

"The Consumption of Paper is the Measure of a People's Culture."

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# Trade Topics.

# **Digesting Boiler.**

The manufacture of wood pulp by the chemi cal process has, from its invention down to the present time, been attended by very disagreeable and expensive features. It is a well known fact that all wood-pulp digesters, of whatever description, leak more or lass when a certain pressure has been attained. Gener ally, when the pressure due to the steam heat has reached sixty pounds per square inch, the digester begins to leak, and as the pressure is increased to one hundred or more pounds the leak age is also increased, and it frequently happens that as much as one-fourth or one-third of all the boiling liquors in the digester are lost in this manner, and necessitates charging the digester with an excess of alkaline liquor. The leakage with an excess of alkaline liquor. The leakage is forced out through the riveted seams of the digester in the form of a fine spray and charges the surrounding atmosphere with an exceeding-ly offensive and sufficient vapor, which is unhealthy and injurious for the men working in the vicinity, who are obliged to inhale some portions of it. It frequently happens that the leakage is so great as to prevent the disintegration of the wood, thereby causing the total loss of the charge. Various methods of riveting digesters have been adopted. Plates have been planed to a true surface at the lans of the seams. Rivets have been even screwed in through the laps and headed cold. Digesters have been made of steel in order to have a e-grained surface at the seams. But none of share various methods have proved suc-cessful in preventing the leakage; and it is a well-known fact that wood digesters can be run only a few weeks before recalking and replacing rivets becomes necessary, most care and skill of the boile the nt maker has failed to produce digesters that will not leak at or through the seams. The filling and discharging of the digester two or three times daily, thus exposing it to temperatures varying from 150° to 320° Fahr., pro-duces expansion and contraction sufficient to cause the iron or steel plates to "creep" at the seams, and thus wear away the calking. When the pressure has reached a certain point it opens the seams sufficiently to allow escape of the very volatile liquor composed of the caustic alkali and other products generated in the process of the disintegration of wood. Even in the pulping of wood plain, without chemicals, the escape of the pinic, pyroligneous, and other acids is annoying and injurious.

The illustration shows the design of a boiler which is said to overcome all of these difficulties, and which will operate for several months perfectly tight, not leaking at all, and which, it is claimed, changes the manufacture of chemical wood pulp from the most disagreeable, offensive, and wasteful process known in the whole art of paper-making into a pleasant, safe, and economical system, always producing sure results, and working with more case and comfort than the ordinary process of boiling rag

The drawing represents a stationary upright wood-digester with its appurtenances. A, the digester, is six feet in diameter and

sixteen feet long, made from one-half inch iron or steel boiler-plates-all seams double

screw at top, shutting over the end of the blowoff pipe D, and is used to prevent the wood from entering the pipe leading to the blow-off valve at D while the wood is being treated. The blow-off valve is at D, used to discharge the contents of the digester, and is connected to a heavy eight-inch wrought-iron pipe pass-ing through a stuffing-box in the jacket B, and screwed into a heavy wrought-iron ring, riveted inside of the digester, as shown in the drawing.

G is a two-inch iron pipe connecting the top and bottom of the digester, and is used while the steam pressure is being raised to conduct the liquor from the bottom to the top of the digester for the purpose of removing any pulp that may have passed through the perforated false bottom, it being important to keep the space under the false bottom clear of fibre ; and as the pressure is greater at the bottom of the digester than at the top until the full pressure required is attained, the opening of the valve in this pipe will cause the liquor to circulate from the bottom to the top of the di-

gester, carrying with it any fibre remaining in the liquor. This pipe may also be used to circulate hot liquor from the bottom to the top of the digester while the pressure is being raised.

F is a two-inch pipe extending upward from near the top of the jacket, having an arm extending across and down into the top of the digester. and contains a pressure-valve, P. for the purpose of regulating th ateam pressure in the space between the jacket and the digester, and for side of the digester when its con tents are being discharged through the blow-off valve, D, insuring the digester from the danger of collaps-ing from outside strain by pressure in the jacket. This provalve, P, is controlled by weights, which can be regulated according to the indications of the steam gauges, K K, one of which connects with the jacket and the other with the digester.

The steam for treating the stock in the digester is admitted through a pipe, H, directly to the alkaline liquor, all attempts to treat the stock by the heat of the steam within the jacket proving insufficient, it not penetrating to the centre of the digester, and leaving a core of ked" wood in the middle.

I is an inch and a half pipe for conveying steam into the space between the jacket and the digester, for the purpose of maintaining a

sure equal to or greater than the pressure within the digester, thus balancing the pressure inside the digester with an outside pressure, and thus preventing all leakage of liquor through the seams of the digester. L is a safety-valve. M is a man-hole. N is a check-valve. O is a hot-water pipe to be turned into the man-hole for washing out the digester with the hot water obtained by the condensation of the steam in the jacket, which is a very great convenience over the former way of washing the digester with cold water. By this

the apparatus and the washings seem to support this hypothesis, and the deposit they leave is a confirmation of this opinion. At Bergvick the washings are very easily

done, as the sulphate of magnesia produced is With bi-sulphite of lime there is far more

difficulty, and the white water shows the pres ance of the sulphate of lime. By prole washings the sulphate may be got rid of to an extent to have only 1 to 2 per cent. of ashes when the pulp is burned. The pulp in this state acquires a certain whiteness, which may be increased by treating it with the hypochlorite of lime, observing certain conditions for neutralizing any lime that might be free.

M. Rouchez was struck by seeing the remarkable similarity between the action of the hy-pochlorites on vegetable fibre and that of the alkaline bi-sulphites on these same fibres. In the first case the vegetable, previously treated by the alkalia, is attacked by the chlorine, which takes from it the hydrogen that it requires to there were eighty-nine paper mills to be found pass to the state of hydrochloric acid. In the licctorate. The paper makers bewailed

which enjoyed a great reputation and brought or to the town of Freiberg, were built at the wish of the Duke Henry, and 700 florins paid by the town to Michael Schaffhirt.

The paper mills at Dresden obtained a privilege first in 1578 from the Elector Augustus, although they were much older and had already brought great commercial reputation to the owner, Hieronymus Schaffhirt. At the request of Schaffhirt the privilege ordered that, seeing that many paper mills were being built, and consequently rags and other materials became enhanced in price, causing great loss, so that in spite of great experience and skill Hieronymus Schaffhirt was unable to deliver the required paper to the Chambers without loss, no should build without a license a new mill within four miles of Shaffbirt mill, under a penalty of 40 guilden, half to the Chambers and half to Schaffhirt

In the 17th and 18th centuries privileges besame more numerous, so that in the year 1804

incessantly so great a competition in their business. If these good people lived to-day what would they say now 1-Paper Trade Review.

**Priming of Steam Boilers** 

Suppose a 10-inch cylinder with a 3-inch supply pipe-such ill propor-ions are to be found in use by some who complain of foaming-and the piston velocity to be at the moderate rate of 300 feet per minute. In such a case the area of the cylinder is just twenty-five times as great as the area of the stram pipe, and the steam in the pipe must move twenty-five times faster than it does in the cylinder, or equal to 7,500 fest per minute, which is a little more than 85 miles an bour. With this velocity a lessened density is caused immedi ately around the mouth of the pipe. and the steam pressure in remoter parts of the boiler forces water instead of steam into the vacuity, just as the atmosphere forces water into a suction injector. If the steam pipe were twice the area, steam would only have half the velocity, and so in proportion. It is not the amount of steam that is taken that causes priming; it is the velocity, whereby we disturb the equilibrium of pressure in the boiler; and boilers should have plenty of steam room, water space, water level, and width of spaces, to help equalize the pressure ; and steam pipes should be proportioned and placed so as to

disturb the equilibrium of pressure as little as possible. Taking steam from two or more different parts of the boiler often helps very much.

But dirty water ; how does that act to cause priming ? I found a satisfactory answer to this question in a very simple way ; at least it antisfies me, although others may have a different light. After wondering for years why dirty water should foam any more than clean water, I happened to be in the village drug store when the old doctor himself was tending the soda fountain. One customer took plain soda water; it sparkle on as the man es ped from it. there was no foaming. The next man took plenty of syrup in his, and it was all foam. I asked the old doctor why the first glass did not foam like the second one. He said there was more gas, more effervescence in the first glass, but there was nothing but the weight of wate to prevent its escape, while the syrup was of a glutinous or adhesive nature, and formed films and membranous cells, which hold the gas from escaping, the whole forming so light a sub stance that it rose up in what we call froth or toam. Here was the answer to my question. The impurities of the water are adhesive, and form films and cells which hold the steam and yet are carried upward by the steam, and the lightness of the foam makes it easily carried off with the steam even at a moderate velocity of escape. - American Miller.

# WHOLE NUMBER 501.

# Hangers.

Under the head of "Friction of Shafting," a orrespondent of Cotton, Wool and Iron make the following excellent suggestions in regard to hangers : "The tension of all the belts should be taken into account, and extra hangers put up wherever needed, so as to have them all hold up their share of the weight throughout the whole line of shafting. Large pulleys are sometimes found with a hanger on each side, which is much better than to put up a counter-shaft with the driven pulley on one of its projecting ends, and a short belt thrown in besides. I would much rather find an unequal distance between the bangers of a line of shafting, and each have an equal amount of the work to do, than to have every hanger come beneath the equal division of the beams overhead, with every now and then a single hanger with the whole load to carry. I have seen a heavy driving shaft with large bearings on each side of the driving pulley, that were kept carefully oiled and closely looked out for, while the driven pulley overhead, to which the driving pulley is belted was fastened on the extreme end of a line of shafting, some eight or ten inches outside from the bearing; and the box in this hanger was expected to need no meddling with from one month's end to another. The tension of the belt, it must be observed not only brought nearly the whole weight of the driving pulley upon the bearings, besides the driven one, but from the leverage obtained relieved the corresponding amount from the next bearing on the same line. Hangers should ould therefore be placed so near together that none should have more weight to support from any cause than what it can easily carry, and should not be set spart from each other so far as to allow the shaft to run untrue or to vibrate by being thrown out of balance, even though the load the hanger is to support is but a one."

## Tests of Steel and Iron.

Nitric acid will produce a black spot on steel; the darker the spot the harder the steel. on the contrary, remains bright if touched with nitric acid.

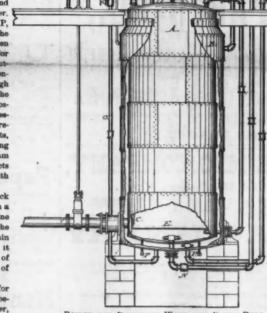
Good steel, in its soft state, has a curyed fracture and a uniform gray lustre; in its hard state a duil, silvery, uniform white. Cracks, threads or sparkling particles denote bad quality.

Good steel will not bear a white heat without falling to pieces, and will crumble under the hammer at a bright red heat, while at a middling heat it may be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point.

Care should be taken that, before attempting to draw it out to a point, the fracture is not con cave; and should it be so, the end should be filed to an obtuse point before operating. Steel should be drawn out to a fine point and plunged into cold water; the fractural point should scratch glass. To test its toughness, place a fragment on a block of cast iron; if good, it may be driven by the blow of a hammer into the cast iron; if poor, it will crush under the blow. A soft, tough iron, if broken gradually, gives

long silk fibres of leaden gray hue, which twist together and cohere before breaking. A medium, even grain with fibres denotes

good iron. Badly refined iron gives a short, blackish fibre on fracture. A very fine grain denotes hard steely iron, likely to be cold-short and hard. Coarse grain, with bright crystallized fracture or discolored spots, denotes cold-short, brittle iron, which works easily when heated and welds well. Cracks on the edge of a bar are indications of hot, short iron. Good from in readily heated, is soft under the hammer, and throws out few sparks -Blacksmith and Wheelwright.



BOILER FOR DIGESTING WOOD FOR PAPER PULP.

ad case the sulphureous acid reacts on the vegetable by seizing the oxygen and changing to sulphuric acid. By opposite processes the same result is attained-the bleaching of the cellulose.-Paper Trade Review.

