

graduate of United States Military Academy, West Point. Mr. Baird's grandfather, Thomas Baird, was an Irish political refugee in this country, who had been involved in Emmet's rebellion. His maternal grandfather, Mathew Carey, was also a lover of liberty and an Irish political refugee. His uncle, the well-known political economist, Henry C. Carey, was the Gamaliel at whose feet he took in the inspiration which for nearly thirty years has guided his life and enabled him, indeed obliged him, to battle for that which he has believed to be the right, because for the advancement of his country and the happiness and the civilization of his fellow-countrymen.

MARKET INDICATIONS.

THE month of September brought a moderate increase in the volume of business to paper makers. There is no disposition to unduly crowd production, slight advances have been announced in certain lines of goods by certain makers. A hardening of prices would be a welcome relief to the trade. Of paper of all kinds, there is an abundant supply, but there is less urgency to unload stocks by a cutting of prices. Writing papers are firm. The combination on envelopes holds on. Manilla paper has not declined. The straw board combination is working along smoothly. The question as to cost of disinfection at present writing is unsettled, but may be adjusted at any hour. Rags are slightly higher. News paper is firmer under a better demand. The mills seem to have a good run of orders.

The first assured evidences of an upward tendency in prices would naturally send a large amount of business into the market. Consumers who now buy a week or two's supply would scarcely be satisfied with double the quantity. Buyers recognize the possibility of an upward tendency some time, but do not believe it to be near at hand. While there remains idle capacity at mills, but little improvement in prices need be looked for. Printers are better employed and are buying for heavier current requirements. Book publishers are meeting with more business. Stationers are enjoying an enlarged trade. Blank-book makers, especially the larger concerns, are running full time on order work. The manufacturers of goods for the holiday trade are doing well on orders and are busy making stock. The entire

industry recognizes a slight improvement. It may not be continuous. Margins are narrower. Collections are dragging.

PRINTED BLANKS.

No one can conceive the amount of time and trouble saved in the use of printers forms in business. It is truly an American invention or production. In older countries they are much less used, and merchants, manufacturers and business men generally rely on the laborious writing out that is involved in the absence of our convenient blanks. The job printer is entitled to most of the credit in anticipating and meeting this demand, and filling this broad field. Leases, agreements, law paper of all kinds, receipts and a thousand operations of business are all carefully provided for by the convenient blanks. The English job printers live without forms and faces; the Italian and Spanish printers have comparatively few artistic job printers, considering the advantages they possess for genuine enterprise in that field. The job printers of France and Switzerland have done much during the past 25 years. Even in Russia the job printers have accomplished wonderful results in elegant and artistic printing. In Germany and Austria, greater progress has been made than in any other European country. In colored letterpress work they have achieved great distinction. In China and Japan the job printers there have achieved wonderful success of late years. They have imitated all styles of letters. Some of the neatest colored job work on boxes is of Chinese origin. They are printed in English, German, Russian and other languages.

It is said in regard to early printing, that some of the tablets from which the Chinese classics were produced in the year 175 are still in existence. Printing from wooden blocks was done in the end of this century. It was not until the tenth century that printed books were common. In the eleventh century, movable types were used, in China and Corea. Movable copper types were used in the fifteenth century. Types were made in Japan, in 1420, by casting and moulding. The earliest block printing dates from Japan in the middle of the eighth century, and the first real national work of that country was the "Ni-hon-gi" printed in the sixteenth century. Scriptures were distributed to the number of one million in 1764. One of the old Japanese books is dated 1200.

CHARLES CLEGGET WILLEY.

The Paper Trade lost a valuable and highly esteemed member in the death of Charles Clegget Willey. Mr. Willey was recently employed by Magarge & Green as head salesman and traveling agent. He was born at Concord, New Hampshire, January 2, 1847. His father, who was a minister, gave his son a collegiate education, with a view of having him follow in his footsteps, but the son developed a business tact and expressed a desire to follow commercial pursuits. At twenty years of age, in 1867, he found himself in Philadelphia, as agent for a patent oil lamp, then attracting a good deal of attention among business men. His merits soon became known to the firm of T. P. M. Bennett & Co., on Market street below Third, by whom he was employed for sometime. He rapidly developed business ability, and seeking a wider field of work, entered into the employ of W. H. Flitcraft & Co., paper dealers, Fifth and Minor Sts. This was about 1869. He took the position of head salesman in this establishment and remained there until the firm changed and became R. H. Forestal & Co., in 1874. Mr. Willey continued as head salesman and manager for this firm until the latter part of 1881. He developed a great business capacity and made during these few years a wide circle of friends, both in and out of the trade. He left this firm and entered into the employ of Magarge & Green, where he remained until his death which occurred September 12. Mr. Willey was married some ten years ago, and leaves a wife and three children at Moorestown, New Jersey, where he resided. He leaves his family in comparatively comfortable circumstances, partly from savings which he was enabled to make by an industrious and economic life of constant attention to business, and from insurance policies amounting to some \$15,000.

His disease was consumption, possibly inherited from his mother. His father is still living, a retired minister, on a farm at Newfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Willey married the daughter of Mr. Alexander, the manager of the Delivery Department of the Public Ledger. He was highly esteemed, and deservedly so. He was an efficient salesman and those who knew him best in that capacity say he was exceptionally honest and straight forward. His last sickness was of about ten weeks duration and although he knew death was coming, the final summons came rather unexpectedly, though in the presence of wife and children at his home.