", but "th" is above "th" and "ver" above "ve".

Never name a combination by the word or syllable which it spells or seems to spell, but in speaking of it call it by the several letters which compose it, pronouncing them in a group.

The only rule that can be given is to use the combinations as often as possible in a word or sentence, to use as large combinations as possible, and to do so without figuring ahead as to the shortest and easiest way to set the word. Pick up the first combination that presents itself, do the same with the next, and no trouble will be experienced. Do not use a two-letter combination when its last letter will take away the first letter of "and", "is", "ers", "ing" or "th", because it is quicker to set h-and than h-a-n-d, p-ers-on, then p-e-r-s-on, r-ing, or ri-n-g, etc.

The combination "the" often occurs one hundred times in one thousand ems. The combination "er" being so frequently used shows the advantage of its being near the "i" box, and does away with the cross-motion in words containing ere, etc. The composing stick being usually held over the "tr" box when spacing, the compositor will see the advantage of having the 4-em, 3-em, and hair-space boxes grouped over the quad boxes, thus dispensing with another awkward motion. The positions of the single letters and characters may be considered as virtually unchanged, for wherever the old box spaces are not subdivided they retain the old characters, and in all cases where an old box has been subdivided, the single character is placed in the lowest subdivision of that box which is nearest the center of the case. An easy way to learn the case is to start with the "a" box call it the "a" box subdivided and memorize those subdivisions, then take the "b" box, and so on through the alphabet.

A present the combinations are made in Brevier No. 17 and Bourgeois No. 15, but if any considerable order is received for Minion No. 17, Brevier No. 16, Bourgeois No. 17 or Long Primer No. 15, it will be cast up and filled. The combinations are cast to a carefully calculated scheme of the relative proportions of the different characters to a font, and put up in fonts of any desired size. A plan of the case and combinations is put up with each font. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the many advantages to be gained by the adoption of these combinations.

The case and combinations can be seen in practical operation in the specimen Department of the Chicago Type Foundry, and we will gladly answer any inquiries from those desiring further information concerning the invention.
At the same time a series of railway enterprises, of gigantic magnitude, has been undertaken, connecting the four separate territories by lines running entirely within British territory, and thus avoiding any partnership in highways with the American Republic, and beyond the reach of the enemy in that war between Canada and the United States, a belief in which, as an advent of the future, is one of our imperial institutions. The result, while it has been injurious to the United States, has not been satisfactory to the Canadian people. Negotiations for commercial treaties have failed, as it was likely they would, when opened by a dependency without full treaty-making powers. The first of the political-military railways, uniting the maritime

On, what rap!ure! bliss ecstatic!  
Marble face, and tearful eyes!  
How the soul expands with grandeur  
Gleaming on those Western skies!  
Book of nature! pictured volume!  
Filled with speechless love I stand  
Gazing on your scenes of splendor,—  
Painted by the Master’s hand.  
 Burning sunsets, glowing fiercely,  
Rifting through the fiery clouds,  
Like a conflagration mighty  
Forcing back the daring crowds.  
Bloody sunset, where in combat  
Misty forms are red with gore,  
Dying with their crimsoned footsteps  
All the Western cloudland o’er.  
Castle sunset: golden turrets,—  
Battlewreaths of every hue,—  
Filled with angel forms that beckon,

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QUALITIES OF WORKMEN.

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title, will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk, or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word, it will be detected at the end of the line; or, if there be a double or an out of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished.

How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it; in his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary;—he has read, to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as specimens for his guidance—he endeavors to compose accurately; is always careful and uniform in his spacing, he justifies his lines to an equal tightness, he divides his words, when necessary to divide them, correctly, and with a regard to appearance—and when occasional bits of rule work occur, they are marked by a degree of neatness in being cut to precise lengths, and in the corners fitting with precision—in all the work that passes through his hands, there appear the marks of attention and skill. When a master printer undertakes a work that requires more than ordinary care, and is difficult to execute, the superiority of the man who has endeavored to improve himself is evident; he is selected to perform it: and he then feels the advantage of his perseverance. At work upon a difficult subject, with an ill-written manuscript, his first proofs show him equal to the task; his arrangements of the matter are judicious—his punctuation is correct; when particular sorts are to be justified, they are done with accuracy; when an accented letter is required that cannot be procured in a single type, he makes it with neatness—and when his proof returns from the reader, he will frequently correct it in as little time as a slovenly compositor will require to correct a proof of similar size, that is a reprint. The results to the slovenly and the good compositor are very different indeed. The first is only employed during a flush of work; when that ceases he has to seek fresh employment; perhaps does not meet with any for some time; again obtains a temporary engagement; and thus continues till old age approaches, and he is rendered incapable of working. A good workman, on the contrary, is prized by his employer, especially if the latter be a workman himself, and a man of judgment. He is looked up to by his fellow-workmen; his situation is permanent, if he choose; his abilities qualify him to be a reader, and if his mind lead him that way, he may obtain such a situation. His knowledge and his merit fit him to become the overseer of a large house, where he has many advantages, and where he continues with credit to himself, unless, perhaps, he prefers to commence business on his own account, when he invariably obtains the countenance and support of those who have witnessed his skill, his knowledge, his attention, and his industry.

There is another class of compositors who neither possess much skill, nor are very expeditious; we mean such as are of a sober, steady habit. They are useful in an office where there is a number of reprints—they go on from year to year in regular routine, and never step out of it: the employer can always depend on them for a regular amount of work, if they have sufficient employment. They feel obliged to work for what 67890

—17—

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Every man is supposed to understand his own business best. Now the business which I have followed for nearly a score of years has been that of editing and publishing a city daily paper, while the subject you have selected for me to discuss is “The Best Mode of Conducting Country Newspapers.” To speak with confidence on any subject one should be sustained by an ample stock of practical experience; otherwise what is said must fall under the head of speculation, and that is not authority to others. My actual experience as a publisher of a country newspaper was of brief duration, and dates back to the time when Gen. Taylor was President. Had your topic been “The Best Mode of Conducting City Journals,” I should feel more at home on the subject, and would approach it with more confidence and boldness; and I cannot help feeling that you would be more instructed and edified if you had selected as your speaker some publisher of a country paper, of ripe experience, whose success would support his advice. However, having accepted your invitation, I will present such thoughts and opinions as I have formed on the subject.

And without further prelude I would remark that the first and foremost thing to be done to promote the local newspaper business is to form a thorough organization of the publishers and editors of the press of the State. I do not mean by this a junketing organization, to meet once a year, in strawberry or grape season, to have a jolly time in eating and drinking, and in making excursions to a neighboring State for a week or more. This kind of organization is well enough in its place, in the way of social recreation and amusement, but it does not fulfill the problem before us—the best mode of conducting a country newspaper. What you want is a working organization. In unity there is more than strength; there are also personal acquaintance, mutual improvement, useful suggestions, co-operations, softening of prejudices, obliteration of antipathies, respect for each other, and the cultivation of the “live and let live” sentiment. The less we know of each other the more we distrust and the less we care for one another. Personal acquaintance and business meetings exert a remarkable influence for good.

There is, perhaps, no avocation which tends to create so much ill-feeling, dislike, envy, rivalry and uncharitableness among its members as the newspaper business. The competition is most severe; the net profits of the vast majority of publishers are exceedingly meagre, when compared with the labor, care and capital required. And this tends to make publishers watch and prey, not with, but on, each other. The patronage of the business is, at best, limited, and difficult to increase. The politician and place-hunters take advantage of a rivalry between publishers to embitter them yet more, and cause them to defame and blackmail each other in the most shameful manner. Editors are used as the special champions of the office seekers. And what reward do they give for these services? The crumbs that fall from their tables, and the bones they have already picked. Of all employers, demagogues are the ones that exact the most service for the least compensation. Co-operation...
Dewy tears, like angel fingers,
Softly fall in twilight's glow,
And the silvery sunset lingers
Over all the earth below.
Fainter, paler, fades the gleaming
From the golden-tinted West;
And the shades of night and slumber
Come to lull the world to rest.

Silently the daylight wasteth,
And the Night, with dusky pall,
And with deepening shadows, hasteth
Through Earth's broad baronial hall:
Up the stairway, slowly creeping,
Stealing through the portals dim,
A sweet, tremulous sound is keeping
Cadence with our vesper hymn.

Now a murmuring uncertain,
Like the rustle of the trees,
Or slight wave of silken curtain,
Stirred by softest passing breeze,
Whispers low along the passage—
Signs at portals of my door,
Bearing sweet and tender message,
From friends on Heaven's shore.

O strange voice of years departed!
Bear ye hence across the tide,
Dearest love to the true-hearted
Early called to Jesus' side:
In its spell the Past hath bound me—
To its shade my soul still clings;
Now night closes close around me,
Darkest clouds outstretch their wings.

Still the heart of home is beaming
With soft rays of rosy light,

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The Louvre; not the French palace of that name, but a fashionable café in the heart of Havana. The interior of the Café del Louvre is tastefully decorated; the walls concealed behind huge mirrors, the floor is of marble, and countless tables crowded with Habaneros and foreigners from all parts of Las Americas, are distributed about the saloon. At one end is a mostrador, or counter, where fancy chocolate, confectionery and tobacco in all its branches are sold. Here you may have your pick of cigar or cigarette brands, from the gigantic and costly Ramas cigar to the Tamano pequeno cigarette. But do not for a moment suppose that because you are at the birth-place of your choice Havanas you will get those articles at a cost comparatively next to nothing. I, who from infancy have cherished this fiction, am lamentably disappointed when I discover the very exorbitant prices demanded for the best brands. The cedar boxes, with their precious contents set like gems in the midst of tinfoil and fancy-cut paper, look inviting; but I seek in vain for a cigar at the ridiculously cheap rate I have prepared myself to pay. I try Brevas, and ask for a penn'orth of the best, but am horrified when I am told a single specimen only costs fivence! But as for the Cabanas, the Partagas, the Henry Clay's and the Uppmanns, I am filled with awe at the bare mention of their value per pound. A real Ramas is worth eighteenpence English, while superior Uppmanns are not to be had under ten sovereigns a hundred. In despair of finding anything within my means at the Louvre counter, I purchase a "medio" worth of cigarettes—a medio, or twopence halfpenny, being the smallest coin in Cuba—order a cup of cafe noir, and sally out in quest of cheaper smokables.

Crossing the square where the Tacon theatre and Circus stand, I wander up the narrow, ill-paved streets of the Cuban capital. At the corner of every hotel, under archways and arcades, I meet with tables laid out like fruit stalls, bearing bundles of cigars and cigarettes. Here, at least, I expected to find something to smoke at a fabulously low rate. Yes, here are cigars at two, three and five for twopence, but those I invest in do not satisfy me; they are damp, new, badly rolled, won't draw, and have all kinds of odd shapes. Some are curved like Turkish scimitars, others are square and flat, as if they had been mangled or sat upon, while others are undecided in form, like that of a horseradish. The vendor assures me that all his cigars are born of "tobacco legitimo,"
The morning sunshine, thro' the schoolroom windows glowing.  
Was not more welcome than her smile to me;  
And when, we talked at eve, the homeward pathway going,  
What music she breathed, brighter than the starry sky.  
The brightness of her laughter there seemed to be.  

