

this central organization is to be the successor of the defunct international of years ago is not certain, but it is not likely to be of that character. August Bebel, socialist leader in the reichstag, delivered an address in Berlin on behalf of the striking printers to an audience of five thousand people. This speech is printed in full by some of the trade journals, and is a masterly argument in the cause of the strikers.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Post* will shortly appear in a new dress.

THE Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* a few days since put in another Hoe perfecting press.

THE new evening paper of Savannah, Georgia, the *Press*, is said to be prospering.

THE *Independent Statesman* and the *Evening Monitor*, Concord, New Hampshire, will hereafter be printed on a Goss perfecting press; 10,000 per hour.

GEORGE M. BARRON, formerly editor of the Foxboro (Mass.) *Reporter*, has purchased the newspaper and job printing office of the Antrim (N. H.) *Reporter*.

THE Toronto (Ont.) *World* has moved into its new quarters, the change being made on February 1. Instead of being in two offices everything is now under one roof.

ON February 3 the Louisville (Ky.) *Sunday Star* changed ownership. Mr. Brent Altsheier is now editor and proprietor. Mr. M. B. Kendrick continues as business manager.

THE Wellington (Kan.) *Press* has been absorbed by the *Monitor*, and ceases publication. Jacob Stotler, its editor, will be connected with the editorial management of the consolidated paper.

ARTICLES of incorporation were recently granted to the Akron (Ohio) Tribune Company to carry on a general publishing business; capital, \$50,000. The new daily, the *Tribune*, will soon appear.

THE *Arts Review* is the taking title of a new monthly magazine published in the interests of employing printers throughout the world. It is published at 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price, one shilling.

IN December last, 58 new publications started in France, divided as follows: Political, 23; illustrated, 2; fine art and sport, 1; agriculture, manufactures and commerce, 13; religion, 1; finance, 5; literature, 6; science, 6.

THE *Kansas City Star* says: The *Atchison Champion* receives in exchange the New York Weekly *Tribune* addressed to the *Squatter Sovereign*, that having been the name of the paper before John A. Martin bought it and changed it to *Freedom's Champion*. That was thirty-five years ago.

THE matter of the *Kansas City Sunday Sun* is further complicated by the continued publication of the paper from Chicago, and expressage to Kansas City. Its sale is being conducted surreptitiously, and its editor announces this as his programme until such time as he can procure a favorable decision from the courts.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been issued for the World Newspaper Publishing Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000, half of which is paid up. This is the company which is represented by Morrison Munford, and places the starting of a new daily paper among the strong probabilities.

THE firm of Smith & Pattillo, job printers, at Rome, Georgia, has been dissolved, Mr. E. F. Smith having bought his partner's interest in the business, and is now conducting it alone. Mr. Pattillo has purchased the *Weekly Alliance Herald*, and will turn it into a morning paper about March 10, thus giving Rome two morning papers and one evening.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that there will appear at Boston in the not distant future "a quarterly review of the liberal arts called the *Knight Errant*, being a magazine of appreciation, printed for the proprietors at the Elzevir Press." The paper will not be a commercial undertaking, it will not seek for popularity, nor yet will

it be representative, save in so far as it may voice ideals well nigh inaudible in the current din. For the first year the issue will be limited to five hundred copies.

THE *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* is responsible for the statement that among the "sensational" journals of America are seven which are printed on handkerchiefs, three that give their subscribers coupons for free photographs, five that invite their subscribers to dinner once a month, two hundred and sixty that provide gratuitous medical advice and medicine; and three which bear the expenses of the funerals of their readers!

WE acknowledge the receipt of "Specimens of Pluck's Printing." The work is in the form of a neat pamphlet, and contains a great variety of specimens in colors and bronzes, the plainer and more staple part of the printer's art receiving due attention. The work in question is the third number, and both the second and third numbers can be obtained at 25 cents each by addressing the publisher, D. B. Landis, 38 East Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' COMBINATION EFFECTED.

THE long talked of combination of American typefoundries has culminated in the incorporation under the laws of the state of New Jersey of the American Typefounders' Company, for the purpose of uniting and controlling the different foundries of the United States. This combination is expected to include every prominent foundry in the country, eighty-five per cent of the foundries now composing it. The capital stock of the company will be fixed when operations commence. The following gentlemen have been elected directors: Robert Allison, president; William B. MacKellar, vice-president; G. Frederick Gordon, eastern manager; John Marder, western manager, and A. T. H. Brower, secretary. It had been considered that incorporation papers would be applied for under the laws of the state of Illinois, but the frequent and radical changes in the incorporation laws of the West and of Illinois in particular rendered the more stable legislation of New Jersey preferable. It is anticipated that the price of type will be advanced in the near future.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, at one time connected with Golding & Co., but latterly with the Campbell Press Company, died early in January in Colorado, whither he had gone in search of health.

