

# THE BILLBOARD

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CINCINNATI, APRIL 1, 1899.

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PER YEAR. \$1.00



DR. W. P. WILSON.  
Director General, Philadelphia Exposition.

## THE BILLBOARD



## THE OLD TIME BILLPOSTER.

I can see him yet in fancy,  
With his brush and pale and pale,  
I can hear the hearty greeting  
That came straight way from his soul,

And his stiff and starchy paste-suit!  
That was baggy at the knee,  
And his blustering, braggadocio—  
How it all comes back to me.

He was loud of voice and rollicking,  
A braggart and a boaster;  
But those were traits of character,  
That stamped him a bill poster.

I remember how his stories used  
To thrill my very heart—  
How his picturesque profanity,  
Made even brave men start.

How well I mind his valor,  
When he fought a rival show,  
For there were battles royal,  
In the days of long ago.

But modern methods hampered him,  
And pilled him off at last.  
With all his old-time notions,  
He is numbered with the past.

He's gone and gone forever,  
But this, I'd have you know;  
There was lots to love about him,  
In the days of long ago.

## Yankee Robinson's Tomb.

A famous showman of the olden times was Yankee Robinson famous all over America. He has a prominent place in the memories of bill posters by reason of the fact that he was the first circus manager who ever built a special bill board for circus paper and the first to use paste in posting it.

He was born May 2, 1818, and lived to be sixty-six years of age. Jas. A. Bailey, recently proprietor and sole owner of the Barnum & Bailey Shows, now sold to an English Syndicate, got his first experience as an agent with Yankee Robinson's show. Ringling Bros., now proprietors of the World's Greatest Shows, were associated with him in partnership at one time.

Through the courtesy of H. A. White, city bill poster of Jefferson, Iowa, we are enabled to present a portrait of the handsome monument erected over Yankee Robinson's grave at that point in 1890, through the joint contributions of the owners and employees of the Ringling and Sells shows.

Yankee Robinson died Sept. 4, 1884. He was taken off a train, very sick, at Jefferson, Iowa, Aug. 29. Two unknown people, only, came to his sickbed. He died a week later, alone, among strangers, and was buried by the Masonic Lodge of Jefferson.

## Schley and the Billposter.

Admiral Schley recently sat in a box in one of the Philadelphia theaters, and every movement he made was watched by the thousands in the place. If he bowed to an acquaintance they applauded. If he smiled they applauded. In fact, the whole evening was an incessant ovation. But Schley's defeat came at the end of the second act. He arose and started to the next box to call on friends, but he had not taken two steps before one of Sam Robinson's Indians, who was in the gallery, called out in a rich bass voice: "Let's all go out and take a beer," placing the accent on the "all." The hero collapsed, sank into a chair, and shook with laughter, while the audience shrieked.

The poster is the promptest in point of results, of any advertising medium extant.

MAX AHLBORN, of Turner's Falls, Mass., has had considerable hard luck, but things are coming his way. He gives excellent reference.

## Chicago.

## Schaefer and Robbins Unite.

**The Chicago Billposting Co. and the American Are One--The Strikers Win--Paul Schaefer Arrested--Manager of American Company Charged With Assulting a Striker.**

(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago, March 7, 1899.

The bill posters employed by the American Bill Posting Company of Chicago, who went on a strike two weeks ago for a raise in wages, have been granted their demands and have returned to work.

Paul Schaefer, manager of the American Bill Posting Company, was a prisoner in Justice Sabbath's Court recently on charges of disorderly conduct preferred against him by J. H. Willis. Schaefer was not ready for hearing, and secured a continuance until today.

The men employed by the American Bill Posting Company recently went on a strike. James H. Leckie, who has been arrested time and again on charges of swindling, and whose wife recently went to the penitentiary, remained at work. Several others also remained at work, and when they were arrested by Paul Willis and Thomas Cole, Leckie, it is said, threatened to shoot them both.

The evidence brought out showed that Willis and Cole had approached Leckie on a peaceful mission, and they were discharged. Leckie was also let go.

As all parties concerned were leaving the courtroom one of the strikers made a remark about Schaefer, and the latter, it is

said, turned quickly and struck Willis a blow in the face, and his arrest followed.

The case came up for hearing today and Mr. Schaefer was dismissed, the Justice remarking that he was greatly provoked and justified in his action.

It is probably safe to say that the town of Chicago beats all creation for outdoor advertising. It contains more and bigger bill boards than any other city on the continent. A rough estimate places the extent of permanent bill and bulletin boards at forty miles and an army of painters is employed in changing the designs on the boards and in touching them up from time to time so that they always look bright and attractive. It is said that no less than \$2,000,000 has been paid out in Chicago since 1853 to owners of vacant lots for bill board privileges.

On the Iowa elevator is a sign said to be the largest in the world. It covers a surface of 27,000 square feet. It is as long as an ordinary block. The initial letter is eighty-six feet long and more than a ton of white lead was consumed in mixing the paint.

The Chicago Bill Posting Company was amalgamated with the American Bill Posting and Advertising Company, March 13, but as the event had been long expected, interest had been discounted and it occasioned little comment.

## Los Angeles.

(Special Correspondence.)

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2, 1899.

To-day H. Gaylord Wilshire, President and General Manager of The Wilshire Posting Company, appeared before the commission for the purpose of registering a claim about the manner in which the ordinances with reference to bill boards were being enforced. He claimed to have found a place where an opposition company was violating the law, and he wanted to know why it was allowed to do so. He said he had been arrested a number of times, and his men had also been arrested, and he did not see that others should be allowed to do what was forbidden him. He was asked to state where this alleged violation of the law existed, and replied that it was on Surling street between Fourth and Fifth. The Chief was directed to look into the matter, and incidentally the commissioners ordered the Chief to strictly enforce all ordinances relating to bill or sign boards.

Mr. Wilshire left smiling and satisfied. Your correspondent waylaid him and endeavored to learn what was back of the movement which resulted in the recently formed Southern California Bill Posters Association, but without success.

Mr. Wilshire was courteous, suave, bland and uncommunicative. The fight goes on merrily here, but no one now has any doubt on the score of the final outcome.



YANKEE ROBINSON'S GRAVE.

Last Resting Place of a Famous Old-Time Showman.

## Ohio.

During March, every member of the Ohio Bill Posters' Association received the following letter from Secretary Terrell:

In accordance with a notice sent me from The John Chapman Co., Brother H. P., of Cincinnati, O., I hereby notify you not to post any H. P. H. Cigar Posters made by W. W. Bowman, of Cincinnati, as he has placed an order with Phil Morton, who is the Chapman Co.'s opposition there.

"In connection with the above, I desire to call your attention to Article VI., Sec. 1, Page 12, Constitution and By-Laws H. P. A., as follows: See, I—for the protection against opposition bill posting firms to any member of this association, in good standing, it is so understood, and agreed, that no member of this association shall post paper of any description from any person or persons who shall have patronized a bill poster working in opposition to one of our members in good standing, who can give reasonable service and when such occur the Secretary of this association shall immediately notify all the association members and they shall refuse to post any paper of any description for the said parties until notified by the President of this association that the same was justifiable."

"I would be pleased to hear from you as to whether you have had any proposition to post bills from either, W. W. Bowman, or Phil Morton, who is Chapman's opposition at Cincinnati, O."

As a rule "The Billboard" does not favor boycotts. We think the country hill poster receives little enough paper as it is, and should not be compelled to refuse any, but in this instance, we would say that the Chapman boys are consistent members of the association. They would and did refuse paper to support the country hill posters, and turn about is fair play. It is a bad rule to follow, but here is a case where it ought to be lived up to—the letter.

Every member of the Ohio State Association ought to stick to Chapman, because Chapman has stuck to them. It should be observed that the Pozman people are new on the hill boards and did not knowingly or willingly antagonize the association.

## Brooklyn.

## A Disgruntled Stockholder Kicks Up a Row in the American Billposting Co.

(Special Correspondence.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 7, 1899.

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, declared in a decision which he handed down this morning that the directors of a corporation could not vote to offset salaries that were alleged to be unjust to the outside stockholders. The case in hand was that of the American Bill Posting Company, which was incorporated in 1890. There were ninety shares of stock distributed among only four stockholders, all of whom were officers, each receiving \$50 a week salary.

Two years ago George H. Fitchett, one of the stockholders and also an officer of the company, died, and his salary therewith ceased. His widow instead of seeking the advice and counsel of his friends among the officers of the American Bill Posting Company, consulted various persons hostile to the concern. She was badly advised. She undertook to compel the company to pay her the salary received by her late husband.

Falling in this on account of her sex, she sold a part of her holdings of the stock to a man of the name of Hyde, but neither she nor Hyde at the next election was made an officer of the concern. On the other hand, the three original stockholders continued in control, increasing their salaries.

The officers were: President, Thomas J. Murphy, salary \$100 a week; Treasurer, Bernard Link, salary \$80 a week; Secretary, William P. Fay, salary \$50 a week. It developed at the hearing in court that the total receipts of the company for the past year amounted to \$85,000, while the expenses were \$35,000.

Justice Gaynor, after hearing the testimony in the case, declared that the aggregate compensation for the officers of the concern should not be over \$5,500, and so ordered thereby cutting the salaries in two. He said that directors have no right to vote salaries to one another as mere incidents to their offices, but that they are entitled to a reasonable compensation.

It should be understood that repeated efforts have been made by the majority stockholders to purchase Mrs. Fitchett's stock. Sudden efforts have been made her, but she steadfastly follows the directions of bad advisors and is thereby causing herself needless expense, annoyance and vexation.

## Alameda.

(Special Correspondent.)

Alameda, Cal., March 1. A number of our dealers and their henchmen have recently been violating a city ordinance which prohibits the posting of bills about the streets and arrests will probably be made. Our plates are to be sworn to, and sensational developments are expected. The regulation under which the arrests will be made is section 19 of ordinance 118. It provides that no person shall post, paint, stick, stamp or otherwise affix any sign, bill, poster or placard upon any house, fence, gate, post, tree, curbstone, lamp post, or post bearing electric wires. The penalty for so doing is a fine not to exceed \$300, or imprisonment not to exceed three months in the city prison.

# THE BILLBOARD

## Atlanta.

### Mr. Dooley's Town.

(Special Correspondent.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—The Philistines aptly remark: "Profanity does not consist in saying damn. Profanity consists in writing it down."

The preachers of Atlanta started a crusade against the theatrical bills posted in that city, and when they called on Mayor Woodward to solicit his help in the movement, they were shocked to find on the mayor's desk a calendar ornamented with a woman in very meagre attire. The committee started in by taking exceptions to the calendar. The mayor did not kick them out of the office for their insolence, nor did he reprove them for rude and ill-mannered interferences in his personal affairs. On the contrary, he explained at some length that the picture was a lithographic reproduction of an American sculptor's masterpiece—Hiram Powers' "Greek Slave." Aside from the charm of the original, the reproduction itself possessed certain rare effects which appealed to his interest.

The mayor further stated that people who admired the nude in art were not necessarily tont and prurient minded. He declared also that many artists believed that God created man in his own image, as the Scriptures say he did. He quite believed that an artist could undertake and execute a figure painting with pure, high-minded motives, and in homage to the Divine Being.

He also believed there were many people who enjoyed art for art's sake—the minister's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. In spite of this rather untoward beginning the committee stuck to its course. The Rev. Dr. Landrum made a speech to the mayor, in which he said in part:

"The same laws should govern lithographs as govern people on the street. Women should not be allowed to dress any less on the boards than they do in real life on the public thoroughfares. It would be unlawful for a woman to walk down the street in tights. It should be the same for any one to hang a picture of a woman dressed in tights on a public bill board. There is no doubt that a great deal of evil results from this custom, and it should be stopped in Atlanta."

The excerpt quoted above, together with the mayor's attitude, was spread abroad by the Associated Press, and provoked the following notice in the Charleston News and Courier, viz:

"It was stated some time ago that the new Mayor of Atlanta intended to run the town wide open, on the ground that the men would have their fun, and he wanted them to have it at home instead of in some distant city, where they could be as wicked as they pleased, but without any profit to the business of Atlanta. When he gets along far enough to permit the women to walk down or up the streets in tights, Atlanta will be crowded with visitors."

## Fall River.

### Another Poster Crusade--Nobody Will Tell Who Started This One.

(Special Correspondent.)

Fall River, Mass., March 4.—There was mystery in the rooms of the Board of Police here yesterday. Posters were strewn about the floors and scrutinized. The runner went out that the front room, which is never used much except when liquor licenses are granted, was going to be turned into a museum of art. Seven reporters went around to see Clerk Lodge about it this morning, but he was non-committal. The question was asked if any more high rollers were coming to town with paper objectionable to the Ministers' Association, but he looked owlish and replied not.

It was called to attention that a few weeks ago, when a galaxy of beauties were depicted upon the board fences of the town, the mandate was issued to supply more clothing to them, with the result that wide and commonplace looking date lines were pasted across many of them so that they would not catch cold.

Clerk Lodge was getting red in the face as the inquiry progressed, but it was explained to him that it was a short day, and the news-hungry public had to be satisfied. Then as a personal favor to the craft it was requested that such specimens be produced as were unfit for publication, to the end that the papers take up the burden of the Police Commission and the Ministers' Association, and bring purity and peace once more back into this community. The office of the Board of Police was becoming more visibly affected at every turn, but the strict discipline which goes with the department, and has always rendered unnecessary a perfect understanding between the office and the outside world, came to the rescue. The reporters were referred to the Chairman of the Commission and turned tenderly out into the hall.

Your readers are used to this sort of thing, though, so what does it matter, anyhow?

## San Jose.

(Special Correspondent.)

San Jose, Cal., March 1, 1890.—A bill posting ordinance was given its first reading in council here today. It fixes a fine of \$10 for each three months for posting bills and tacking signs and distorting bangers, dodgers, simpsons, cheaters and other advertising matter and painting signs and pictures within the limits of the city. On conviction a violation of the ordinance is to be punishable with a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the city prison not exceeding thirty days.

## Washington.

### A Decision Important to Billposters.

(Special Correspondent.)

William Wambsle, of the advertising staff of the Lafayette Square Opera House, has become manager of the Washington Hill Posting Co., which is being run in opposition to the Moxley firm, which has long held the billing monopoly in this city. The new company has already built up a thriving business.

MR. H. H. HURGUNDER, Manager of the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Hill Posting Co., has issued a very handsome brochure. It tells a great deal about Wilkesbarre in a very few words. Mr. Hurgunder also controls the boards in the nearby towns of Plymouth, Edwardsburg, Luzerne, Ashby, Parsons, Minors Mills, Plaistow, Port Towley, Mill Creek, etc.



THE LATE W. K. WALKER.  
City Billposter of Burlington Vt.

## Boston.

(Special Correspondent.)