How artfully I try to win her to me,  
And bantered those who sought her just the same;  
And when her absence made the hours seen dull and lonely.  
Though lost the suit its young affection urged.  

For she could not be mine: despite my best endeavor,  
Another was hers, as her love to win.  
Yet her regretful look will haunt my heart forever,  
And make me think that love to mine me.  

The country press.—how to conduct a good paper.  

Every man is supposed to understand his own business best. Now the business which I have followed for nearly a score of years has been that of editing and publishing a daily paper, while the subject you selected for me to discuss is "The Best Mode of Conducting Country Newspapers." To speak with confidence on any subject one should be sustained by an ample stock of practical experience; otherwise what is said must fall under the head of speculation, and that is not authority to others. My actual experience as a publisher of a country newspaper was of brief duration, yet goes back to the time when General Taylor was President. Had your topic been "The Best Mode of Conducting City Journals," I should feel more at home on the subject, and would approach it with more confidence and boldness; and I cannot help feeling that you would be more edified and instructed if you had selected as your speaker some publisher of a country paper, of ripe experience, whose success would support my advice. However, having accepted your invitation, I will present such thoughts and opinions as I have formed on the subject. And without further preface, I will, first and foremost, be done to promote the local newspaper business is to form a thorough organization of the publishers and editors of the press of the State. I do not mean by this a jangkoting organization, to meet once a year, in strawberry or grape season, to have a jolly time in eating and drinking, and in making excursions into a neighboring State for a week or more. This kind of organization is well enough in its place, in the way of social recreation and amusement, but it does not fulfill the conditions of the problem before us—the best mode of conducting a country newspaper. What you want is a working organization. In unity there is more strength; there are also personal acquaintance, mutual improvement, co-operation, useful suggestions, softening of prejudices, obliteration of antipathies, respect for each other, and the cultivation of the "live and let live" sentiment. The less we know of each other the more we distrust and the less we care for one another. Personal acquaintance and business meetings exert a remarkable influence for good. 

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At your Press Convention a full day should be given to the discussion of the very topic on which you have asked me to speak. Each publisher should give the result of his own experience, and there should be a general interchange of views in respect to all the details of the publishing and editing business. The consequence would be that all of you would learn what each knows, and the hints thrown out could not help resulting in mutual profit. How can subscriptions be increased and the losses of the publishing business be diminished? How can the competition of the city papers be escaped? The answer in a simple sentence is, make a more attractive paper by devoting your main efforts to the collection of home and local interests. The true and legitimate rivalry between the local papers is to produce the best bill of fare for the diversified tastes of your readers, without benefiting your pecuniary interests by disparaging your neighbor's paper, or by inordinate boasting about the superiority of your own, or by trying to prevent him from getting business. You will gain nothing by the depreciation of his publication, but rather lose thereby. An acute observer says that "he who wishes with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our help." And a true observation never was made. It would be recognized by all for the bill that selflessness draws over our eyes, which obscures our mental vision. Any county in the State with twelve or more thousand English-speaking population can and ought to support two local papers of opposite politics, if the proper art is applied to extract their patronage. Do not grow jealous or cross if you discover your party friends taking your opponent's paper or advertising in it, you will not lose any patronage thereby: but take measures to produce a sulfer or a better paper than he does, and that will bring your business from his party, and in this pleasant way you will enjoy your revenge, and forage as much on his Parasites as he forages on yours. As a rule, two papers of the same politics, published in the same town, work badly. They are certain to produce discord in their party, and divide it into factions. They engender the liveliest hatred between the publishers, and make the publication of the editor, and what is the one advocates, whether it be right or wrong, wise or otherwise, it is sure to be opposed, sneered at, ridiculed or denounced by the other. The feeling, arising in the minds of the people, is so pre-tpt to set the publishers to undermining each other's business by underbidding in their scale of charges, lie along, publishing weak, advertising and business notices. Another evil is, that it puts up or both completely under the control of scheming cliques and rotten rings, and the editor is unable to call his own paper except by the violent and forcible interposition of a tax-eater. The bickerings and rivalry of the antagonistic journals disgust moderate men, increase discord, and waste the subscriptions. In fact, in these cases I would prescribe consolidation, and if the proprietors cannot work together in the same town, let one buy out the other, and the latter pitch his tent elsewhere. I believe it is a rule of the Democratic party not to have or permit more than one organ in a county, no matter how corrupt the other, and it could be adopted by the Republicans with great advantage to their party harmony and profit of publishers. Many large cities an exception may be made to the rule, but even there an excess of papers of the same politics is prohibitive. 

But to return to the question, how to make an attractive paper? One of the essential things is good mechanical execution; the "print" should be whole and firm. Put your article or column in a good impression, even if you have to pay two or three cents a pound more for it. The nearer pure while the paper is the better. Next good
You call me an angel of love and of light,
A being of goodness and heavenly fire,
Sent out from God's kingdom to guide you aright.
In paths where your spirit may mount and aspire.
You say that I glow like a star on its course,
Like a ray from a star, a spark from the source.

Now list to my answer: let all the world hear it:
I speak unafraid what I know to be true:
A pure, faithful love is the creative spirit
That makes women angels. I live but in you.
We are bound soul to soul by life's holiest laws,
And if I am an angel, why, are you the cause.

As my ship skims the sea I look up from her deck.
Fair, firm at the wheel, shines love's beautiful form:
And shall I scorn the barque that last night went to wreck,
By the pilot abandoned to darkness and storm?
My craft was no stancher; she too had been lost.
Had the wheelman deserted or slept at his post.

I laid down the wealth of my soul at your feet
(Some woman does this for some man every day),
I laid down the wealth of my soul at your feet
(Some woman does this for some man every day),
No desperate creature who walks in the street,
Has a wicked heart than I might have, I say,
Had you wanted the treasures you won
As so many men with heart riches have done.

This fire from God's altar, this holy love flame,
That burns like sweet incense forever for you,
Might now be a wild conflagration of shame
Had you tortured my heart or been base or untrue.
For angels and devils are cast in one mold,
Till love guides them upward or downward, I hold.

I tell you the women that make fervent wives
And sweet, tender mothers, had fate been less fair,
Are the angels of the earth, the living dead
To the madness that springs from and ends in despair.
As the fire on the hearth, which sheds brightness around,
Neglected may level the walls to the ground.

The world makes great errors in judging these things,
Great good is all in one breast.
Love burns us and andes us, or gives us our wings,
And the best could be worst, and the worst could be best.
You may thank our angels for what I grew to be.
For the demon lurks under the angel in me.

THE COLOSSI OF THE WORLD.

Men with aspiring minds seem from the earliest times to have been dissatisfied with their natural altitude, and to have envied the proportions of the elephant. The ordinary toiler for daily bread has not, perhaps, shared this emulation for the proportions of the beasts, but he has, nevertheless, been content to pay with his labor or its results for the glorification of some other one who has deputed himself to rule over them.

This swelling desire for extraordinary importance seems first to have manifested itself in the ancient land of Egypt, and the monarchs who reigned before historic times were perhaps the first to magnify themselves in stone. That great figures of the gods should have been chiseled was natural enough, but the kings, envious of their size and grandeur (possibly urged by the cunning priesthood), proclaimed themselves the earthly representatives of the divine essence, and so began to figure in colossal forms.

The first colossal we know of, which yet exists, is the Sphinx, which, facing the east, has overlooked the plains of Memphis for untold centuries. The head measures about seventy-five feet from the chin to the top, and somewhat more between the lappets which form the antique helmet or head-dress. The body is buried some ninety feet in the sand, but it has several times been uncovered, only to be again wrapped by the winds of the desert. Quite recently the base has again been exposed, but nothing new has been gleaned to add to the already established facts about it. It was originally cut from the natural rock, and filled in with masonry to perfect the work where the material was wanting; but whether it represented an ancient Pharaoh or not will never be known. Most probably it was carved on that spot to consecrate, as it were, the locality of a national cemetery.

The early monarchs were content to lie in gigantic pyramidal tombs, which were chiefly constructed for the eternal security of their bodies, but the kings of the twelfth dynasty were possibly the first to aspire to colossal personal representation. The Osiris-casts and Amenemhats did remarkably well in this direction, but Amonoph III. was not satisfied until he had set up two tremendous figures of himself upon the Theban plain, each some seventy feet high. They were cut from single blocks of sandstone in the quarries of Lilibis, and transported to their destination on enormous flatboats at high tide. Recently the tomb of their designer has been opened, and a record within it tells the artist's name and describes the feat of making these giants and the process of their removal.

The Colossus of the World.

Immensely as these colossal are, they do not compare in size or excellence with the works of Rameses the Great. He caused himself to be represented in gigantic proportions in every city of Egypt from the second cataract to the Mediterranean. Before his great temple at Lstamboul he sits over sixty feet high as the supporting buttresses for the magnificent façade. These figures, except one, are well preserved, and lend majesty and serenity to an otherwise bleak and ragged scene. Within the temple are eight more standing figures of Rameses, brilliantly painted, and owing to the sands which for centuries had concealed the entrance, the colors are to-day as light and perfect as the figures themselves.

On the plain where Memphis stood there lies still in the mud a fine colossal of this monarch, spirited in style and admirable in execution. It is the property of the English nation, but the authorities seem to be in no haste to remove their treasure.

This colossal is, however, a mere baby to two others, one of which is recorded as standing 100 feet in height, at Tarra, on the Delta, and the other, which now lies in great pieces at the Ramesseum, on the Theban plain. This magnificent building was the crowning work of the great building king, and on its walls he caused his battles and triumphs to be elaborately chronicled. The colossal which sat before this hall of archives was of polished granite, finished exquisitely, and it appears to-day as if the artisans had but just completed their task, save that the splendid figure is shattered. The head and torso tell yet of its beauty, and its destruction is as great a marvel as its manufacture. By what means the enormous mass, in all 800 tons, was broken up, is a mystery, the fragments themselves presenting no clue.

Babylon was famous, too, for its colossal, but the one best known historically has a figure of Belus eighteen feet in height, but it was of solid gold.

The Apollo of Rhodes, which strode the entrance to the port, was one of the seven wonders of the Old World. It was erected in celebration of the triumph of the citizens over Demetrius of Macedon, in 280 B.C. Ptolemy later assisted the Rhodians, and it may be that they also desired to compliment the ruler of the land of big figures by raising a giant to glory the event. The sculptor Chares was intrusted with the design, and began to cast the figure in plates, as was done with the Liberty figure by Bartholdi. However, before the work was half completed Chares had spent the sum set apart by the citizens, and the sculptor committed suicide. Laches took up the labor and completing it, also some portion of its erection. It was seventy cubits high, or 105 feet, and for fifty-six years it be strode the harbor until an earthquake overthrew it in 224 B. C., and it lay where it fell in fragments for nine centuries.

When the Saracens captured Rhodes they sold Apollo as old metal to a Hebrew.

