

6,000-candle-power focusing lamp, with all the necessary apparatus and chemicals for a broad range of work. A 10 by 12 view camera is included, so that everything, from the taking of the view to the appearance of the illustration in the bound volume, is provided for.

In the pressroom are machines which must approach the climax of inventive genius. The four Miehle presses are equipped with the Economic automatic feeders and folders. That "press of little presses," the Harris S 1, is provided with both hand and automatic sheet feed, and automatic card and envelope feed, producing up to fourteen thousand impressions per hour. If a torn or improperly registered sheet, or more than a single sheet, is offered to either of these presses the press automatically stops, and can be started again only when a perfect sheet, properly registered, is presented.

For high-grade steel-die work there is a Carver & Swift press, printing and embossing at the same impression at a speed per hour of eighteen hundred.

There are also two half-medium Chandler & Price Gordons and a Colt's Armory.

The completeness of the bindery is noteworthy. With its ruling, folding, sewing, stitching, trimming, index-cutting, backing, covermaking and numerous smaller machines, together with the hundreds of small tools necessary to the finished product, it is capable of turning out work of the highest grade.

For inkmaking are all the necessary grinders, mixers and other appliances required in making all kinds of printing-inks, having a capacity far in excess of the demand that will likely be made upon it. This outfit is practically a duplicate of the one now in use in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington.

The advantages of a first-class rollermaking outfit are manifold, and will be readily appreciated by every one acquainted with the roller species. Owing to the peculiar tropical climate of the locality in which this office is situated, rollers must be especially made to meet these conditions, which can be done only where similar climatic conditions prevail. The rollermaking equipment contains, along with the other necessary articles, a 300-pound cooking kettle, an air pressure combination kettle of like capacity, an air pump for forcing the composition, and one of Bingham's improved roller extractors.

Strictly speaking, an electrical lighting and power plant and a machine shop are not to be classed as parts of a printing establishment. In this case, however, they are quite valuable departments. Because of the fact that only an alternating current was available in Manila, while a constant current was required for the motors, it was necessary to add the electrical lighting and power plant. This, in turn, made it quite necessary to provide a well-equipped machine shop.

An 80-horse-power boiler and engine and a 50-kilowatt Crocker-Wheeler generator, with the necessary switchboards and accessories, were provided for the power plant, while a forge, lathes, drills, saws, vises, and the smaller tools were secured for the machine shop.

What is something of an innovation in connection with power-driven machinery is the fact that each and every machine requiring power is provided with an individual gear-connected motor, the motor pinion being of rawhide, thus doing away with all shafting and belting, presenting a much neater appearance, and being practically noiseless. Nothing but a breakdown of the driving engine or the dynamo can interfere with the power of any machine, as in case of injury to a motor it will be a task of but a few seconds to remove the damaged one and substitute another.

Every piece of machinery was provided with one or more extra sets of what might be termed "perishable" parts, as a provision for accidents and natural wear.

In contracting for the machinery it was made one of the conditions of acceptance that each article be finished in such manner as to withstand the climatic conditions existing in the islands. To accomplish this it was necessary that all bright

or machined parts be heavily nicked or enameled, and that all painted parts be treated to several coats of a special paint.

For the wooden parts of machines, and in the furniture, it was necessary to use hardwood.

In providing for the maintenance of the office, six months' supplies were estimated.

In selecting the foremen and assistants for the various departments, Mr. Leech considered men of only known ability—men upon whom he knew he could rely under the most trying circumstances. Aside from his foremen and a few selected for special positions, who were appointed here, the employes will be selected from the available printers in the islands, under the Philippine civil service.

As at present composed the personnel of the force is: John S. Leech, superintendent; Edwin C. Jones, chief clerk; J. A. Hogsette; George A. Tracy; W. C. Boothby; William G. Vandever; Fred L. Powers, electrician; Ed Wagner, foreman bindery; Milton L. Roberts, foreman pressroom; Fred A. Anderson, pressman; E. E. Gessler, proofreader; Jerome Kendall, imposer; Charles F. Lanman, photoengraver; M. E. Rouzee, electrotyper; R. J. Allen, machinist; John Mitchell and Ed Fullenlove, Linotype operators.

The Philippine Public Printing-office is a model establishment, and the insular government is to be congratulated upon both its equipment and the personnel of the executive force selected through the War Department.

TYPEFOUNDERS AND TYPEFOUNDING IN AMERICA.

NO. XIX — LAWRENCE JOHNSON.

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

A FACT of more than passing interest in the history of typefounding in America is the number of successful men who were first working printers, having served their apprenticeship to that trade and in many cases followed it for years before taking up typefounding. Of those whose names have already appeared in this series of articles the reader will recall David and George Bruce, James Conner, and now we have another in Lawrence Johnson, who first engaged in printing, then in stereotyping and latterly in typefounding, where he seemed to have found a calling for which all his previous occupations peculiarly fitted him.