## Saxon Paper-Making.

The late Dr. John Falke, keeper of the Saxon State Papers, in his first volume of the ." Ar-chives of Saxon History," has a treatise on the history of paper-making in the Electorate of Saxony, which, derived from official and literary sources, contains a quantity of interesting information. We gather from it that nine years after Ulman Stroomer, in 1389, had founded his celebrated paper mill at Nuremburg, a paper mill was started in Saxony, as appears by a de cres issued by the princely brothers Balthasan Ludwig and William of Saxony in 1998, granting Nicholas Burwalde and Otto Voigt permis sion to erect anew a paper mill at Chemnitz. and promising to allo other paper mill to be built in Saxony whilst theirs was in exist-From the words anew appearing in the deed it has been argued that possibly Nicholas Burwalde and Otto Voigt may have had this privilege earlier and not made use of it, or even that a paper mill may have stood on this place, in which case it would be, perhaps, even olde than Stroomer's at Nuremburg. Be that as it may, we have no further information of the Chemnitz mill. After this early notice comes a long pause, and it is only in 1510 we have authentic in formation of a paper mill at Zittan, and a seccond in 1A23 by the Augsburg printer, Hans The first paper mill onsferger, at Zwickau. at Freiberg was built by Michael Schaffhirt in 1540, and in a privilege granted by the Elector Augustus in 1557 it appears that in these mills the whitest and best paper was made; and decreed that no new paper mills should be built within six miles of Freiberg. Schaffhirt's Mills,

riveted.

B, the outer shell or jacket, is six feet and eight inches in diameter, connected to the digester at a distance of from eight to twelve inches below the top of the same, the upper end of jacket B being drawn in to a diameter two inches greater than the diameter of the dige for the purpose of placing the digester within the jacket.

A wrought-iron ring, one inch thick by four or five wide, and made in sections, fills the space between the end of the jacket and the digester, and two ruws of rivets are put through jacket-ring and the digester. Four screw P. one and one-eighth inch diameter, are put through the lower end of the jacket with a re enforcing plate to assist in supporting the weight of the digester

The jacket B should be covered with felg ing, asbestos, or some other non-conductint substance, to preserve a uniformity of temperature and to prevent undue condensation in cold weather. It is also connected with the digester by suitable stay-bolts to guard against explosion of the one or the collapse of the other

The digester is provided with the usual perforated false bottoms, E, extending across at a height of from ten to twelve inches from the m of the digester.

claimed that the pressure of the boiling liquos at the seams or laps of the digester is equalized by the pressure of the steam in the space between the digester and its surrounding jacket.

# The Bi-Sulphite Process.

We read that M. Rouchez, of Lyons, has expressed an opinion, after a visit to the works of M. Ekman, at Bergvick, and of M. Francke, at Korndal, that the bi-sulphite of magnesia which is employed by Ekman, is a very uncer tain agent, as it decomposes more rapidly than that of lime, which is preferred by Franke and Mitscherlich. Ekman has been induced in consequence to use apparatus with double envelope. to regulate the temperature more illy and the tension of the sulphureous acid. When the inside pressure becomes too strong he gets rid of the sulphureous gas by letting it escape. In the process with bi-sulphite of lime the base is me re energetic and retains the sulphure ous acid better. The phenomena that take place under contact of the wood, at greater or

less temperature, with the bi-sulphites have been variously explained. It means that the bi-sulphite is decomposed. The sulphureous acid is literated, borrowing from the vegetable the quantity of oxyen necessary for its conversion into sulphuric acid, and thus forming a sulphate C is a gate operated by a rod passing up brough the digester, with a hand-wheel and with the base employed. The mother waters of

To find the speed of a counter-shaft when the revolutions of the main shaft and sizes of pulleys are known, multiply revolutions of main shaft by the diameter of the pulley on it in inches and divide into the driven pulley on counter-sheft The quotient is the number of revolutions. If the counter-shaft is known as to the number of revolutions needed, and its pulley is already on, to find the size of driver on main shaft, multiply the speed of counter-shaft by the diameter of counter-shaft pulley, and divide by revolutions of main shaft.

The great majority of buyers of steam boilers have but little knowledge on the subject of tests, and too often conclude that if they have a certified copy of a record showing that a particular boiler wichstood a test of say 150 pounds, that it is a good safe boiler at 75 to 100 pounds steam pressure. If the boiler is a new one and by a reputable maker, that may be true ; if it has been in use and put upon the market as a second-hand boiler it may be anything but safe at half the pressure named. By the hydraulic test, the braces in a boiler may be broken, joints strained so as to make them leak, bolts or pins may be sheared off or so distorted as to be of little or no service in resisting pressure when steam is on. The prac ice of inspecting boilers by sounding with a hand hammer is in many respects to he commended. It requires some practical experien a in order to detect blisters and the wasting of plates, by sound alone. The hammer is e pecially applicable to the thorough inspection of old boilers.-Wm. Barr.



# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

# Correspondence.

## **Boston Notes**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

EASTERN OFFICE LOCKWOOD PRESS. 49 Federal St., Bosron, December 6, 1885. As Christmas tide draws near the paper trade is the more depressed. Very little is doing at this season of the year among jobbers, as the tendency is to lighten up stocks, preparatory to the taking account in January. Such concerns as Rice, Kendall & Co., which have large contract orders taking several tons of paper per day, are not having any fault to find even at this season, although their daily average of store trade suffers in common with that of other dealers. Manufacturers are doing all they can. A number of orders are in hand for delivery in nuary.

In paper stock the market here presents no material change, prices holding about the same as previous quotations. Mills won't lay in any more stock than is necessary to carry them through the month. The foreign market, as compared with figures here, is somewhat firm, and no disposition is shown to weaken prices. The market here does not show any sign of weakening-only a temporary holding off on the part of mills, and in consequence light sales. The market in jute stocks is about the counterpart of New York, but no uneasiness is felt, as the mills will need material as soon as present supplies are worked up.

Bleaching powders are quiet and are quoted from 2 8-16c, to 2%c. Indications point to higher figures in the near future. The strike of workmen at Lancashire and the disposition of manufacturers to restrict production will have some effect upon the price of bleaching powders. Prices abroad have, in fact, already advanced a quarter cent for January delivery. Caustic soda ash is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60; carbonated ash from \$1.60 to \$1.70, in light stock and light demand ; sal soda, \$1.15 to \$1.25. These figures are in lots, to arrive. Caustic soda is a little higher, ranging from \$2.95 to \$3.10. Rosins are in quiet demand and prices very low, the bottom being about reached. If any change dues take place it must be for higher figures English clay is without change. Southern clay still continues in good demand. Generally speaking, trade in chemicals may be reported as rather quiet, in keeping with other mill supplies.

Theodore Pinkham, agent for the Androscog-gin Pulp Company's white box-boards, reports trade very satisfactory in volume, but very unsatisfactory as regards prices. Competition in straw board and pulp board is so great that the margin of profit is very small, but, owing to the large amount of business done by this house, it is able to hold on. Over-production seems to be the cause of this depression in boards. Just what remedy to suggest Mr. Pinkham would not venture to say, but the action of the strawboard manufacturers, who are to meet in New York during the month, is anxiously looked for by those most interested. The scarcity of water tended in a measure to check the supply of this line of goods, keeping it closer to the demand. Boston consumes a large amount of pulp and straw board in the manufacture of paper boxes, and the trade is mostly held by this bouse. This business, together with a large New England trade, necessitates the carrying of a large stock. In prices pulp boards are inclined to be a little firmer, and considerable business is do ing. A large stock of Western straw boards is also carried by this house for local consumption.

The policy of opening up foreign markets for pa-per, in order to relieve the home market of overproduction, is a subject concerning which I have indeavored to interview the trade here, but with very little satisfaction. Persons s en do not seem to possess any definite ideas relative to this much-mooted question. That something ought to be done is admitted, but what to do is almost a conundrum. The running of mills on half time would lessen the supply and bring up prices, but the cost of production would by this means be slightly increased. To manufa paper at a minimum cost, mills must be run to their full capacity. It is claimed by some that it would be better to place the surplus product in foreign markets at the bars cost of production. Even if no profit is realized from abroad at the start, the home market would, by removing the surplus, assume a more healthy tone and prices would be found more satisfactory. But even this nedy, it is claimed, would be but temporary, for as soon as a firm market at home was established, and the business began to indicate a degree of prosperity, other-mills would be put up by parties anxious to share in the "prosper ous era," and the same cause of trouble, over production, would be experienced in a few Still, by that time American paper would have found a footing abroad to su extent as to demand larger shipments, and pos sibly with a fair margin of profits, so that greate ction would be justified. The fear of new mills should not have any weight in the matter. Let the troubles of the future be met when they come, but relieve present trouble now by seek ing an outlet in foreign markets. A. L. D.

superintendent of the St. Louis Stationery and Book Company's establishment, at St. Louis, Mo.

### A Creditors' Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., of Chicago, was held at the rooms of the Stationers' Board of Trade, on Wednesday, November 5. The meeting was called at the solicitation of the firm, which was represented by H. C. Culver, its senior mem ber, G. M. Culver and a Mr. Smith, their attorney. Mr. Horton, of Chicago, represent-ed Mr. Hoyne, who, though a member of the late company, stands in the position of a creditor, having been a stockholder of the corporation. About fifty creditors were present. They were the New York and Eastern creditors generally. Among the New York creditors were Henry Levy; Wm. C. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Mr. Von Auw, of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co.; Co.; Mr. Keuffel, of Keuffel & Esser; George L. Pease, of Boorum & Pease; Phil. Hake, and representatives of Samuel Raynor & Co., Turner, Harrison & Co., and French & Choate. W. T. Pratt, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Stationers' Board of Trade, presided.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee pointed at a meeting of the Stationers' Board of Trade to take action toward collecting the claims of the Eastern creditors, reported that practically nothing had been done in the matter beyond inducing Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. to call the present meeting.

Mr. Smith then made substantially the following statement on behalf of his clients : Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. was a corporation under th laws of Illinois. The liabilities of the firm amounted to \$753,000, of which \$317,128.88 consisted of judgment notes held by Culver & Co. and the Union National Bank, of Chicago. The judgment notes had been liquidated by the pro-ceeds of the sale to Morris, and a balance of about \$14,000 was left. The judgment notes were for money loaned to H. C. Culver on behalf of the firm, and for paper handled by the Union National Bank. The merchandize accounts owed by the firm amounted to \$145,000.

H. C. Culver stated that they had acted conscientiously and honestly. They had made mistakes, but they were more due to erronsons judgment than an intention to do wrong knowingly. The sale made to Morris was absolute Prior to the sale he believed that the firm could be carried along and meet all its indebtedness, and borrowed money from his brother, who was of the firm of Culver & Co., a commission house in Chicago, to keep the corporation afloat.

Mr. Horton said that he represented the largest creditor of the company by odds. Mr. Hoyne's claim amounted to \$100,000. It was for money loaned the corporation and for collaterals given to H. C. Calver as security on which to borrow additional funds. "I have investigated the matter," continued Mr. Horton, "and have been deliberating whether it is best to attack the sale as a stockholder or as a general creditor. I have an idea that a creditor stands in a different relation than a stockholder in attaching the sale of a corporation. I take it that the Board of Directors of the corporation who made the sale were the agents of the stockholders. As a general creditor, I do not see how I can break that sale to Morris. As a stockholder, Mr. Hoyne has a far better opportunity of doing so; but I don't see what would be the advantage. I be-lieve that that sals to Morris is more than the property is worth. If I were John Morris I would give you \$50,000 to take it off my hands."

After some further discussion, Messrs. Young, Von Auw, Butler, Meyer, Levy, Keuffel and Horton were appointed a committee to confer with the representives of the firm and their lawyer for the purpose of determining what proposition they could make, if any, in the nature of a settlement or compromise of the claims of the Eastern creditors. Pending such con-ference, the meeting was adjourned until the following day at 2.30 P. M.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors on Thursday afternoon was not so largely attended. Among the parties present were repreatatives of Hastings, Todd & Co., L. Prang & Co., H. Griffin & Sons, Turner, Harrison & Co., Mabie, Todd & Bard, Keuffel & Esser, Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee ap-pointed at the last meeting to confer with the representatives of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. and their attorney, made a verbal report embodying a statement of the condition of affairs similar to that presented at the previous meet-ing. In other words, that the liabilities were \$753,000, of which about \$155,000 were for mer-chandise debts. The liquidation of the judgment notes out of the proceeds to John Morris still left \$312,000 of indebtedness entirely unprovided for. All that there was left over and above the amount used to satisfy the judgment notes was between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Mr. Young stated that G. M. Culver, of Culver & Co., had made a proposition to buy all of the outstanding claims against the corpora-tion at 12½ cents on the dollar. Mr. Horton, the representative of Mr. Hoyne, had agreed to acept this proposition, provided that creditors to the amount of \$230,000 would sign an agreement to the same effect. Mr. Young stated that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that 191/ cents on the dollar was all that the creditors could possibly realize out of mmended the accept the property, and it rec ance of that amount. The following agreement was then drawn up, and copies of the same will be sent to such creditor for signing :

Assignee's Sale. MARKLETON PULP WORKS.