The Greeks produced the most beautiful statue, and the finest of all the colossal were executed by Phidias. The Minerva of the Parthenon and the Jupiter of Elea, the surpassing efforts of art, respectively thirty-nine and sixty feet high, were composed of mar-ble and ivory, overlaid with gold plates and adorned with gems. Had but portions only of these superb figures remained to us—they were consumed by fire—we could well have spared the others.
Glad childhood days. I stand beside a summer sea,
And launch a tiny ship upon the shining crests,
Happy to see it sail so gallantly and free,
Away to where
An island fair
Amid the blue expanse of sunlit waters rests.

I freight it deep with hopes that do not seem too bright,
And dreams that are as real as are these sunny days:
And so, with sails that court the breeze, with flags bedight,
And streamers gay,
She takes her way
To where my island nestles 'mid the banks of haze,

I watch her sailing out into the golden West,
And joy to see how proud and staunch a ship it is,
Thinking to see it gain that port of perfect rest.

Beyond the waves,
Whose coral caves
My fancy pictures as a haven walled with bliss.

In bleak old age again I stand upon the shore,
And watch the cold, gray surf that breaks upon the sands,
Hearing hoarse music in its loud and titful roar,
That fills my soul
Like the deep roll
Of some organ when 'tis touched by master hands.

I shield my eyes and gaze across the angry sea,
To where in days of yore my happy island lay;
Alas! no happy island lingers there for me—
The sunset skies
With roseate dyes
Were painted but to close Youth's golden summer days!

I search amid the debris from a hundred climes
The cruel waves have scattered at my loitering feet,
And find, ah, me! a token from the olden times:

Amid the wrecks,
The battered decks
Of what had been my little ship so brave and fleet!

And here and there, half-covered with dank sedge and weeds,
Are cast the hopes with which my ship was laden dear;
Hopes that are wrecked, was it through lack of earnest deeds?
So say the years;
And now, with tears, 40

That wonder is the effect of ignorance has been often observed. The awful stillness of attention, with which the mind is overspread at the first view of an unexpected effect, ceases when we have leisure to disentangle complications and investigate causes. Wonder is a pause of reason, a sudden cessation of the mental progress, which lasts only while the understanding is fixed upon some single idea, and is at an end when it recovers force enough to divide the objects into its parts, or mark the intermediate gradations from the first agent to the last consequence.

It is the proper ambition of the heroes in literature to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by discovering and conquering new regions of the intellectual world. To the success of such undertakings perhaps some degree of fortuitous happiness is necessary, which no man can promise or procure to himself; and therefore doubt and irresolution may be forgiven in him that ventures into the unexplored abysses of truth, and attempts to find his way through the fluctuations of uncertainty, and the conflicts of contradiction. But when nothing more is required than to pursue a path already beaten, and to trample obstacles which others have demolished, why should any man so much distrust his own intellect as to imagine himself unequal to the attempt?

It were to be wished that they who devote their lives to study would at once believe nothing too great for their attainment, and consider nothing as too little for their regard—that they would extend their notice alike to science and to life, and unite some knowledge of the present world to their acquaintance with past ages and remote events.

Nothing has so much exposed men of learning to contempt and ridicule as their ignorance of things which are known to all but themselves. Those who have been taught to consider the institutions of the schools as giving the last perfection to human abilities, are much surprised to see men wrinkled with study, yet wanting to be instructed in the minute circumstances of propriety, or the necessary forms of daily transaction, and soon shake off their reverence for modes of education which they find to produce no ability above the rest of mankind.

"Books," says Bacon, "can never teach the use of books." The student must learn by commerce with mankind to reduce his speculations to practice, and accommodate his knowledge to the purpose of life.

It is too common for those who have been bred to scholastic professions, and passed much of their time in academies where nothing but learning confers honors, to disregard every other qualification, and to imagine that they shall find mankind ready to pay homage to their knowledge, and to crowd about them for instruction. They therefore step out from their cells into the open world with all the confidence of authority and dignity of importance. They look around about them at once with ignorance and scorn upon a race of beings to whom they are equally unknown and equally contemptible, but whose manners they must imitate, and with whose opinions they must comply, if they desire to pass their time happily among them.

To lessen that disdain with which scholars are inclined to look on the common business of the world, and the unwillingness with which they condescend to learn what is not found in any system of philosophy, it may be necessary to consider that though admiration is excited by abstract researches and remote discoveries, yet pleasure is not given, nor affection conciliated but by softer accomplishments, and qualities more easily communicable to those about us. He that can only converse upon questions about which only a small part of mankind has knowledge sufficient to make them curious, must lose his days in unsocial silence, and live in the crowd of life without a companion. He that can only be useful on great occasions may die without exerting his abilities, and stand a helpless spectator of a thousand vexations which fret away happiness, and which nothing is required to remove but a little dexterity of conduct and readiness of expedients.

No degree of knowledge attainable by man is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance, or to extinguish the desire of fond endearments and tender officiousness; and therefore no one should think it unnecessary to learn those arts by which friendship may be gained. Kindness is preserved by a constant reciprocation of benefits or interchange of pleasures: but such pleasures only can be bestowed as others are capable to receive, and such only...
The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
 Alone, uncared for amid the throng
 Of human beings who passed her by,
 Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled wide and deep;

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop,
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guides her trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy." 48

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF HAWAII.

The Island of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group and about 300 miles in circumference, is in the form of two great twin peaks—Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea—rising out of the sea to a height of between 13,000 and 14,000 feet. The spurs and the low plains near the coast are clothed with thick tropical verdure and cultivated fields of sugar-cane, but the summits are quite bald and covered with eternal snow. The whole island is of volcanic origin, as is true of all the islands of the group, and there is a crater on the summit of Mauna Kea which occasionally shows signs of activity. But Mauna Loa is the seat of volcanic action in the present age. On the southern slope of the mountain is situated the crater of Kilauea (Lake of Fire), which is perpetually in a state of more or less activity. This crater is a chain of fiery lakes or orifices in the earth's crust, where the molten contents of the earth's interior come to the surface and boil, and fume, and sputter, and occasionally well up and spread over the floor of the great pit in which they are situated. Tourists can go to the very brink of these lakes and gaze at the infernal activity going on there and even dabble in the fiery liquid which is cast up in bubbles on their surface and thrown in troubled waves upon their banks.

There is some connection between Kilauea and Mokuawe. Thus, at the periods of greatest activity at the vent in the side of the mountain the crater at the summit appears to be almost extinct. On the other hand, when the troubled surface of Kilauea subsides somewhat, and occasionally even sinks out of sight, trouble may be expected at the summit. There are rumblings in the bowels of the earth, quiverings of the crust, and finally an attack of infernal nausea, which finds relief through the vent at Mokuawe, inundating vast tracts with the molten eruption. In the summer of 1880 there was such a cessation of activity in the lakes at Kilauea, accompanied by earthquakes and internal rumblings. Finally, one night in November, with a loud explosion that awoke every one on the island of Hawaii and shook the island to its lowest foundations, the eruption gushed forth from Mokuawe, throwing melted matter and fire high into the air and rushing in a torrent down the mountain side, where it appeared like a fiery snake. A yellow cloud of sulphurous smoke overhung it for a while, reflecting the glow from beneath, and then drifted away over the sea and over the other islands. It floated over Honolulu, 300 miles away, and on to the north, enveloping ships at sea, and finally dispersing itself. There was volcanic action under the sea at the same time, and sailors in those waters came upon lodes of porous pumice stone which had floated to the surface and spread itself around on top of the water.

The eruption rushed down the bare side of the peak till it reached the timber-line and precipitated itself upon the rank tropical foliage, obliterating the forest in its path as an acid does a metal. It ate its way more slowly after awhile, the upper portions of the flow cooling and forming a tube through which the lava flowed to the terminus, there to break out and make its way by fits and starts in a constantly widening channel. Not infrequently there would be an apparent contradiction of natural law, where the flow would make its way up a steep grade, hardening as it went, and then pushing an extension upward.

It was many months eating its way through the forest, always in the direction of Hilo. The course of the lava was through the wilderness, practically out of reach of tourists and sightseers, the forest being almost impenetrable. Its course could be traced from a distance and far out at sea by the clouds of smoke and steam in its path. As it came nearer to Hilo, however, the natives cut paths through the woods, by which it was practicable to ride to the vicinity of the flow on horseback and then work up to it on foot. There were many travelers in Honolulu who were anxious to see the...
The moonlit eve when first we met
   Beside the twinkling rill;
The lane where all our trysts were set,
   Tree-shaded, lone, and still,
Which many a nook afforded meet
   For whispering lovers' secret seat;
Our virgin kiss, first passionate sip
   From love's delicious bowl,
But pure as ever angel-lip
   From sleeping infant stole,—
Though Mary hid her cheek of flame
   As blushing at a deed of shame;
And every act and word and look
   Which, lost on all beside,
Revealed to me what still you took
   All, all—and you grey twilight hour
   When 'neath the hawthorn bough
You yielded first to love's soft power,
   And gave me vow for vow;
All, all around me shift and gleam,
   Like visions in an opium dream!
They whirl around me—swifter still!
   My brain begins to swim:
Where art thou, love? My heart grows chill,
   My eyes are very dim.
Where art thou, love? I feel thee now,
   Thy hand is still upon my brow.
Mary, the awful moment nears!
   O keep me in thy heart;
A dreadful noise is in my ears—
   Mary, we two must part.
My head upon thy bosom lay—
   There let me sigh my soul away. 345

The theory of passing successfully a continuous web of paper through two type cylinders—yielding a perfect register, well-printed on both sides—has long been regarded as the very "ideal" of economic and rapid printing; all the fabrics required to be impressed with objects obtained from types, engraved surfaces, blocks, or any arrangement for giving certain designs upon the surface, have been tending towards the application of revolving cylinders to accomplish this result. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the period corresponding with the substitution of engraved rollers for blocks in calico printing in England, letter-press printing by cylinders should have been commenced by Mr. Wilkinson in America. The first press for printing the continuous web by cylinder was at work in 1837, following on a series of preparatory experiments. The design had for years existed in his mind, and the practical demonstration of the principle then made may be considered as the commencement of a new epoch in typography; and which, under various modifications, as for instance, in the use of single sheets of paper instead of continuous webs, has tended so much to facilitate the satisfying of the prime necessity in newspaper printing (induced by the ever rapidly increasing circulation), viz: the greatest possible dispatch in throwing off the greatest possible number in the smallest space of time.