Lawrence Johnson was born in Hull, England, January 23, 1801. He commenced his apprenticeship when twelve years of age, for that purpose entering the printing-office of John Childs & Son, Bungay. In this office he learned the trade of a printer thoroughly, and became a skilful and rapid workman. When eighteen, in 1819, having completed his term of service, he came to America with his father's family, arriving in New York. After seeing his parents comfortably settled on a farm, he sought employment at his trade, which he found with Bunce & Gray, New York, where he soon distinguished himself for his industry and close application to his duties. While



LAWRENCE JOHNSON.

working in this office he boarded in the same building, and, as he often said in after years, he did not leave the house from Monday morning until Saturday night.

Mr. Johnson had an opportunity to see something of the then new process of stereotyping before he left England, John Childs & Son, with whom he learned his trade at Bungay, being among the first to take it up. Desiring to know more about it, however, in 1820 he entered the establishment of B. & J. Collins, who, with D. & G. Bruce, did nearly all the stereotyping in New York. Here he gained a competent knowledge of the business, and shortly afterward he deter-

mined to engage in stereotyping on his own account in Philadelphia. His capital was limited, and his experience equally so, but his ingenuity helped him out of many difficulties. The business prospered under his watchful eye, so when an opportunity to purchase the Philadelphia typefoundry presented itself, he was able to undertake this additional investment. The foundry had been established by Binny & Ronaldson more than thirty-five years before, but had been owned and operated for several years by Richard Ronaldson, under whose management the place had fallen behind in the race, owing to the aggressiveness and energy of those who had begun typefounding in New York and Boston. Lawrence Johnson joined with him in this new venture George F. Smith, who had been the foreman of the typefoundry under Richard Ronaldson's ownership, and the new firm became Johnson & Smith.

With a man of the keen business insight of Lawrence Johnson, joined with a practical knowledge of the printer's wants, at the head of the concern, the foundry soon took its place as the leading typefoundry of America. The facilities were rapidly increased and the productions became very popular. This partnership was formed in 1833, and continued with uninterrupted harmony for ten years. In 1843, Mr. Smith, being well advanced in years and somewhat broken in health, sold his interest to Mr. Johnson, who was sole owner until 1845, when he decided to take into the firm three of the young men who had been with him for some years. These were John F. and Richard Smith, sons of George F. Smith, Mr. Johnson's first partner, and Thomas MacKellar. From that time until the death of Lawrence Johnson the familiar style of the firm was L. Johnson & Co. During the years from 1845 until 1860, when Mr. Johnson died, the business prospered as never before. A large quarto specimen book was issued about 1853, and a much larger edition in 1856. Again in 1860 another entirely new edition was issued, at that time the crowning glory of the business. In 1855 the firm began the publication of *The Typographic Advertiser*, which was continued until near the end of the century. For many years this publication was a welcome visitor to the printing-offices of the land, and stood for the best in type designs, as well as printing. Mr. Johnson died April 26, 1860, after an illness of only a few days.

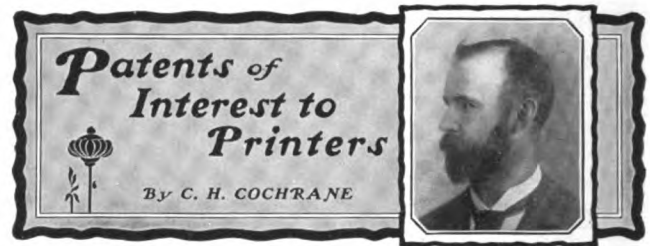


Photo by A. M. Smith, Crawfordsville, Ind.

"THAT'S A FINE CANARY."

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF THE WORK.

Herewith find money order for renewal of our subscription to *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Kindly see that we do not miss the next number. We find that there is nothing like it, and believe that in the past two years we have increased the quality of work turned out of our office fully one hundred per cent by a careful study of your journal.—*Richards & Deuel, Chico Record, Chico, California.*



(For other patents see the various departments.)

William H. Golding has patented, No. 690,142, a form of constructing a type-case, in which the side, front and central rails have grooves near the bottom.

A paste-delivery mechanism as an attachment to a printing-press is the subject of patent No. 690,124, by Frank C. Stockholm, of Philadelphia. It appears to be designed for some special machinery.

A most original invention in paper-feeding machinery is patent No. 690,167, by Charles B. Maxon, of Westerly, Rhode Island. He withdraws his sheets of paper from the bottom of a pile, producing a wavelike action on the lower sheets by the motion of a row of upright reciprocating parts.

The American Paper Feeder Company, of Boston, has obtained patent No. 690,702, by Frank L. Cross, of Mystic, Connecticut. This covers considerable detail of a machine that operates by combing out the top sheets of a pile.

The paper-folding machine shown in patent No. 689,862 is designed by David I. Eckerson, of Worcester, New York. Its distinctive feature is that the several folding mechanisms are successively arranged with their tables relatively inclined and below one another with the upper edge of the table of a succeeding folding mechanism adjacent to and parallel with the gripping-rolls of the preceding folding mechanism, and a guide interposed between the gripping-rolls of a preceding folding mechanism and the table of a succeeding mechanism.