The undersigned assignee of Shepard B. Markie, Jr., and Cassius C. Markie, will expose at public sale, on the premises, at Markleton, Somerset Country, Pa., on the fine of the B. & O. R. R., on Thursday, Decem-ber 13th, 1883. at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following described lands and improvements:

No. 1. All the unlivided two thirds interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Addi-son, in the County of Somerset, and State of Penn-sylvania, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Adam Cramer, containing 434 neves, strict measure, adjoin-ing lands warranted in the name of Cornelius Reilly and others, with the appurtenances.

and others, with the appurtenances. No. 2. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Miller, containing 214 acres, more or less, being the western part of a survey made on the 5th day of July, 1795, in pur-suance of a warrant in the name of John Miller for 400 acres; adjoining lands warranted in the name of Cornelius Kelly, Adam Cramer and others, with the appurtenances. ie appurte

the appurtenances. No. 3. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant in the name of David Jones, containing 438 acres and 134 purches, adjoining lands warrant-ed in the names of Michael King, John Shaff and others, which said lands are the same mentioned and described in a deed from the Pinkerton Lumber Com-pany. limited, to C P, Markle, C. C Markle, and 8, B. Markle, Jr., disted 8th day of February, 1881, and recorded of Somerset, Fennayivania, in Record of Deeds, vol. 60, pages, 131, 132, 133, with the ap-puricances.

No. 4. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a cer-No. 4. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a cer-tain tract of land situate in Millord township, Somer-set county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands warrant-ed in the names of George Emmet. John Miller, Adam Cramer, John Shaff and others, containing 4044/ acres and allowances, being the same tract which was patented by the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania to Anthony Growall, by patent dated the 17th day of May, A. D., 1870, amil enrolled in Patent Book H., Vol. 65, page 663 and which Anthony Growall conveyed to C. P. Markle, C. C. Markle and S. B. Markle, Jr., by deed dated the 5th day of Oct-ober, 1880, recorded in Deed Record of Somer-set County, Pa., vol. 59, pages 337 and 338, with the appurtenances.

the appurtenances. No. 5. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land situate a part in Milford and a part in Etklick townships, Somerset County, Pa, adjoining lands of Beachley & Myers, A. Growall, now C. P. Markle & Sons, Vought tract, S. Hein-baugh's heirs, and others, containing 1199 acres and 97 perches, of which 150 acres are cleared, good sugar camp and fruit orchard, having thereon erected a

### FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Barn, and other outbuildings, and known as the Robert Lintaman tract, with the appurtenances.

Robert Lintaman tract, with the appurtenances. No. 6. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfood township, Somerset County, Pa, adjoining tract rown as Harran & Miller, Taylor's heirs, John Nickelson, France May and others, containing three hundred and forty-three acres and sevenity perches; said tract is known in the community as the Con-nelly heirs tract, with the appurtenances. No. 7. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land, situate in township of Milford, Somerset County, Pa, adjoining lands of Joseph Miller, Stutzman's heirs, William Yought, David Weimer, John Poister, Taylor's heirs, and Findlay & Hay and others, containing 304 acres, more or less, and knows as the Spruce tract, having thereon a WATER POWER SAW MILL and

#### TWO TENANT HOUSES.

TWO TENANT HOUSES.

b) Cola and other things to and rout the same and other lands. No. 9. All the undivided two-thirds interest in a certain tract of land situated in Paint township. Somerset County, Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the same of Adam Frank, containing 310 acres and allowances, adjoining lands new or late of David Livingstone, Mary Kean, Chas, Borrigton and others ; saving and excepting, however, two small pieces of ground, the first of which contains 47 acres and 11 perches, granted and conveyed to Noab Ream, and the second of which contains 14 acress and 40 perches, granted and conveyed to Mary Pfel. This being the same tract conveyed by Levi Kaufman and wife, by deed dated 3d day of September, 1881, to B. F. Lung, recorded in Deed Record of Somerset County, Pa., vol. 61, pages 91 and 92, and by B. F. Lung and wife to C. F. Markle & Sons, by deed dated 3d September, 1881, and recorded in Deed Record of Somerset County, Pa., vol. 61, pages 92 and 93, with the appurtenances. rior

double-decked tubular bollers, built by Robert Weth-erill & Co., for cocking wood; 3 large evaporators, for reclaiming soda ash with capacity of 15.000 pounds per day, with fan and steam engine for driv-ing same; also one small evaporator, with capacity of 4.000 pounds per day; iron tank for receiving and retaining solution for evaporator, all in first-class running order. The works can be started at a day's notice A never failing spring of soft water. Water conveyed to Mill in 8-inch. cast-iron pipe; water flows to second story of Mill; coal mine on the prem-ises in complete running order; coal for evaporating purposes cost 75 cents per ton delivered; coal for steam purposes can be put to Mill at a cost not to exceed \$1.30 per ton. Also

## 13 Two-Story Dwelling Houses.

one complete residence for Superintendent, one large Boarding House, one Store Room (two stories). Wood conveyed to Mill by railroad located upon and belong-ing to said lands. Wood can be put to mill at a cost of \$1.60 mer cord tor said lands. Wood can be put to mill at a cost of \$1.50 per cord. The land is principally heavy timber land. The KNOX & REED, Attorneys.

timber is mostly of the kind used for making Wood Pulp. The foregoing works, buildings, &c., are located on tracts Nos. 6 and 12.

## TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are five per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance of the one-third of the whole purchase money on the confirma-tion of the sale and delivery of the deed and the re-mainder in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from the date of confirmation of sale to be secured by bond and mortage on the premises sold. The property will be sold lear of liene accept the payment of \$43.48 per annum to Elizabeth Miller during her natural life and at her death the payment of \$768.14 to the heirs of Jonathan Miller, deceased. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT. Assignce.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, Assignee

# WOOD PULP, STRAW PULP. -AND-Rotary Bleaching Boilers.

Those who have unsafe Rotary Boilers in use can exchange them for the Loring Patent Rotary, and can be furnished with abundant evidence that the Loring Boiler is absolutely safe, and the only safe Rotary Bleaching Boiler in use. For the production of chemically prepared wood-pulp it has been found extremely difficult to make a boiler that would remain absolutely tight for any considerable length of time. I have accom-plished this result by adopting modes of construction far in advance of the best methods for producing first class boiler work, in combination with substances and methods en-tirely independent of boiler work, and only known to myself. I invite special inquiries in regard to my patent Woon-PULF BOILERS, patent STRAW-PULF BOILERS, and Rotary Bleaching Boilers ; also to my patent process for extracting water from wood and straw pulp, and to my improved Fibre or Drainer Tanks, and Fibre Valves. The common steam boilers built by the undersigned have proved more durable and safer than those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Steam boilers, now in good condition, Not one of the many thousand boiler, varying in weight from one-half to forty tons, has ever exploded or given out, to cause injury to a single person or to one dollar's worth of property, during the twenty-eight years. HARRISON LORING. Boston. Mass.

HARRISON LORING, Boston, Mass.

**NOTICE.**—I have been informed that irresponsible boiler-makers have offered to build Rotary Boilers with whole wrought-iron heads and a hollow journal, which would be an infringement of my patent. Such boilers will be made by the undersigned as low prices—having special tools for the work—mad no extra charge made for the patent right, which would have to be paid by the user if made by an unauthorized person.



#### Personals.

D. Levi, of the firm of D. Levi & Co., paper stock dealers, &c., Cleveland, Ohio, is dead. Marshall Gare, who has been employed by the

Beebe & Holbrook Company, Holyoke, has accepted a position as foreman of the finishing com for the Springdale Paper Company. Edward Goodwin, Jr., of Perkins, Goodwin

& Co., who has been on a visit of nearly two months in Europe, accompanied by his wife, will leave England on the Cunard steamer Pavonia on next Saturday, to return home.

"avonia on next Saturday, to return home. Daniel Boyle, for about ten years in charge of '. P. Mast & Co.'s printing office and stationery spartment, at the Buckeye Works, Springfield, bhio, has resigned that position to become P. P. Mast & Co.'s printing office and stationery department, at the Buckeye Works, Springfield, Ohio, has resigned that position to become | or

We, the undersigned, agree to sell our respective

No. 12. All that certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot township, Somerset County, Fa., adjoining lands of F. May and Wm. S. Harrah tract now C. F. Markle & Sozs and others, containing 3 arres and 30 perches.

The improvements erected and constructed upon said lands consist of a

CHEMICAL WOOD PULP WORKS

Mill Building is two stories, 86x150 feet, containing 6 digesters, 6 alkali mixers, 3 alkali receivers, 5 large washing and bleaching engines, one 72-inch wet ma-chine, one 72-inch vylinder machine, complete, dry-ers 48 inches in diameter, 3 sissan engines, one 24-inch x 36-inch, and one 10-inch x 20-inch; 10 steam generating boilers, 6 double-flue boilers 4





#### THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

# DIRECTORY.

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# Jute Butt Brokers.

c

	nor or
ABOT, BOWLES & CO.,	81 Water st.
ROCKER, HENRY H., & CO.,	184 Pearl st., N. Y.
ALAND, WILLIAM S.,	124 Water st., N. Y.
IANSON. CHARLES A.,	103 Water st.
UCKERMAN, G.,	72 Beaver st., N. Y.

#### Note Broker.

COLBY, C. A., Buys and Selis Notes of Paper Manu facturers and Dealers. 22 Nassau st., N. Y GOLDMAN, M., & SACHS Negotiate the Notes of Mfrs. and Dealers of Paper. 4 and 6 Pine St., Room 5. Paper and Paper Makers' Supplies.

BELDEN, M. B., Straw and Hags and Flour Sacks, 45 D	Manilla Papers, Paper bey st., N. Y.
BUTLER & JOHNSON, Dea man st., N. Y.	lers in Paper, 44 Beek-
CROSS & CARRARO,	27 Centre st., N. Y.
HEWITT, C. B., & BRO.,	48 Beekman st.
HOAG, JOHN T., Tribune I	Building, Room 57, N.Y.
HUBBS, CHARLES,	36 Beekman st., N. Y.
HULBERT, H. C., & CO.,	58 Beekman st.
MURPHY, JOHN J.,	47 John and 5 Dutch sts.
O'CONNOR, KIMBALL & C and Building Papers, 78 Be	CO., Maniila, Wrapping ekman St., N. Y.
PERKINS & GOODWIN.	84 Duane st.
TOMPKINS, D. D., Straw, Manilla Paper, 194 Fulton S	Cigarette and Bogus St., N.Y.
TOMPKI S, WEAVER & C Papers,	O., Straw and Manilla 170 Fulton st., N. Y.
WATSON, GEORGE, JR.,	48 Beekman st.
Paper Ma	akers.
ORRS & CO., Printing and Roll Papers a Specialty.	Hanging Mills at Troy. Office, 39 Park Row, N.Y.
Paper Makers' Chen	nicals and Colors.
HELLER & MERZ, Ultraman	ine, M Maiden lane, N.Y.
RIKER, J. L. & D. S.,	45 Cedar st.

