

harden, then heating a celluloid plate, and finally pressing said plate when in a plastic condition into the cold celluloid matrix.

Frederick Wicks, inventor of the typecasting machine of that name, in patent No. 671,362, describes mechanism in his rotary typecasting machine having to do with the mold wheel and matrix plungers.

#### TYPEFOUNDERS AND TYPEFOUNDING IN AMERICA.

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

NO. XI.—JAMES CONNER'S SONS.

**A**FTER the death of James Conner, in 1861, the business came under the immediate control of his two sons, James Madison Conner and William Crawford Conner. Both these sons had been members of the firm for a number of years, in fact were admitted into the partnership as early as 1847, before the establishment was destroyed by fire in that year, and its restoration and subsequent prosperity was largely due to the ability of the junior members. When the firm of James Conner & Sons was formed in 1847 it was located at Nassau and Ann streets; in 1850 it was removed to Beekman street, between William and Nassau, and after the death of the elder Conner it was removed to the block bounded by Center, Reade and Duane streets, where it continued until sold out, in 1892, to the American Type Founders Company.

Of the sons of James Conner, William C. was the eldest, and became the most widely known in public life. Born in New York in 1821, he passed through the grammar schools, and afterward entered Columbia College, from which in due time he was graduated. Before entering college he had engaged for a time in the foundry, and on graduating he again went into the establishment, where he ever afterward retained his interest and for most of the time an active connection until his death, which occurred at his home in New York, April 26, 1881. In early life Mr. Conner took an active part in politics, and in 1842 was appointed to a position in the New York Custom-house. In 1850 he went to California, the firm having made some heavy shipments to that State, and the affairs of the agent not being in a satisfactory condition. The settling up of its affairs was successfully and satisfactorily accomplished by William. In 1857 he was elected a supervisor of New York by the largest majority ever given to a single candidate. He drew the short term, but so great was his popularity that at the end of his term he was reelected. It was while Mr. Conner was a member of the Board of Supervisors that the ring headed by William M. Tweed was formed, and against which he took an active part. Mr. Tweed determined to punish his opponent, and caused Harry Genet to be nominated for county clerk. Mr. Conner accepted the nomination of the independent Democrats for the same office, and so great was his popularity among business men that he was elected. This office had been held by his father, James Conner, and it is said is the only instance on record in which father and son were elected to the same office in New York.

In 1870 William C. Conner again visited California. During his absence in Cuba the house had established a branch typefoundry in San Francisco, and he was delegated to make a settlement of the business. In 1873 he was elected sheriff

of New York, and it was during his incumbency that the notorious William M. Tweed escaped from his custody. This caused him great anxiety, from the notoriety of his culprit and the supposed political influence he had. Mr. Conner spent large sums of his private funds to effect his capture, and this again caused him trouble. On retiring from the office he entered into private life, and devoted his entire time and energies to the typefoundry. He was by birth and sentiment a true New Yorker, and was always actively engaged with her public interests.

The second son of James Conner was James Madison, born in Boston, November 2, 1825. He entered the typefoundry in early life and became an expert mechanic. Although a full and active partner in the business, he devoted most of his time and energies to the details of the manufacture of type. Thus he was not so well known as his elder brother, but his services were no less important. Under his judicious management the business prospered and the product of the Conner Typefoundry became well and favorably known all over the United States. Even at this distance of time the recollection of the foundry and those who were active in its career are distinctly remembered by printers of the last decade.

A third son of the first James Conner, named Charles S., born in 1837, was actively engaged in the typefoundry all his life, dying July 12, 1879. He had no interest in the firm, but for twenty-eight years his services were given to the business. Being a sufferer for many years from rheumatism and an affection of the heart, he was deprived of the physical strength necessary to a more active career. Being possessed of industrious habits and great perseverance, his life may be said to have been most useful. He died in New York July 12, 1879.



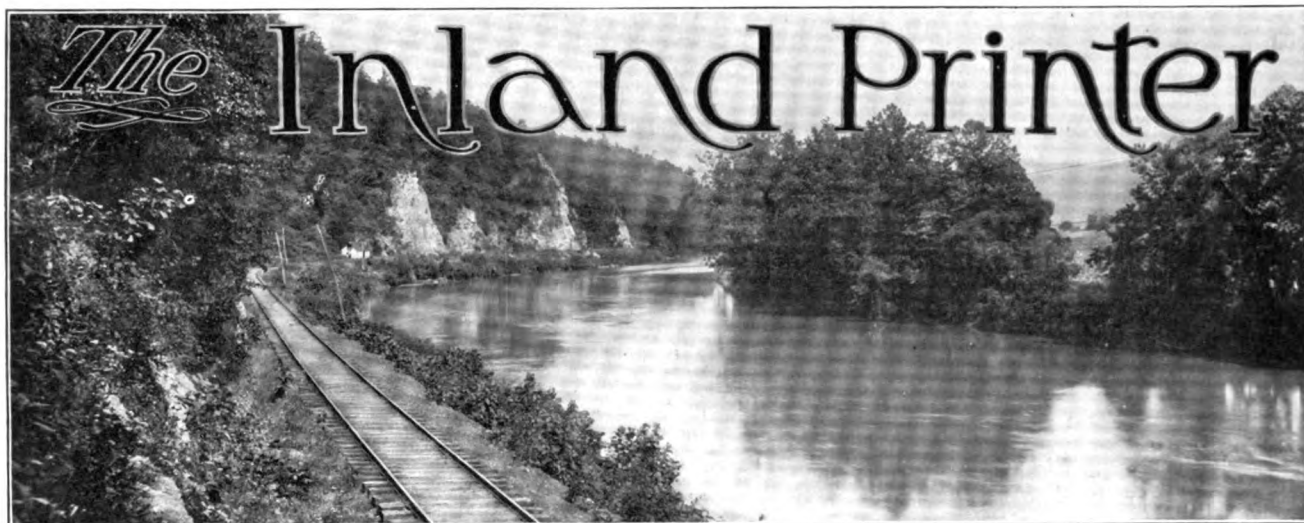
WILLIAM C. CONNER.