Boston, March 5.—Representative Haskins who introduced the bill now before the Legislature to prevent the disfigurement of our parks and parkways by advertising signs and posters, said yesterday at a meeting in the South Congregational Church that the sole remonstrant, a bill board advertising man, who through his friends in the Senate secured the defeat of last year's bill, told him (Mr. Haskins) that he was going to put up bill boards facing the parks, and nobody could stop him.

Today the Transcript, after quoting him, asks hysterically:

"Can it be that one man is so powerful as to blemish at his will a park system that has cost the city and State \$26,000,000?" Is the business interest of one man of more importance than the welfare of the whole people?

The Herald says:

"Good for the anti-bill board movement in the parks! Why should the landscape be made hideous by the enormous show bill?"

All the rest of the papers here are supporting the measure, but Mr. Donnelly is serene, confident and undisturbed; he will stand upon his constitutional and vested rights, and law or no law, conduct his business in his own way, trampling neither adviser nor interference from meddlesome busy bodies.

## Rochester.

(Special Correspondent.)

Rochester, N. Y., March 1.—The Executive Board of this city is bound and determined to stop the bill posting company and theaters from obtaining the benefits of Sunday "team-to-boards." Three or four raids having failed to stop the practice the corporation counsel was today instructed to vigorously prosecute all offenders for each and every violation of the ordinance.

HARRY H. BISHING and MR. J. F. BUCKSTON, the bill posters at Norwalk, Conn., have combined their forces and formed a partnership, and are now able to take care of two thousand sheets of paper for any advertiser as they have forty large bill boards, and are building more. They thoroughly cover Norwalk and South Norwalk.

## The Son of His Father.

An exchange says: "The brightest boy in the school is the son of the city bill poster. He is precocious to a degree. He carries a morning paper, occasionally helps his father in passing hand-bills, sells open glasses in the theater at night, is the ring-leader in all the mischief and devilry of the town, and stands at the head of his class. His teacher recently asked him to write a composition on Masonry, and here is what he wrote: 'King Solomon was a man who lived so many years in the country that he was the whole push. He was an awfully wise man, and one day a woman came to him, each holding to the leg of a baby, and nearly pulling it in two, and both claiming it. And King Solomon wasn't feeling right good, and he said, 'Why couldn't the brat have been twins and stopped this bother?' And then he called for his machete, and was going to Weiyerizo the poor innocent little baby, and give each woman a piece of it, when the real mother of the baby said: 'Stop, Solomon, stay thy hand. Let the old hag have it. I can't have a whole baby I won't have any. Then Solomon told her to take the baby and go home and wash its face, for he knew it was hers. He told the other woman to go chase herself. King Solomon built Solomon's temple, and was the father of Masons. He had seven hundred wives and three hundred lady friends, and that's why there are so many Masons in the world. My papa says King Solomon was a warm member, and I think he was hot stuff myself. That is all I know about King Solomon.'"

## Havana.

Under date of March 3, Mr. Chas. H. Hood, of the West Indies Advertising and Bill Posting Co., of Havana, Cuba, writes that Alfred H. Swayne, Vice President of the company is Assistant Manager of the North American Trust Company, of Havana, with headquarters at 100 Broadway, New York.

Heribert Mills, who is Secretary and Treasurer of Mr. Hood's new company, is the Treasurer of the Jarvis Conklin Trust Company.

## Doctors Don't Advertise.

The trial of a doctor's suit was published in a New England paper recently, in which a bill poster was called as a witness, for the purpose of proving the correctness of the doctor's bill. The witness was asked by the lawyer whether the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger. "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient in danger so long as the doctor continued his visits."

## Pointers.

The following firms are said to be posting, dealing direct and in good standing:

- Altschul Distilling Co., Springfield, O.
- Bennett & Miltott Co., Governor, N. Y.
- Bruning, Thos. F., Kent, Ia.
- Continental Tobacco Co., Columbus, O.
- Cooper, Wells & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
- Curtis Bros., Rochester, N. Y.
- Holmes, W. Harry, Williamsport, Pa.
- Upton Chester Chemical Co., Uptonhampton, N. Y.
- Dolan, James D. & Co., Portland, Me.
- Edwards, Chas. H. & Co., 1621 Market St., Philadelphia.
- Elgin-American Mfg. Co., Elgin, Ill.
- Elysian Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
- Ford, J. H. & Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
- Ford, Dr. Loyal & Co., Ohio and Orleans streets, Chicago.
- Graffin, Thos. J., Utica, N. Y.
- Haglock Bros., Sterling, Ill.
- Hawley Hat Co., New York City.
- Jackson, Edward H., Stamford, Conn.
- Journeyman & Burnham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Kope Bros., 33 W. Third street, New York.
- Killen, Chas. M., Philadelphia.
- Lee, Chester L., Ellensburg, N. Y.
- Lozier, H. A. & Co., Cleveland, O.
- Lichty, Norman, Bessemer, Ia.
- Liggitt & Meyers, St. Louis, Mo.
- Loomer Sons, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Monroe, E. & Co., Richmond, Ind.
- McAllister & Feast, 131 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Niquette, C. M., Osborn, Kan.
- Schenck Medicine Co., Hornellsville, N. Y.
- Ohio Coffee & Spice Co., Columbus, O.
- Ohio Mfg. Co., Middlebury, Conn.
- Putnam, H. J. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Philadelphia Baby Carriage Factory, 113 Spring Garden, Philadelphia.
- Pilekoff & Co., E. L., Mt. Holly, N. J.
- Paxton, Dr. Medical Co., 199 River street, Troy, N. Y.
- Pabst Chemical Co., 178 Huron street, Chicago.
- Quinn & Bowen, 140 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
- Quaker Valley Mfg. Co., 353 Harrison street, Chicago.
- Rath, E. & Sons, Indianapolis.
- Ross, M., Gettysburg, III.
- Rheinstrom Bros., 251 Martin street, Cincinnati.
- Smyth, John M., 150 W. Madison street, Chicago.
- Spicer Preserve Co., Cincinnati.
- Schroeder, Henry, 65 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.
- Spielman-Ellis Tobacco Co., Covington, Ky.
- Strick Co., 283 Colonial Avenue, Cleveland.
- Schwarz, G. W., Louisville, Ky.
- Sanford Mfg. Co., 4 High street, Boston.

If the pointers have helped you, bear in mind that we obtain them almost entirely from letters received from bill posters and write to us yourself. The pointer we get from you may give some other bill poster a job.

We read all letters carefully and print all information of importance. Editor.

## THE BILLBOARD



### Distributing In All Its Phases.

(Prize Competition.)

I can not give all the phases of distributing in this contribution, but will start the ball rolling, and hope other members of the Association will take up the subject and give us at least one short contribution in each issue of "The Billboard," for several months to come. I am sure the exchange of views among the members will benefit us all.

Any advertiser ought to know that good distributing can not be done for less than \$2.00 per thousand, and when contracts are made for less, the work will be done according to the price.

Some advertisers think they are saving money by having their distributing done at low figures; but it is only a case of "saving at the bung hole and loosing at the spigot."

It is a mystery to me why advertisers throughout the country do not employ members of the International Association of Distributors to do their work, especially when they know that the association stands at the back of every member and make good the delinquency on the part of any member. Although the association is very careful in whom it admits as members, yet once an unworthy member is taken in and proves to be untrustworthy, but as they go wrong they are weeded out, and thus the association is purged of incompetent members.

Another mystery to me is, why some large advertisers send their matter to druggists and trusting them with the distribution, who in the course of a few months will send out one or two bags or a cheap man, never giving a thought or caring how the matter is put out, contenting themselves with seeing it out of the way.

With the seed is sown broadcast, but what will the harvest be? Very little of it falls on good ground where it could take root and bring forth fruit, but is left to die and rot without even taking root.

I have seen it sent out by druggists and thrown into yards and on stoops profusely, and that, too, just before a rain, and just before the dismissal of schools, and during a high wind. None being placed inside the house or even on the back stoop; what must the result be? Eight-tenths of it was blown away or carried away by the school children, or soaked through and through by the rain, and thus valuable advertising matter is lost.

Another way of wasting advertising matter so frequently used, is to place it between the gate and the gate post, now, if a member of the household is the first to open the gate they may look at it; but very often cast it aside, thinking it can not be of any value or it would have been put into the house. I have seen matter taken off the gate and torn up without being looked at. If a stranger or another distributor opens the gate the matter drops to the ground, and is rarely ever picked up by anybody. Advertising matter is not worth putting into the house under or through the open door, or window, or secured in some way, it is not worth reading, at least so the public thinks.

Advertisers generally judge by the returns from the distribution how well the matter has been put out. I shall never forget the words of the first man I ever made a contract with, H. D. Guenells, with the W. T. Hanson Co., who in his second inspection said, "The best evidence I have that you have done your work well is that there has been an increase of sales everywhere you have distributed." It encouraged me very much, and I then determined that all of my patrons should have the same care taken of their advertising matter. The same inspector on his last trip, about a month ago, dropped into Uniontown, Pa., on the same day I was distributing his firm's matter. In the evening he said to me, "You need not want for anything to do as long as you distribute in the manner you do." I hope his words will be verified some day. As it is now I could do lots more if I only had time to do.

Now, Mr. Editor, this might seem to many as a cheap advertisement on my part, but I assure you it is intended to benefit all worthy members of the Association, and give assurance to advertisers that their best logic is to employ members of the Association, where they have an assurance of protection.

My idea of good and efficient distribution is to place the matter as near as possible into the hands of those for whom it is intended, by throwing it into the open door or window, under front, side or back door. It may be placed high up in door jam where there is a fenced yard, but never where the door is flush with the street, in this case there is always a way leading to a side or back door, where it can safely be deposited, and secured from the depredation of children.

Very much more can be said on this subject, but I leave it for others to say in future issues of "The Billboard."

Let us hear from Brothers Steinhrenner, Reid, Cave, Tirrell, and others.

I heartily concur with what Peother Charvat of Chillicothe, O., says in the February issue on the subject, "House to House Distributing in Small Towns."

WM. CLOWES.

### Look Before You Leap.

#### A Few Cold Facts for Young Enthusiasts.

"The Billboard" probably receives a dozen inquiries every week from young men who want to know how to succeed in the distributing business. As a rule we try to dissuade them from entering it. The pernicious and misleading literature which is disseminated in vast quantities by swindlers is responsible for most of the misguided enthusiasm.

Under the guise of Distributors' Leagues, Distributors' Bureaus, etc., circulars plausibly put together and asserting that from \$50 to \$75 a week can be easily cleared, are scattered abroad. The promises are alluring, and many a young man is readily persuaded to part with a dollar or two to join the society, and get started in the business. His money is sent, and that is usually the end, for the swindler has milked his victim and is through with him. Letters of remonstrance are unanswered, and after a few weeks most of the victims give it up and turn to something else.

Some few are made of sterner stuff, and hent upon at least giving the business a trial, set about the matter by instituting a systematic inquiry. Sooner or later they learn of "The Billboard," and write for advice.

Nine times out of ten, wherever an inquiry comes from a desirable town, there is already a good distributor there. In these instances we frankly advise our correspondent not to try it. We point out the fact that the

present incumbent is clothed in all the rights of priority, has an established trade, and any attempt to tear down his business is unjust, unprofitable and unbusinesslike.

We also make it clear that there is hardly any other business that can be mentioned in which it would not be a far easier matter to gain a foothold and attain ultimate success.

To the effects we can only say in a general way that three things are necessary to success:

1. Be sure—very sure that you like the business.

2. Be sure that you have great patience and can bear repeated disappointments and wait long for success.

3. Be sure that you have some means of support on which to subsist in the meantime.

Then read about distributing, keep posted study the methods of others, be particular, be careful, be honest, and above all, keep your name before advertisers constantly by means of letters, personal cards, posted cards, and a card in "The Billboard."

In time you will build up a desirable business, which it will be very hard to take away from you. It will be well worth laying in, fact, desirable in every way. It is as surid, though, that the effort required would make you a success in almost any other field as well.

Distributors should always see that any fete, celebration, large convention, or in fact, any important event which is to occur in their city is chronicled as far ahead as possible in "The Billboard." It will always result in your getting more business for advertisers like to follow the crowd.

L. A. of D. dues are now due. Members will save the Secretary a lot of work and the Association much needless expenditure for postage by sending their money in promptly.

J. T. HUDSON, of the Twin Cities Advertising Agency, Pittsburgh, called on "The Billboard" March 1st. He reported business good, and stated that he had contracted to superintend the distribution of a number of cities in the East for Dr. Burkhardt, of Cincinnati.

There is no more solid, useful, helpful information for distributors in a single issue of "The Billboard" than all the other papers combined.

### A Good Form

#### For A Distributor's Contract.

The Spaulding Advertising & Distributing Co., of Boise, Idaho, writes us as follows:

We control the distributing business of the city not by a prohibitive license, but with a guaranteed service, which every distributor will find is much more satisfactory to the advertiser. We are organizing the southern part of the State, and have several towns covered with our positive guarantee system, blanks of which we enclose. The distributor's guarantee is the same in all its essential details as the one we sign to the National advertiser, and is signed and countersigned by the distributor in each town we cover before we will send him a single piece of work. By this means the National advertiser knows to a certainty that every piece of matter entrusted to him will go out. The distributor's report cards are sent back with each lot of distributing matter we send to local distributors, and when the work is done is sent back to us and is a voucher for completed work on receipt of which we remit the amount due the distributor for his work. These report cards are filed in our office and are at all times open for the inspection of the advertiser.

You are at liberty if you consider our guaranteed system of sufficient moment to publish the forms and the explanation in "The Billboard," for we think that if all distributors would adopt this plan, they would soon gain the respect and confidence of the advertiser and add materially to the number of orders which they would receive. Let them all try it.

#### LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR'S AGREEMENT

City of town of \_\_\_\_\_ County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Idaho. Date \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Idaho do hereby agree, and by this instrument bind myself to faithfully and carefully distribute any and all advertising matter sent me for distributing in my locality, or to do any tasking of cards, signs or banners sent me by The Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency, of Boise, Idaho, in a manner as near in accordance with the following rules as possible:

Rule 1. I will distribute only my book, pamphlet, paper, flyer, card or other piece of advertising matter to every family in each town assigned to me by the Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency, or by whoever they designate to direct me, putting it inside the front, back or side door, except where otherwise ordered by the Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency, whenever I am doing it. I will slip it under the door, out of sight, and if I can not well put it into the letter box, or opening for such purpose, or ext. best, press it to the back of the door, high up out of reach of small children and if I can not do either of the above, I will press it between knockers or leave it on the back porch.

Rule 2. I will not ring the door bell or knock, except when I have orders to do so to see the lady of the house.

Rule 3. I will not put any advertising matter on front door knobs, steps or porches, the wall or to the yard or waste at in any way nor put it on any outside step except when parties are coming to receive it from the side before I leave.

Rule 4. While working business, I will not throw any advertising matter on the floor, but put it on the counter, chair, table, desk or some near place, and leave quietly if any observations are offered, and always close the door carefully without slamming.