SERGEA	NIT	BR08.,		132	Nassau	8E.,	Ν.	Υ.
		Paper	Stock	Broke	B/S.			
BEERE.	IRA	L		182	Nassau	#t	N	¥.
	-						_	_

Printed Wrapping Paper. NUGENT, J. S. & CO. Also Paper Bags and Boxes 538 and 540 Pearl st., N. Y

### Rags and Paper Stock.

Rags and P	aper Stock.
ATTERBURY BROS.,	258 and 255 Front st
BROWN, EDWARD J., 42	8 and 430 East 254. street
BUCHANAN, M. T.,	268 Front st
COHN, LAZARUS & CO.,	253 Pearl st., N. Y
CORRIGAN, PATRICK,	700 Second avenue, N. Y
DALY, D., Rags, Paper S	tock, Old Metals. Sti Water st., N. Y
DARMSTADT & SCOTT.	49 & 51 Ann st., N. Y
EVANS, T. J.,	59 Gold st., N. Y
FITZGERALD, JAMES M. Stock, 138 &	, & CO., Paper and Pape 137 South Fifth ave., N. Y
FLYNN BROS., 61 Cong	ress St., S. Brooklyn, N. Y
GILDEA, PATRICK,	445 and 447 West 18th st
HENNESEY, JAS., 59 Dua 110, 112 & 114 Navy st., Ave. and N. 8th st., Broo	me st., N. Y. Warehouses Brooklyn, and cor. Union oklyn, E. D.
HILLS, GEO. F., & CO.,	263 Front st., N. Y
KEENAN'S, OWEN, SON,	Established 1840. 448 Pearl st., N. Y
LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO	0., New Rags a Specialty. 178 Centre st., N. Y
LOEWENTHAL & MORG	ANSTERN, 21 Heekman st., N. Y
LYON, J. W., & CO.,	44 and 46 Duane st., N. Y
LYON, JOHN H., & CO.,	10 & 12 Reade st., N. Y
MAHARIN, M. A., Metals,	518 Washington st
the second data and	uls, 59 & 61 Spring st., N. Y
MCQUADE, ARTHUR J.,	
METZ, PHILIP,	195 William st. N. Y
MORE, Geo. W., formerly	
OVERTON, R. H	72 Duane st., N. Y
PARKER, S. WEBBER, &	Beekman street. City
RALL, WM. F., Cotton and	35 Stone st., City
SAVAGE, JAMES, JR., 58	
SERGEANT BROS.,	132 Naman st., N. Y
SMITH, JAMES F., Jute	Waste a Specialty, 36 Peck slip, N. Y
WARD, OWEN,	448 & 450 West 39th st
WYNNE, T. F. 18 and 15 Co	olumbiast., Brooklyn, N. Y
YOUNG, P., Washington A Brooklyn, E. D.	
Straw	Boards.
BUTTERFIELD, H. A., 54	
FITZGIBBONS, MESSER Manilla Pulp Lined Bds., of Straw Bds, by Patent B	& CO., Mfrs. Straw Boards News& Lining Paper, Liner fach'y, 63, 65 & 67 Crosby #
HAVES, JAMES E., & CO	
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	the articletto a

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LANG, MARIUS, Importer of Wire Cloth, 94 Bleecker st., N. Y.

Paper Cutte	175.
HOWARD IRON WORKS,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Paper Manufac	turers.
CRYSTAL PULP WORKS,	Holyoke, Mass.
JERSEY CITY PAPER CO., Whit & Manilla Wrapping, 211 Wayne	te and Colored Timue e st., Jersey City, N.J.
LAKE GEORGE PULP AND P News and Book Paper; also, Pulp.	APER CO., M rs. of Wet and Dry Wood Ticonderogs, N. Y.
SCOTT PAPER CO. LIMITED, delphia. Flour Sack, Building &	97 N. 6th st., Phila- other Manilla Papers
Paper Making Ma	chinery.

EMORY, P. P., & CO., Mfg. of Water Filter Lock Springfield Mass HOLYOKE STEAM BOILER WORKS, Manufactures of Steam Boilers (B. F. MULLIN), Holyoke, Manu SMITH, WINGHESTER & CO., South Windham, Ct. SPENCER, JOHN S., Chilled Rolls, Super and Ma-chine Calenders a specialty. Housatonic, Mass.

#### THE SIBLEY MACHINE CO., Norwich, Conn

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BUTLER, THOMAS, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Iron and Metals. 249 Causeway st., Boston, Mass. ELLIOT, A. G., & CO., Paper and Paper Stock, 727 Chestnut and 725 Jayne sts., Philadelphia. FOLLANSBEE, TYLER & CO., 134 and 126 Quincy st., Chicago, Ill. Refer to J. W. Butler Paper Co. GARVAN, P., Paper & Paper Stock, Hartford, Conn GILBERT, WM., & CO., Paper and Woolen Mfrs.' Materials. 11 and 13 Market st., Chicago, III GRAHAM PAPER CO., Paper Warehouse and Stock Dealers. 217 and 219 No. Main st., St. Louis, Mo. HARRIS, M., & BROS., 403 & 405 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. Branch Houses: Dubuque, Ia.; Burlington, Ia. HUBLEY & CO., Rags and Paper Stock, Worcester, LANEY, JAMES, & CO., Dealer in Paper and Paper Stock, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rochester, N. Y. LOEWENTHAL, B., BROS. & CO., 10, 12 and 14 N. Canal St., Chicago, Illa.

MASSASOIT MFG. CO., Gunny and Shivey Bag-ging and Cotton Mill Sweepings. Fall River, Mass. MAYO, A. N., & CO., Successors to Dickinson & Mayo, Rags and Paper Stock. Springfield, Mass. McARDLE & HART, 124 to 128 Jane and 141 to 143 King sts., New York, and Newburg, N. Y. King sts., New York, and Newburg, N. I. McKEON, P. & J., Dealers in Woolen & Cotton Raga, &c. 255 Fourth st., Brooklyn, E. D. MILLET, GEO. W., Straw and Manilla Papers, Paper Bags and Flour Sacks, 507 N. 2d st., Phila., Pa. PEARL, HENRY W., Paper and Paper Stock, RICHMOND & CO., F. H., Paper and Paper Stock Warehouse, Cotton Waste Dealers, Providence, R. I. RING, M. A., & SONS, 363 Atlantic ave. and 50 Purchase st., Boston, and 139 No. Front st., Phila. SHAY, WM., Dealer in Bagging and New Paper Stock only. New Cuttings a specialty. New Hamburg, N.Y. SIMMONS, JOHN, Wholesals Dealer in Paper and Rags, 20 and 22 Decatur st., Philadelphia. SNIDER'S, LOUIS, SONS, Manufacturers and Whole-sale Paper Dealers. 121 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O. WHEELER, THOS. H., Cotton and Woolen Rags, New Haven, Conn Screen Plate Manufacturers and Repairers. ANNANDALE SCREEN PLATE OO , Manufacturers and Repairers of Screen Plates. Paterson, N. J.

ASHMUN SCREEN PLATE CO., Old Plates renewed; charges moderate. P. O. Box 210, Paterson, N. J. JUDSON, HOWARD, 127 and 129 N. J. R. R. ave., Newark, N. J. New Patent Screen Plates.

Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents. CROSBY & GREGORY, 34 School st., Boston, Mass.

Straw Boards. PINKHAM, T., Agent for Androscoggin Pulp Co.'s White Box Boards and Ashland Leather Board, 34 Friend and M Elm streets. Boston, Mass.

GASKILL, BAUER & CONDERMAN, Straw, Binders' and White Wood Boards, have for sale Straw-Board Cuttings in large quantities. No. 127 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Straw Boards and Straw Wrapping. TUCKER'S, E., SONS, Straw Boards, Paper, Twines, Paper-Box Mach'y, 100 Trumbull st., Hartford, Ct.

FOREIGN HOUSES.

# Rags and Paper Stock.

WALKER, J. R., Dealer in Paper Stock, Woolen Rags and Scrap Metals, 30 and 34 Foundling st., Montreal. IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER STOCK.

PAPER. BOOKS. CHEMICALS. &c.

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper Materials, Books, &c., at the Port of New York, for the week ended November 30, 1883. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Aniline Colors..... 420 \$33,164 Alum ..... \_

TOTAL IMPORTS.

eral Merchandise, for the week ended ovember 30, 1868. General Merchandise, for the week November 30, 1683. Paper, Paper Stock, &c.-For the year ended May 23, 1573. For the year ended May 23, 1573. For the year ended May 23, 1573. For the year ended May 21, 1575. For the year ended May 21, 1575. For the year ended May 21, 1575. For the year ended May 21, 1570. For the year ended May 21, 1570. For the year ended May 21, 1570. For the year ended May 21, 1580. For the week ended Aug. 31, 1583. For the week ended Sept 24, 1883. For the week ended Sept 24, 1883. For the week ended Oct. 19, 1883. For the week ended Oct. 19, 1883. For the week ended Oct. 19, 1883. For the week ended Oct. 30, 1883. For the week ended Nov. 40, 1883. For the week ended Nov. 20, 1883. For the week ended Nov. 20, 1883. \$8,517,819 15,074,825 12,150,855 12,150,855 13,292,800 11,298,400 9,027,604 10,346,413 9,561,091 13,549,975 14,879,508 13,295,312 14,958,155 3,580,243 9,47 - 9,51 5,5%0,243 24",921 196,800 293,080 293,080 887,972 800,012 293,851 249,338 857,985 269,453 878,355 269,453 878,355 810, ~18 248,717

IMPORTS of Rags and other Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1883, from the following Ports, showing quantities from

Ale

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each Port :				Paper, reams
	Rags. Bales.	Old I Paper. Bales.	lanilla Stock. Bales.	Paper, pkgs Paper, cases
xandria	2,508			
nsterdam		68	215	Books, chans
	6,710 8,982	109	2,669	Rosin, bbis
rdeaux	170	_		Stationery, cases
	8,818		245	
emerhaven.	11	202	95	Totals
stol	181	221	2,996	Tonic Fr
diz	882	-		TOTAL EX General Merchandise for L
leutta	-		9,020	December 4 1988
rdiff	384		563	Paper, &c., for the year end
penhagen	4,280	-	498	Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end
nzig	816			Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end
blin		48		Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end
ndee	783	2,387	7,767	Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end
				Paper, &c., for the year end
Mgow		7,699	1,098	Paper, &c., for the year end Paper, &c., for the year end
mburg	3,634	345	388	Paper, &c., for quarter end Paper. &c., for the week end
Wre		62	464	Paper, &c., for the week end
0g0	8,799			Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end
ul		1,820	6,888	Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end
nigsberg		-	-	Paper, &c., for the week end
ghorn				Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end
merick	141	0.404		
ndon		2,481 30,613	15,580	Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end
lta	638	00,010		Paper, &c., for the week end Paper, &c., for the week end
rseilles	503			
ssina	200			NEW YORK
ples	1,985			
wcastle	686	27	1,604	FROM NOVEMBER 27 TO Paper 1
wport			801	Charles Harley, Colon, As
lau	161 4,579	_		Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
mouth			145	PARS.
rto Cabello	8	-		Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
Janeiro.	174		106	rags.
ttordam	776	10		E. Hatton & Co., Neckar,
nta Cruz	9			Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Ode Perkins, Goodwin & Co.,
ville	187	_	17	65 bs. rags.
ottin			100	Lewy Brothers, by mms.
ABSCA			415	J. B. Phillips. Ystavat, Ge
apant	800			W. Irving Clark, Bolivia,
losto	829		-	pers.
ne Docks			100	M. A. Ring, Jr., Devonia, W. Irving Clark, by same
est Hartlepool	96	804		W. H. Parsons & Co., by s
kohama	2,808			Fett & Sengstak, Marie, I
PORTS of Rags and ot	her P	aper Stock	at the	W. Irving Clark, Roman
Port of New York	for th	e month	ended	manilias. W. H. Parsons & Co., by s
Nov. 30, 1883, from showing Quantities fr	om ea	ch Port.	rores,	Cohn, Lazarus & Co., by
				Perkins, Goodwin & Co.,
R	ags.	Old . Papers.	Manilla Stocks.	John L. Tayl r. by same,
B	lales.	Papers. Bales.	Bales.	S. Webber Parker & Co.
twerp	788	45	1,167	bs. rugs, 211 bs. manillas.
pinwall	888			Perkins, Goodwin & Co., John L. Taylor, by same,
emen	1 5.94		106	M. A. Ring, Jr., Britannic
istol	100	_	807	bs. manillas.
penhagen	177 820		_	Joseph Allen & Co., Serv
indee	46	97	1,551	John L. Taylor, Thomas
008	. 846			rags.
nagow	65	421	49	S. Webber Parker & Co.
amburg	108	-		120 bs. rags.
WT0	170			Train, Smith & Co., To
all	8,919	60	1,875	rags, 359 bs. old papers. J. W. Lyon & Co., by san
ghorn	341		1 804	Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
verpool	660 8,424	317 2,841	1,801 2,472	pers
Arseilles	78	whoat	0,810	W. Irving Clark, by same
wcastle	- 95	15	6:00	W. H. Parsons & Co., by
llau				B. H. Overton, by same,
Ansea	-	-	91	Fett & Sengstak, Greece,
Totals	1,822	8,796	10,129	J. W. Mason & Co., Assyn bs. manillas.
				W. H. Parsons & Co., by
ecial List of Imports o	f Par	er Stock	at the	Basking Gooderin # Co

Old

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports for the Week Ended Dec. 4, 1883, with Aggregates and Values.