Various circumstances, partly of a commercial and partly of a mechanical kind, very much retarded the more perfect utilization of the object for which Mr. Wilkinson so long labored. Just before the commencement of the late American war, a company with adequate capital was organized in New York for fully carrying out his invention. A press was built, and other agencies of a necessary kind provided, such as dampening paper in the web, the casting of stereotype plates, etc., but the fearful disturbance to mercantile affairs occasioned by the war, caused the premature collapse of the company, and immediately preceding this calamity Mr. Wilkinson was dispatched to Europe to secure patents for Great Britain and the Continent. He introduced a working model at the Great Exhibition of 1862, resulting in an appeal to provide capital necessary to build a press; and the reason why in the long interval the same has never been put to work regularly, after the capability of successfully printing was abundantly confirmed by the working model, was simply owing to the fact that this, the primary principle (printing), having been regarded as a foregone conclusion, the time was consumed in vague experiments designed to apply the best method of providing the most suitable delivery of the enormous amount of paper a machine of this kind is capable of printing, and the comparatively small cost at which it is effected. The time thus expended produced its natural effects in impairing the patience, energy and confidence of the captalists interested, rendering the introduction of new life and blood necessary to redeem, as far as possible, the time lost, and restore the prestige of the invention.

It is now open for the consideration of persons immediately interested in economical and rapid printing to determine in what way the unexpected term...
If men cared less for wealth and fame,
   And less for battle-fields and glory,
If, writ in human hearts, a name
   Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
   Would learn to hate and to abhor it,
If more relieved
   On Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
   And more in bonds and deeds fraternal,
If Love's work had more willing hands
   To link this world with the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine
   And on bruised hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
   Would once combine,
If more would act the play of Life,
   And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheath its knife,
   Till good became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
   Had fewer blind men to adore it,—
   If Talent shone
   In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things,—
   Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
   To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
   Would strike together to restore it,—
   If right made might
   In every fight, 58

THOUGH it is new in reference to your particular case, your abstinence from newspaper reading is not a new experiment in itself, and I await its effects with interest. I shall be curious to observe the consequences to an intellect constituted as is yours of that total cutting-off from the public interests of your own century which an absence from newspapers implies. It is clear that whatever the loss may be, you have a definite gain to set against it. The time which you have hitherto given to newspapers, and which may be roughly estimated at about five hundred hours a year, is henceforth a valuable time-income, to be applied to whatever purposes your best wisdom may select. When an intellectual person has contrived by the force of one simple resolution to effect so fine an economy as this, it is natural that he should congratulate himself. Your feelings must be like those of an able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury—if any economy possible in the finances of state could relatively equal that splendid stroke of time-thrift which your force of will has enabled you to effect. In those five hundred hours which are now your own, you may acquire science, or obtain a more perfect command over one of the languages that you have studied. Some department of intellectual labor that has hitherto been unsatisfactory to you because it was imperfectly cultivated, may henceforth be as orderly and fruitful as a well-kept garden. You may become thoroughly conversant with the works of more than one great author whom you have neglected, not from lack of interest but from want of time. You may open some old chamber of the memory that has been dark and disused for many a year; you may clear the cobwebs away, and let the fresh light in, and make it habitable once more.

Against these gains, of which some, to a man of your industry, are certain and may be counted upon, what must be our estimate of the amount of sacrifice or loss? It is clear to both of us that much of what we read in the newspapers is useless to our culture. A large proportion of newspaper writing is occupied with speculation on what is likely to happen in the course of a few months, therefore by waiting until the time is past we know the event without having wasted time in speculations which could not affect it. Another rather considerable fraction of newspapers consists of small events which have interest for the day, owing to their novelty, but which will not have the slightest permanent importance. The whole 12345678
Pick and click
Go the types in the stick,
As the printer stands at the case;
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The types at a rapid pace,
And one by one as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow—
Steady and slow,
But still they grow,
And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Shall traverse the earth to its utmost bound
Words that shall make
The tyrant quake

But the printer smiled
And his work beguiled
By chanting a song as the letter is piled;
While pick and click
Went the types in the stick,
Like the world’s chronometer—tick, tick.
Oh, where is the man with simple tools,
Can govern the world like I?
A printing-press, an iron stick,
And a little leaden die;
With paper of white, and ink of black,
I support the right and the wrong attack.
I pull the strings
Of puppet kings,
And I tweak the despot’s nose;
Or let him alone

THE PRESS AND THE NATION.

The correctness of the propositions stated in our last article will be at once admitted by the reader who has been able to visit such an institution as the library of the British Museum, where literary productions of almost every conceivable size and shape, and with an endless variety of topics, are preserved so happily that they are easily found when needed for reference.

Here side by side are ancient manuscripts centuries old, the literary excellences of their time, and the new book of yesterday. The one on worn and yellow parchment with fading ink, and letters almost illegible, because the hand that had traced them in slow and crooked succession was more accustomed to guide the steed and clench the massive axe; the other brand-new, its corners and gilding untonished, and its pages clear and fresh from the rapid and precise manipulations of modern printers.

These are the extremes, but they are united together by a thousand specimens, each of which has been the best of its kind in its day; has asserted its supremacy, to be superseded in its turn until the chain is perfect.

Many who glance over them note the striking distinctions of form and character only, but the student finds in them a story plainly told. As it has been with the stones of the earth so it is with these. Boys have gathered them from the fields, have played with them by the ocean, and cast them in mischief or in strife; men have for ages quarried, cut and carved and ground them, but only to such as Miller and Lyell have they told the story so long hidden in them.

These manuscripts speak to the student, and as he slowly turns them over one by one, they relate to him their story; now of studious monks, with rare missal lore—now of learned barons, affecting the art of the scribe—now of clumsy first attempts to make printing an art for the speedy and cheap multiplication of copies; of these, but not of these alone, they are hieroglyphic chapters of British history—chronicles, not of kings and crowns and thrones, wars and political machinations, but of the aspirations of the British mind and its long and earnest struggles against...
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FILLED IS LIFE'S GOBLET TO THE BRIM, AND EVEN
Though my Eyes with Tears are Dim, I see its Sparkling Bubbles Swim and Chant
a Melancholy Hymn with Silent Voice and Slow 280

WHEN HE SPEAKS WHAT ELOCUTION FLOWS
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UNDER THE SMILE OF SAFETY HIDE DOUBTFUL BEAUTIES WILL FADE SUDDENLY 234 SITTING IN THE SHADE

MERCHAND TAILORING SAMPLE OF KNEE PANTS 78

LONG SERMONS 34 MODEST GIRLS

THIS DREADFUL NIGHT WHAT DUNGEON DARKNESS 73

HONEST NEIGHBOR 8 DEPRECIATED ACTION

RUSTIC BENCHES 2
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May Drown the Voices of the Past, but thou the Printer
12345 thy Wisdom to the Last 67980

FAR IN THE WEST THERE LIES
A Desert Land where the Mountains lift Through
24 Perpetual Snows their 58

OPENS A PASSAGE RUDE TO THE WHEELS, WESTWARD THE OREGON FLOWS
Numberless Torrents, with Ceaseless Sound, descend to Ocean, like the great Chords of a Harp, in loud
1234 Sonorous Vibrations, and Spreading Beautiful Prairies, bright 5678

AS THEY SAT BY THEIR EVENING FIRE
Silently there Entered into the Little Camp an Indian Woman
36 Her Features bore Deep Traces 72

THEY LISTENED TO THE SOFT FLOW OF HER MAGICAL WORDS
Till the Region all around them seemed Enchanted, and their Swarthy Guest the
3456 Enchantress; with mysterious splendor 7890

THE MOON LIGHTED THE LITTLE TENT
Touched the sombre Leaves with Silvery Radiance, glistened
4 On the Gentle Murmuring Brook 2

CELESTIALS MUST CLEAR OUT
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   2 Holds his Breath 3

3. THE FITTEST PLACE WHERE
   Man can die is where he dies for man
   4 The Good Lives after 5

4. RATHER THAN
   Be Less he Cared not to
   2 exist at all 4

5. THE ISLES OF GREECE
   Where burning Sappho Loved

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Have+greatness+thrust+at+them
1234567890

96A, 94a, Great Primer (12 Point). 3.60

←SOCIETY+IS+ONE+POLISHED+HORDE←
Of+Two+Mighty+Tribes,+the+Bores+and+the+Bored

8A, 10a, Double Small Pica (92 Point). 4.40

KEEP+YOUR+OWN+COUNSEL
8+Trust+No+One+with+Thy+Secrets

8A, 12a, Double English (88 Point). 5.30

←STAND+NOT+UPON←
The+order+of+your+going+but+go

4A, 9a, Double Great Primer (88 Point). 5.90

Chicago+TYPE+Foundry

8A, 9a, Four-Line Pica (69 Point). 7.70

←But+ROME+less←

SPACES+AND+QUADS+EXTRA.
ORNAMENTS+EXTRA.+FONTS,+25+CENTS,+EACH+SIZE.
MARDER,+LUSE+&+CO.,+TYPE+FOUNDERS,+CHICAGO.
CONCAVE.

HIGH ON A THRONE OF ROYAL STATE
THAT FAR OUTSHONE THE WEALTH OF ORMUS AND
23 IND SATAN EXALTED SAT 45

HOW DEAR TO MY HEART
ARE THE SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD
53 FOND RECOLLECTION 86

OLIVES ON HER BROW WERE BLOOMING, HER STEP WAS LIGHT AND AIRY
87 AS THE TRIPPING OF A FAIRY 92

HONORABLE MEN GAIN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS
36 AT HOME ON THE ROLLING DEEP 95

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 26

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

PROMENADE CONCERT

FEAR NOT CURSES

DIVINE MILTON 2

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES JUSTIFY AND LINE AT THE BOTTOM.
ORNAMENTS EXTRA. POINTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
CONCAVE EXTENDED.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

18A, 96a, Nonpareil (8 Point).  2.50  18A, 96a, Bourgeois (9 Point).  3.50

PLEASANT LITTLE STORY
Down in a Green and Shady Bed a Modest
Violet Grew; Its Stalk was Bent and It
23 Hung Its Head 56

Pic's (12 Point).  5.50

LEFT ALONE IN THE WORLD
Marvellous Incidents in an Orphan's History
54 Borrower of Trouble 68

8A, 18a, Great Primer (12 Point).  4.00

FLOATING ISLANDERS
24 Beautiful Home Dreamers 58

6A, 18a, Double Pic's (24 Point).  5.75

ELEVATED PATH
53 Rocky Mountain 49

4A, 6a, Double Great Primer (26 Point).  8.00

NIMROD
7 Home Rulers 5

2A, 6a, Four-Line Pic's (48 Point).  11.50

NICE HANDS

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

THE TWO SMALLER SIZES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM, AND THE FOUR LARGER SIZES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM. BY PLACING A 6-TO-PICA LEAD AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TWO SMALLER SIZES THEY WILL LINE EXACTLY WITH THE LARGER.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

-41-
CONCAVE CONDENSED.

CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION
FRANCHISES GRANTED FREE 345*

INTERSTATE COMMISSION

GONE FROM MY GAZE LIKE A BEAUTIFUL DREAM 28*

PASS THEM NOT 59*

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE

SUFFERING SAD HUMANITY 3*

2 LIVE AND LET LIVE

KANSAS SENTINEL

RECLINING CHAIR

ALL THE SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM.
ORNAMENTS EXTRA. POINTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
42A, Excalior on Nonpareil (6 Point) 1.10
DOES THE EDITOR SIT IN HIS BAROQUE OATH? NOT MUCH, MY SOCIETY, NOT AT ALL FOR HIM. AMID
SYLVAN GROVES AND PASTURES GREEN, WHERE HILLS RISE UP 3245

36A, Pearl on Nonpareil (6 Point) 1.90
THERE ARE POETS BY THE SCORE WHO RAVE ABOUT THE
268 BEAUTIES OF THE SPRING 495

32A, Brevier (8 Point) 1.90
THE WEARY HUSBAND WRESTLES WITH
HIS ANCIENT PARLOR STOVE 426

18A, Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point) 1.60
FERN AND SWEET VIOLET
34 IN FOREST GROW

18A, Two-Line Brevier (12 Point) 2.00
HUNGRY GOATS LIKE
POSTER PASTE 4

18A, Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point) 2.00
GRAND CONCERT
8 PROMENADE

10A, Two-Line Long Primer (90 Point) 2.30
MEETING BY MOONLIGHT 63

6A, Two-Line Pica (94 Point) 2.50
29 PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS

6A, Two-Line English (60 Point) 2.40
EXPENSIVE LACES 5

4A, Two-Line Paragon (40 Point) 3.40
MIDNIGHT MUSING 9

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES JUSTIFY SIXTHS OF PICA, AND LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER BY PLACING SIX-TO-PICA LEADS AT EITHER TOP OR BOTTOM.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
A WASP CAME BUZZING TO HIS WORK AND VARIOUS THINGS
1357 DID TACKLE, HE STUNG A BOY 2466

THE WARM BLUSH OF EVENING SHONE ON
34 THE CALM SILVER LAKES 25

GREAT EFFECTS FROM LITTLE
26 CAUSES SPRING 34

TELEPHONES 54

CLEAN FACES 8

ENGRAYER

ALL THE SIZES IN THE ABOVE SERIES LINE EXACTLY AT THE BOTTOM. THE LARGER SIZES, FROM TWO-LINE NONpareil UP TO FOUR-LINE PICa, LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
FINE THROAT LUBRICATING OIL
Unrivaled for Polishing the Vocal Chords of Opera Singers and Political Orators
14 Bullfrog Chorus 79

BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL
Climbing High on the Ladder of Fame
23 Herculean Labor 56

CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE
Instruction Given in the Art of 8 How Not to Do it 9

HOMEWARD BOUND
From the North Polo 2

BORDER LIFE IN THE FAR WEST
21 Hunting the Copper-Skinned Natives 64

BRING UP THE GUNS
3 Open Fire on the Enemy 5

Clothed in GOLDEN Raiment 2

Drink WATER Bright

Berlin OPERA House

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PROGRAM.

Parnassus, (1 Point).

THE POWER THAT RULES THE WORLD
The Click of Type has more of Might than Fortress Grim or Castle Wall; and it can Batter Towers to
24 ♠ Dust that Laugh at Siege and Cannon-ball ♠ 35

24A, 40A, 3.80 Brewer (8 Point). 18A, 0.85

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE
Illustrated by the Heavy Bills Furnished by the FEARLESS GAS COMPANIES
23 ♠ Meter when the Sun goes down ♠ 46

24A, 40A, 3.40 Long Primer (10 Point). 18A, 1.00

PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE AT 2.45 P.M.
Marianne Highflyer will Evolute and Gyrate on the Flying Trapeze
35 ♠ ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ♠ 28

18A, 50A, 3.40

THE GOODTASTE JOB PRINTING COMPANY
Are Prepared to fill all Orders for Fine Printing with promptness and in
84 ♠ THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART ♠ 65

12A, 24A, 3.60

EXTEMPORINE * POETRY * FACTORY
*My Love has got a Bright Red Nose which Travels with Her*
4 ♠ WHEREVER ♠ SHE ♠ GOES ♠ 6

8A, 16A, 3.40

HONEST JOHN & SON
Watch Makers and Diamond Merchants
MONEY LOANED ON SECURITY

6A, 12A, 3.65

STRANGER THAN FICTION
Facts ♠ are ♠ Sometimes ♠ Stubborn ♠ Things
65 ♠ HARD TIME PARTY ♠ 92

SMALL CAPS NOT SENT UNLESS EXPRESSLY ORDERED.

ORNAMENTS WITH ALL SIZES.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
CRITIC.

PATRIOTISM THRIVES WHERE GLORY IS RECOGNIZED AND
HEROISM IS HONORED GREATEART TRUE FRIEND AND Q. 46 CHARITY ST.

WHEATEAR DAILY REPORTER GIVES LATEST QUOTATIONS ON BREADSTUFFS 1234567890

THE ELECTRIC RAILROAD SAFE AND SPEEDY TRANSPORTATION

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

CRITERION.

HELD BY U. S. PATENT OFFICE TO BE COVERED BY PATENT OF AUGUST 12, 1884.

"OH LOVELY NIGHT" Thou art holy and calm, thy soft Dewy Breath fills 246 worn brow with balm 897

"BOLD MAN" Scared by Hungry Bear 1234567890

"PURE MILK AND CREAM CO." No Cows with Iron Tails on our Farm 27

"WHISTLING PIG" Undreamed of Harmony 48

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES. SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
GROTESQUE.

Brevier (8 Point).

The Hungry Editor to his Meal sat down with Aspect Eager; a sense of Joy did o'er him Steal. Although the Fare was Meager; Ha! ha! he cried when, Merry Sound, he heard the Dishes Clatter and saw some Beefsteak nicely browned. Now for some Inside Matter.

Grotesque is a Handsome Lightface Series. Printers will find this Letter very useful for Programs, Circulars, Invitations, Cards, and Jobs of a Similar Character, and for working with Scripts, Celts, and other Lightface Type can not be Surpassed.

Pica (12 Point).

THE JUNK SHOP KEEPERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Organized for the Purpose of Helping Each Other in the Concealment of Doubtful or Crooked Business Transactions.

Columbian (16 Point).

ORIGINÁL YANKEE NOTION STORE
Debilitated Humorists should Call and Examine our Large Stock of Brilliant Ideas.

Paragon (20 Point).

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY,
Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials 139 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ills.

Double English (38 Point).

LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER
Breathe Free on the Mountains.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
CIRCULAR GOTHIC.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DIRECTED
To the Fact that during the Last Four Centuries this House
Has furnished Goods of Better Quality and of Finer
Make than any other House

SMITHSON, BROWN & JONES,
Commission Brokers in Mining Stocks and
Dealers in all kinds of Securities
25 Percentage Alley 47

OH TELL ME WHERE IS FANCY BRED?
So sings the Poet, and we reply, You can obtain
All the Fancy Bread you need at
28 Tom Doughnut's 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
All members of Mutual Admiration
Society No. 468

PEOPLES TELEPHONE COMPANY
Hello! Instruments put in Free and No Rental charged
26 Pro Bono Publico 38

PENCILINGS.
Patented June 2, 1885.

Finest French Laces and Feathers
Our Hat Department is Stocked With Novelties in
Ladies' and Children's Headwear at Very
265 Remarkable Prices 478

Artists' Material Supply Co.
Dadoes, Portieres, Ormolu Clocks and
25 Bronze Figures 83

Summer Resort for Boating and Fishing
Delightful Weather and every Facility for Unlimited Enjoyment
316 Mosquito Island Hotel 789

Fonts of Lower Case sold separately: Long Primer, 30A, 1.90; Paragon, 348, 3.50; Paragon, No. 2, 448, 2.45.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
INCLINED PROGRAM.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1885


3:10

STARTLING DESPATCHES v

Intense Excitement in Camp. Woods Full of
ARME D INDIANS.

12345 Gunning for Squirrels 67890

12345 IF THE CRF FITS, WEAR IT. 67890

18A, 36a. Long Primer (10 Point).

2:80

GRAND MARCH, AT 8:15.

The Light Fantastic Toe Displayed to
Perfection by Miss Trippit Gracefully, aged 247


3:50

LET YOUR LIGHT

Such is it. Brighten the Path of
THOSE WHO FOLLOW

35

~UNSEEN SPIRITS FILLED THE AIR~

Denoting the Near Location of a Moonshiner’s Lair

*KEEPCLOSE, DARKSOME & CO.*

~* 1234567890 ~

8A, 16a. Great Primer (18 Point).

3:60

WHERE FIND THY REST

*Poor Storm-Tossed, Battered Waif* 37*

End thy Wanderings

Double Pica (24 Point).

4:00

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE

*Bank Suspended, Cashier Gone to*

$1234567890 And Co.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
ARTISTIC AND NEAT DESIGNS
Furnished by Experienced Workmen in every
123 Department 456

BLACK, SMITH & CO.
Butchers of Printing Material
Original Designs

No. Chicago, 1889

BANK OF CHICAGO,

Pay to order of

DOLLARS

Charge to account of

$
PARTHENIAN.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PATENTED AUG. 21, 1886.

94A, 98a, Nonpareil (6 Point).
BLOODTHIRSTY MOSQUITOS
Gorging themselves on the Life Blood of the
Human Race 45689
Massacre the Heartless Poisoners

12A, 22a, Bourgeois (9 Point)
HAIL! SMILING MORN
Whose Rosy Fingers Tip the Hills
23 Golden Light 45

12A, 22a, Long Primer (10 Point)
MURMURING STREAMLET
Lofty Mountains, Secluded Valleys
135 Holiday Resort 468

12A, 22a, Fics (12 Point).
NATURE'S FREAKS
Choicest Collection on Earth
2 From all Lands 8

24, 38a, Great Primer (18 Point).
CONSCIENCE FOR SALE
Owner Has No Further Use For It
25 Will sell Cheap 79

34, 58, Double Fics (14 Point).
HANSDOME SERIES
5 All Printers Should Get This

4A, 5a, Double Great Primer (20 Point).
WATER the Chickens

6A, 5a, Four-Line Fics (48 Point).
QUIET Strain 2

8A, 6a, Five-Line Fics (60 Point)
DEAD Head

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
COLD WATER MEN NOMINATE
Enthusiastic Meeting of the National Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis
1776 Permanent Organization Finally Effected 1876

IDEAL PLEASURE CLUB
Annual Reception at The Circle of Music
12 Hendricks, Allen & Co. 35

BANK OF CHICAGO
Dealers in County and Railroad Bonds
7 Foreign Letters of Credit

SEATING
2 Western Cotton Exchange

Chicago BOAT Clubs

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
Thus the Youthful Niawatha Said within Himself and Pondered.
Much Perplexed by Various Feeling, Listless, Longing, Hoping, Fearing.
Dreaming Still of Minnehaha, Of the Lovely Laughing Water
123 In the Land of the Dacotahs 678

Ornaments—0.50.

12, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

Thus they buried Minnehaha, and at Night
A fire was Lighted, On her Grave four times was Kindled For her
Soul upon its Journey to the Island of the Blessed

Ornaments—0.60

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

As unto the Bow the Cord is, So unto Man is *Woman,
Though she bends him, she obeys him. Though she draws him, she follows
123 Useless each without the other 456

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
Harrington, Montgomery & Co.