Rule 5. I will deliver no advertising matter on the streets, except when asked for it unless I am otherwise instructed.

Rule 6. In taking cards, no signs or banners, I will put the number of tasks in each one required by the Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency, and will in all cases place some in conspicuous places on main streets high enough to be out of reach of small children and where they are not liable to be soiled by posters or any other obstruction.

Rule 7. I will not intentionally omit any order assigned to me, will not give any advertising matter to children, and will give only one to any person, and in other respects I will follow the rules given by the Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency, and failure on my part to perform my work according to the above, I agree to forfeit my pay for the same.

Section 1. The above agreement is not to be considered binding on me until after the receipt from me of a voucher stating that the work had been done, and countersigned by some reputable business man. Blank for the above to be furnished with each lot of distributing sent me by the Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency.

Section 2. This agreement will be in force for one year from the date given above, unless otherwise revoked by either of the parties in writing.

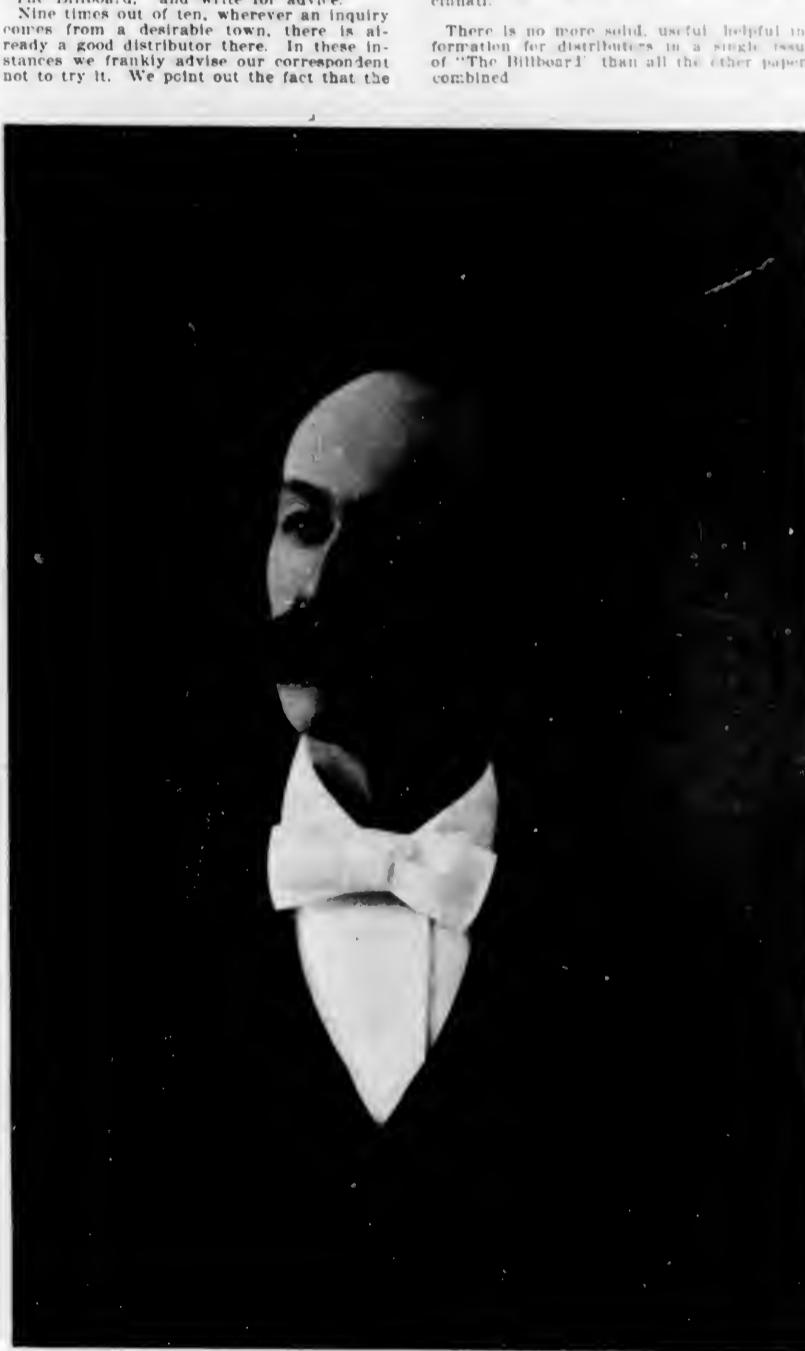
Signed \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Idaho  
Being personally acquainted with \_\_\_\_\_ and knowing him to be of good character, do not hesitate to guarantee that he will carry out all the terms of above agreement.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Idaho  
For the Spaulding Ad. and Dist. Agency,  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Manager

EUGENE SLEANE, of Laredo, Tex., is going to make another attempt to establish a reliable distributing service at that point. At present all work is done by little Mexican boys, and the service is simply vile.

WM. B. PORTER, OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Mr. Porter is a distributor of particularly high standing, and a member of the I. A. of D.







## THE BILLBOARD



### A Sign Painters' Organization

The time will hardly ever come when the sign painters of the United States will organize into a permanent and representative body. There have been several attempts made, but all have, like the last attempt, resulted in failure. The chairmanship of the proposed alliance was not of my seeking, nor had I any part in appointing the committee of arrangements. When I was appointed chairman although it was against my wishes, I concluded to see if anything could be done but soon found out that it was one of those impossibilities. None of the leading men, such as "Hale, O'Brien, etc.", were interested in it. The persons who only seemed to be interested were boys just starting out, and bums who thought that it would increase their chances of getting work. I hardly thought it possible, nor, do I think it ever will be possible to organize the sign painters. There must be a use for an organization, or there must be an object to accomplish before an organization of men interested in attaining that object. Sign painting is a trade in which there is more or less skill exhibited and if an organization is to be effected for the purpose of regulating wages, it will be a flat failure, for sign painters employed by a contracting master are usually paid according to their ability. What it would be socially is all there is in an organization.

### Notes.

Of late there has been a great deal of paint talk going the rounds about that old sign at Harper's Ferry. All who read print literature know all about it. So there is no use repeating it. The society who published the item received a number of letters from men claiming that they or a friend painted it, and also that they knew the peculiar composition that has withstood the ravages of time and weather for 60 years. The secret, of course, was for sale, provided a price would be allowed, that their dignity would allow them to accept, and was commensurate with the worth of the product. Nothing wrong about this. It was a legitimate business proposition. The funny part of it was, they all located the sign at Historical Harper's Ferry, Va., while the Harper's Ferry in question is a small town in Illinois, not far from Chicago. Figures won't lie, they say, but facts will sometimes figure.

Hinney & Smith are making a paint which is particularly intended for stenciling on cloth. This paint is made in several colors. It is ground in some kind of oil in paste form, but possesses the peculiar characteristic of mixing with water. Besides its use as a stencil paint, it may be used for a variety of purposes by the sign writer. It makes an excellent paint for scenery, and for show cards and for all signs that are not too much exposed to the climate. Don't ask us how it is made, for we don't know the preparation being a secret with the manufacturer.

Every sign painter has a stumbling block, in that there are one or more letters of the alphabet which are difficult for him to make. The only way to overcome this deficiency is to practice on the letters until he gets them.

The best and quickest way to learn sign painting is to have a board in his shop in the shape of a bulletin board and practice on it with water colors. Some essay to learn letter forming on a small surface with a pencil. While something may be learned in this manner, yet by practicing on a full-sized board he becomes acquainted with the actual work, its size, and also in coloring. A little well directed practice on the full sized board will do more for the student in gaining an expertise than any amount of pencil practice.

**NOTICE** On account of so much other work, the Exemplar Sign Works are not at present advertising letter patterns. However, we continue to fill orders. It is not our intention to drop the business. Hence, if anyone wants patterns, their orders will be filled promptly.

Mr. Law C. Hill, an expert on brushes, says, brushes should never be put in water before they are used. In fact, they should not be put in water at all. Do what we will we cannot change the character of the bristles. They are porous, and it is dangerous to put a brush into water and allow it to soak up a bit of water, then put it in water and seal up the pores. The says more brushes are spoiled by the mistaken notion that paint can't live without them in water before using them by any other cause. If the hair in a brush become loose, lay it in a damp place for a few days when it will generally come alright. Never wash a brush with an alkali water. When a brush is stamped "set with glue, keep out of water," do as the directions say. Every one should know that water will soften and eventually dissolve glue, and yet people put brushes that are set with glue in water and expect them to hold. A very nice way to keep brushes in good condition after being used is to fill them with oil, then wrap them in a piece of bladder oil cloth, rubber, or some air tight material.

A correspondent writes to know where to get the machine described in last month's "Billboard" for making scrolls, etc. If there is such a tool manufactured, you will find it at any general dealer in art and decorative

hardware or they will get it for them. Call or write to your nearest art material dealer.

The Bohemian prepared by painters is the one that is made by mixing English vermilion and French ochre.

Yellow or violet always presents a striking appearance. So does gold leaf on a violet ground.

The following are Hancy's rules for lettering:

(1) Perpendicular and horizontal lines with their angles must be parallel.

(2) Curves must hold the same proportional relation to each other.

(3) Spaces between lines must be uniform and in proportion to the size and length of the line.

(4) The heaviest part of the curves should be a little heavier in the center of the swell than perpendiculars, as a Roman G at the swell of the sides is heavier than the body of an L. They should always extend a little below and very slightly above the lines.

(5) A true and well-proportioned Roman letter should have the main body four times as wide as the stems, or projecting points, and the length ten times as long as the body is wide.

(6) Block letters should have the horizontal and angular blocks a little narrower than the perpendicular ones.

(7) The Egyptian or Gothic blocks are governed by the same rules as the square blocks, except that they are made without any projecting stems.

(8) Fancy letters must be governed by the principles of the standard letters after which they are modeled, and the most perfect way to make a fancy letter, for the beginner, is to first make a standard Roman, block or Gothic, and then rub out and add, still preserving the general outline or character, and thus alter to any ornamental shape that may please the eye.

As quite a number of bill posters and distributors use letter patterns, it seems well that they should have some instructions in their use as a number are not sign painters, nor do they claim to be. A slant pattern, one that inclines either to the right or left, may be used in two ways. One way is to draw them on a straight horizontal line, in this wise they will look another way is to draw them on a straight line extending diagonally across the surface. If the letters slant to the right this line should be drawn commencing toward the left hand bottom corner and extending toward the right upper corner. If the top of the letters lean to the left, the position of the line on which they rest should be reversed, beginning at the left hand upper corner and extending diagonally toward the right hand lower corner.

The degree of obliqueness of this line is always determined by the degree of slant of the letter. To get this line correct determine about where you want it and take a full letter, such as H, L, K, etc., and place it so the middle bars of lines will be perfectly perpendicular. This will make the top and bottom of the letter slanting. Then take the chalk line and place in such a position as to give the slant shown by the top or bottom of the letter, and snap a line diagonally across the board. If the slant of the letters are all alike, as they should be, by placing them so that all parts of their

bottoms will touch this diagonal line, will make the upright line perpendicular and the tops and bottoms slanting. If the sides of straight, full letters, such as I, M, H, the left side of K and B, etc., are not straight up and down, when the edge of their bottoms are placed so as to touch the line all along, there is something wrong. The line is not drawn at the right angle or the letters do not all stand alike. Of course, the sides of A, V, Y, W, and such letters, the sides will not be perpendicular, but they should be placed so all their points at the bottom will just touch the line, they will come all right if cut right.

Shading in perspective is easily done. After the letter is outlined, slip the pattern either to the right or left, which ever side you wish to shade. Also slip it down about as far as it extends to the side. Some make the side and bottom shades even. Others make the bottom shade the wider. Either is correct, for the shade depends on the thickness of the board from which the letters are supposed to be cut, and the position of the person by whom the supposed letter cut from the board is viewed. Shading letters is then imitating with paint, a letter cut from a block of wood. If it is not so, some writers will say, how the light would strike it, but how the observer sees it. To illustrate this, cut out a letter, say from an inch board, and place it on the wall higher than your head. By standing at one side of it you would only see one side edge, or one bottom edge of the lines together with all the face. You can put yourself in such a position that the side edge will show broader than the bottom edge, and vice versa. After the pattern is placed in position for shading, mark the outside edge of each line only. Not just the outside, or the portion of the edge which falls beyond the face of the letter, but the outside edge of all the lines. The middle stem of such letters as E, F, O, etc., will be shaded. Then connect the ends of the lines by a line drawn diagonally to the extreme corners of the letter. When the letters are curved on any part, trace the curve of the shade with the pattern so the line touches the face. Never cross a line when drawing an outline for the shade.

### Sign Painters.

Anton C. Fry, of the Selco Sign Co., Kenyon, Ill., was a "Billboard" caller March 3. Mr. Fry was in quest of a hustling solicitor to handle his line of advertising novelties in Cincinnati.

JULIAN CHURCHILL, of Avon, Ill., wants the address of Chas. J. Strong, a sign painter, last heard of in Cincinnati.

E. E. Roberts, of Clinton, Ia., makes wall signs and advertising a specialty. He says, "I like 'The Billboard' very much, and it is always a welcome visitor at my shop."

THE CRESCENT SIGN CO., of Jonesboro, Ark., are soliciting work from National advertisers with the following circular letter:

"Gentlemen—It may be of some interest to you to know that we are prepared to paint all kinds of signs on bill boards and that we have some of the finest locations in this and adjoining counties."

"Among our locations may be mentioned the junctions of several railroads at several

places, the Cotton Belt, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis and from Mountain Rail roads.

"Our work, though artistically executed and well done can be had at a nominal price. If you have any such advertising in this section we will be glad to correspond with you."

Very truly yours,

"CRESCENT SIGN CO."