BOOKS, cases, to Bremen, 7; to Liverpool, 17; to United States of Colombia, 7; to Glasgow, 2; to British West Indies, 3; to Cuba, 2; to Japan, 1; to British Australasia, 7; to Liberia, 2; to Venezuela, 2; to Brazil, 7; to Argentine Republic, 8; to Mexico, 2.

PAPER, to Liverpool, 2 cs.; to Copenhagen, 1 cs.; to Glasgow, 8 cs.; to British Honduras, 910 rms; tu to British Australasia. 4 cs.; to Havre, 200 pkgs.; to Chili, 9 cs.; to Liberia, 37 pkgs.; to Venezuela, 35 pkgs.; to Japan, 1 cs.; to British West Indies, 7 pkgs., 1,990 rms.; to Cuba, 4 cs., 25 pkgs., 1,000 rms.; to United States of Colombia, 9 pkgs.; to Mexico, 17 cs., 1,575 rms., 11 pkgs.; to Hamburg, 41 cs.; to Central America, 250 rms., 6 pkgs.; to Brazil, 39

STATIONERY, masses, to Liverpool. 13: to Cuba, 4; to Mexico, 16; to United States of Colombia, 21; to Bremen, 4: to Santo Domingo, 11: to Brazil, 15; to Glasgow, 1; to Havre, 1; 8; to Chili, 15; to Liberia, 4; to Argentine Republic, 4.

AGGREGATER AND VALUER

Paper, reams	5,025	\$,605
Paper, pkgs	871	8,849
Paper, cases	85	8,450
Books, cases	62	6,191
Rosin, bbis	1,362	8,958
Stationery, cases	99	5,899
Totals	7,004	\$29,177
Paper, &c., for the year ended May 2 Paper, &c., for the year ended May 3 Paper, &c., for the weak ended Sep. 1 Paper, &c., for the weak ended Oct. 1 Paper, &c., for the weak ended Nor. 1 Paper, &c., for the weak ended Nor. 1	, 1874, , 1875, , 1876, , 1877, , 1878, , 1878, , 1878, , 1891, , 1881, , 1881, , 1883, , 1884, , 1884,, 1884, , 1884, , 1884,, 1884, , 1884,, 1884, , 1884,, 1884	8,899,440 1,785,877 8,327,642 1,654,384 1,790,655 1,576,562 1,898,783 8,016,542 1,920,055 8,432,308 8,432,308 6,442,308 6,432,308 6,442,308 6,432,308 6,432,308 6,432,308 6,432,308 6,432,308 6,432,308 6,442,308 6,452,308

pinwall, 232 bs. rags Fulda, Bremen, 19 ba

, Donau, Bremen, 47 ba

emen, 16 bs, rags. er, Bremen, 115 ba. rags. Thingvalla, Copenhage

82 bs. rags.

enoa, 121 bs. rags. Glasgow, 112 bs. old pa Glasgow, 49 bs. manillas.

92 bs. old papers, ame, 36 bs. old papers. Lamburg, 103 bs. rags. o, Hull, 88 bs. rags, 41 bs

same, 44 bs. rags. same, 149 bs. rags. by same, 58 bs. rags. 8,475 bs. wood pulp. ., Venetian, Liverpool, 87

by same, 80 bs. manillas , Liverpool, 68 bs. rags, 15

ia, Liverpool, 41 bs. rags. s Dana, Liverpool, 51 bs.

, J. A. Wright, Liverpool

wer Hill, London, 134 be

ms, 144 bs. old papers. , by same, 69 bs. old pa-

, 45 bs. old papers. same, 161 bs. old papers.

zife bs. old papers. , London, 250 bs. rags, rian Monarch, London, 86

same, 165 bs, old papers Special List of Imports of Paper Stock at the Port of New York for the meath ended Nov. 30, 1885.

R. H. Overton, St. Ronans, London, 17 hs. rags, 190 bs. old papers, 77 bs. manillas. W. H. Farsons & Co., by same, 109 bs. old papers.

Ralph Smith & Co., State of Indiana, Glasgow, 9 cs. A. Ireland, by same, 18 cs. Palm & Fechleter, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.

587

P. Fanelly, by same, 1 cs. colored.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, Havre, 8 cs. G. Bonange. C. Lafitte, Bordeaux, 14 cs.

# BOSTON IMPORTS.

FROM NOVEMBER 29 TO DECEMBER 5, 1881, INCLUSIVE,

Books. E. W. Hooper, Samaria, Liverpool, 1 cs.

Order, by same, 1 cs. E. A. Snow, by same, 1 cs.

Order, by same, I cs.

C. Schoenhoff, by same, 2 ca. Order, by same, 1 cs. Little, Brown & Co., by same, 5 cs.

Estes & Lauriat, by same. 5 cs.

Order, Waldensian, Glasgow, 1 cs. Order, Glaucus, New York, 1 cs.

Paper, &c. Order, Samaria, Liverpool, 1 pkg. enamel paper. E. A. Snow, by same, 1 cm. printed sheets. Wadsworth Brothers & Howland, by same, 6 cs.

awing paper. Drder, Bavarian, Liverpool, 2 cs. paper-hangings. Ioughton & Dutton, Parthia, Liverpool, 2 cs. pa-

. A. Boyle & Co., by sums, 1 cs. printed matter.

O. Ditson & Co., by same, 2 cs. music. Carter, Rice & Co., by same, 5 cs. paper. *Paper Stock.* Train, Smith & Co., Waldensian, Glasgow, 16 bs.

per stock. Horace Dutton, by same, 167 hs. paper stock.

Order, by same, 38 bs. paper stock order, by same, 21 ba paper stock. H. M. Knowles & Co., by same, 91 ba paper stock.

Order, by same, 100 bs, paper stock. F. Sprague, Alexandria, Legnorn, 60 bs, rags, Order, Bavarian, Liverpool, 122 bs, paper stock, F. J. Jones & Co., Carroll, Halifax, 10 bs, rags,

Haskins & Montague, by same, #3 bs. paper stock.

John O'Connor, by same, 30 bs. paper stock. J. G. Hall & Co., Montabello, Yarmouth, 10 ton

per stock. Frain, Smith & Co., Rival, Port Medway, 1,810 pkgs.

ood puip. J. G. Hall & Co., by same, 1 bale rags. Hill & Cutler, City of Columbus, Savannah, 52 bs.

aper stock. Haskins & Montague, by same, i im. rope. Barry, Thayer & Co., by same, i bale paper stock.

Bleaching Powder. Morey & Co., Bavariaa, Liverpool, 276 cks. Order, Bulgariaa, Liverpool, 80 cks.

Soda Ash.

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Parthia, Liverpool, 195 cks

China Clay. J. Henry Blanchard, City of Columbus, Savannah

Ultramarine. Order, Waldensian, Glasgow, 10 cs.

# PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

Paper Stock. Order, Innocenta, Genca, 243 bs. cotton waste. J. T. Bailey & Co., Lord Clive, Liverpool, 23 ha.

agging. Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 46 bs. waste paper. Baring Brothers, by same, 55 bs. basging. Baring Brothers, British Princess, Liverpool, 66 bs. wasis paper.

Made Ash.
Order, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 183 cks.
Yarnall, by same, 156 cks.
Jessup & Moore Paper Company, by same, ?? cks.
Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 157 cks.
Cooper, Smith & Co., British Princess, Liverpool, Sola.

Bleaching Powder. Cooper, Smith & Co., British Princess, Liverpool,

CE

The E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works.

CRAIG'S

HYDRAULIC GOVERNOR

FOR STEAM ENGINES.

Guaranteed to accurately regulate all classes of Engines. Illustrated and Descriptive Cata-logue sent on application. Correspondence solicited.

W. H. CRAIG & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

LAWRENCE. MASS.

The Most Perfect Governor Known.

RUNS IN OIL

Brown Brothers & Co., by mans, 38 cks Caustie Soda. G. W. & J. W. Reeves, Lord Clive, Liverpool, 59

Cooper, Smith & Co., by same, 180 drums.

Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 97 cks.

106 cks.

C

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H Bleecker st., N. Y.	Alum				Old	Ma-	bs. old papers, 77 bs. manillas.	The E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works,
OUT OF TOWN HOUSES.	Aluminous Cake	-	_	Bales.	Papers. Bales.	nillas. Bales.	W. H. Parsons & Co., by same, 109 bs. old papers. Train, Smith & Co., by same, 126 bs. rags, 36 bs. old	MANUFACTURERS OF
OUT OF TOWN HOUSES.	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTION OF			Avis & Co., W. A 29			papers.	. THERE ALLER
Architects.	Bleaching Fowders		5,847	Allen & Co., Jos 41 Belauzaran & Florez 177	_	_	W. Irving Clark, by muns, 109 bs. rags.	ROR.
TOWER, D. H. & A. B Paper and Pulp Mill Designs	Soda Ash	2,565	42,418	Campbell & Smith 111			John L. Taylor, by same, 110 bs. rags, 10 bs. old	
TOWER, D. H. & A. B.—raper and runp min Designs a specialty. Surveys and Plans made for Mill Sites, Dams and Canals. Holyoke, Mass.	Soda, Bicarb			Castle, H. M 391			papers, 510 bs. manillas.	
	Soda, Caustie	178	8,780	Clark, W. Irving 908	429	830	Woolworth & Graham, by same, 68 ba raga.	
Binders' Boards.				Cohn, Lazarus & Co 808			John L. Taylor, Fidelio, London, 185 bs. rags. W. F. Hawkins, by same, 134 bs. old papers.	WIRE CLOTH
BARBER, J. & J. S., Paper Stock and Binders' Boards, 621 and 623 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Pa.	Soda, Sal	1 1	2,550	Eggers, Hermann 124	-		W. H. Parsons & Co., W. Birkedal, London, 430 hs.	
	Ultramarine	109	4,318	Fett & Sengstak 718		41	old papers.	For Paper and Flouring Mills, Breweries and
SHEEDER, J. FRED., Mfr. of Album, Binders' Trunk and Button Boards, Kimberton, Pa.	Books	206	34,876	Harley, Charles	_	_	Train, Smith & Co., Northern Light, Manila, 100	Mining CONSTELL TEMPERED WIRE CLOTH, for BOLTING PURPOSES, Wire Office and Counter Railing, Wrought Iron Fences, Wire Signs, Stable
Book Binders' and Paper Box Makers'			9.059	Hawkins, W. F.	104	_	bs, hide cuttings.	Railing, Wrought Iron Fences, Wire Signs. Stable Fixtures, Weather Vanes, Roof Cresting. &c.
Materials.	Newspapers	172	8,009	Henderson Brothers 105			Train, Smith & Co., Smaragd, Marseilles, 78 bs.	WIRE AND IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SNIDER & HOOLE, 101 and 108 Walnut st., Cincin-	Engravings	44	10,482	Keary, B. T 18		-	rags,	White for Catalogue, The E.T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works,
natl, O., and Chicago. Ill.	Ink	88	1,718	Lewy Brothers 1,788			W. Irving Clark, Winston, Newcastle, 10 bs. old papers.	we will make you esti-
Grinding Stones for Wood Pulp.	Lead Pencils	16	3,814	Lockwood & McClintock 190 Logan, Robert			Perkins, Goodwin & Co., by same, 69 be, manillas.	tuste, Mention this paper. Detroit, Mich.
OHIO GRINDSTONE CO., 127 Superior st.,				Logan, Robert	144	47	John L. Taylor, by same, \$10 bs. manillas.	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Paper	295	28,705	Lyon & Co., John H 60	184	47	R. H. Overton, by same, a bs. rage, 5 bs. old papers.	JAMES A. WHITNEY,
UNION STONE CO., Grinders' and Polishers' Sup- plies. 38 & 40 Hawley st., Boston, Mass.	Steel Pens	1	81	Mason & Co., J. W		1.820	Lewy Brothers, Artemus, Pillau, 1,139 bs. raga.	Solicitor of United States and Foreign Patents
And and a second s	Stationery	15	2,396	Morgan, W. D		139	R. H. Overton, York City, Dundee, 9 bs. rags, 20	and Trade-Marks,
Cuts for Printers of Wrapping Paper, Flour Sacks, Etc.				Oeirichs & Co 68			bs. old papers, 44 bs. manillas. Paper.	No. 140 Nassau St., New York City.
ZEESE, A., & Co., 155 & 157 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.	Slate Pencils	04	280	Overton, R. H	447	165	L. De Jonge & Co., Lessing, Hamburg, 8 cs. col-	
	Clay	-	4,708	Parker, E. Webber, & Co 174	74 1.680	459	ored.	American, Canadian, British and Continental Patents
Dandy Roll Manufacturers.	Jute Butts	6.057	80,458	Parsons, W. H., & Co 576 Patton, Vickers & Co	1,080	74	G. J. Kraft, by same, 4 cs.	shortest possible time Caveats filed Reisenes and
BUCHANAN, BOLT & CO., Patent Seamless Wove	Juis Rejects and Cuttings			Perkins, Goodwin & Co 1,505	199	1,440	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., hy same, 4 cs.	Design Patents secured, Trade-marks and Labels pro- tected by registry at the U.S. Patent Office and in
and Laid Dandy Rolls, Holyoke, Mass.			_	Phillips, J 306			Eimes & Amend, by same, 8 cs.	Canada and Europe. Rejected Cases investigated and
CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS, Springfield, Mans. Pat. Seamless Wove and Laid Dandy Rolls.	Paper Hangings	10	1,145	Ring, M. A., Jr 158	58	158	Lehn & Fink, by same, 1 ca.	reported upon, Interferences conducted, Opinione on Ouestions of Infringement, the Validity of Patents.
Engravers on Wood.	Paper Stock	5,680	74,654	Sergeant Brothers		787	Chas. Cooper, by same, 4 cs. photographic paper. S. Downing & Co., by same, 2 cs.	Ac., &c.
RUSSELL, A. C., ? Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.	Terra Alba		540	Seymour Paper Co 94			B. L. Solomon's Sous, by same, 3 cs. hangings.	PERSONAL attention throughout is given to each and every case—a matter of no inconsiderable importance
the second se			010	Taylor, John L	109	3,878 990	Scoville Manufacturing Company, St. Germain,	to those who wish strong CLAIMS and specifications CAREFULLY DRAWN. Business may be transacted either
Paper Makers' Chemicals and Colors.	Waste	250	18,009	Woolworth & Graham 886	000	356	Havre, 1 cs.	in person or by mail, and in every detail is kept in-
BLANCHARD, J. HENRY, Chemicals, Clays, Rosins, 101 Milk st., Boston, Mass.	Totals	17.964	1930 939		8,796	10,129	Kinney Tobacco Company, by same, 6 cs. cigarette. Baldwin Brothers, Republic, Liverpool, 28 pkgs.	Violably SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL. JAMES A. WHITNEY, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City
		Los Pope ()	a new second	I TOTAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR AND	2010 000	aw, 1.44	, nana am promora, nopuono, Liverpool, 25 pkga.	. TURNERS OF TARTA PARTE & 140 DARDER SE'S M. R. CIEA

#### PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. THE



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Advertisements cannot be received for insertion in the current week later than 9 A. M. on Friday. The charge for advertising is 25 cents a line, each inser tion. Special terms for standing and displayed ad-vertisements to be had on application. Card is

Directory Column and one copy of paper, \$15 a year. THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized organ various Paper Makers' Associations of the United States.

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest in formation relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, including descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments new fibres and other materials, a record of the w supply, with the latest manufacturing news i es for making paper, experim onts with ord of the wate parts of the country. It gives the cream of all the foreign technical journals which relate to the paper nterest, besides communications from comp persons in the trade, both at home and abroad. arket review and quotations show the state of trade e principal cities, and an pains have been spared to make these accurate and complete.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per ann

Subscript and postage for France,

per annum. Subscription and postage for Ger-

W reichsmark many, per annui eign subscribers may address our New York office.

25 france

Communications on matters of interest to the trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used will be liberally paid for. Items of news and facts of all kinds in relation to the state of the mills, &c., will be gladly received.

All communications must be addressed to HOWARD LOCKWOOD, and Prop No. 74 Dunne Street, N. Y.

# BRANCH OFFICES

Western Office : 8 Lakeside Building, CHICAGO ILL Philadelphia Office : J. VIENNOT, General Man ager, 150 S

ger, 150 South 4th St. Eastern Office : JOSEPH HANNITT, General Man ager, 49 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MARS. Sonthern Office: F. G. HANCOCE, General Man-ager, change BROAD AND ALABAMA STR., ATLANTA, GA.

FOREIGN GENERAL AGENTS. W. F. Catcheside	we have been doing is presented for con- sideration, and with this suggestion is brought up the question of reducing taxa- tion. This brings us to the customs and the internal revenue duties. Generally speaking, we do not think that either are
John Hogan   Melbourne, Sydner, and Adelaide, Australia.     R. T. Wheeler.   Dunedin, New Zealand.     W. Sneiling   Brisbane, Queensland.     A. G. Webster.   Hobart Town, Tasmania.     Knight & Co.   Newchwang, China.     J. D. Clark.   Shanghai, China.     Bargent, Farnari & Co.   Shanghai, China.     Korgent, Farnari & Co.   Yokohama, Japan.     Wm. B. Deming.   Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.     Camilo Garcia.   Puntarenas, Costa Rica.     Boymourt e hijos.   Barranquilla, Colombia.     Carl Th. Bergmann.   Copenhagen, Demark.     Bethencourt e hijos.   Curacoa. W. I.     J. O. Ryder.   Tamatave, Madagascar.     J. J. Ongyder.   Tamatave, Madagascar.     J. J. Ongyder.   Tamiso, Matribus.     Joanguib G. Castill.   Tampico, Mexico.     John G. Clark.   Homolulu, Sandwich Isl- ands.     John G. Clark.   Kingston, Canada.     C. Haight.   Toronto, Canada.     Hearry W. Hughes.   New westminater, British.	onerous on the mass of the people. The President's recommendation that the tax on the national banks should be lightened and that the banks should be permitted to issue notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the average market value of their United States bonds for the year preceding such issue, is fair and should be concurred in. We are sorry to see that the President dis- sents from the proposition to establish a postal telegraph system. We think that the need of government control over the telegraph lines is urgent. The suggestion of some sort of supervision over inter-

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the vehicle of communication in matters of trade in-terest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country. Information and sugges-tion upon paper-making topics are especially valu-able, and manufacturing news and personal items ition in matters of tra are equally acceptable

Readers of this paper who avail themselves of the information obtained from its columns, by advertise ment or otherwise, are requested to notify their cor-respondents of the source of their information.

Subscribers to THE JOURNAL can be supplied with the best cloth binder in the market. Deliverable at the publication affice Price, \$1.35.

ONE of THE JOURNAL'S old-time corre-

lich process is not patentable. This decision is founded upon the fact that Benjamin Tilghman, of Philadelphia, had patented a similar process in this country in Europe, although not in Germany. Readers of THE JOURNAL will recall the fact opinion that Mr. Tilghman had the foundation patent, and we have been surprised that our Patent Office should have granted patents subsequent to his. The Mitscherlich process has been given a patent in the United States. Of course the question will arise as to its validity. Perhaps Mr. Tilghman will begin to derive some benefit from his process, which has had to defer to the

hitherto cheaper soda process. Whether the acid processes will develop greater economy of production we are not prepared to say, but we can assert that we have seen some very excellent cellulose made thereby.

WE think that the business men of the country will assent to the statement that the President's message sent in to Congress this week is a plain, straightforward document, and business-like in its tone. Of course, there are people who will differ with some of the suggestions of the Executive but in the main, we think that it will be conceded that the recommendations made are satisfactory. In presenting the situation of our foreign relations, the President refers to the advantages of closer commercial union with Mexico. This, with other matters connected with the extension of our foreign trade, ought to engage the attention of Congress at an early day. The financial condition of the country is shown to be satisfactory. Whether we should extinguish the public debt as fast as we have been doing is presented for consideration, and with this suggestion is brought up the question of reducing taxation. This brings us to the customs and the internal revenue duties. Generally speaking, we do not think that either are onerous on the mass of the people. The President's recommendation that the tax on the national banks should be lightened and that the banks should be permitted to issue notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the average market value of their United States bonds for the year preceding such issue, is fair and should be concurred in. We are sorry to see that the President dissents from the proposition to establish a postal telegraph system. We think that the need of government control over the

asking them to give it that attention which it deserves. PAPER-STOCK IMPORTS.

State telegraph communication is only

adopting the postal telegraph by piece-

meal and beginning in detail what ought to

be done at once. The proposed reduction

in local postage rates can be well afforded

and we hope will be concurred in by Con-

gress. We cannot spare space for the

message in full and only briefly allude to

some of its features for the purpose of call-

ing the attention of our readers to it and

patent office has decided that the Mitscher- 97 bales old papers, 1,551 bales manillas; Genoa, 346 bales rags; Glasgow, 65 bales rags, 421 bales old papers, 40 bales manillas; Hamburg, 103 bales rags! Havre, 170 bales rags; Hull, 3.219 bales rags, 60 bales 1869, and had also taken out a patent in old papers, 1,875 bales manillas ; Leghorn, 341 bales rags; Liverpool, 660 bales rags, 317 bales old papers, 1.891 bales manillas that, some months ago, we expressed the London, 3,424 bales rags, 2,841 bales old papers, 2,472 bales manillas : Marseilles, 78 bales rags; Newcastle, 95 bales rags, 15 bales old papers, 6:0 bales manillas; Pillau, 1,139 bales rags, and Swansea, 91 bales manillas.

# Water-Marks. BY DANDY

It is noticeable that THE JOURNAL has been reporting quite heavy imports of paper stock Now, I have not been over the figures, and don't speak with positive knowledge, but I am impressed that '83's paper-stock importations will figure up heavy. I would like to keep up the guessing business and get estimates of the total quantity of stock arrived and to arrive at this port by December 31. The best way to guess on this would be not to go back on THE JOUR-NAL'S monthly statements, but just to estimate for the year without taking advantage of them.

The timorous health authorities of New Haven have been getting up another scare on Egyptians. Perhaps the Seymour Paper Company will get tired of making New Haven port of entry and so let the custom house at that port fall into decay. What will our New Haven friends do then ? Less public patronage might tend to destroy the political equilibrium and get things mixed.

But the rags can be landed, I believe, if they are properly certified to have been boiled under 50 pounds pressure for two hours. It can't be expected that they will undergo this treatment over in Egypt. Let me suggest the establishment of a rag-rendering depot out in Long Island Sound or somewhere off shore in the Atlan tic. Fire Island might do. Of course, you can provide every ship that crosses the ocean with a rag boiler. If you did, you might as well stick in a paper mill, run a machine down in the hold and "pay out" paper as you would a

The London Times says that one of our Ger man friends has been stealing an American patest and got caught at it. This refers to the Mitscherlich bisulphide process patent which the Imperial German Patent Office has decided is not valid.

The Times says : " A few months back, Herr Behrend, a paper maker of Varzin, in Pommer-ania, brought to the notice of the Imperial Patent Office the fact that the professor cess was precisely the same as that invented by Mr. Tilghman, an American, and patented in Washington some time before that of the German inventor at Berlin. The announcement naturally produced great excitement through out the trade in Germany, and the decision of the authorities was awaited with the deepest in terest. After a thorough investigation into the matter by the patent officials the result was an It declared the so-called cellulos pounced. patent of the German patentee null and void, his process being found identical with that of the American, which had been patented abroad, but not in Germany. The professor thus at once loses his splendid revenue of half a million marks, and the German paper trade rejoices to find itself so unexpectedly liberated from a burdensome and vexatious impost. It is antici-pated that the effect of the decision will be a large increase in the export of paper from Germany in future."

everal points are deducible from the above The first is that an American has got the "deadwood" on all other patentees, if the view of the German Patent Office is correct. This is something which may be very useful to Mr. Tilghman, and I hope that he will remen the editor of THE JOURNAL at Christmas, for. if "the court" knows anything about the situa-tion, and "she thinks she do," THE JOURNAL some time ago called attention to the Tilghman and gave the date of its introduction This brings up the second point, and that is that it is very likely that the contest over this patent is due to information acquired through THE JOURNAL. I happen to know that it is read at Varzin, and I also know through correspondents that what it says is watched at more than one point in Germany. I have had some personal experience of that in connection with rags. Another thing which is suggested is the likelihood of an increase of the German export trade, as a result of the reduced cost of production.

trade to feed it and make it grow. I really hope that they will and that we shall, ere anothe year is past, realize the fact, that American paper mills are spreading their fame and prodts the world over.