#### THE GENERAL UTILITY OF THE COMPOSING-RULE.

"Yes," said the old comp., "a composing-rule is a mighty handy thing in every way. You see," and he inserted a sharp corner of his rule in the rind of an orange, deftly circled the fruit and proceeded to peel off the skin, "I am now using it as a fruit-knife. As a paper-knife and letter-opener it is always at hand. To a bachelor, deprived of all the little conveniences of a home, it is simply invaluable, for I have used it as a corkscrew, as a cigar-clipper, as a can-opener, as an oyster-knife, and to open clams. It is also a surprisingly handy tool for odd jobs, for I have at different times used it as a putty-knife, as a screwdriver, and as a tackdrawer. I can sharpen pencils with it when I lose my pocket-knife, and I can pry open my watchcase with it when I 'want to see the wheels go around.' There are many other ways in which a printer's rule can be used, but I have either forgotten them or not learned them yet. However, I think I have told you enough to show that if a printer were, like Robinson Crusoe, cast away on an uninhabited isle, he would feel himself amply equipped for a struggle with the disadvantages of his situation were he only provided with his composing-rule."—*M., in London Advertiser.*

#### A FORECAST OF THE COMING INDUSTRIAL ERA.

Zola's latest novel, which is entitled "Labor," has been appearing in an abridged form in *Harper's Weekly*, and has just been published in its complete form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. In this novel, as the title would suggest, Zola treats of the relations existing between the workman and the capitalist, and he ventures to make certain predictions concerning the future of both. Yet Zola is not a dreamer. He is an uncompromising realist, and for this reason his forecast of the coming industrial era, based on broad facts of observation and free from Utopian fancies, should attract the attention, as it deserves the careful study of industrialists and political economists. The romance of the story is unusually strong and absorbing for Zola, and serves as a buoyant current on which to carry the doctrines which the novel is intended to teach.



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THE "BOOKS AND BOOKMAKING" EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

BY CHARLES DEXTER ALLEN.



HE exhibition just concluded at the galleries of the Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, was one of more than usual excellence and interest. Its purpose was to illustrate the development of the arts of printing and bookmaking. This

rather ambitious plan was very successfully carried out under the supervision of the Library Committee of the club, who were fortunate in having such collectors as Mr. Avery and Mr. De Vinne among their number. The value of the material on view was estimated at \$25,000.

The very beginnings of the "art preservative of arts" was illustrated by the baked clay tablet from Babylonia dating about 2500 B. C., and by the tiny clay envelopes and letters from the same country. Accompanying these fragments of primitive correspondence were the cylinder, with the owner's private design cut upon it, which was used as a seal, a scholar's earthenware lamp of early date, and the clumsy writing apparatus of the Copts. Over the case which contained these relics was hung a long strip of papyrus. Succeeding these very neatly, even elegantly inscribed crude efforts of the first civilizations were the manuscripts of the later centuries. The earliest of these was Syrian of the eleventh century, containing the four gospels. A twelfth-century Chaldean transcription of the Psalms, done on vellum, and an Ethiopian (Coptic) scroll of the fourteenth century, offered opportunity for useful comparison. The four books of Moses were on a very old and dark-colored scroll which showed signs of hard use, and was much larger than the others; the book of Esther, on a very small roll and ornamented with red ink, dated from the fifteenth century. These two last

were Hebrew manuscripts. The bright and beautifully ornamented manuscripts of Arabia and Persia offered a pleasing and striking contrast to the dingy material and monotonous lack of color in the older examples. The most charming of these was a Koran of the fourteenth century, large and well preserved and open to pages overlaid with gold embellished with tracery of delicate blue. The Arabic characters, in themselves very ornamental, added very greatly to the decorative effect. Another Koran showing a remarkably artistic combination of needed characters and fanciful touches was labeled "Copy used in S. Sophia." Other Korans and prayer-books, both Persian and Arabic, continually surprised the beholder by the extreme brilliancy retained by the gold during the centuries since it was applied. There is no question that both in the art of laying gold on leather or vellum and in the artistic spirit of the treatment, these manuscripts surpass those of more Western lands. The expense connected with these works excited no little speculation and wonder. Persian book-covers of papier-maché showed intricate designs and brilliant colors.