### The Longest Billboard

#### In the World, so It Is Claimed.

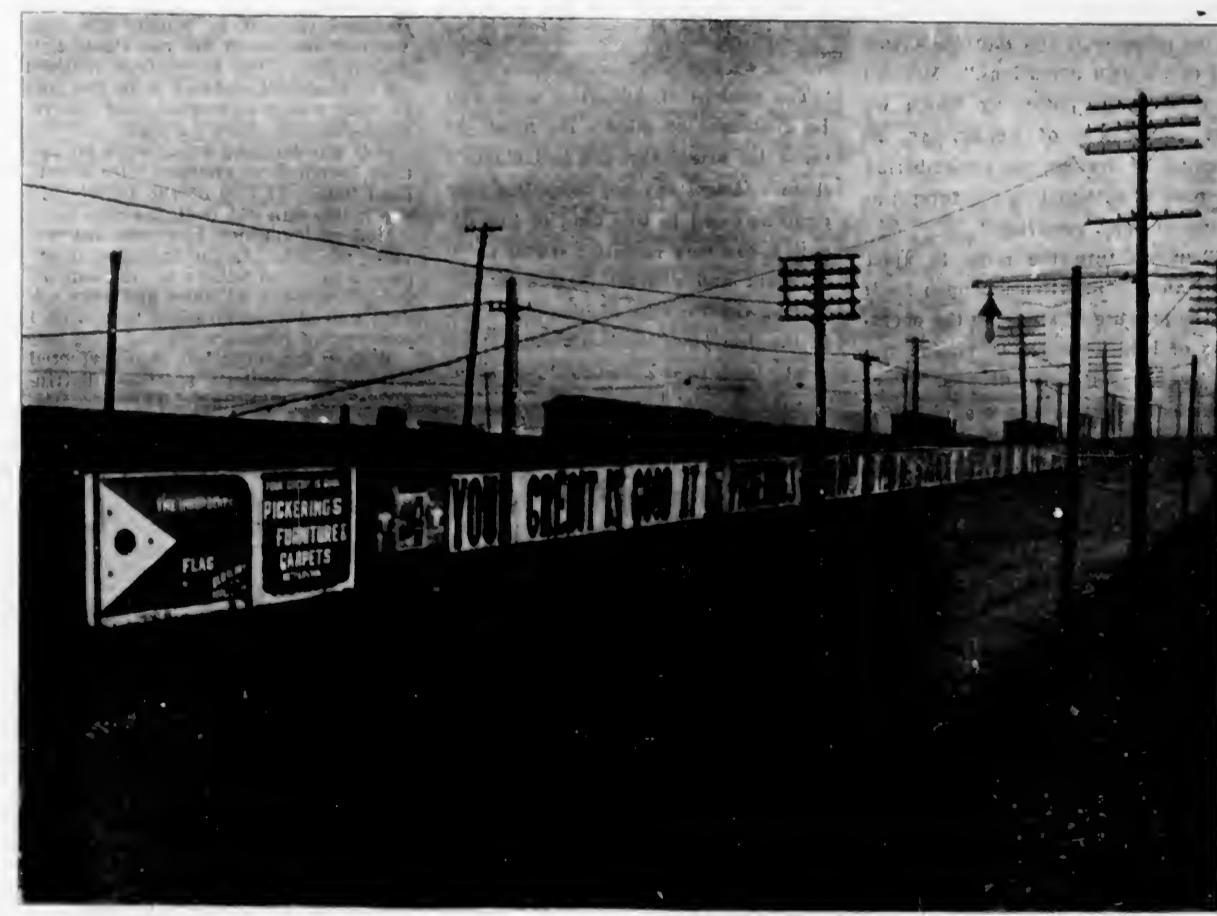
We publish a photograph of the longest bill board in the world on this page. It belongs to the American Bill Posting Company, of Pittsburg, and is located on Second Ave., at the Tenth street bridge, in that city.

It is 1290 feet long and 10 feet high, and has a capacity of 140 sheets of paper. It is on a straight line and it is claimed (justly, we think) that it is the longest straight-line bill board in the world.

At the time it was photographed it bore the largest stand in the world. In regard to this stand, popular James Geary, the well known showman writes as follows:

The American Bill Posting Company requested me to give you details pertaining to the stand of paper put up by them for Pickering's Furniture House. The pictorial paper was furnished by W. J. Morgan, the type by Henninger & Co. As regards to the idea, I James Geary, formerly manager of theaters at Buffalo, N. Y., Toronto, Can., Pittsburg, Pa., Columbus, II., Allegheny, Pa., Ft. Wayne, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., Geary's Circus, Geary's Stock Co., etc., and now advertiser for M. H. Pickering's Furniture Co., Pittsburg, Pa., suggested to post the largest stand of paper in the world. To give you a slight idea of the volume of business. Four years ago Pickering was rated as the sixth furniture house in this city. At that time my theater at Ft. Wayne, Ind., was destroyed by fire and I went broke. I borrowed enough money to get to Pittsburg. I thought that if show ideas were infused into me again life it would win. I commenced to work for Pickering's on a week's trial. It

is Hennings gave me a bucket of paste and one entire of blank paper. I knew nothing about sign painting (a fellow being broke will take desperate chances), I started out on the outskirts. During the day I posted some ten or twelve one sheets. With my little brush and paint pot I marked out painted "YOU CREDIT IS GOOD AT PICKERING'S FURNITURE AND CARPETS, 1000 TENTH & PENN AVE., PITTSBURG." Well, it was bad, but I had a few show girls mixed in with it, such as: "You can't stay in my yard unless you buy from Pickering," "Just tell them that you saw me at Pickering's, etc. Well, that was four years ago. To-day Pickering has three regular painters. We have more fences and dead walls than all other advertisers combined. Our regular bill poster doing country work. The American Bill Posting Company generally cut out two thousand sheets spring and fall, listed 30 and 60 days. We also do the city and all busses within a radius of fifty miles of Pittsburg, with a regular 300,000 each spring, 200,000 each fall. Bill boards, trunks, boxes, etc., have placed Pickering's Furniture House the leader in its line.



**THE LONGEST BILLBOARD IN THE WORLD.**  
Property of the American Billposting Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

# THE BILLBOARD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

127 East Eighth Street, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Address all communications

For the editorial or business departments to

THE BILLBOARD PUBLISHING CO.

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year, In Advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements will be published at the uniform rate of ten cents per agate line; copy for advertisements must reach us on or before the twenty-fifth of the month. Our terms are cash.

*Billboard Advertising is sold in London at Lou's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, and at American Advertising Newspaper Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Ave., W. C. In Paris, at Bretano's, 17 Avenue del Opera. The trade supplied by the American News Co. and its branches.*

*Remittance should be made by cheque, post-office or express money order, or registered letter addressed and made payable to The Billboard Pub. Co.*

*The editor cannot undertake to return unsolicited manuscripts; correspondents should keep copy.*

*When it is necessary to wire us the instructions and copy for advertisements, great saving in the matter of telegraph tolls may be had by recourse to the Donaldson Cipher Code.*

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post Office at Cincinnati, Ohio.

APRIL, 1899.

It is necessary at this stage of our investigations that we take up what may be termed the Psychology of Advertisers. Psychology is the science of the mind, or rather, it is the science which inquires into the working of the mind with a view of discovering the regular laws which govern all its operations. It is an inductive science. The agent of observation is pure self-consciousness. Self-consciousness is not mind; it is a faculty of the mind. Neither is it consciousness which signifies the mind awake and working. Self-consciousness is a power of the mind that enables it to be aware of itself, to observe its own conditions and exercises. Hopkins defines it: "The knowledge by the mind of itself as the permanent and indivisible subject of its own operations." McCosh styles it: "The power by which we take cognizance of acting—say, as thinking or feeling, as remembering the past or anticipating the future; as loving, fearing, resolving."

When we turn the mind upon itself and fix its attention upon itself for the purpose of studying the operations of itself, we are exercising the faculty of self-consciousness. Psychological observations are obtained entirely and exclusively through the instrumentality of self-consciousness.

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Every person who undertakes to disseminate incentive, regardless of the motives which actuate him in so doing, addresses himself to the mind of another person or a number of persons; hence, what is mind? It may be said at once that no reply is possible which will not raise a question for every one it answers. For all that, we can not dismiss the question. It must be considered, and it is well worth the while.

Everyone is aware of something which he terms, "myself." He speaks of "my limbs," "my body," "my head," "my brain;" therefore, this something which he terms "myself" is none of

# THE BILLBOARD

these. It is there, though. He is conscious of it, knows it and feels it. It is something which he knows is not a part of his physical being, although closely identified with it, because it and his body are independently of one another. When the body has been long at work, the mind being the while inactive, the former grows weary while the latter is comparatively fresh. Conversely, after long protracted mental effort the mind demands rest, although the body may not require it. On the other hand, the body affects the mind and the mind the body. The former is especially noticeable in illness, while after intense thought or severe mental straining, it is not uncommon for the muscles to feel as stiff and sore as if they had been overtaxed at exercise or arduous labor.

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These analogies may be multiplied, but no matter how many are cited they will not help us to a definition of mind or explain what it is. We can not know what it or anything is, in its essence. We can know things only through their attributes. It is thus that we define ice by its properties, cold, transparent and brittle. In this manner only can we define mind, soul or ego. We can but point out the attributes which, in their entirety, distinguish it from all other things. This is done when we define it as: "That which of its own force thinks, feels and wills and which, while intimately connected with and closely dependent upon the body, is in no sense identical with the physical organization."

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The student of Advertisers must also be a student of mind. He must observe its manifestations and classify them. Almost anyone, no matter how unaccustomed to this kind of investigation, can very readily discover three different and distinct classes by observing the working of his own mind. In the first place, he is aware that he thinks and knows things. Secondly, he may ascertain that he feels pleased or pained. Thirdly, he may find that he resolves or wills to do things. The powers of mind which perform these actions are faculties and the three divisions cited above illustrate the three principal groups in their classification, viz.: (1) The Cognitive Faculties, (2) the Emotional Faculties, (3) the Motive Faculties. Each of these classes is, in turn, divided and subdivided and, it may be said, in different manner and under different names by different schools of psychology. The classification of the principal divisions mentioned above, however, is universally sanctioned and approved.

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We must not stop with the classification of the faculties. Their enumeration, while important, is but a means to an end. We arrange and systemize them with the purpose of understanding their relations and associations and discovering the laws which govern their modes of operation. To do this, we resort to experiment. This is a form of observation in which we artificially place the agents of nature in new and different environment that we may note their action the more clearly. The reader, by looking into his own mind, can see that upon certain intelligence being presented to his mind that: (1) his cognitive faculties acquired the intelligence and assimilated it, and, (2) that the assimilation affected his emotional faculties, that is to say, he felt elated, gratified or disappointed at the intelligence, and, (3) that in consequence of this feeling he resolved or willed to do this, that or the other thing, this latter being an exercise of the motive faculties. By this experiment he establishes a regular order in which the faculties engage in exercise.

(To be Continued.)

## Billboard Callers.

P. B. Oliver, Findlay, O.  
W. C. Terrell, Lima, O.  
Fred Golmar, Baraboo, Wis.  
G. H. Oetting, Newport, Ky.  
E. M. Lurk, Dayton, Ky.  
H. A. Rugg, Barr, Vt.  
A. S. Fry, Kenton, O.

The general advertiser, by which is meant an advertiser, intent upon creating a market for wares or commodities of general consumption, should never start with publications. They scatter too much. Too large a proportion of their circulations will fall outside the zone of his operations. All demand created in remote districts, wherein his wares are not stocked, is wholly lost. The percentage realized on is therefore saddled with the cost of that which is wasted, and the results obtained come too high.

It is like banging away with an old-time blunderbuss charged with a hundred balls. If two of the bullets hit, the marksman did well.

Modern ingenuity, however, has provided the rule. In the hands of an expert, a hundred bullets not infrequently hit one hundred times and very seldom indeed average more than 3 or 4 per cent. of blanks.

Modern ingenuity has also perfected bill posting, bulletin systems, distributing and exhibiting. They are the agencies of publicity which the advertiser can control, keeping them trained upon and confining their execution to certain and well-defined limits of territory.

There may be metal lost. There always is, in every engagement; but the loss is insignificant compared with the wanton waste of publications.

If you believe in the dogmatic method in advertising, if you believe in a declaration or a series of declarations pounded into the mind of the public by sheer force of repetition and ceaseless iteration, then use posters. They reiterate more in a day than newspapers do in a month and they cost oh! so much less.

His Honor—"What's the charge, officer? Drunk?"

Officer McTron—"No, sir; crazy."

His Honor—"How do you know?"

Officer McTron—"Well, sir, he is the proprietor of a daily paper, and I heard him tell a man that the paper probably had the small 'st circulation in the city, and so—"

His Honor—"The padded cell. Quick!"

## Heart to Heart Talks With Publishers.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.—We would like to oblige you, and would if there was any feature that merited criticism. In simple truth, though, the March issue of the Cosmopolitan is as near faultless as it is possible for human endeavor to make it. This admission will grieve our heart for a week and a day.

COL. G. B. HARVEY.—\$225,000 for the North American? When? If you really paid that for it, you are a farmer, and you have bought a gold brick. Really, George, you must be anxious indeed to get back in the business. You will be back in earnest if you are going to allow yourself to be separated from your money in this wise. Have a care. After the galt you have been going for the last few years you will find pushing a pencil for grub-well, irksome.

KAY T. GRISWOLD.—The covers are beautiful, but have a care. The swapping habit grows on one. Look at Rowell. See what you may come to. You are ruining your chances with the Associated Bill Posters by accepting Hoke's advertising. If you persist, Profitable Advertising will never—no, never—be the official organ.

ADDLIPHE S. DUCHS.—Suppose they do think it has cheapened the Times. What matter? Because a thing is cheap, it does not necessarily follow that it is teetotally devoid of merit. Just you see to it that it does not become nasty, and you will not fall quite as low socially as a barker. Have done with protestation and vigorous denial. You are putting the public "on."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—No. "We don't care, ef yo' never come back." What are we to understand from your determination? Are we to suppose that you have reached the conclusion that you can not kill the Herald? Are you ready at last to acknowledge yourself defeated?

GEO. P. ROW-HELL.—Pardon the liberty we take with your name, but you know you are always klecking up the one and raising the other. But to get down to the question—we would advise you not to be so hasty. Haste is futile. Let us throw the cold light of science on the question. You said in your haste that all men are liars. If all men are liars, it follows that every man is a liar. Now, George, no person suspects that you are either a eunuch or a hermaphrodite, hence you must be a man, and by syllogism a liar, which vitiates anything you might say under any circumstances. Haste is futile. This puts you right, George. Whenever you find yourself in a similar dilemma, consult us again. Come to the fountain-head for information, but remember—we do not swap, and we have no exchange list. The price of the choice stuff is ten cents a copy.

In Boston a peculiar advertising device may be seen consisting of a gigantic face, which appears to be enjoying a cigar six feet long and one foot thick. The cigar grows bright as the smoker seems to imbibe deeply and then fades as the cloud of smoke blows in the air. The surprising effect is accomplished by a clever and simple piece of mechanism, consisting of an incandescent electric light connected with a steam pipe.







# Fair - Department

## Are Country Fairs a Thing of the Past

We are often told that they are, where the society is struggling for an existence with grounds burdened with debt. This has been the exact situation in our own case. It also has come about from a lack of interest, and while the officers can not make a fair without the support of the people, the interest must originate in the officers. It has been customary with a great many to get out a catalogue from ten days to two, or perhaps, in some cases, three weeks, before the fair, print 1,000 to 3,000 copies, mail forty or fifty of them, hand out a few more, leave some of them with stores to hand out, send a few to directors to hand out, use little or no space in the local columns of local papers, print in the catalogue the same list of directors, superintendents, year after year, 50 per cent. of whom do not take any interest in the fair, nor make any effort whatever to work up their departments. Such fairs don't and can't pay premiums, and are out of date; a thing of the past, so far as any usefulness is concerned.