# Communications.

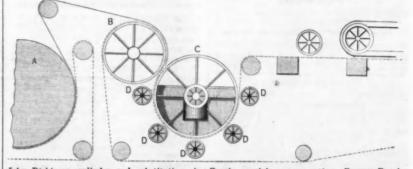
unications are sulicited from everyone who Lass anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information, will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the paper. No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper. Communications must be sent to reach this office by Wednesday night or Thursday morning of each week, to insure insertion.]

Another " Harper Improved." To the Editor of The Journal: 'A dreamer dropped a random thought ;

'Twas old, and yet 'twas new.'

So I thought of your correspondent "B. B.," when he tried to describe and illustrate in THE JOURNAL, a few weeks ago, an improve ment in paper machines. Since then I have had an interview with him, and I do not consider his revolving suction-box, with register valve, &c., to be a practical device, as yet.

In my communication, giving the history of the suction-box, I remarked that the machine of the future would have no couch-rolls, pressrolls, or felts, and I herewith present you, your readers, and my fellow-craftsmen with a diagram of a machine which I think will accomplish what I then asserted; and the main feature in the change of the Fourdrinier machine is the



onti

John Dickinson cylinder, and substituting air | Barrie, special partner, retire. George Barrie pressure, instead of depending upon a vacuum for it

You will see by the diagram that there is no change on the Fourdrinier wire until it reach the roll usually used for a guide roll; then, the wire is depressed with the cylinder, C, which is made of sheet brass, perforated and covered with wire cloth, and with no spiders except the heads, and the hubs of those are bored out to fit a hollow stationary shaft, 8 inches in diamster, on which the cylinder revolves.

The hollow shaft is the passage by which the forced air is conveyed into the cylinder, and it likewise serves to fasten the partitions which confine the air to the desired width of paper to be made. These partitions need not press against the cylinder, as a small leak of air will not be detrimental. The size of the cylinder is supposed to be 32 inches diameter, which will more than 4 feet of running surface, submitted to any pressure of air deemed need to produce the desired effect, viz., paper dry ough to be submitted to the drying cylinders.

The desired air pressure may be obtained by any of the appliances used in creating a blast. The rolls, D, are tube rolls 6 inches in diameter, held in place with spiral springs adjustable to the desired pressure, and they may be covered with cotton cloth, woolen jackets or rubber, thei mission being to compact the paper by pressing gently and often, and to sustain the wire while under the air pressure. The roll, B, takes the place of the usual bottom couch, and may be made with wooden or metal face, and is the positive driver of the wire (the cylinder, C, may be driven by a negative motion as an a The cylinder, A, represents the first drying cyl-

At some other time I will show how this same thing may be done on a flat or horizontal sur-HARPER. face.

#### Reminiscences. To the Editor of The Journal :

still feel an interest in all that co

Although I have retired from the business and thus brought to a close the practical history of one branch of a line which covers conside ably more than a century of paper making, I

and John M. Paul have formed a new firm under the style of J. W. Paul & Co.

expressions of kindness and good-will whenever

I meet any of my old acquaintances in the

trade, and as I turn my face toward the sumset

I find a great deal to make the down-hill jour-

ney smooth and pleasant, and I go on my way

Reminiscences are both sad and pleasing, and

in taking leave of old associates I must accept

tion of souls, and who knows but that in the

"Sweet By-and-By" the familiar story so often

told in the columns of THE JOURNAL, of dandy-

rolls and suction-boxes, may be repeated, and it

is not impossible that the winter sleigh-ride and

the coucherless machine, with its wonderful

Changes, Removals and New Firms.

Flory & Woy, publishers, Longmont, Col., have sold out to E. F. Beckwith.

Frederick L. Perine, stationer, &c., Flushing,

Thomas Shanley, bookseller and stationer,

Nell C. Gibbons, newsdealer, stationer, &c.,

J. J. Holland & Co., dealers in wall-paper,

Joseph W. Hyer, late of Sibell & Hyer, will

The firm of Paul & Carey, bookbinders and

paper rulers, Philadelphia, Pa., has dissolved.

Stacey F. Carey, general partner, and George

ne business as stationer and printer at 138

&c., Denver, Col., are closing out their business

Wilmington, Del., has sold out to G. A. Davis.

Mitchell, Ont., has sold out to R. O. Smith.

N. Y., has sold out to Geo. A. Smith.

Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

COLOR.

my share of both. I believe in the transmig

rejoicing.

speed, may be realized.

The Globe Printing Company (incorporated), Toronto, Ont., has sold out its job department to the Grip Printing and Publishing Company. The Compressed Paper Box Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has been succeeded by a joint stock corporation of the same name, with authorized capital of \$10,000.

The firm of Dodge Brothers & Shreeve, stationers, &c., San Francisco, Cal., has dissolved. Samuel T. Shreeve retires, and the business will be continued by Dodge Brothers.

A dissolution has taken place in the firm of Jaffe & Co., paper-stock dealers, San Francisco, Cal. M. S. Jaffe will continue the business under the style of Oppenheim & Jaffe.

Edward Herrman, paper dealer, New York city, has admitted Moses Henry Herrman to partnership, and the firm will do busin under the style of Edward Herrman & Son.

Brunston & Phelps, publishers of the Indepenent, Stockton, Cal., have dissolved partnership. C. W. Brunston has retired from the firm and R. M. Wood has been admitted to membership.

The firm of Beatty & Forst, lithographers, 44 West Broadway, New York, was dis olved by mutual consent, November 15, and a new firm was formed by James B. Beatty, Charles Forst and John De Yough, under the style of Beatty, Forst & De Yough.

### Failures.

H. Jenkins, bookseller and stationer, Huntingdon, W. Va., has failed.

The sheriff has taken poss winn of the book and stationery store of John Morrish, Chatham. Ont.

George L. Myers, printer, Philadelphia, Pa., was advertised to be sold out by the sheriff on the 4th inst.

Seaman Jones, Jr., and Joseph J. Yates, composing the firm of Seaman Jones, Jr. & Co., dealers in paper hangings, at No. 1201 Broadway, New York, made an assignment Thursday to Jo seph Hardcastle, giving thirteen prefer-

We thank him for kindly allusions, but must object to putting him among the old fogies. Fifty years will not damp our ardor, and we don't believe that our friend feels as old as he says he is. He is certainly not ancient in his ideas of paper making.

PROBABLY every reader of THE JOURNAL is familiar with the expression, "Out and old papers a decrease of 921 bales Heroding Herod." One of our well-known contributors is in this line of business. Another "Harper Improved" is suggested, and our correspondent presents a diagram which we print in connection with his communication in another column. He presents an interesting suggestion for discussion, and we hope that our "old-timers" will take it up and let us hear something from them about it.

acid sulphide processes for reducing wood, manillas; Cadiz, 177 bales rage; Copen. Association has incubated. Well, it has brought will be interested to know that the German hagen, 320 bales rags; Dundee, 46 bales rags, out a very good chick. It remains for the paper the burden of fifty years is much lightened by

The total imports of rags and paper stock at the port of New York during the month ended November 30, as reported, were 25,747 bales, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 7,130 bales, and an increase, compared with November, 1881, of 16,132 bales. There was an increase over last year in rags of 2,898 bales. Manilla stocks show an increase of 5,153 bales

The total figures in each class of stock, during the month of November, for the years 1883, 1882, and 1881, are as follows :

gs	1893. 11,822	1892. 8,934		198
papers		4,717	1	1,880
nilla stocks		4,976	1	8,168
Fotals	25,747	18,617	1	9,615
The arrivals fr	om the	different	ports v	vere
follows : An	twerp,	739 bale	s rags.	, 45
ies old papers,	1,167 b	ales manill	las; As	pin-
ll, 382 hales	rags;	Bremen,	524 b	ules
100 bolo -	anillas	. Deintol	907 h	alas

Ma

1

88

bal

ADVOCATES of the different bisulphide or rags, 106 bales manillas ; Bristol, 307 bales

You will see that even the London Times catches on to the export wrinkle in paper. WThey all do it," and, in fact, can't help it. How then can the American trade avoid it !

So one of your free trade friends has been ventilating his opinions. I read James Ramage's letter last week, and, although I think that he is a nice man-a very nice man-I can't help but ask him. Why did he ever forsake a free trade (i) country if he didn't expect to prosper under more benign and protecting influence And he has prospered-got to be president. I am glad to witness his success, and am glad to know that he achieved it under a tariff.

Bu the Export Committee of the National

trade, and upon returning home after an absence of several months, my first leisure time is devoted to a perusal of THE JOURNALS that have accumulated. Of all the wonderful changes that have taken place in the history of the business, I can think of none more surprising or gratifying than that which THE JOUR-NAL has achieved to-day. How well I remember the first editions of the paper, and the sanctum in Park place, where I made occasional calls upon the publisher ! The confidence which he then expressed in the entire success of his venture astonished me more then than even his present success does now. Well, it is said that publishers thrive upon the brains of their less fortunate brethren, and you have probably heard the story of poor Artemus Ward when he lay dying in London, and his friend and companion, Leigh Hunt, was trying to cheer him. ng in Artemus, with the "ruling pass ion " stro death, replied : "Well, it is hard to die, but I do not think I have been such a very bad man, for I never killed a publisher." I have no doubt there have been some poor Boh who have regretted, upon their death-bed, that they had not. However. Mr. Editor, I don't think, judging from his present popularity, that the publisher of THE JOURNAL need feel in any immediate danger. I myself have experienced many acts of kindness from the profession, and

#### ences, for \$6,726.

na the

Dispatches from Beloit, Wis., say that the Merrill & Houston Iron Works Company has made an assignment to R. J. Burdge, and that the assets exceed the liabilities. The company succeeded O. E. Merrill & Co. about eight years ago and had an authorized capital of \$200,000, one-half of which was paid it. The building and water-power were valued at \$38.000, and fixtures, machinery and tools at about \$90,000. George W. Arms & Co., manufacturing stationers, Philadelphia, made an assignment last week for the benefit of their creditors. The firm confessed judgment for \$3,375 in favor of three different firms for money loaned. The liabilities of George W. Arms & Co. amount to \$5,000, and the assets to \$11,000. It is expected that the creditors will be paid in full by selling the goods at auction, which sale will take place very few days. C. E. Arms, son of George W. Arms, will continue the business with ample capital furnished by a number of friends. The name of the new firm will be C. E. Arms & Co.

# In Town.

E. C. Bullard, Schuylerville, N. Y.; W. A. Hubbard, Rochestes, N. Y.; Frank Jones, Ball-ston Spa, N. Y.; Chas. E. Callender, Glendale, Masa.; Chas. S. Wheelwright, Boston, Mass.; John A. Deoker, Lee, Mass.; B. F. Bosford, Holyoke, Mass.

# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

#### Fires.

Ellis & Roberts, printers, Utica, N. Y., have been partly burned out. Fully insured. H. Hunter, paper-stock dealer, Parkersburg,

W. Va., was burned out on November 27. Baird & Parsons, publishers of the Ontario Observer, Port Perry, Ont., have been burned

out. J. W. Orchard, dealer in wall-paper, Nash ville, Tenn., has been damaged by fire and water. Insured

G. W. Wilson, publisher of the Lacon Banner, Ocala, Fla., has been burned out. Loss, \$2,500 insured for \$1,800.

The Bishop Brothers Printing Company, Burlington, Ia., has recently been burned out. Loss, \$15,000; insured for \$14,000.

The establishment of Weaver & McChesney, publishers of the Albany Vindicator, Albany, Wis., was burned out a few days ago.

From a fire which broke out at 51 Crosby street, on Thursday morning, November 29, and which extended through to 195 Elm street, the stock and machinery of H. A. Deckrath, manufacturer of paper boxes, was damaged to the extent of about \$10,000.