Charles Seybold, of Dayton, Ohio, has two patents to record this month. No. 689,920 pertains to a paper-trimming machine, having a pair of clamp-plates so pivoted as to conform to the varying heights of paper bundles that may be operated on. In No. 689,921 he shows a cutting machine in which the clamping face is slightly beveled toward the cutting edge, and the table slightly beveled in the opposite direction, to counteract the tendency to displacement of the lower sheets of a pile.

Improved mechanism for delivering envelopes from folding boxes of envelope machines is the subject of patent No. 690,036, by John A. Sherman, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

A machine for embossing and printing simultaneously in several colors has been patented as No. 690,822, by Paul V. Avril, of Paris, France. He employs a central cylinder in which there are depressions and surrounding cylinders having raised portions corresponding to the depressions in the central cylinder.

Frederick J. Albrecht, of New York, is the author of patent No. 690,816, covering details of the construction of an embossing-press.

A printers' chase, made in four pieces that firmly adhere together when the form is locked, has been patented by William H. Padgett, Jr., of New Albany, Indiana.

William H. Lynchard, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has taken out patent No. 692,023, covering a double wedge quoin having terminal pins.

Andre Reveille, of Paris, France, has produced a machine to set up music. It is patented in the United States as No. 691,971, and comprises mechanism for impressing musical notes upon a surface, from which a stereotype may be made.

A. O. Hayes and E. C. Hemphill, of Los Angeles, California, have patented, as No. 691,860, a perforating attachment, suited to cylinder presses, in which the magazine for holding

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE BIGGSVILLE "EAGLE."

BY ALEX R. WEBB.



RATHBUN WETHERWAX was a lawyer—a young lawyer. In common with many other young lawyers, he was confident that nature intended him to be an editor. He was equally confident that he was fully able to conduct a weekly newspaper in all its parts with brilliant success. Therefore when, soon after he had commenced the practice of

law in Biggsville, a small town in north Missouri, a relative died and left him about \$5,000, he determined to make manifest his ability as a journalist. He purchased a complete printing outfit and confidently proceeded to publish the Biggsville *Eagle*.

Now, Rathbun Wetherwax was also possessed of the conviction quite common among young country lawyers that journalism consisted chiefly in the writing of profound, concise, pungent and incisive editorials; that the news, literary and mechanical departments of a newspaper easily and naturally took care of themselves and were of comparatively small importance anyhow. Despite this rank heresy, he might have continued the publication of the Biggsville *Eagle* longer than he did if he had not jarred the pride of one of the leading residents of the county with one of his "pungent, incisive" editorials. It provoked a libel suit which was compromised on the payment, by the editor, of \$2,000. More than this, the *Eagle* failed to achieve popularity. It was too profound, too scholarly, to please the masses of Biggsville and vicinity; there was too much of the editorial end of it. Besides, the young lawyer shrank from the labor and humiliation of soliciting advertising and jobwork, and the income of the business never equaled the outgo. The money left him by his deceased relative was soon exhausted and he found it necessary to borrow funds with which to meet current expenses.

Among the lawyer-editor's friends was a certain horse dealer and all-round sport named Walton, and

familiarly known as "Blinker" Walton, because of a peculiar, nervous twitching of the eyelids which was strikingly manifest when he was excited. There was a tradition to the effect that he was christened Erastus in his infancy, but none had ever been heard to address him or refer to him by that name. Throughout north Missouri he was plain Blinker Walton.

Blinker was undeniably of the horse horsey, and while he was moderately familiar with many other things, the horse was his "best holt," as he expressed it. As a result of buying, selling and trading horses of all kinds and conditions, picking winners of races and "speculating" generally, he had acquired a substantial bank account and was quite generous with it when satisfied that, by giving a friend a financial lift, he might benefit himself ultimately. He was uncouth, illiterate and blunt of speech, but, unlike most of his kind, had unbounded respect and admiration for well-educated, refined men. Wetherwax had successfully managed two lawsuits for him before a justice of the peace, which fact, together with the former's education, natural intelligence and affable manner, had led Blinker to like and respect him. Therefore, when the young lawyer needed money to keep his newspaper going, Blinker readily supplied it, taking a mortgage on the printing-plant as security. For, while Blinker was generous, he was cautious—at times.

Friendships like that between Blinker and Wetherwax are not always lasting, and it was not surprising that they soon had a misunderstanding and parted in anger. Blinker foreclosed his mortgage on the Biggsville *Eagle* and ultimately bought it in with all the rights, title, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

"What in thunder are you goin' ter do with that air printin'-office?" asked one of his acquaintances after the sale.

"Never you mine," replied Blinker, with a significant smile; "I've done er right smart o' things in my time an' I guess I kin run er newspaper. I'll bet er hoss I kin run it as good as thet air attorney did."

Biggsville was amazed when it heard that Blinker Walton seriously intended to become an editor. When