Managers of live fairs will print their catalogues early, have carefully prepared regular premiums, many specials, every superintendent pledged to take hold and fill up his department, directors who will become and remain members of the society and give up some time and energy to the working up of the fair. Catalogues out early, and mailed out. We mail in April a catalogue into every family in the county. The advertising will more than pay the entire expense. We are securing the best of attractions. Our opening day will be children's day. We will charge then a nominal entrance fee, and spend twice the amount they pay for special attractions to interest them. We will have an evening fair one night.

Two or three times during the summer and fall before the fair we will get out special large editions of some of our local papers, giving a large amount of the space to advertising the features of our fair, and a copy of the paper mailed into the home of every family in the county. We will use the bill boards about the county freely. We will guarantee to buyers of privileges a certain large number of admissions to our gates; if we fail of the number, agreeing to refund their money paid for privileges in proportion.

I do not believe that the day of the country fairs has passed, but that for the properly conducted fair there is ample room, and abundant prospects of success.

Yours truly,  
A. H. FOSTER.  
Sec'y Allegan (Mich.) Fair.

We are informed that a number of American turfmen have signified their intention of going to Venezuela for the spring races there. The cut come of this venture will be looked for with interest, as it is an entirely new departure in the racing world.

The idea of holding a big fair and race meeting on the grounds of the Rochester Driving Park is not yet abandoned, though the Legislature seems loath to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Marion, Ind., is to have a new twenty-five-thousand-dollar track.

The steel grand stand at Monmouth Park Race Course was recently destroyed by a storm. This was the largest building of its kind in the world, and great regret attends its loss. The building was 700 feet long by 210 feet wide, and had a seating capacity of 12,000. Its cost, including dining room and furnishings was \$180,000. Whether it will be rebuilt is uncertain.

The Haynes-Apferson Co., Kokomo, Ind., are negotiating for horseless carriage privileges at fairs. They manufacture motor carriages.

## Look Ahead.

### If You are Going to the Paris Exposition.

About one year hence the great rush to the Paris Exposition will set in with full force. The indications point to a crowd beyond the ability of the steamships in service, even after due allowance has been made for all the additions possible.

Commissioner General Rock estimates the American visitors at 500,000, and some are beyond him in their figures. But, assuming that his figures are right, how will a crowd of this size find accommodations on the ocean vessels? It is a problem not easy of solution. The ordinary summer travel averages about 80,000 a year. Of this throng 50,000 are tourists and sightseers. The rest are people, who are compelled to make the trip. To handle this regular trade there are in service something like 100 ships, and they are taxed almost to their full capacity, especially those of the best class. To handle 420,000 additional will require 525 ships. Where will they be found?

They can not be taken from other lines, for the business instinct of men in charge will not permit them to slight regular business, even for a temporary gain. And, in addition, the business on regular steamship lines not running to France will be increased by reason of the exposition, and the owners will find it more profitable to look after regular business than to make a few trips across the ocean to catch the little transient trade. Ships can not be built, for time prevents, and in addition there would be no place for them after the rush was over. Further, the freight of the ocean liners makes up by far the most important part of the receipts and there would be no freight for the transitory ships, and the passenger receipts would not pay the expenses.

In this connection a word of caution may not be amiss. Beware of the clubs offering to take you over and back for \$100, with some luxuries on the side. There is no probability that trips of this kind can be arranged unless you travel on tramp steamers, entirely unfitted for passenger trade.

Some of the schemes are schemes pure and simple. The promoters ask for monthly payments of \$5 or \$10, with a forfeit if the tourist withdraws. These payments at interest bring in a tidy sum, in all probability. When the time comes the money will be refunded, with the plea that the accommodations to be had are insufficient, or some other excuse will be devised. Deal only with old established lines. You will have to pay well, but that is the only way you can get across and back with any comfort, and, considering the crowds, you will not be any too comfortable even then.

If the estimates of the probable number of visitors are correct, or even approximately so, there will be plenty of disappointments for thousands of these who have long hoped to see the great exposition.

Lam P. Harris, Secretary of Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition writes as follows:

"Exposition matters are growing every day, and we already have over three million of dollars in sight from all sources, with more coming. The entire expenditure of money at the Omaha Exposition, which was truly a very nice show, amounted to but fifteen hundred thousand dollars. So, with the three millions in sight and the prospects we already have, with time to take full advantage of them, there is no question but what our exposition will be all that is hoped for."

Several of the larger cities have been agitating the question of holding expositions for the purpose of showing the products of our Colonial possessions, yet no city but Omaha can successfully and fully do so, because no other city is properly equipped in the way of buildings. And for an exhibit of this kind, much housing room is necessary.

Syracuse, N. Y., is to have a big time in September. Masons will gather there from all parts, and no fewer than 10,000 are expected. The conclave of the Knights Templars will last three days, September 24, 25 and 27, and at least 5,000 Knights are expected, most of whom will be accompanied by families or friends.

## Fair Notes.

The grounds and buildings at Omaha, which were prepared at a cost of two millions of dollars, are now almost ready for the opening of the Greater American Exposition, although the opening is not to be until July 1.

Of course, the people of Syracuse are already thinking and planning for the event. A big parade is to be one of the features. Theodore M. Barber has charge of the arrangements for this part of the program, and Edwin C. Talcott is Secretary of the Executive Board.

On March 2, the rules were suspended in the House, and a half million dollars each, was appropriated for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the Ohio Centennial at Toledo. The success of these two gigantic undertakings is now assured.

The horseless carriage will beat a merry-go-round to death as a money maker at the fairs this season. Several are in the field and applying for concessions.

The exact time for holding the Exposition to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase has not been decided upon; the only certain thing is that the said exposition will be held some time at St. Louis. Could Napoleon visit the vast and now powerful empire he ceded to the United States a century ago, he could feel that he was indeed a prophet when he said: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States." The exposition should now be the pride of every American heart. Some one has said of this celebration, that the world will be our guests and we must show them "how it's done in America."

Los Angeles, Cal., has at last completed all arrangements for its great Bay Harbor Jubilee. This is to be held April 25-28, and the inhabitants of that part of the world will suspend business for that length of time, and go into celebrating with their whole hearts and souls. On the first day there will be held a formal reception of the invited guests, when everybody will try to get acquainted with everybody else. The second day will witness the formal commencement of work on the breakwater, followed by a great barbecue, participated in by at least 20,000 people. Then there will be floral parades, water carnivals and other attractions.

It is no wonder that the inhabitants feel like holding this immense celebration, for they have been working and waiting for eight long years for the National Government to improve San Pedro Harbor, and at last the fruition of their hopes is in sight. It means a great deal to Los Angeles and all Southern California.

The World's Fair at St. Louis is beginning to put into shape, and an Executive Committee is to have charge of the preliminaries has been appointed. Funds must be had, and although the bonded indebtedness of the city is already \$2,500,000 above the limit prescribed by the charter, yet the committee of attorneys reported that there were three ways of getting around this little matter. As a general thing we believe in sticking to the laws laid down in the charter, but in a case like this, we believe in an amendment of the charter. The fellows that got it up probably did not take into consideration the fact of our wanting to give St. Louis a spring house cleaning, and invite the world in to see her.

## Frontispiece.

Dr. William P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was educated at the Agricultural College of Michigan and at Harvard University, where he was afterwards instructor in botany for several years. He also spent several years in the Universities of Germany and Italy, receiving the degree of Doctor of Natural Sciences from the University of Tübingen. For several years he was Professor of Botany and Director of the School of Biology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1893 he conceived the idea of founding a Commercial Museum with the raw products exhibited by different nations at the World's Fair, at Chicago. He secured the authority of the City of Philadelphia, and succeeded in having donated to the proposed Museum, the large collections exhibited by nearly every country, especially the Spanish-American countries. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is due to him and his constant labor and activity. He is a man of unusual intelligence and marked executive ability, with the faculty of imparting to those around him his earnestness in the work. Dr. Wilson is a careful worker, and it is through his care and forethought largely, that the successful plan of organization of the Museum has been carried out. He has visited Europe several times, traveling through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and other countries for the purpose of studying the economic and trade relations. He recently visited Mexico for the special purpose of getting accurate information about the resources and trade conditions of that country, to be used in the work of the Museum, and has since that time traveled through Venezuela for the same purpose.

MISS GERTRUDE WILLIAMS,  
Secretary Bristol County Agricultural Society, Taunton, Mass.





## Free Street Fairs.

**Facts About This Western Innovation**  
**How Conducted—What They Cost**  
**What Is the Object?—Do They Pay?**  
**Are They Successful?—Testimony of**  
**Those Who Have Tried Them The**  
**Father of the Mattoon Fair Tells About**  
**It.**

The free street fair is an enterprise of Western origin. It is yet a comparatively new thing, the fair held at Mattoon, Ill., in October of 1897 being the first of the kind ever held in that State. The object of the street fair is to further the business interests of the town or city in which it is held, and by offering free exhibition and entertainment on a large scale draw large crowds of money-spending, amusement-seeking visitors from the surrounding country and towns.

### COUNTY FAIR FAILING.

The county fair has failed of late years to perform its one-time function of creating business for the merchants in those places where it is held. In many instances fair grounds are inconveniently situated at a distance from the business district, so that the old-time trading by farmers and visitors has fallen away. In the main merchants get little help from the so-called agricultural fair, as it is exploited by managers of trotting-park fair grounds.

The free street fair is the antithesis of the other. In its case the crowd is kept downtown; the merchant is the prime mover, and merchants' exhibition gets the position of honor at the head of the line. Business is the active motor; the general welfare is the motto; not to rob, but to encourage people to spend in legitimate ways is the policy.

### FREE AS AIR.

Sight-seeing at the street fair costs the visitors absolutely nothing. The money they spend goes into their legitimate channels of trade. Getting their amusement free, they are in corresponding good spirits and disposed to spend the more freely. If the town is a live town visitors are likely to leave their money in exchange for merchandise rather extensively.

The first thing necessary is a fair association organized from representative business men of the place. The efforts of the association must be seconded by the united and unselfish support of all the business men and citizens and the use of the streets and privileges granted in no stingy way.

### FATHER OF THE FAIR.

The street fair held at Mattoon last October was the second held in that city; it was continued for four days and on certain of those days the attendance was estimated at 50,000. For particulars concerning it credit is due to George N. Buck, the leading merchant of that city and a friend of "The Billboard." Mr. Buck is reliable authority on fair matters. He is known in Mattoon as the "Father of the Fair."

The necessary funds were raised by subscription from the merchants and business men of the city. The booths were built by the fair association and paid for from the general fund. Space was allotted to each subscriber with the understanding that none might be sublet, and in this way the committee maintained control and no objectionable exhibit slipped in. In the case of the Mattoon fair no out-of-town exhibits were solicited. No invitations were sent to manufacturers or industries, but many applications were received and a good many were admitted.

### THE STREET SHOW.

The booths were ranged down the center of the streets; they were, of course, of a temporary character, cheaply constructed and roofed with canvas after the nature of awnings. Amusement features were plentiful and carried on at various places along the line of booths, including music, acrobatic performances, trick bicycle riding, and a multitude of features that every locality may procure or furnish for itself. Afternoon races were held at the trotting grounds, but they were incidental and not, as in the case of other fairs, the whole thing.

So far as definite descriptions go they are of little value, as every community undertaking enterprises of the kind must necessarily draw upon its individual resources and improvise entertainments after a fashion of its own. The main thing is to first make it interesting, advertise it and obtain the co-operation of the railways, encourage a newspaper boom by taking extra space for advertising. Be generous in this last respect, so that the burden of cost of free advertising may not fall on the papers.

### MR. BUCK TESTIFIES.

With regard to the result of the Mattoon fair, Mr. Buck writes:

"Did it pay? Yes. We had the biggest week's trade we ever had and then it left a great many thousand dollars in the town to do business on after the fair was over. Was there a great risk? No; although we removed the best stuff into the store at night, I think every subscriber is in favor of a fair the coming year. Here is the proposition: I think we had 100,000 people in our town the week of the fair. It is a fair estimate to say that they left \$1.00 each in the city. It cost the merchants \$6,000 or \$7,000 to get the people here. \$7,000 spent brought \$100,000; isn't that a good business proposition?"

Our fair was the first of the kind in Illinois, but Indiana, Ohio and Michigan have had these street fairs, but I guess, no doubt, our fair was the most successful one ever held in the United States. We are better fixed to give one than most towns. We have a street two miles long, 100 feet wide and in the business portion 50 feet pavement and 25 feet uniform brick and cement sidewalk on either side. We have the stock exhibit right on the pavement at either end of booths. We put on three or four inches of sawdust for the stock, and for the show ring.

The horse display here was one of the best in the State. Several of the exhibitors told me that they showed their stock to more people here any one day of the fair than for the entire week at the State Fairs. The reason for that is this. Every one who comes to the street fair goes up one side and down the other side of the booths, and in that way especially to see it, and the result is a large proportion who go to the county or State fair fail to see the stock.

### ALL TOOK A HAND.

The stores were, of course, in their best dress, attractive windows and enticing interiors invited visitors inside, coaxing the laggard shilling while encouraging the nimble sixpence. Merchants of the city occupied from one to four booths each. Corporations and manufacturers made imposing exhibitions; the telephone, gas and electric lighting companies taking a prominent part. Premiums for the biggest and best from an ear of corn to a yoke of oxen created competition and enlisted the farmers' active cooperation.

Aside from the street show special exhibitions were held in various public places and buildings convenient of access. Art departments were thus instituted for the exhibition of needlework, pictures, fancy china, curios and old coins, etc. The town was fairly given over to the occasion. On the surface was the glamour of amusement and a good time, underneath was a healthy current of business profit.

George N. Buck, "father of the free street fair," was born in Jonesville, Mich., in 1849. He went to Mattoon in 1864, reaching there with a ravenous appetite and a capital of 45 cents. To-day Mr. Buck is the leading business man of that city, a merchant and manufacturer in a large way. To him, more than to any other man, Mattoon owes the success of its street fair.

The Rhode Island State Fair Association is undergoing a general overhauling, and important changes are being planned, both in the premium lists and in the dates. It is decided to hold the fair in October, fully a month later than usual, as the weather is then more pleasant. The matter of special attractions will this year receive especial attention.

"The Billboard" is the only publication listed in the American Newspaper Directory under the head of Fairs. It is, in fact, the only paper in the world devoted to them.



A Little Corner of the Grounds, Looking Northwest from Judges' Stand.

## A Montana State Fair.

### (Special Correspondence.)

Another great enterprise is about to be launched, one in which not alone Montana is interested, but the Pacific Northwest as well. It has passed the embryonic stage and is now presentable to the public. It is the incorporation of the Montana State Fair Association, articles of which have been filed with the Secretary of State and the Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County. The capital stock is \$50,000 assessable and fully subscribed. The objects for which the company is formed are as follows:

"For the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture in the State of Montana; the exhibition of machinery and agricultural implements; the exhibition of all farm products, stocks, fruits, vegetables, poultry and floral exhibits; for the exhibition of all metal and mineral and mining machinery and mining appliances; the exhibition of all fine art, painting, cut glass, chinaware, queensware, tapestry, and all liberal art work; the exhibition of all electrical inventions; the conducting of innocent sports and amusements, racing, gymnastic and other outdoor attractions; to purchase necessary lands for fair grounds and make necessary improvements thereon; to conduct an annual state fair at or near Butte, Mont."