House • Decorating • Artistic • Painting
45-47 Calcimine Street

Ornaments — 0.75

Union National Bank of Kansas

Government Bonds and Mortgages Bought and Sold
123 Loans Negotiated 456

Popular Sensational Story
Romance of the Fishermans Daughter
23 • New Edition • 58

Spaces and Quads Extra.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.
PEOPLE'S ABSTRACT COMPANY
EXAMINATION OF ABSTRACTS OUR SPECIALTY
34 TITLES = BOUGHT 12
= IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE =

MUTUAL UNION BANK
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TOURISTS
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

PENSION BUREAU
12 CIVIL SERVICE REFORM 34
MOVEMENT
QRSTUVWXYZ

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
TRINAL.
SERIES TWO.

DECORATION DAY

\[ \text{MILITARY \ PARADE} \]

THIRTIETH OF MAY

ARTISTIC

DURABLE \ ORIGINAL

J K L M N P Q

TRIUMPHS
PRINTERS DELIGHT
C D E F G H

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
AMATEUR BASE BALL PLAYERS
Regulation Score Sheets Supplied to all Free of Charge
433 Reserved Seats Extra 676
Excellent Batting and Fielding Exhibitions

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY
Chicago Type Foundry
New and Useful Designs in Printing Type
139 Monroe Street 144

THROUGH TICKET
The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF WESTERN RAILROAD MANAGERS
Action on the Committees Report Providing for the Formation of a Number of Associations and Adoption of a General Agreement Governing the Entire West

General Opinion that there will be Little Opposition to the Adoption of the Agreement

HOW BEAUTIFUL THE SILENT HOUR WHEN
Morning and Evening thus Sit Together Hand in Hand Beneath The Starless Sky of Midnight

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Fine Accomodations for Burglars and Safe-Blowers Furnished on Short Notice

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB
Longest Course in The United States

Latest MARKET Report
WORDS CUT DEEPER
Than a Sharp weapon and the
Wounds they Make
Are Longer in Healing 45

SHOOTINGTON

To FLINT, STEEL & CO. dr.
Dealers in
Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Goods,
ARSENAL ROAD.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Poor Old Caterpillar Changing into the
24 Painted Butterfly 68

OPTICAL ILLUSION
Ghost of Departed Friend 5

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
UNION REAL ESTATE & LOAN ASSOCIATION
148 Rents Collected and Money Loaned on Merchandise 526
Dealers in Government and other Bonds

BEAUTIFUL WOODLAND SCENERY
213 Moonlight Excursions on the Hudson 456
New York Yacht Club Regatta

WEATHER INDICATIONS
United States Bureau of Statistics
2 Old Probability 4

AMERICAN TOURIST
Killing Bears in California
EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART FOR SALE
Comprising Many Choice Productions of both the Old Masters and Old Maids
Including the Famous "Horse Fair," by Jor. Key
24. To be disposed of without reserve.

THE FINE ART STATIONERY
Engravers and Printers, Chromo-Lithographers, etc.
Unique Designs in Cards and Envelopes

YE PEN SIVE MAIDEN
A Playntive Ballade of ye 16th Centurie
By Poet Softheart Weepington

DANGER AHEAD
Most Thrilling Narrative

FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS WITH ALL SIZES.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
ROUMANIAN.

FAIR AS YON BRIGHT MOON
<ART>THOU<MY>LOVE<THY>CAPACITY>
FOR PUTTING AWAY OYSTERS
IS ENORMOUS: 4265

LOUD AND SHRILL
<SINGS>MORNING<BIRD>
CHANTICLEER 5

EVERY MAN SHOULD BE THE ARCHITECT
5 OF HIS OWN FORTUNE: 3

TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS
3 SHOT A DUCK: 6

DRIVE AWAY CARE 5

NOBLE MAN

DELIGHT: 4

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

H H H H H H H H
H H H H H H H H
H H H H H H H H
H H H H H H H H

ALL THE SIZES IN THE ABOVE SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
PARISIAN BLACK.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their Country's wishes blest. When Spring,
With dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold, she there
2345 Shall dress a sweeter sod 5788

Pewy tears, like Angel fingers,
Softly fall in twilight's glow, and the silv'ry
Sunset lingers Over all
A Strong voice of years departed! 5

The Curfew tolls the knell of parting Day
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the Lea; the Weary Plowman
Homeward plods his way, and
Leaves the World to Darkness and to me. "a a o u"

Trust no Future, howe'er Pleasant, let the Dead Past
Bury its Dead; Act then in the
Living Present! Heart within and God o'erhead. Lives of great men
2 Remind us we can make our lives Sublime" 4

Antiquated Potion Company
Manufacturers of Fourteenth Century Goods,
Old Roman Coins and other Relics

This Indenture Witnesseth, that
Contracts have This Day been Entered into
Building Castles in the Air

GERMAN AND SWEDISH ACCENTS ARE PUT UP WITH THIS SERIES.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
THE TYPE-WRITER HAS SUPPLANTED THE PEN IN BEING A MORE RAPID AND, IN MANY INSTANCES, MORE LEGIBLE, MEANS OF WRITING CORRESPONDENCE. LETTERS WRITTEN, OR APPEARING AS IF WRITTEN, WITH A TYPE-WRITER, MOST ALWAYS RECEIVE A PERUSAL, WHILE CIRCULARS PRINTED FROM ORDINARY TYPE ARE CAST ASIDE UNREAD. FOR THIS REASON WE HAVE CUT VARIOUS FACES OF CALIGRAP HTYPE TO ENABLE PRINTERS TO PRODUCE FAC-SIMILES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS.

The above face is also cast on Pica (12 Point), 96A, 6.75.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 15th inst. we beg to state that all our Type, Brass Rule, Leads and Slugs, and Metal Furniture are cast on the "American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies," which renders justification simple and

A meeting of the FORTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will be held at Wire-Pullers' Hall on Thursday evening next, at 6.30 o'clock, to consider the advisability of constructing a Machine that will smash our opponents at the next Election. Some good, live men, with big barrels at their disposal are needed to ensure success, and knowing your fitness to

Sir: In our last Circular to the trade we called attention to the high prices at which Grains were being offered; since that date the Wheat corner has busted and the bottom has fallen out of things generally. Prices have taken a tumble, and in a few days it will be possible to purchase a Five-cent loaf for a nickel. We

I HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY THE BOARD TO CALL A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COOK COUNTY GOLD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS OF REPLENISHING THE TREASURY, THE PRESIDENT HAVING SKIPPED OUT AND TAKEN ALL THE AVAILABLE FUNDS WITH HIM. THE BUSINESS BEING URGENT, A LARGE

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

-65-
LADIES' HAND SCRIPT.

Job Fonts, 10A, 75c, 9.00
Great Primer (18 Point)
Card Fonts, 6A, 16c, 3.75

Academy In Type Co. begs to inform her numerous Patrons and Friends that she
has recently returned from Paris, bringing a large stock of
Fine Point Face, Ostrich Feathers; Elegant Silk Dress Goods; Fabrics; Gloves; Handkerchiefs; etc.,
which she will show on Monday and Tuesday next, December 19th and 20th, 1896, in
Rooms 4 and 5, Sandy Branch Hotel.

75c Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 5.55.

Job Fonts, 8A, 50c, 10.00
Double Pica (24 Point)
Card Fonts, 4A, 12c, 4.00

The attention of Fine Job Printers is directed to the
Graceful Form and Pleasing Features of our Ladies' Hand Script, a Type
eminently suitable for printing
Wedding and other Invitations; Cards; Circulars; and all
Descriptions of Fine Work. 1234567890

50c Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 6.45.

Job Fonts, 5A, 35c, 10.00
Double Columbian (32 Point)
Card Fonts, 3A, 8c, 4.50

Duckwear, Cornstarch & Co.
Old Reliable Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants
26 Gamblers' Alley, near Board of Trade, 38
Market Quotations Furnished Free

25a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 5.45.

FONTS COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES AND QUADS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

-88-
LADIES' HAND SCRIPT No. 2.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $753,000.
Transact a General Banking Business. Accounts of Individuals, Corporations, and
Bank-received. Collections throughout the United States.
National, State, and County Bonds on hand. Commission orders filled.

75a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 7.30.

Buckingham, Struthers, Lyons & Co.
 Invite inspection of their Large and Varied stock of Art Goods.
 Unequalled Assortment of Fine and Curious Pieces.
 Complete in Every Department.
158 and 160 Yonge Street, San Francisco.

50a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 8.10.

(Established 1835.)
Erie & Ontario Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Accumulated Capital: $800,000.
Hazardous Risks taken at Lowest Premiums.

25a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 6.25.

FONTS COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES AND QUADS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
The Fairview Loan and Building Association
Money Advanced to Members at Low Rates of Interest for long
Terms provided ample security is furnished.
For further information call on or address Secretary, 2539

Report of the Proceedings of
The Indignant Spinsters Protestation Society
at a meeting held on
Monday, 29th day of February, 1876

Marder, Luse & Co.
Dealers in Presses and Machinery,
Chicago, Ills.

All fonts in this series complete with figures, spaces and quads.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.
CHICAGO SCRIPT.

The art of writing neatly and giving graceful curves
and perfect form to each letter is being taught by
the unrivalled professors Quilldriver & Inkstinger.

Full many a rose is born to
12345 Blush! Unseen! & Waste its' 67890
Sweetness on the desert air.

Argentina Bank of Commerce,
Notes, Stocks, Bonds.
Incorporated 1886.

Advertisements Prominently Displayed
by the
Newspaper Advertising Company
24 First Column Pk., Printersville.
We keep for reference a File of Newspapers in all Languages.

FIGURES, LOGOTYPES, SPACES AND QUADS
PUT UP WITH EACH FONT IN THE ABOVE SERIES.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
Yourself and ladies are cordially invited to attend a Grand Musical and Variety Entertainment to be given on Wednesday afternoon, May 25, 1904.

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Professors Buillpen and Writgood,
Instructors in Plain and Ornamental Calligraphy

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Half Nonpareil Border, No. 61. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 62. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 63. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 64. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 65. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 66. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 67. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 68. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 69. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 70. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 71. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 72. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 73. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 74. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 75. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 76. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 77. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 78. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 79. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 80. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 81. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 82. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 83. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 84. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 85. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 86. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 87. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 88. 2.35

Half Nonpareil Border, No. 89. 2.35

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
BOURGEOS BORDERS.

FONT OF FIVE FEET EACH.

Bourgeois Border, No. 123. 1.75

Bourgeois Border, No. 124. 1.75

Bourgeois Border, No. 125. 1.75

Bourgeois Border, No. 126. 1.75

Bourgeois Border, No. 127. 1.75

Bourgeois Border, No. 128. 1.75

PICA BORDERS.

FONT OF FIVE FEET EACH.

