

Union. The possibility of counterfeiting and general looseness, where the exercise of the greatest care is necessary, so that confidence will not be shaken, is altogether too great in the universal label. The American Federation of Labor has had such a label for several years, but it is in very small demand, by one or two local organizations only, such as the horseshoe nailmakers. Whenever there are enough local unions to form a national union, they immediately produce a label of their own, which they can control completely themselves, without outside interference. It is to be hoped the Detroit convention will not again bring the matter to the front, to be again referred to a committee for pigeonholing.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF TYPE.

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

NO. XVII.—W. F. CAPITAINE.

THE active, progressive period of type founding in America is embraced in the years since the Civil War. The industry was just entering on an era of prosperity in 1860, and the Johnson foundry then brought out its first complete quarto specimen book, an achievement which at once set the pace for its competitors. The war following shortly after this date acted at once as a stimulant to business, but retarded development of new or original faces. The close of the war was followed by a revival of business, and type founding and printing shared in the general prosperity. The proprietors at once began to develop their plants, inaugurated new methods, and installed new and improved machines.



W. F. CAPITAINE.

It was during the time when type founding was growing at a rapid rate that W. F. Capitaine came to America. Born in Southgate, a suburb of London, in January, 1851, he there grew to manhood and received his education. In 1863 he went with his parents to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, where in 1865 he was apprenticed under William Kirkwood to learn punch cutting and engraving in the Schriftgiesserei Flinch, one of the largest of the many large type foundries in Germany. At the end of his apprenticeship he turned his face toward America, which then promised greater opportunities to capable young men than any European state.

On arriving in New York Mr. Capitaine engaged with James Conner's Sons, then one of the most enterprising and prosperous type foundries in America, where he remained for three years. He afterward spent a few months in Boston, in the employ of the New England Type Foundry; but having become imbued with the American spirit of adventure, and naturally a man of energy and push, he went West, and in November, 1874, entered the employ of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago. Here his career was one of unqualified success, and besides cutting the various new faces for that enterprising type foundry, he acquired a general knowledge of type production which has since been of great value to him.

Mr. Capitaine made the cutting of roman faces a specialty, but was identified either as designer or cutter, in whole or in part, with all the ornamental and job faces produced by Marder, Luse & Co., between 1874 and 1893. The following are the principal faces cut by him: Caxton Old Style and Italic, Caxton Bold, Parthenian, Trinal, Ebony, Hiawatha, Program, Inclined Program, Grottesque, Octagon, Circular Gothic, Pencillings, Diagonal Card Black, Circular Italic, Pointers, Palmetto Ornaments, and Rule Ornaments. He also designed Utopian, Banquet, Lithotint, Ladies' Hand Script, and all the different series of word ornaments made

by the Chicago Type Foundry. Many of the series cut or designed by Mr. Capitaine have been extremely popular ones, particularly in the West, and contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the foundry with which he was employed.

In 1893 Mr. Capitaine was induced to go to St. Louis, and in April of that year he was appointed superintendent of the Central Type Foundry branch of the American Type Founders' Company. This appointment was made by John Marder, who was at that time Western manager of the company, and he continues in the position to this time. The Central has been one of the active producing branches of the company, and Mr. Capitaine has had an opportunity to exercise his judgment and knowledge of the business in this new field. He is yet in the prime of life, and a useful career is still ahead of him.

PROOFROOM NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

BIGELOW'S HANDBOOK OF PUNCTUATION gives full information regarding punctuation and other typographic matters. 112 pages; cloth bound; 50 cents.

COMPOUNDING OF ENGLISH WORDS.—By F. Horace Teall. When and why joining or separation is preferable, with concise rules and alphabetical lists. 224 pages; cloth bound; \$1.25.

ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES.—By F. Horace Teall. A reference list, with statement of principles and rules. 312 pages; cloth bound; \$2.50.

PENS AND TYPES.—By Benjamin Drew. A book of hints and helps for those who write, print, teach or learn. 214 pages; cloth bound; \$1.25.

PUNCTUATION.—By F. Horace Teall. Rules have been reduced to the fewest possible, and useless theorizing carefully avoided. 194 pages; cloth bound; \$1.00.

PUNCTUATION.—By John Wilson. For letter writers, authors, printers, and correctors of the press. 334 pages; cloth bound, \$1.00.

COMMON ERRORS.—We were asked not long ago if any book on common errors in the use of words had been published, which shows that many books do not become universally known, for there are many such books. Some common errors never get into the books, and here is one of them in this sentence, from a paper by a missionary: "That slavery yet exists in Africa to an alarming extent is a question of which there can be no possible doubt." If there is no possible doubt the thing cannot be a question; yet it is not at all uncommon to see the word "question" so used. When a proofreader is allowed to correct wrong uses of words—which is not always—this is one of the errors that he will do well to change.

CONSTRUCTION AND FORM.—W. M. G., Moundsville, West Virginia, asks these questions: "1. Does 'They were acquainted with both the Hebrew and Greek languages' mean the same as 'They were acquainted with both the Hebrew and the Greek language'? The context shows clearly that the writer meant the latter; but does he say the same when he uses the former sentence? 2. 'I was afflicted with erysipelas until I could hardly walk.' 'You may stay until John comes.' Is there a difference between these two sentences that requires the use of a comma after 'erysipelas' in the first? If so, does the difference lie alone in the idea of result, and should all result clauses introduced by 'until' be set off by the comma? 3. In 'the protection of the hand Omnipotent, and the guidance of the eye Omniscient,' would you capitalize as I have given it here? 4. Is it counted an error to print in roman such words as 'post mortem,' 'vice versa,' and the others given in the list in 'Pens and Types,' by Benjamin Drew, as words to go in italics? 5. A periodical on which I am employed contains very frequently expressions like the following, which might logically be regarded either as compounds or as possessives: 'We held a four-day meeting; a two-weeks meeting'; or, 'We held a four days' meeting; a two weeks' meeting.' Which form would you adopt? 6. 'It was not completed in the twentieth verse, and as the twenty-first,' etc. In the body of a page of a book