## Utah.

The suggestion that the State Fair and Salt Palace be combined meets with the approval of both the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society and the Salt Palace Association, and Vice President T. G. Webber of the Salt Palace Association and President Wm. W. Winder of the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society have taken the matter up to arrive at an understanding at to details, then the Legislature will be asked to help out in the matter.

The two illustrations that appear on this page are views on the grounds of the Dodge County Fair Association, Beaver Dam, Wis. This is one of the best fairs in the State of Wisconsin.

## An Experiment Station on the Fair Ground.

South Edmonton, Can., has a very strong Agricultural Society, and evidently a progressive one. At a recent meeting it was decided to hold a summer fair this year some time in the latter end of July.

Action was taken along another line in which we see possibilities for great good. It was decided to petition the Territorial Government to start a small Experimental Station at Edmonton to conduct experiments suitable to that section of the country. To assist in this the society offered the free use of their show grounds.

With Government assistance, no doubt, good work could be done. But failing to secure this assistance we can see no reason why the society could not carry on a certain amount of test work themselves. It need not be very extensive. Let the directors meet together and talk the matter over; they know what experiments they would like to see tried. Draft a plan of them, and submit it to Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm for criticism. We think a few useful tests could be carried on at small expense, and would be a drawing card at their exhibit in July. These suggestions might be taken up with profit by some of the larger local societies in other places.

NORWEST FARMER.

## The Diving Elk Make a Hit.

Between beats yesterday the guideless wonder, Pacing Johnnie, and the Diving Elk, gave entertainments such as we have never before given in this city. Each day their performances will be conducted and it is quite a treat to witness "Pacing Johnnie" make two circles around the track without reins or driver.

The way the wonderful diving elk went through their act was a surprise to all in attendance. They are brought out separately, Ringlette first and Ring following. After being introduced to the audience they are turned loose at the foot of a steep incline of such a pitch that it is a difficult matter for a man to walk up. Each elk, however, makes the ascent to the top forty feet above the water, entirely unaccompanied, deliberately measures the distance with his eyes, and upon a word from their master, standing on the ground below, makes a pretty headlong plunge into the tank of water twelve feet deep arranged for them.

How it has been possible for Mr. Harness to train them to perform such a feat is a marvel. His method is kindness and patience. The animals have never been struck with a whip. They are large, handsome fellows, weighing 800 pounds each and in perfect physical condition.—Cleaveland, O., Daily Union Herald.

## Dodge County Fair.

The above is from a photograph taken on the grounds just as the crowd began to arrive. But it is expected that like picture in 1899 will show many more people, and we would like to have you and your friends help make the great crowd.

Revised and enlarged Premium List and Speed Program. Many improvements in grounds and buildings. Best of special attractions. Correspondence collected upon any subject connected with the Great Fair.

C. W. HARVEY, Secretary

HALL & CO., 122 Elizabeth street, New York, advertise a fine line of games and novelties in this issue. Fair followers and ticklers will do well to read the ad.

C. W. HALFHILL, the well known authority on fairs, claims "The Banner Fair of Ohio" for Mercer.



A GLIMPSE OF THE SPEEDWAY.—Great Dodge County Fair, held at Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wisconsin.

## Fair Notes.

G. P. Kemp, manager of the Kemp Sisters Hippodrome, sends us the following hand-some testimonial:

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1898.

Mr. G. P. Kemp, El Paso, Ill.

Dear Sir—Relative to your engagement at the New York State Fair just closed, would say that nothing but words of praise can be offered. The executive committee and management were profuse in saying favorable things and your straightforward methods of doing business are such as to command you to any person who desires an elaborate and up-to-date entertainment out-of-door entertainment. Yours, etc., JOHN L. KEITH, Amusement Director and Advertising Manager New York State Fair.

Mr. Kemp's advertisement appears in another column. Fair managers who want a special attraction of sterling worth should write him for terms.

**Beautiful Jim Key** is a wonderful horse. At the request of any one in the audience he will go to his rack of letters and spell any ordinary word; he can not always spell any word he has never heard, but he has a wonderfully retentive memory and his list of words cover a great many.

He will do any sum in arithmetic, multiplying, adding and dividing up to twenty-five. Any one in the audience saying, "Jim, how much is four times three?" he will go to his rack and get the figures 12, and if some one should ask how many twos in 13 and what is left over he would get 6 and then count one with his foot, etc., etc.

In one of his racks are a number of names. These names are varied from time to time and are generally the name of the Mayor of the city, and Governor of the State, and any other names that are selected, which are taught him in advance, so that at the request of any one to get any name in the rack, he will go and get it promptly.

Fair managers who need a unique and drawing attraction will do well to read the advertisement of his owner, Mr. A. R. Rogers, in another column.

"Farm Machinery" publishes an interesting letter from J. G. Stowe, of Cape Town, Africa, from which we give some excerpts.

"The South African Industrial and Art Exhibition opened its doors on December 15 in the city of Grahamstown. This city has a population of 10,000, and amongst its many attractions and amusements is a museum, particularly rich in Bushman and Kaffir orna-

"In honor of the exposition, the city was decorated with flags and bunting and 'Old Glory' is not absent. There are over one hundred American flags in the exposition buildings, and at the entrance appears the shield and coat of arms of the United States.

"The exposition was opened in the usual way, with troops and brass bands and an address by the Governor, to whom a golden key was presented. There was also a chorus of several hundred voices singing an original ode written for the occasion. It seems that even this town in Africa is afflicted with a 'poet.'

The whole area of buildings devoted to the affair was about twenty acres, and all is well lighted by electricity. Most of the exhibits in the picture gallery were from the art galleries of Great Britain. In the display of agricultural implements both America and England were represented, but all the hams and bacon on exhibition were from England, except those from Ottumwa, Ia., and yet America stands first in imports.

The only American vehicles were three from H. Birch & Son, of Janesville, Wis. A large exhibit of carriages, wagons, etc., should have been there.

The display of agricultural implements from America was good. In the line of America was good. In the line of American novelties much might be said, for the display was pleasing. They run all the way from a clothes pin to a churn, and include something new in the way of sash holders, door springs, etc. One countryman from Maine was having a large business in a "gall cure." Of course all the phonographs, graphophones, cash registers, and type writers, from the United States attracted large crowds, and their booths were attractively decorated. In canned fish, meats, etc., the United States was not represented.

The exhibition as a whole was as if a part of one of our own exhibitions had been transported here, the displays were elaborate; the pagodas and booths and decorations such as are seen in America. The grounds were well laid out, with the usual side shows and catch penny devices. An American mule from Missouri, weighing 200 pounds attracted considerable attention.

It is already planned to hold an exhibition at Cape Town, after the Paris Exposition has terminated, so that many of its displays can be sent here. Cape Town is easily reached by sea and rail, and such an exposition ought to be a success."

It is the thing now for every prominent city to have a Horse Show. From Boston to San Francisco, from St. Paul to New Orleans, this fad is spreading. Chicago is eagerly waiting for the Lake Front Building in which to hold a Grand Horse Show and Rally of all Horse Breeders' Associations.

The following is from "The New England Farmer":

The laws governing our Agricultural Societies need overhauling and reforming to fit changed circumstances and conditions," so says Hon. George A. Marden, and so says every one who has given the subject any thought. The present laws date back to the time when railroads and newspapers were few

and when there were no agricultural colleges or experiment stations. But the practical difficulty is in knowing just what to do, how to meet present conditions without doing injustice to anyone, how to let the basis down, and not too much; how to reform wisely. Lacking such information there is a feeling that it is well to stick to a machine that has done good service in the past, rather than to take chances on an uncertainty. "Any scheme must have the confidence and approbation of the farmers, else it will not do the greatest amount of good. We shall be glad to have correspondents suggest practical changes."

Since the people of California have been thinking about the appropriation that may be made to hold district fairs, as in earlier times, much enthusiasm is being shown. The people in Sutter and Yuba Counties are already trying to see how much of a sum they can add to the appropriation.

Santa Barbara and Ventura will form one district and it is likely that the former city will be headquarters, as it is best adapted for that purpose. The pavilion at Agricultural Park (Santa Barbara) was destroyed by fire some years ago and there is talk now of having it rebuilt. This will certainly be done if the Legislature makes the appropriation.

A new Fair Association has just seen the light of day at Albany, Ore. It is christened The Lane County Fair Association, and promises to be a permanent thing. The idea of the promoters is to form an association into which it was desired to have 500 members each to pay \$10, for a life membership certificate, to entitle the holder to free admission during life.

This would give a sum of \$5,000, and a committee was appointed to attend to same. There is no question as to the result, as every one was in favor of this plan.

New Whatcom, Wash., is not only planning to have the biggest kind of a fair but also wants to load a car with its best fruits and exhibits, and send it East as an advertisement of that delightful region. The railway companies, of course, will aid this plan.

The fair at Springfield, Mass., is to have an increased appropriation, and a larger number of attractions. It is not only going to outdo itself of former years, but going to be the largest and best fair in that part of the country.

The officers of the Mt. Gretna Agricultural Exposition, being re-elected, have decided to do wonders next fall in the way of an exhibition, and expect to outdo all former fairs held at that place.

The holding of a fair in October at Petersburg, Va., is contemplated. It will probably be a go.

The American Shropshire Association is very generously offering prizes on sheep at at least twenty-five prominent fairs this season. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., is Secretary of this association, and can be addressed for particulars.

"The Billboard" reaches every fair manager in America every month. What is more to the point is the fact that it is the only paper which does.

The Winnebago County Agricultural Society, Rockford, Ill., will hold evening fairs this season, with good entertainments each night.

The Dallas (Texas) State Fair Association came out very well, financially, last year, having a balance on hand of over \$900 after paying all bills, and spending over \$9,000 for improvements on buildings.

## Objectionable Posters.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 6, 1899.

During last week posters were put up around town, announcing the appearance of the French Folly Company, Saturday evening, in Johnson Opera House. The posters and lithographs depicted the females of the company in costumes and attitudes too suggestive of indecency to suit the more staid portion of the community, and as a consequence President Follett was besieged by ministers and church-going people to suppress the show, and he at last yielded to the pressure, and on Thursday evening, directed an officer to notify the manager and owner of the opera house that the show must not be produced. Instead of cancelling the date, the manager of the opera house allowed the troupe to come here, when the situation was explained to them. The matter was talked over, and the manager of the company agreed to eliminate all objectionable features, and was finally given permission to produce the show, but under the eye of the police, three of whom, with Trustee Thomas Skidmore, the latter representing President Follett, in virtue of his office is Chief of Police, were present, with instructions to stop the performance if anything out of character was attempted. As a matter, of course, the steps taken to stop the show, resulted in filling the house, women being conspicuous by their absence.

## Obituary.

C. R. ROWLAND, the well-known city bill poster of Augusta, Ga., died March 12. Deceased was popular all over the Southeast and had controlled the boards in Augusta for over twenty-five years past. A daughter survives him and will continue the business.

## Managers of Agricultural Fairs, Street Fairs, Parks and Pleasure Resorts

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE

### THE GRACE SHANNON BALLOON CO. Season of 1899

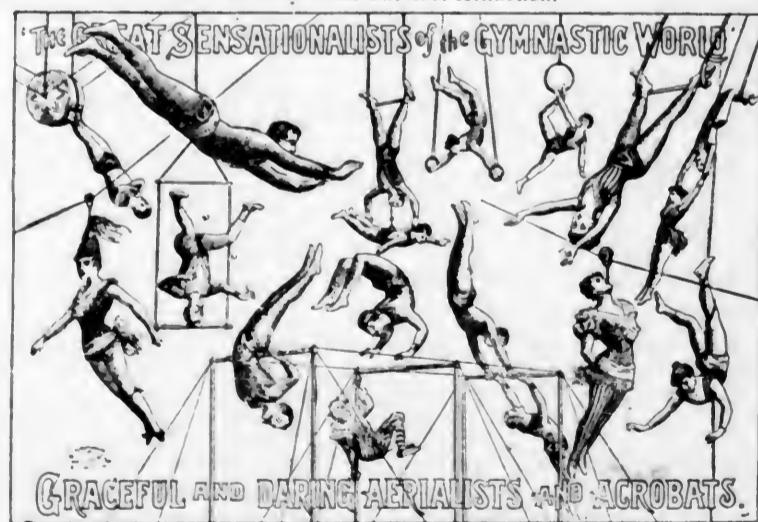
There is no better drawing card on earth.



Half tone from a photograph of Hutchison's Monster Balloon. It carries three people. SPECIALTIES—Single, double and triple parachute leaps. Male, female and canine acrobats. Night ascensions with fireworks display. A clean record that is not marred by a single accident, mishap or disappointment.

### HUTCHISON'S GYMNASTIC CARNIVAL. Season of 1899

A Truly Great Out-door Attraction.



ACROBATS from two continents, representing the most finished AERIAL and GROUND ACTS before the public.

Exciting, startling and sensational from start to finish.

Athletes and Expert Acrobatic Performers.  
Wardrobe and Apparatus Strictly First-Class.  
Printing matter A1.

These attractions may be engaged separately or together.

For Time or Terms, address,

PROF. E. R. HUTCHISON,

WASHINGTON, D. C.