Pica Border, No. 129. 1.75

Pica Border, No. 130. 1.75

Pica Border, No. 131. 1.75

Pica Border, No. 132. 1.75

Pica Border, No. 133. 1.75

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT THE APPRENTICE
24 Foreshadows the Workman Just as Surely as the Bend 36

MEANDERINGS IN THE COUNTRY
567 Tribulations of the Summer Boarders 213

MERRYMAN, SMYLER & CO.
Dispensers of Joques and Konundrums

Beautiful MAIDENS Dancing

Elevated RAILROAD Schemes

Swift RUNNING River

Fast RAILWAY Train
TIME WITH SILENT FOOTSTEPS
THROUGH ANOTHER YEAR HAS PASSED
25 BEARING FROM US 45

89 NATIONAL 67
MERCANTILE PRINTING

EXHIBITIONS
LACROSSE GAME

NOTIONS AND FINE DRY GOODS

MAGNIFICENT SCENES

MAKE HOME PLEASANT

HONOR TO HEROES

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
MUSSELMAN & CO
IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
24 CHEAP 56

HARD METAL
UNIQUE DESIGNS
3 BEST 8

GREAT MEN
READING

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
EDEN MUSEUM
2 PRIZES 5 FENCING EXERCISE

MORNING NEWSPAPERS 3 SOLD 6

BONDS PAYABLE MEN

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.
CONTOUR No. 2.

Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point).

TURNOVER CLUB STORIES
PURELY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE
645 AMUSING 218

Two-Line Pica (24 Point).

NOTED STATESMEN
DOUGLASS 1859 GONKLING
BIOGRAPHICAL

Two-Line Great Primer (86 Point)

MUSICAL FESTIVAL
HOME TALENT

Four-Line Pica (40 Point).

NEAT DESIGN

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.
OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

-80-
TESTIMONIALS.

THIS DRESS WORE NEARLY FIVE YEARS ON DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY TIMES.

The Times Office.

Chicago, Aug 20, 1887

Gentlemen,

The dress of which referred to in your issue of 18th inst., was used by The Times from March 15, 1879, to January 6, 1884.

Yours truly,

A. L. Patterson.

Cleveland, O.

February 1888

Gentlemen,

Yours with order for small price Roman "14.16.

This type wears like iron. The new type we buy is mixed with type used one seven years and it would take an effort to detect any difference in the face. Is it "Copper alloy," "copper mixed" or all copper? Why don't you give it a name?

Hurry order as much as possible.

Respectfully,

The Plain Dealer.
Marder, Luse & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

Permit us to say regarding your type, that we have used a large amount of it for years past, in both the job and newspaper department of the Rocky Mountain News, and we have found it in every respect satisfactory, being well cut, finely finished and durable. Our appreciation of your type is evidenced by the fact that we have just ordered a complete new dress for the Rocky Mountain News from your house.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Rocky Mountain News Ptg Co.

By J. M. Burnell, Sec'y
Marder, Luse & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Some six months ago we ordered from you a dress of type for The Evening News. Before giving the order we examined with great care the specimen books of all the more prominent type founders in this country. Our reason for giving you the order was simply that we considered that you made type of the clearest and best formed faces that could be possibly obtained for a newspaper.

Since we have used the type we have found that its quality and strength are in every way satisfactory. It has worn well, although subjected to a good deal of violent usage. It has given us the best possible satisfaction and we take great pleasure in giving you a testimonial to the effect that in excellence of design and in quality your type is certainly not excelled by any other with which we have had any experience.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[End of document]
The Chicago Times.

Marder, Luse & Co.,
City,
Gentlemen:

We take pleasure in saying that the type we use for printing The Times and Mail, purchased of you, is giving entire satisfaction.

very truly yours,

The Chicago Times,

James I. Met.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE PRESS, CLEVELAND, O.

OFFICE OF

The Cincinnati Post,
93, 97 & 99 LONGWORTH STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14th, 1889.

Marder, Luse & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:— In reply to your favor of the 5th. inst. would say that I have used your type on the St. Louis Chronicle and Cincinnati Post, and find that it wears well and gives me complete satisfaction in every respect. I am now using your type on both papers.

Yours Very Truly

Wm. F. McKee
Mngr. Cincinnati Post & St. Louis Chronicle.
Detroit Evening News.
Daily Circulation 39,000

Detroit, Aug 20, 1887

Gentlemen: We put on a dress of your type in May 1884 and have had it in constant use ever since and it is now on our paper. We run from four to seven editions per day and take an average of fourteen times per day from the forms for daily, weekly, and Sunday editions. We use two Scott Perfecting Presses.

Yours Very Respectfully

The Evening News Agency.
Mandu, June 4th.

Mandu, June 4th.

Mandu, June 4th.

Has been very little time from home, but remain there found it desirable, and am still satisfied.

M'A. Hutchinson.

A. Hutchinson.

A. Hutchinson.

A. Hutchinson.

A. Hutchinson.

A. Hutchinson.
Chicago, January 5th, 1889.

Messrs. Harde & Lueck Co.
139-141 Monroe St.
City

Gentlemen

In answer to your inquiry of the 14th inst. we take pleasure in stating, that the last outfit of type, which you furnished us about three years ago and since that time has constantly been used by us, has given entire satisfaction in every respect.

Yours truly

GERM. AM. PUBL. CO.
Publ. of Freie Presse.

[Signature]
Dictated

Chicago, Jan. 26th, 1889.

To The Printers Of The United States,

Gentlemen: --

This is to certify, and it gives me great pleasure to state that we have been purchasing and using the type manufactured by Marder, Luse & Co.'s, Type Foundery of this City, for a period of nearly five (5) years; and that the same has been eminently satisfactory in every particular. It possesses the quality of wearing well, and we think in this regard, it is equal if not superior to that turned out by many other Type Founderies.

Yours very truly,

John Morris Company.

by John Morris's Reg.
Mess. Marder, Luse & Co.

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

January 29, 1889.

We have your letter of the 23rd and take pleasure in giving you the recommendation you wish. You can publish just as much of this letter as you care to.

We have, as you say, bought a great deal of your type in the past and it gives us pleasure to say in its favor that it has always been entirely satisfactory. We wish we were in a position to put in several thousand dollars worth more as we regard it, in every way, equal to the best. Wishing you greater success for the future, we are,

Yours Truly,

By L. T. Davidson

Courier-Journal Job Printing Co.
January 1889.

Miss Harker, Luce & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: It affords us great pleasure to recommend your individually and collectively to the printers of our whole country.

For fair, upright and accommodating dealings we have not in all our business career had relations with a more equable and worthy establishment, and as for your productions they are simply the beauty of perfection.

With high regards,

Jas. P. Harrison & Co.

Secretary and Treasurer.
Chicago, Jan. 7, 1889.

Messrs. Mordell & Co.,

Type Founders 133-137 1/2 Monroe St.

Gentlemen:

The news and advertising type purchased from you and used in the office of the Daily Sun, and Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly Drovers Journal are considered of a very superior kind. They possess a good solid dressing and are admirably adapted for stereotyping purposes or in fact to any purpose or use to which type once applied. In the stereotyping rooms of the Sun and Drovers Journal office they are subjected to no less than fifteen separate heatings weekly but furnish no indication whatever of rising. In fact they are as true and exact as they were when first laid in the cases.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Goodall Co.
Saint Joseph, Mo. Mar. 12, 1888

Marder, Luse & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We are well pleased with the present
dress of the Herald, which we purchased from you
two years ago last month. Although used on a Double
Cylinder Hoe Press on Daily and Weekly editions (our
Daily editions alone exceeding 5,000) it is in good
condition and will wear for two years longer.

Yours Truly,

W.M. Shepherd,
Mngr. Herald.

The Tribune.

Minneapolis, Minn., 5/12/1888

Warder ordered a complete
Minneapolis Press for
which was put on
in March, 1888. She
ordered was filled promptly
and satisfactorily. The type
do far promise to be
all you agreed that it
should be.

[Signature]
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1889

Messrs. Marden, Luce & Co.

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your favor of the 25th inst we are pleased to state that we have a large quantity of both your job and body type in use in our office and are thoroughly satisfied with it.

Yours truly,

Poole Bros.

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CONSIDER IT FIRST-CLASS.
Office of Harrison & Smith,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 14, 1888.

We consider Marden, Luce & Co's type to be first-class. An evidence of our belief would say that we have purchased over $2,000 worth of your material within the past twelve months. The material in our office is mostly of your make.

Harrison & Smith.

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Office of L. Kimball & Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 9, 1888.

Marden, Luce & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: - The type in our office is nearly all of your manufacture, a great deal of it has been in use for several years, we consider it first-class in every respect. The system of Interchangeable Type Bodies, of which you are the originators, we consider to be the only true system of the manufacture of type. Yours truly,

L. Kimball & Co.

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NEEDS ONLY TO BE USED TO BE ADmired.
Office of Western Real Estate Exchange.
Salina, Kan., May 15, 1888.

Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: - We are perfectly satisfied with both body and display type we purchased of you some time since. It needs only to be used to be admired, in fact, we could not have been better suited.

Truly yours,

Western Real Estate Exchange.
OPINIONS OF A FEW OF THE DAILY PAPERS USING OUR TYPE.

STANDING TO THE WORK IN GOOD ORDER.
Office of The Daily Journal.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—The type at present in use on the Daily Journal of your city is being held in high esteem by your patrons and it is standing well. We have submitted its hard usage, and our judgment is that it is standing well and we believe that you understand that we run a perfecting press and stereotype our forms. Yours truly.

PERKINS BRO. CO.

HAS ALWAYS WORN WELL.
Office of The Daily Nonpareil.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—We have used your type on our paper for a number of years and it has always worn well and given us good satisfaction. Yours truly.

NONPAREIL PUB. CO. By C. S. Lefferts.

FOR TWENTY YEARS THE TYPE HAS BEEN SATISFACTORY.
Office of The Daily Democrat-Gazette.
Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 6, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs:—We have permitted the Nonpareil Company to say that it has had your body and other type for more than twenty years and we have found it entirely satisfactory. Yours truly.

THE DEMOCRAT CO.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE HOUSE.
Office of Daily Springfiled State Register.
Springfield, Ill., March 2, 1898.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—We have several thousand pounds of your type in use in the State Register office at this time, and since we have been in the business, we have found it as durable as any type send us. Its merits, leads and rules, always as accurate as could be made.

Properly used, we feel it would seem to us that your firm should have the credit of making the "American System" or "Point System," as it is known, for us. This, in its glory, is a good house for one house.

Yours truly,

THOM. RED, TREAS.

WORK ON READY-PRINT LIST FOR THREE YEARS.
Office of Kansas Newspaper Union.
Topeka, Kansas, March 5, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—We have had your type on our list for six years. The last dress that we put on wore over three years, which is an unusual life for a dress on a list of ready-print sheets. It is seldom that any dress of this type will last six years. We are entirely pleased with the type and would use no other. Yours truly.

KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION.

GIVEN EXCELLENT SATISFACTION.
Office of The Topeka Mail.
Topeka, Kansas, May 18, 1899.
It gives me much pleasure to state that during the past year we have had considerable newspaper, display and job type for the Kansas Newspaper Union, and that the type has been thoroughly tested and that your type has entirely satisfied us. All the type that was manufactured by Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., of the American Type Foundry, has been thoroughly tested and the wide reputation need not word of praise from us. The Kansas Newspaper Union are agents for the sale of the unsold material made by Marder, Luse & Co., and we are pleased to know that work is being done with the greatest satisfaction to the publishers throughout Kansas and adjoining states and territories.