Subdued in color, ragged, and at best only a fragment, one yet stood long to look at the one leaf from the Mazarine Bible that hung over the cases holding the product of the printers who continued the work that Gutenberg started. How much this page conveyed! Printed from type, but an intended and successful imitation of manuscript, and rubricated by the hand workers, who, failing to see the full import of the new process, sided with the inventor. The first book! Representing full twenty-five years of thought and labor on the part of Gutenberg. The story of his difficulties and disappointments in that quarter of a century came to mind anew, and within hearing almost the great presses of the daily newspapers were turning out





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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

Subscribers and others having questions they desire answered by letter or through THE INLAND PRINTER should place such queries on separate sheets of paper, and not include them in business letters intended for the subscription department. If so written they can be sent with business letters, but it is better to forward them under separate cover, marking plainly on outside of envelope the name of department under which answer is expected. Read paragraph at the beginning of each department head for particulars. Letters asking reply by mail should be accompanied by stamp. The large amount of correspondence reaching this office makes compliance with these requests absolutely necessary.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25, payable always in advance.  
Sample copies, 25 cents: none free.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. **WE CAN NOT USE CHECKS ON LOCAL BANKS UNLESS EXCHANGE IS ADDED;** send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

**Foreign Subscriptions.**—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, three dollars and seventy cents, or fifteen shillings four pence, per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to Henry O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps accepted, and no attention will be paid to postal-card requests for free samples.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

In order to protect the interests of purchasers, advertisers of novelties, advertising devices, and all cash-with-order goods, are required to satisfy the management of this journal of their intention to honestly fulfil the offers in their advertisements, and to that end samples of the thing or things advertised must accompany the application for advertising space. THE INLAND PRINTER reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail from, and subscriptions will be received by, all news-dealers and typefounders throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible news-dealers who do not keep it on sale.

### FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, Phoenix Works, Phoenix place, Mount Pleasant, London, W. C., England.  
W. C. HORNE & Sons (Limited), 5 Torrrens street, City Road, London, E. C., England.  
JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet street, London, E. C., England.  
RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & Co. (Limited), Queen street, Leicester, England, and 1 Imperial buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England.  
PENROSE & Co., 109 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., England.  
Società delle Macchine Grafcche ed Affini, via Castelfidardo, No. 7, Milan, Italy.  
ALEX. COWAN & Sons (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.  
F. T. WIMBLE & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.  
HERBERT BAILLIE & Co., 39 Cuba street, Wellington, New Zealand.  
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.  
A. W. PENROSE & Co., 44 Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris, France.  
JAMES G. MOSSON, 10 Fonarny Per Nugol, Officerskaja, St. Petersburg, Russia.  
JOHN DICKINSON & Co. (Limited), Capetown and Johannesburg, South Africa.

### THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

READERS will note that the subscription price of this magazine is now \$2.50 per year, \$1.25 for six months, 25 cents a copy. The advanced price began with April, 1901. No full subscriptions will be accepted at the old rate; if this amount is sent in, subscribers will receive the publication only for such time as the remittance covers. Send \$2.50 if you want the paper for a whole year.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE French Press Almanac reports that France publishes in all 6,742 newspapers and periodicals. Of these, 2,790 are printed in Paris, 3,972 in the provinces and colonies; 583 are dailies, of which 146 belong to Paris and 337 to the provinces.

A HIGH-SCHOOL of the graphic arts is planned at Munich, Germany, which is to serve at the same time as a station for instituting scientific experiments in this line. The representative printers will shortly meet in conference with the Bavarian minister of education to take the initiatory steps.

THE celebrated Zeiss Optical Works in Jena, Germany, have permanently instituted the eight-hour day. The eight-hour day has been on trial for a year, and the directors have become convinced of the economic advisability of shortening the working day in the skilled trades. The superintendent will soon publish a pamphlet giving details of the experiment.

IN order to expedite the delivery of mail intended for the Chicago office of THE INLAND PRINTER, correspondents are requested to mark letters and papers "Station U," in addition to the regular address. This will enable the clerks in railway postoffices to separate THE INLAND PRINTER mail from the general Chicago mail and send it to Station U, from whence it will be promptly delivered.

IN a recent issue of the *Street Railway Review* appears an article by Roland B. Respass on "Creating Park Traffic," in which the author advocates the appointment of an advertising manager for street railways, to disseminate knowledge concerning the attractions at parks and towns adjacent to the lines. Mr. Respass claims that by well-directed effort and the right kind of publicity, travel can be wonderfully increased. He suggests the use of newspapers and street cars when placing advertisements, and gives forms of wording for some of the advertising. The field of the advertising man is widening daily, and there is no reason why street railways can not take advantage of the abilities of experts in this line to increase their business. A