LEON H. FARROW, a popular Philadelphia printer, after a brief illness, died at the residence of his sister in Pemberton, New Jersey, on January 31. Mr. Farrow served in one of the regiments under General Grubb's command during the civil war, at the close of which he spent several years in the leading cities west of the Ohio, finally settling in Philadelphia, where he was connected with the Leisenring Printing House and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. He represented Typographical Union No. 2 at Kansas City in 1888, and held a high place in the esteem of his fellow craftsmen. No recent death has caused more general regret among the craft than his.

MR. GEORGE JACKSON PIERCE, one of the proprietors of the Dickinson Typefoundry (Boston), suddenly died at his home, Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 5, of apoplexy. Mr. Pierce was born at the old North End, Boston, September 30, 1821. During his early life he identified himself with the shipping interests, and later he became connected with the Dickinson Typefoundry, in which concern he became a partner in 1864. His personal associations extended backward into the active lives of the early pioneers in typemaking and printing, of whom his reminiscences were entertaining and instructive. Mr. Pierce had a wide acquaintance, and had traveled extensively in this country and abroad. A man of refined and scholarly tastes, he was possessed of an extensive collection of paintings and a large library, exceptionally strong in local historical works, to which he was particularly inclined. He had a rare fund of anecdotes of Old Boston, and was a most appreciative story-teller. For years he had

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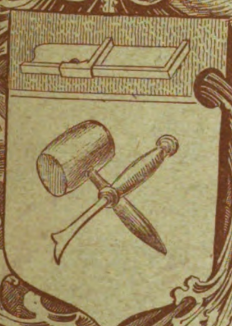
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DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMAKING.

NO. III.—BY W. I. WAY.

WITH reference to the margins of books, an economical German has laid down the dictum that "the superficies of the page form ought to be exactly equal to the area of margin." For *de luxe* editions he would permit the area of margin to exceed this normal standard somewhat, say one-half. As has been already shown in previous articles, one Gutenberg, a German, is fairly entitled to the honor of having been the first to employ movable type in the printing of books. Good examples of his two masterpieces, the Mazarin Bible and the Catholicon, show a rather more liberal use of margin than that advocated by the authority already quoted.

Perhaps it is just as well that many modern specimens of German bookmaking are not calculated to live such long honorable lives as the cradle-books of Gutenberg, since they show such a decided decadence in the mother country of the "art preservative of all arts." The Dutch, who claim the discovery of the art for their countryman, Lawrence Coster, as shown in the inscription upon the façade of the house at Harlem which Coster occupied:

MEMORIE SACRUM
TYPOGRAPHIA
ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM
CONSERVATRIX
HIC PRIMUM INVENTA
CIRCA ANNUM MCC'CCXL.

have come much nearer to keeping the legend good.

As to the paper, ink, type, form of page and margin that shall be used in the making of books, these are all questions no less interesting than important. The advice of our good German friend, so far as margins are concerned, may be followed with impunity for ordinary current prose publications; but for books of verse, fine art publications, and others of a more or less luxurious character, his limitations are rather narrow. Until one has taken a rule and compared the printed portion to the whole page in any book the relations of the one to

the other can hardly be appreciated. Take, for illustration, a page of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the printed portion will be found to cover a trifle over seventy square inches, while the whole page covers only ninety-seven square inches, and yet the amount of margin seems fairly sufficient for a journal of its character. On the other hand, take a book with a small page, Pickering's Diamond Edition of Horace on large paper, for instance, and it will be found that there are about four square inches of type to a page of ten square inches, and yet the proportion of margin does not seem excessive. This latter, it will be seen, is on the basis of one to one and one-half, advocated for *de luxe* editions. Again, take a copy of the Grolier Club's edition of "A Decree of Star Chamber," in which the printed portion of the page is as one to two of the margin, and still the proportion of the latter does not seem extravagant, because of the largeness of the type used, which is an old font approximating in size great primer.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi, manager of the Chiswick Press, in his little treatise on the "Making and Issuing of Books," devotes a chapter to the subject of margins, a most important feature, in his judgment. He disapproves placing the print in the center of the paper as wrong in principle and to be deprecated. The pages of a book so printed, by an optical illusion, seem to have a wider inner than outer margin. That the fore-edge and bottom should be wider than the back and top must be apparent to everyone. Just what the proportions should be, however, bearing in mind the greater wear and tear to the fore-edge and bottom margins of a bound book, Mr. Jacobi, taking into consideration the size of the book, holds that there should be a gradual increase of margin from a sextodecimo to a folio. The head and back being equal, the fore-edge and bottom should be equal likewise. But if there is to be any difference it should be in favor of greater head and tail margins. This form has been favored by some of the old printers, and occasionally books with deep head margins are catalogued as "tall copies." Mr. Jacobi is of opinion that if a *de luxe* edition of a book is issued the difference in size should not be too extravagant.