FRAK B. HOLT & SONS.

DURABLE, WELL CUT AND SATISFACTORY.
Office of The Daily Champ.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Our dress of your type on the Daily News in February 1896, now over three years old, is in use and is being used by us. We are using it, although previously putting in our Perfecting Press, the type is well cut, and every respect satisfactory. We take pride therefore, in recommending it to you.

Yours truly,

THE DAILY CHAMP.

MORE NEARLY THAN TEN YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Office of The Daily Patriot.
Atchison, Kan., March 12, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—We have used several of your dress of type on the Patriot, daily and weekly editions, and are thoroughly satisfied with it in every respect. We put a new dress of your type on three months ago, and the dress we threw off then, also your type, had been in use nearly nine years, on our daily and weekly editions.

Yours truly,

R. B. EUNNI, Manager Patriot.

HAS PROVEN THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY.
Office of The Daily Globe.
Atchison, Kan., March 12, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—We have used several dress of your type on the Daily and Weekly Globe, and they have proved thoroughly satisfactory. Our present stock is of your type and judiciously ordered.

Respectfully yours,

E. W. HOWE.

WORE TEN YEARS ON A DAILY AND TWELVE YEARS ON A WEEKLY.
Office of Daily Republican Register.
Hinsdale, Ill., June 12, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—To whom it may concern:
We, the publishers of the Republican Register, put on a new dress of Marder, Luse & Co. type on our paper ten years ago, on the daily and weekly editions—until 1899, when another dress from the same foundry was put on, and which has been satisfactorily used for the finish and wear of the type.

Yours truly,

G. R. ORREN, Printing Co.
PER S. W. GRIESE.

CLEAR CUT, HANDSOME FACE, AND DURABILITY EXCELLED.
Office of Duluth Daily News.
Duluth, Minn., May 31, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—During twelve years of active work in零售ing and publishing newspapers, your American System of Interchangeable Type, we are prepared to extend our hearty and grateful vote of thanks for introducing such a thoroughly improved improvement, conducing to the interest of the craft. We have always found the "Marder" type reliable in finish, wear well, and to your house have to extend special thanks for the promptness of service and care given our orders, and in the courteous extended.

Respectfully,

C. F. WALTER, Job Rooms.

RELIABLE IN FINISH WEARS WELL.
Office of The Daily Argus.
Fargo, Dakota, May 11, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—After two years' service with your American System of Interchangeable Type, we prepare to extend our hearty and grateful vote of thanks for introducing such a thoroughly improved improvement, conducing to the interest of the craft. We have always found the "Marder" type reliable in finish, wear well, and to your house have to extend special thanks for the promptness of service and care given our orders, and in the courteous extended.

Respectfully,

C. F. WALTER, Job Room.

FRAK L. GAGE, Sept. Comp. Rooms.
Approved by: W. E. Edwards, President.

BEST WEARING TYPE WE HAVE EVER USED.
Office of The Daily Republican.
Fargo, Dakota, May 24, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—We are pleased to recommend your type. The dress we now have on the Republican was purchased of you four years ago last winter, and has not, under any circumstances, been constantly extended. It is the best wearing type we have ever used. Your type is most satisfactory and in the highest degree of good satisfaction.

Respectfully,

J. J. TORDON.

MORE THAN PLEASED WITH THE WEAR AND THE TYPE.
Office of Daily Commercial.
Veedburg, Miss., April 4, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—In April 1898, we purchased from your establishment, a new dress of Bourgeois and Nonpareil for our paper, but we are more than pleased with the wear of the type. On the morning of the 9th of January last, our office was partially destroyed by fire, the com, bindery and every room on third floor were completely destroyed. The type had been in constant use during the past year, and our files up to the date previous to the fire, gave good evidence of the quality of your type.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROGERS, Sec. & Treas.

GIVEN THE VERY BEST SATISFACTION.
Office of The Daily Democrat.
Helena, Montana, May 29, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—The present dress of the Independent has been in use for two years and it is still a fine appearing one. The type of this dress is of your manufacture and it has given us the very best satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.

P. ALEX DEVINE.

USED FIVE YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY, AND STILL GOOD.
Office of The Daily Moon.
Battle Creek, Mich., January 20, 1899.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—We have used in our paper of five years ago, and it has stood three years longer. We publish a daily and weekly, and we know you and use fifty bundles of paper per month.

Yours truly,

Caldwell & Billing.
OPINIONS OF A FEW OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS USING OUR TYPE.

GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Office of The Republican, Indianapolis, Ind., May 21, 1888.

To Publishers and Printers:—When I purchased the Republican over a year ago, I purchased the Marler, Luce & Co. new face of type for the Republican in good condition and good for three years more, and I have also found the gentlemen who compose the firm of Marler, Luce & Co. square and accommodating. Their type of all kinds have given entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

C. B. BUCKEY.

A DRESS LASTS SEVEN YEARS, AND STILL WEARING.


Marder, Luce & Co., Type Founders, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen:—The Clio is used under your name during nearly seven years and has found it in every respect, admirable. I can heartily recommend it to every journalist, or printer, who desires to have lasting qualities, cleanness of lettering and neatness of appearance combined with reasonable prices.

Truly yours,

J. P. FINKERT.

WE CONSIDER IT A1 IN EVERY RESPECT.

Office of The Hokk憔er, Minneapolis, Minn., May 9, 1888.

Messrs. Marder, Luce & Co., Minneapolis. Gentlemen:—The type body used over the past three years for setting up the Hokk憔er, and it has given entire satisfaction. We consider it a A1 in every respect. You're very truly,

BUCSKEY & Company. PER C. VERA.

THIS TYPE WORKS SIXTEEN YEARS.

Office of Black County Democrat, Boone, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1888.

Marder, Luce & Co., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen:—The body of type of the Democrat, which is from your foundry, is worn out. It ought to be, for it is nearly sixteen years since it was put on, and has been worn ever since. It prints well enough to last until the full sixteen years are completed, for this paper would not be issued from the office if it were not. It has been printed, but less type is made of steel or stored away without use it will wear out completely.

Yours truly,

H. G. HORNSTEIN.

HAS WORKED REMARKABLY WELL.

Office of The Tribune, St. Cloud, Minn., May 10, 1888.

Marder, Luce & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Gentlemen:—On November 1887, I put in a complete outfit of type from your foundry, and it has stood the test of time constantly. I am happy to say that it has given perfect satisfaction, and is remarkably well. The new type is as good as new today and gives a beautiful impression, I have no idea of replacing it by a smaller size for some years. The job type has proved equally as satisfactory, and the composing without cutting paper or falling type, have repaid their cost by the immense amount of time saved, to say nothing of the vexations and jugaad of the old style. I have nothing in the type line that did not come from Marder, Luce & Co., and my print material is always hands to them and was never left.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE WILLARD.

GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Office of Svenska Folkets Tidning, Minneapolis, Minn., May 14, 1888.

Gentlemen:—I have, during the last seven years being used type from your foundry, and am glad to say that it has given perfect satisfaction in every respect, and recommend it to every newspaper man, that wishes to save money and have their orders filled promptly.

Yours truly,

ALFRED Soderberg.

IN ALL RESPECTS VERY SATISFACTORY.

Office of The Republican, Rogers, Arkansas, May 11, 1888.

Gentlemen:—We have during the last seven years used type for our newspaper, and we have been entirely satisfied with the goods from your foundry and so far as we know work we know of no way by which we could better our outfit, unless it were of a different kind.

Yours truly,

C. W. PARKER, Business Manager.

WERE THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.


Marder, Luce & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Send for a dress for our paper for your July issue of 1888, and the same has been used in constant use, and is still as clear and as bright.

Respectfully,

GEORGE L. MILLARD.

WEAR OVER EIGHT YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPER.


Marder, Luce & Co., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen:—We have given your type a thorough test both daily and weekly editions, part of the Brighton now in use having been purchased of you eight years ago, and the Brighton four years ago. Gentlemen:—We have worn the Gazette for over five years, and have found it to be one of the handsomest and best printed papers we have ever had, or are using. We are entirely satisfied with the durability of type which lasts as has the above dress.

Very respectfully,

R. B. ARMSTRONG.

EXCELLENT ANY AN I HAVE EVER HAD.

Office of Democratic Times, Kansas City, Mo., May 19, 1888.

N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U. Dear Sir:—I am highly pleased with the type purchased of the Kansas City Republican, and I wish to express my appreciation of the outfit of the Democratic Times. It is of good face and the matter, type and form as any I have ever handled. Respectfully,

Geo. W. SWEET.

GIVEN EXCELLENT SATISFACTION.


N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U. Dear Sir:—My newspaper experience extends over a period of seventeen years in all departments of the line of work and in all places, and I have never received type and presses that suit me better or do my work in a better and more satisfactory style than that furnished me by your house. The faces of your body and job type are all clear-cut, fine and durable, and satisfactory of the finest and clearest impressions, and all being made on the Point System, are much more satisfactory than the older bodies. In short, all the type furnished me by your house has given excellent satisfaction.

Yours truly,

J. A. KELLEY.

IS UNUSUALLY EXCELLENT IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

Office of The Record, Columbus, Kan., May 12, 1888.

N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U. Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the type material furnished for the Record by your company is first class in every respect, and is giving good satisfaction. The appearance of this type is unusually excellent, both in style and quality.

Yours respectfully,

B. J. THAYER.

HAVE NEVER HAD TYPE IN QUALITY AND STYLE THAT SUITED US BETTER.


Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir:—As printers and publishers for the past twenty years, we will state that we have never had type in quality and style that suited us better than the outfit purchased from your house. We find your body and job type as well as all cuts, having long and lasting, all being clear-cut letters, and we take pride in knowing we have of the best looking paper in Kansas, owing perhaps to a great extent that our selection of type was well made from your extensive stock of material.

Respectfully,

TAYLOR & FAIR.

GIVEN THE BEST OF SATISFACTION.


N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U. Dear Sir:—We wish to say that we have used Marder, Luce & Co. type for several years and it has given us the greatest satisfaction; but we were put on an entire new dress we should purchase type from your house.

Yours very respectfully,

RUSSELL JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

THE BEST WE HAVE EVER HANDLED.


Kansas Newspaper Union, N. R. Baker, Mgr. Dear Sir:—The type is the very best we have ever handled, giving a good, clear, perfect impression and strong enough to appear to injure it in any way. We can safely say that the Kansas Newspaper Union is a safe and reliable house, from which you can purchase printer’s supplies and printing tools.

Yours respectfully,

KAY & BRIGHT.

ARE WELL PLEASED WITH IT.


N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U. Dear Sir:—Regarding your type, we are well pleased with it.

Yours truly,

KNIGHT & BORDEN.

GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Office of The Sun, Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1888.

Kansas Newspaper Union, N. R. Baker, Manager. Gentlemen:—The type and printing material purchased of you, has given entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

A. S. GREEN.