## THE BILLBOARD

- PITTSBURG, PA.—International Astronomical Congress, May, 1900. C. W. Scovil, secy.
- PITTSBURG, PA.—National Hardware Association, Nov. 15, 1899. T. Jas. Fernley, 5715 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Pa., secy.
- PITTSBURG, PA.—Master Horseshoers' Convention, Oct. 9, 1899. W. J. Moore, Oakland ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., secy.
- PORT HURON, MICH.—Knights of Macabees, July, 1899. N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, secy.
- PORTLAND, ME.—Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Oct. 17, 1899. Joshua Davis, Portland, Me., secy.
- PORTLAND, ME.—Grand Council United Commercial Travelers' Association, May 5 and 6. Henry B. Illack, secy. Everett, Mass.
- PORTLAND, ME.—Sunday School State Convention, Oct. 24 to 26, 1899.
- PORTLAND, ME.—Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F. Oct. 16, 1899. Grace E. Watson, Belfast, Me., secy.
- PORTLAND, ME.—Ladies' Loyal Orange Association, June 13, 1899. Mrs. Christina Milligan, 13 West st., Everett, Mass., secy.
- PORTLAND, ORE.—National Educational Association, June, 1899. Albert Tozier, secy.
- PORTLAND, ORE.—Ratbone Sisters' Grand Temple, Oct. 10, 1899. Mrs. Nettie J. Ungerman, secy. McMinnville, Ore.
- PORTLAND, ORE.—National Editorial Association, July 5 to 7.
- PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Universalists' Convention of N. H. Oct 3 to 5, 1899. Rev. W. H. Morrison, Manchester, N. H., secy.
- PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Federation of Women's Clubs of N. H., May, 1899. Mrs. H. W. Blair, Manchester House, Manchester, N. H.
- PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Jr. O. U. A. M., State Council, Sept. 20, 1899. J. H. Noyes, Plaistow, N. H., secy.
- PORTSMOUTH, O.—O. U. W. Grand Lodge, Aug. 22, 1899. Walter Pickens, G. R., of Toledo, O.
- PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, Oct. 26 to 28, 1899. J. W. V. Rice, secy., Providence, R. I.
- PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Royal Arcanum Grand Council, April 27, 1899. John S. Kellogg, Box 826, Providence, R. I., secy.
- PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island State Assembly, Oct. 26, 1899. Mrs. Cora Aldrich, secy., 614 Smith street, Providence, R. I.
- PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.—Pythian Sisterhood, Oct. 4, 1899. Mrs. J. G. Percy, secy.
- PUT-IN-BAY, O.—Master House Painters' & Decorators' Association, July 5 to 7, 1899. W. J. Albrecht, Toledo, O., secy., treas.
- RACINE, WIS.—Danish Brotherhood in America, Oct. 1, 1900. Viggo A. Danielson, Sta. G, 885 N. Campbell ave., Chicago, Ill., secy.
- READING, PA.—Reunion of the Society of the 124th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, Sept. 16, 1899. C. P. Keech, Philadelphia, Pa., secy.
- RICHMOND, IND.—Grand Commandery Knights Templar, April 19 and 20, William H. Smythe, secy., Indianapolis, Ind.
- RICHMOND, VA.—Grand Commandery, Knight Templars' Conclave, Nov. 16, 1899. James B. Blanks, secy., Petersburg, Va.
- RICHMOND, VA.—Southern Philatelic Association, October, 1899. W. C. Lowry, Abilene, Tex.
- ROANOKE, VA.—Virginia State Firemen's Association, Sept. 27, 1899. George G. Cummings, 210 Lincoln st., Portsmouth, Va., secy.
- ROCHESTER, N. Y.—American Association of Opticians, Aug. 15 to 17, 1899. Mr. Roger, 36 Malden lane, N. Y. City, secy.
- ROCHESTER, PA.—Semi-Centennial Celebration, June 28 and 29. J. W. Doncaster, manager.
- ROCKFORD, ILL.—Y. P. C. E. State Convention, Oct. 5 to 8, 1899. Miss Nellie M. Blair, 208 Illinois ave., Peoria, Ill., secy.
- ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge, May 3. C. P. Hitch, secy., Paris, Ill.
- ROME, N. Y.—United American Mechanics, Sept. 12, 1899. John Senner, 1341 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., natl. secy.
- RUTLAND, VT.—Vermont Grand Commandery of Order of Golden Cross, April 26. Jas. Carruthers, secy., Rutland, Vt.
- SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Grand Commandery K. T. April 20. W. A. Davies, secy., San Francisco, Cal.
- SAGINAW, MICH.—Eastern Star, Grand Chapter, Oct. 11, 1899. Mrs. A. A. Matteson, Middleville, Mich., secy.
- SAGINAW, MICH.—Biennial Convention Journeymen Barbers, October, 1900. W. E. Klapetzky, Box 555, secy., Syracuse, N. Y.
- SALEM, ORE.—Rebekah State Assembly, May 15. Mrs. Ora Cooper, secy., Dallas, Ore.
- SALINAS, CAL.—Native Sons of America Convention, April.
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. April, 1899.
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—I. O. O. F. Grand Encampment, April, 1900. Ed. W. Loder, Salt Lake City, Utah, secy. (Box 1166.)
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—State Medical Association of Utah, October, 1899. Dr. R. W. Fisher, Salt Lake City, Utah, secy.
- SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Estate Lumbermen's Association, Early part of April, 1899. C. F. Drake, Austin, Tex., secy.
- SAN DIEGO, CAL.—G. A. R. Encampment, April 20, 1899.
- SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Celebration of Dewey's Victory, auspices G. A. R. Estimated attendance, 5,000, principally from California and Nevada.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. Oct. 17, 1899. Wm. H. Barnes, Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco, Cal., secy.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Protestant Episcopal Church Convention, October, 1900. Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Concord, Mass., secy.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—I. O. O. F. Golden Jubilee Celebration, Oct. 18 to 20. U. S. G. Clifford, Odd Fellows' Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., secy.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge, April 4, 1899. Frank S. Pollock, Room 65, Flood Bldg., San Francisco, secy.
- SARATOGA, N. Y.—International Association of Car Accountants, June 20, 1899. G. S. Russell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- SCRANTON, PA.—State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Sept. 11 to 15, 1899. E. S. Deemer, Box 766, Philadelphia, Pa., secy.
- SCRANTON, PA.—State Council, Daughters of America, Sept. 18, 1899. T. A. Gerbig, Scranton, Pa., secy.
- SCRANTON, PA.—Letter Carriers' Association, Sept. 4, 1899. F. J. Cantwell, Brooklyn, N. Y., secy.
- SCRANTON, PA.—State Firemen's Convention, October, 1899. W. W. Wunder, secy., Reading, Pa.
- SCRANTON, PA.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Sept. 18, 1900. P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., secy., treas.
- SCRANTON, PA.—Letter Carriers' Association, Sept. 4, 1899. F. J. Cantwell, Brooklyn, N. Y., secy.
- SCRANTON, PA.—American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Dec. 19, 1899. E. V. Burnham, Woodstock, O., secy.
- TOLEDO, KAS.—F. & A. M. Grand Lodge, eb., 3d Wed., 1900. A. K. Wilson, secy.
- TOPEKA, KAS.—Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Feb. 12, 1900. Jacob DeWitt, secy., Kansas, Kas.
- TOLEDO, O.—Ohio Bill Posters' Association, May 9, 1899.
- TOLEDO, O.—Grand Council of United Commercial Travelers of Ohio, May 26 and 27. R. F. Somerville, secy., Dayton, O.
- TOLEDO, O.—National Convention G. A. R. 1903.
- TOLEDO, O.—Ancient Order of Hibernians, April, 1899.
- TOLEDO, O.—American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Dec. 19, 1899. E. V. Burnham, Woodstock, O., secy.
- TOLEDO, KAS.—Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Feb. 12, 1900. Jacob DeWitt, secy., Kansas, Kas.
- TOLEDO, O.—Canadian Educational Association, April 4 to 6, 1899. Robt. W. Hoan, Toronto, Can., secy.
- TORONTO, CAN.—International Supreme Lodge, I. O. O. F. June 29 to July 7, 1899. H. F. Parker, 208 Oneida st., Milwaukee, Wis., secy.
- TORONTO, ONT., CAN.—Ontario Educational Association, September, 1899. Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto, secy.
- TRENTON, N. J.—Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Feb. 21, 1899. Geo. E. Pierson, secy., Woodbury, N. J.
- TRENTON, N. J.—Knights of Malta, Grand Commandery, April 13, 1899. Morgan Van Hise, Trenton, N. J., secy.
- TRENTON, N. J.—Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. Nov. 14, 1899. Lewis Parker, secy., Trenton, N. J.
- TUCSON, ARIZ.—I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, April 10. Geo. A. Muntz, secy., Glendale, Ariz.
- UNADILLA, N. Y.—Otsego County Firemen's Association, 1899. C. C. Fyjaesch, secy.
- VANCEBURG, KY.—Jr. O. U. A. M. State Council, April 25 and 26, 1899. W. H. Rude, Maysville, Ky., secy.
- VICKSBURG, MISS.—Grand Lodge Masonic Templars of America, July 14, 1899. J. E. Bush, secy., Little Rock, Ark.
- VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.—Virginia Bookkeepers' Association, July 10, 1899. J. V. Alfriend, Norfolk, Va., secy.
- WACO, TEX.—Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention, June 13 to 15. Miss Tyler Wilkinson, Temple, Tex., secy.
- WASHINGTON COLLEGE P. O. TENN.—Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee, Oct. 17, 1899. Rev. Samuel Wilson, Maryville, Tenn., secy.
- WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Sept. 19 to 21, 1899. John Gerin, 68 North st., Auburn, N. Y., secy.
- WASHINGTON, D. C.—Royal Order of Scotland, Oct. 16, 1899. Wm. Oscar Roome, Washington, D. C., secy.
- WASHINGTON, PA.—Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention, October, 1899. Geo. McDonald, Altoona, Pa., secy.
- WATERBURY, CONN.—King's Daughters & Sons' Convention, October, 1899. Mrs. C. E. Spalding, 191 John st., Bridgeport, Conn., secy.
- WATERLOO, IA.—I. O. O. F. Grand Encampment, Oct. 17, 1899. Wm. Musson, Des Moines, Ia., secy.
- WATERLOO, IA.—Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F. Oct. 17, 1899. Miss S. E. Matheny, Keokuk, Ia., secy.
- WATERLOO, IOWA—Catholic Order of Foresters, Aug. 24 and 25, 1899. J. H. Limbach, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, secy.
- WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention, Oct. 2 to 4, 1899. A. E. Dewhurst, 179 Howard ave., Utica, N. Y., secy.
- WEISER, IDAHO—Rebekah State Assembly, Oct. 17, 1899. Winnie Priest Dunton, Boise, Idaho, secy.
- WEISER, IDAHO—I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, Oct. 17, 1899. A. K. Stuebenberg, Caldwell, Idaho, secy.
- WEST CHESTER, PA.—Centennial Celebration, Oct. 2 to 6, 1899.
- WETHERSFIELD, CONN.—I. O. F. State Council, May 3. L. C. Morse, secy.
- WEST HARPSWELL, Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, April 26, 1899. Annie L. Hava, Chelsea, Me., secy.
- WHEELING, W. VA.—Grand Lodge of West Virginia, K. of P. Oct. 11, 1899. Mauer Jenkins, Piedmont, W. Va., secy.
- WHEELING, W. VA.—National Tobacco Workers' Union of America, September, (fourth Monday), 1900. E. Lewis Evans, 422 Granite Block, St. Louis, Mo., secy.
- WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.—Dartmouth Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, Feb. 3, 1900. W. C. Pelkey, secy.
- WICHITA, KAS.—United Commercial Travelers' Association, May 12 and 13. E. S. Russell, secy.
- WICHITA, KAN.—Grand Lodge I. O. F. of Kansas, Oct. 18, 1899. D. W. Kent, Topeka, Kan., secy.
- WILKESBARRE, PA.—American Protective Association, April 11 and 12. John F. Taylor, secy., Reading, Pa.
- WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Baptist State Mission Society, Oct. 23 to 26, 1899. W. H. Conrad, 1111, 1420 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa., secy.
- WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Pennsylvania State Farmers' Alliance & Industrial Union, Dec. 13 to 15, 1899. D. M. Omwake, Five Forks, Pa., secy.
- WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Pennsylvania State Farmers' Alliance & Industrial Union, Dec. 13 to 15, 1899. Louise Baker, Logan Station, Pa., secy.
- WILMINGTON, DEL.—I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of Delaware, Nov. 15, 1899. Isaac W. Hallau, secy., Wilmington, Del.
- WILMINGTTON, DEL.—International Association of Fire and Police Telegraph Supervisors and Municipal Electricians, Sept. 5 to 7, 1899. H. F. Blackwell, secy., Superintendence Fire Department, New York City.
- WILMINGTTON, N. C.—Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents, July 19, 1899. P. W. Drew, Milwaukee, Wis., secy.
- WINSTED, CONN.—Grand Council Royal Arcanum, April 13. E. H. Holloway, secy., Milford, Conn.
- WORCESTER, MASS.—Y. P. U. of Massachusetts, Oct. 10 to 12, 1899. Rev. J. R. Gaw, 42 Franklin street, Somerville, Mass., secy.
- WORCESTER, MASS.—Knights of Sherwood Forest, Aug.
- WORCESTER, MASS.—State Council, Jr. I. O. M., Sept. 29, 1899. Matto M. Woods, 124 Bedford st., Lawrence, Mass., secy.
- YONKERS, N. Y.—Order of American Firemen, Sept. 5 and 6, 1899. Addison Brown, secy.
- YONKERS, N. Y.—New York State Firemen's Convention, Aug. 8 to 10, 1899.
- YOUNGSTOWN, O.—O. O. F. State Liquor League, Sept. 12, 1899. John F. Weiss, tan-ton, O., secy.
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- The only Licensed Billboard Distributor and General Advertiser in this part of the state. I represent 11 different towns and reach 85,000 people in my circuit. Give me a trial.
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We have just completed a new distributor's wagon. It is a marvel of construction and quality. Please free to inquire.

## Expositions.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Home Product Exposition Autumn 1899. Management of Baltimore Retail Association.  
BALTIMORE, MD.—Big Sportsmen's Exposition April 1 to 21, 1899. Address Mary BALTIMORE, MD.—Sportsmen's Exhibition Prospect Park, April.  
Ind. Sportsmen's Exposition Association, Carr House Hotel, Baltimore, Md.  
CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland Industrial Exposition and Carnival. Cleveland Lodge of Elks, Aug. 7 to 19. John G. Scorer, gen'l manager, 45 Sherman street, Cleveland, O.  
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—International Exposition May 1899.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Industrial & County Exhibit, Aug. 1 to 4, 1899. H. J. Elam, secy.  
HAWAII.—Hawaiian Industrial Exposition & Agricultural Fair September 1899.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Louisiana Industrial Exposition, May 8 to 31. J. A. Blaffer, secy., New Orleans, La.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Pan-American Exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1899. R. F. Hill, secy.  
OMAHA, NEB.—Greater American Exposition, July 1 to Nov. 1.  
PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Western Australia Commercial & International Exposition, August 1899.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Exposition of American Manufactures, 1899. W. P. Wilson, Director general.  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Exposition Oct. 1 to Nov. 10.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pan-Pacific Exposition, May 1 to Oct. 1, 1901.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Colonial Exposition Products from Pacific Possessions, Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1899.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Semi-Centennial Exposition, Winter 1901.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—World's International Exposition, 1899.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Centennial Exposition.  
TORONTO, ONT., CAN.—Exposition and Industrial Fair, Aug. 25 to Sept. 9, 1899. H. J. H. Tracy, manager.

## Races.

AKRON, O.—Northeastern Ohio Trotting Association, Aug. 1 to 11. W. N. Ashbaugh, Youngstown, O., secy.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Central New York Trotting Club, Aug. 1 to 12.  
ALBION, N. Y.—Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.  
ALBION, N. Y.—June 20 to 23.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Aug. 1 to 4.  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Central New York Trotting Club, June 2.  
BOSTON, MASS.—Great Eastern Circuit Meeting, June 10 to 11. Aug. 10 to 11.  
BLODGETT, PA.—Week of July 27.  
BLOCKPORT, N. Y.—July 26 to 28.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—May 27 to June 15, 1899.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Aug. 7 to 11.  
CANTON, O.—Northeastern Ohio Trotting Association, Aug. 20 to 23. W. N. Ashbaugh, Youngstown, O., secy.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—Great Western Circuit, July 1 to 12.  
CLEVELAND, O.—Great Western Circuit, July 1 to 12.  
COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus Driving Park Association, Great Circuit Meeting, July 21 to 22.  
COLLIER, S. D.—Great Western Circuit, July 1 to 12.  
DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Races, July 3 to 8.  
DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Great Western Circuit, July 20 to 25.  
DETROIT, MICH.—Great Western Circuit, July 17 to 22.  
DETROIT, MICH.—Highland Park, Aug. 14-26.  
DOVER, DELA., DELA.—Aug. 21 to 26.  
ELMIRA, N. Y.—June 13 to 16.  
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sept. 19 to 22.  
ELYRIA, O.—Northeastern Ohio Trotting Association, July 18. W. N. Ashbaugh, Youngstown, O., secy.  
FRIE, O.—Northeastern Ohio Trotting Association, Sept. 3. W. N. Ashbaugh, Youngstown, O., secy.  
FRIE, PA.—Week of July 28.  
FORT BRUE, CAN.—June 28 to July 19.  
FORT WAYNE, IND.—Aug. 7 to 12.  
GENEVA, N. Y.—July 1 to 7.  
GENEVA, N. Y.—Sept. 2 to 8.  
GENEVA, N. Y.—New York Central Trotting Circuit, Aug. 10 to 12.  
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Aug. 1 to 18.

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Extra Extra, 9-inch, for circus use, \$3.00 per dozen, \$3.75 each.

#### BLACK CHINA BRISTLES.

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No. 2, Royal, 9-inch, \$2.50 per dozen, \$2.50 each.  
No. 3, Royal, 9-inch, \$3.00 per dozen, \$3.00 each.  
8-foot Curved Handles, 50 cents each.

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127 North 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.—July 22 to Aug. 2. W. O. Palmer, 213 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich., secy.  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Northeastern Ohio Trotting Association, July 4 and Aug. 8. W. N. Ashbaugh, Youngstown, O., secy.

## Poultry Shows.

AURORA, IND.—Aurora Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Jan. 8 to 13, 1900.

J. B. Stevens, secy., Aurora, Ind.

BOSTON, MASS.—Poultry Show, Jan. 15 to 29, 1900. A. R. Sharp, secy., Taunton, Mass.

DALLAS, TEX.—Southwestern Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Dec. 12 to 15. A. Branshaw, secy.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Middlesex Poultry Farmers' Association, Dec. 5 to 8.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.—International Poultry Show, Russian Society of Bird Dealers, May 13 to 28, 1899. Address Russian Ambassador, Washington, D. C.

## Horse Shows.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Horse Show, July, 1896. G. Jason Waters, Atlantic City, N. J.

BOSTON, MASS.—Boston Horse Show, April 17 to 22. Secretary Boston Horse Show Association, 50 State street, Boston, Mass.

DENVER, COLO.—Denver Horse Show, May 30 to June 2.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—Queens County Horse Show Association, May 25 to 27. Samuel Willets, secy.

TORONTO, ONT., CAN.—Horse Show, April 12 to 15.

## Dog Shows.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Baltimore Dog Show Association, April 26 to 29.

BOSTON, MASS.—New England Kennel Club, April 4 to 5, 1899. James L. Little, secy.

NEW YORK CITY—American Pet Dog Club, Nov. 22 to 24, 1899. S. C. Hodge, secy.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Duquesne Kennel Club, April 11 to 14. F. S. Stedman, secy.

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COVINGTON, KY.

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CINCINNATI, O.

## BILLPOSTERS' PASTE BRUSHES.



This is our celebrated "UNENCCELLLED." The Best Paste Brush made. Popular everywhere on account of its great durability.

PRICES—8 in., \$2.75 ea.; 9 in., \$3.00 ea.; 10 in., \$3.25 ea.

THE DONALDSON BRUSH is manufactured especially for us, and is fully warranted. It is the cheapest GOOD brush you can find anywhere.

PRICES—8 in., \$2.25 ea.; 9 in., \$2.75 ea.; 10 in., \$3.00 ea.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

## The Donaldson Litho. Co., Cincinnati, O.

Sole Western Agents for the Celebrated Wire Bound Brush.

## AMERICAN BILLPOSTING CO.

♦♦♦ BROOKLYN, N. Y.

♦♦♦ PITTSBURG, PA.

♦♦♦ ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

THOS. J. MURPHY, President.

BARNEY LINK, Gen'l Manager.

WM. P. FAY, Secretary.





ESTABLISHED 1870.

**G. H. OTTING & SON,**

— LICENSED —

BILLPOSTERS, DISTRIBUTORS, ART BULLETINS  
NEWPORT, BELLEVUE, DAYTON, FT. THOMAS, KY.

Members I. A. of D. Address NEWPORT, KY.

**"HONEST SERVICE!"**That's what you'll get if you send your  
DISTRIBUTING and SIGN TACKING  
TO ARTHUR LEONARD,

850 Locust Street,

DUBUQUE, IOWA. Member I. A. of D.

**SPITLER & SIMMONS**  
BILLPOSTERS.MANCHESTER, IOWA. City population, 3,000  
County population, 15,000. Write us what you  
have to do, and we will make you prices right.  
Distributing done also.**STARCH STICKS BEST.**I sell a special grade for paste for 3 cents per  
pound in 250-pound barrels.This starch is used at Oswego, Watertown,  
Syracuse, Binghamton, Corning and other  
towns in New York state, and is pronounced  
Great. Address,JOE A. WALLACE,  
OSWEGO, N. Y.**CONTRACTORS FOR—  
DISTRIBUTING AND SIGN TACKING**

IN SOUTHERN IDAHO.

Boise, 2,000 pieces for \$4.00. Outside towns at  
10 per cent above actual cost.  
Write for estimates, enclosing matter to be used.Members I. A. of D., Will A. Moniton,  
Feister Registry.

Spaulding Advertising and Distributing Agency.

R. G. SPAULDING, Manager.

126 E. Bannock Street, BOISE, IDAHO.

Send for Sample of Bill Poster's

**LETTER HEADS.**

CROSS PRINTING CO., CHICAGO.

**ALL ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, SIGNS, ETC.**THE NOVELTY GUIDE, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Send 5 cents for sample copy. No free copies.CANANDAIGUA, W. M. F. MOSHER, Up-to-date  
distributor and sign tacker. Terms rea onable.  
Service strictly first-class. Best of reference,  
8 Chapin street. Will meet all agents  
promptly when requested.W. W. RAMSEY, Box 363,  
Kinsbridge,  
Massachusetts.

Member of the I. A. of D.

Gives a guaranteed service in BLACKSTONE,  
RINBRIDGE and NORTHBRIDGE, MASSA-  
CHUSETTS.**LANCASTER, OHIO.**  
Population 10,000.Rapidly increasing through factories seeking  
the best quality of natural gas, which is abundant  
in this city.BILLPOSTING, DISTRIBUTING, SIGN TACKING  
and all out-door advertising in city and Fairfield  
county done by

MRS. MCNEILL.

The only lady in this business on official list.  
Personal attention given to the service,  
which is guaranteed.**THE ORIGINAL.**The Only Genuine,  
Perfectly Correct**CYCLE  
SKATE**Rubber Tires,  
Ball Bearing, Noiseless,  
and No Dust.

Don't Consider Any Other.

**THE NATIONAL FLAG COMPANY**

Block of Flint, Faulkner, Wade and Denman Sts.,

Telephone 7285.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLAGS, BANNERS, STREAMERS, MUSLIN SIGNS,  
PAPER LANTERNS, FESTOONING, ETC.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



DIAMOND POINT

**Earn Yourself a Present.**

For Three New Subscriptions we will send you this 14k Solid Gold FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.

PLACE YOUR CONTRACT FOR DISTRIBUTING, SAMPLING, SIGN TACKING, WITH

**EDW. B. BRIDGER'S ADV. CO., LICENSED ADVERTISERS.**

MEMBER I. A. OF D. ATLANTA, COLUMBUS AND ADJACENT TOWNS. GENERAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

**Bill Posting and Circus Paste Brush.**The Extra Mikado Brush is the best made; constructed of ALL Pure  
Black China Bristles imported by us for the purpose, and especially prepared  
under a formula known only to ourselves.We guarantee that our CHINA BRISTLES are more elastic and  
more durable than any other; consequently our MIKADO Brush will  
wear longer AND DO BETTER WORK than any other brush made.  
ALL OUR MIKADOS ARE GUARANTEED. They are copper wired,  
with heavy metal edge protectors and are great paste holders. Used  
by Barnum, Forepaugh and other leading shows, and highly recommended by Mr. R. C. Campbell, Chicago. Send the price and get a sample.

All 9 Inches Wide.

No. 10, 3-0. 5½ in. long .....	\$23.50 per doz ... \$2.25 each.
No. 10, 4-0. 5½ in. long .....	\$28.00 per doz ... \$2.50 each.
No. 10, 6-0. 5½ in. long, heavy ..	\$32.50 per doz ... \$3.25 each.
No. 10, 7-0. 5½ in. long, ex. heavy ..	\$34.00 per doz ... \$3.50 each.
No. 10, 9-0. 5½ in. long, ex. ex. heavy ..	\$42.00 per doz ... \$4.00 each.

RENNOUS, KLEINLE &amp; CO., Sole Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

**Every Distributor**

SHOULD USE

**THE WALLACE BAG.**It is in use in every State in the Union, and is  
guaranteed to be the strongest and most durable  
on the market. Sample bag \$1.00, 6 for \$7.50.  
Send for circular.WALLACE BAG CO.,  
OSWEGO, N. Y.**SIGN WRITERS.**Clerks and Distributors  
make nothing  
Show Cards by using the Automatic Shading  
Pen—two colors on one stroke, from one color of  
ink. Pens 1-16 to 1-1 inch wide. Circulars free.  
Handsome sample lettering, 10 cents.Address, W. A. THOMPSON,  
Lock Box 93, PONTIAC, MICH.**Notice to Advertisers!**We are now ready to sign contracts  
for distributing advertising matter at  
the fairs. We are not new at the  
business, therefore can assure you  
GOOD, HONEST SERVICE.Best of reference. Write us for  
further particulars.**A. PROCTOR & W. ASTLEY,**  
1526 N Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.**The American Billposting, Distributing and Hand-Painted Poster Company.**

Main Office, Opera House Block, Bowling Greene, Ohio.

Best towns represented: Bowling Greene, pop. 6,500; Perryburg, pop. 2,800; Prairieville, 1,800; Prairie Depot, 1,000; Rising Sun and Bradner together, 1,200; Portage, Merrill, Rudolph and Grand Rapids together, 2,000; Weston, 2,000; Cygnet, 1,000; Castalia and Milton together, 1,000. Write for prices. References—The California Fig Syrup Co., the American Tobacco Co. Lock Box 32. Licensed. All work listed, protected, renewed and guaranteed, and open to inspection.

**THE CURRAN COMPANY,**

CITY BILLPOSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Own all billboards and uses uniformed distributors.

Denver, Pueblo, Colo. Springs, and surrounding towns.

General Office, Denver, Col.

**BUFFALO FOOT CYCLES**

THE ONLY NOVELTY.

Now is the Time to  
Open an Academy.

The Whole World will Soon be Cycling Afoot

Liberal Discounts to the trade and Promoters of Foot Cycle Academies, Agents of Halls, Managers of Theatres, Gymnasiums, Rinks, Bicycle Schools, etc. Write for Terms and Booklet "How to Conduct a Foot Cycle Academy." Address

W. S. CLEVELAND,

1006 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Agents Wanted. Send for Sample Pair W. S. C. Model, \$6.00. Buffalo Model, \$5.00.

**DID YOU EVER CYCLE AFOOT**

# 127 E. Eighth St.

OUR SAMPLES OF POSTERS, COURIERS, DODGERS, NOVELTIES,  
ETC., FOR FAIRS WILL SOON BE READY \*\*\*\*\*  
IF YOU WANT TO ADVERTISE YOUR FAIR THOROUGHLY  
WITH UP-TO-DATE POSTERS, WAIT FOR THEM. \*\*\*\*\*

# HENNEGAN & Co.

ORIGINATORS AND PRODUCERS OF CATCHY ADVERTISING  
MATTER \*\*\*\*\*

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY AND GET THE BEST RESULTS BY  
USING OUR ADVERTISING MATTER. \*\*\*\*\*  
SECRETARIES, SEND IN YOUR ADDRESS. \*\*\* SAMPLES FREE.

...Cincinnati, O...

ANY ADVERTISER who would not give a member of the International Association of Distributors the preference over a free lance is a fossil. That's right. He is just that, and no other appellation fits him.

The service of each individual member of the International Association of Distributors is guaranteed by all the rest of the members. The association says to the advertiser, "Patronize our members." We have selected with great care, the best and most deserving man in each city. We have funds on hand in our treasury. We guarantee you good service from each of our members. Should it not prove good, we will make it good with our good money. You cannot lose in dealing with us. We hold you safe. We insure you absolutely and entirely against all loss.

# NOTHING BUT POSTERS. NOTHING BUT POSTING.

If you brew beer, or make bicycles, or anything that sells all the year round, the next eight months are the best of all the year for billposting.

FIRST, get your posters—get good posters, the best posters that can be made. I want to make your posters. The manager of the Memphis Billposting Co., writes me on March 3, as follows: "Our foreman, who has had many years' experience, says that the posters we had from you during the fall and winter, are the most lasting posters he has ever handled, and that they stand bad weather better than any paper he has ever posted."

That's what a good judge of posters, from a practical standpoint, says of my posters. That's the kind of posters I propose to make for you.



The above is a reproduction of a 16-sheet poster, size nearly 9½ feet high, and nearly 14 feet wide. I will design, engrave, lithograph, and print for you, a 16-sheet poster in four colors, in small quantities, at about 65 cents each, and in orders of 5,000, at 40 cents each. I also make wood block and type posters at lowest prices.

My EVERLASTING Oil Cloth and Muslin Posters are made (in one piece) as large as 5 feet high by 44 inches wide, at a cost of about 25 cents each. Small "snipe" sizes as low as one cent each. Nail them onto your customers' stores, or nail them onto barns and fences everywhere. I'll attend to the nailing if you wish.



BUT WHAT I MOST STRONGLY SOLICIT IS YOUR BILLPOSTING—ALL YOUR BILLPOSTING. I place billposting with the best billposters in every city, town and village in America, at their regular rates, and save you all the annoyance of correspondence and shipping.

PLACE YOUR ENTIRE ORDER WITH THE LONG-DISTANCE BILLPOSTER, (Telephone.)

**Sam W. Hoke, .... New York.**