A fire broke out in the stationery establishment of C. Jourgensen, No. 95 Maiden lane, New York, on Friday night of last week. It originated in the upper portion of the building from some unknown cause. Timely discovery, however, together with prompt efforts of fir men, extinguished the flames before much injury was done to the stock. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mr. Jourgensen, was about \$1,500. The stock was only damaged about \$75.

A fire broke out in the office of the Chicago Evening Journal on Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe, on Saturday last. The flames made rapid progress. The working out-fit of the paper, with the exception of the presses, which were damaged, was completely destroyed. The Evening Journal's loss, which approximates \$75,000, is very nearly covered by insurance. The J. B. Jeffery Printing Company, which occupied part of the building, suf-fered a loss of \$130,000; insured for \$80,000.

#### Mortgages, Etc.

[In the app pre-existing n a mortgage or	ortgage	; B. S.,	bill of sa	renewal of a le; and Real,
Mortgagor.	NEW	YORK	CITY.	Amount.
E. S. Dodge (E	L)			\$2,917
				1,550
				16,181
J. Morgenthal	or			2,500
J. Price				

EASTERN STATES

#### MIDDLE STATES.

351

100

192

40

1.000

. 4,067

Wm. B. Smith, Utica, N. Y
George Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa
R. S. Bowman, Berwick, Pa
B. S. Sackett, Emporium, Pa
Emanuel Wilvert, Sunbury, Pa

## WESTERN STATES

WY EAST & ELEVA IN & AMAN	
J. M. Culver, Denver, Col	
B. F. Zalinger, Denver, Col	
R. J. Kittredge, Chicago, Ill	
M. H. Peters, Watsoka, Ill. (Real)	1
W. T. Ryan, Detroit, Mich	1
M. H. Willliams, Minneapolis, Minn	
Bowman & Farren, Cleveland, Ohio	
C. R. Clark & Co., Cleveland, Ohio	
Ohio Law Publishing Company, Columbus, Ohio	
A. T. Thrall, Columbus, Ohio	
Thompson & Tyler (The Times Company),	
Columbus, Ohio (R.)	
W. E. Bachtell, Shannon, Ill.	
S. C. Winch, Wichita, Kan	
H. L. Kochendorfer, Newark, Ohio	
Joseph C. Gomber, Milwaukee, Wis	
SOUTHERN STATES.	
H. C. Bacon, Kansas City, Mo. (B. S.)	
Maxwell & Co., Kansas City, Mo	
Robt. E. Chonstant, Lathrop, Mo	
CANADA.	
M. E. Thorner, Hamilton, Ont.	

## New Patents.

No. 286,287, Apparatus for Making Paper Feit.

# Manufacturing News.

### EASTERN STATES.

The Gillespie Governor Company, Boston, has received an order from the Russell Paper Company for four of its governors, which will make seven which this paper company has put in at its mills at Franklin, N. H. These, with three others of the same style now in use there, make ten Gillespie governors in the town mentioned.

The Moss Manufacturing Company, Westerly, R. I., after six months trial of a tubular boiler a with the Jarvis patent furnace, has decided to resut its other boilers. These boilers have be previously set so that the flame went directly through the tubes instead of underneath the shell. This system was found to be injurious to the boilers and causing bad leakages in the heads. It also reduced the capacity, as no combustion took place after the flame entered the tubes. The boilers now make 25 per cent. more steam than before.

It is reported that Byron Weston will build another paper mill at Dalton, Mass., in the spring, which will give employment to '200 hands

The Cummer Engine Company is furnishing a number of engines to paper mills. Among s of its most recent orders are a pair of 16x30 engines, 350 horse-power, for S. D. Warren & Co., Cumberland Mills, Me., and a 10x20 for Caleb Loud, Loudville, Mass.

#### General Notes.

The West Point Paper Mill, West Point, Neb. has been advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale,

The Cummer Engine Company can be con gratulated upon its success at the exposition this fall. Not only has it obtained the gold medal and the \$100 special award for the best automatic engine at the Cincinnati Exposition, but it has again been distinguished at Louisville by receiving the gold medal, which was the highest award offered by that exposition.

The Babcock & Wilcox Company reports the following sales during the four weeks ending November 24 : New York Steam Company, New York, 1,250 horse-power; Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn., 200 horse-power; Maitland, Phelps & Co., New York (for export), 104 horsepower; Arbuckle & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 208 horse-power; Nathan R. Yewdall, Philadelphia, Pa., 104 horse-power; McCracken, Stark & Co., Philadelphia Pa., 35 horse-power; Dager & Cox, Bridgeport, Pa., 104 horse-power; Edison Elec-tric Illuminating Company—Tiffin, Ohio, 92 horse-power; Mt. Carmel, Pa., 51 horse-power; Newburg, N. Y., 146 horse-power; Hasleton, Pa., 92 horse-power; Bellefonte, Pa., 52 horse-power;

92 horse-power; Bellefonte, Pa., 92 horse-power; Wm. Les & Sons, Wilmington, Del., 125 horse-power; McGullough Iron Company, Northeast. Md., 104 horse-power; W. W. Taylor, Havre de Grace, Md., 20 horse-power; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburg, Pa., 92 horse-power; Lucy Furnaces, Pittsburg, Pa., 629 horse-power; Pittsburg Steel Casting Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 416 horse-power; Black & Germar Eric Pa., 416 horse-power; Black & Germer, Erie, Pa., 92 horse power. Total, 4,149 horse-power. The New York Steam Company, which is at the head of the above list, has now ordered 8,999 horse-power of these boilers." The various Edison companies, including those in the United States, London, Paris and Milan, Italy, have ordered 3,356 horse-power. The business of the New York Steam Company is to convert the

heating power of coal into steam, and distribute the same to its customers. The business of the 700 1,580 4,000 electric illuminating companies is to first con-vert the heating power of coal into steam, and then use the mechanical energy of this steam to 9,500 16 make light. With both of these firms the largest item in their whole expenditure is the 1,000 cont of fuel. It is, therefore, very necessary for 1.000 them to select the boiler which will economize fuel to the utmost extent. No greater co dation can be given the Babcock & Wilson 8,500 boiler in regard to its economy of fuel than its 1,000 selection by these important companies. 645 950

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Insertions under this heading will be charged 50 cents a line. Payment invariably in advance.] Manillas. MAURICE O'MEARA.

Packer of Rage and Paper 277 Wates Street, New York Stock RUGENE SULLIVAN. Stock

Packer of Rags and Paper Sto 556 & 558, Waten Staget, New York. THOS BUTLER & CO.

rcial, 60 days..... 5.25 (0.8.95)4 Buichsmarks (4), sight..... Guilders, bankers', 60 days.... Guilders, bankers', sight..... 961600 40 @ 40% 40%

951

40%

THE PAPER TRADE .- Although dull trade is naturally looked for during the last month of the year, business appears to be more than usually quiet in the centres of the paper trade. or among the commission dealers who handle the bulk of the product. There is more dissatisfaction than ever expressed at the slender margins of profit ; but, considering that the production has been uninterrupted for nearly two months, values have held their own remarkably well, the chances being in favor of their con tinuing in this position for some time to The consumption of News has gained a little on the demand lately, it is claimed, through the increased circulation of most of the daily New York papers which have reduced their prices.

JUTE BUTTS .- We find the market very dull in Butts and scarcely anything doing, the sales for the week having been only about 500 bales of spot in lots at 2%c. to 27-16c. to paper man ufacturers and very small sales to spinners. Nothing has been reported in futures. The sail-ings from Calcutta for November were 41,000 bales. Estimated sailings for December 30,000 bales. The import of Jute Butts into the United States from January 1, 1883, to December 1, 1883, were 469,537 bales; do. do. to the same time last year, 298,854 bales. On the way for the Unit d States, by mail and cable, to December 1, 1883, 33,000 bales ; do. do., to the same time last year, 93,200. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston and New York, December 1, 1883, 53,000 bales ; do. do., at same time last year, 18,200. Visible "supply to April 1, 1888, for four months, 114,358 bales ; do. do. to same time last year, 269,704 bales. Deliveries since January 1, 1883, at New York and Boston 435,437 bales; during the same time last year, 304,654 bales. Deliveries during the past thirty days, November 1 to December 1, 22,515 bales do. do. during the same time last year, 9,870 bales. Prices current December 1, 1883, according to quality, 2%@2 11-16c.; do. do. same time last year, 3%@2%c. ; spot, 2%@2%c. to arrive.

WOOD FIBRE. - Although manufacturer continue to quote Chemical Fibre at the same prices they have been quoting of late, the ton of the market lacks strength, and it is probable that some concessions in price could be secured on contracts covering the first half of next year. We continue to quote Bleached at  $4\frac{1}{6}$  $4\frac{1}{6}$ . in carload lots, and Unbleached at  $3\frac{1}{6}$ 3% c. ms to quality. For a special quality of fibre we hear of sales at 5% c.

WOOD PULP .- The demand is very slow, and manufacturers find it difficult to sustain prices under the large offerings. Spruce is nominally quoted at 2% @2%c. in small lots, and Poplar at 1%@2c. Inferior makes can be had at a shade under these figures.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK -The past week has been productive of no new Manufacturers are making few new feature. contracts, meeting their wants as closely as pos sible from old supplies or stock arriving on old orders, nor will they be likely to change from their conservative policy of buying until after the turn of the year. The arrivals of stock, which have been quite large for the week, are, it is claimed, chiefly for consumption and to cover orders given prior to shipment. The shipments will very likely be much smaller during the remainder of the season now that the canals have closed, the large arrivals lately being due to an effort to get the goods in before the close of canal navigation, and importers feel that foreign stock at present values will not bear the expense of storage for any length of time. Some importers are not bringing in anything except upon order, and on which there is visible margin of profit. Very little can be said as to values, which are for the most part nominal, the ideas of buyer and seller being so far apart that it is difficult for dealers to oper ate. The arrivals during the past week aggregate 7,832 bales and bags, embracing 4,018 bales Rags, 2,253 bales Old Papers, and 1,581 bales

**DOMESTIC** RAGS .- The market for domes tic-packed rags remains substantially as noted in our last. The demand is still light, but prices are supported somewhat by the adva in freight rates from the West and lighter offerings, the supply already experiencing the effect of the discontinuance of shipments by canal.

Stock, 1%@1%c.; Commons, 50@65c.; Straw Board Chippings, 50@75c.; Bogus Manillas, %@ 1c., and Binders' Clippings, 90c. @\$1.

STRAW .- There is a moderate inquiry for Straw, and prices are steady We quote in New York: No. 1 Rye 50@55c.; Short Rye, 40@ 45c., and Oat, 85@40c.

ROSINS .- There has been a little more inquiry for the medium grades, but at slightly easier prices. We quote yard lots, cartage included, viz. : C Strained, \$1.65; D Good Strained at \$1.75 : E at \$1.80 : F Good No 2 at \$1.90 G Low No. 1 at \$2.10; H No. 1 at \$2.20; I Good No. 1 at \$2.35; K Low Pale at \$2.50; M Pale at \$2.75; N Extra Pale at \$3.25@3.50 and W G at \$8.75@4.25.

CHEMICALS .- The market continues quiet for most descriptions. With more liberal ar-rivals of Bleach, and a demand not sufficient to take the offerings in full, prices have yielded slightly, closing at 21/@2%c. as the range, as to brand and quantity. Sal Soda also is a fraction easier. Caustic Soda, 70 per cent., continues scarce and prices are firm. Soda Ash is without any important change. Bales are said to have been made here as follows : 200 cks. Bleaching Powders at 2%@2%c., to arrive and on the spot, as to brand and quantity ; 250 tons Soda Ash at \$1.55@1.60; 200 drums Caustic Soda, 70 per cent., at 3-16c.; 50 tons English Sal Boda at \$1.15; 200 barrels Lump Alum, at 2c.; 100 barrels Ground do, at 21/c. 500 harrels Pearl do. at 2%c.; 750 harrels Natrona Porous Alum at 2%c.; 100 tons Aluminous Cake at \$1.45; 20 cases German Ultramarine at 22c.; 10 cks. Yellow Prussiate of Potash at 34%c.; 15 cks. Bichromate do. at 14c.; 10 cks. Brown Sugar of Lead at 61/c.; 100 bbls. Corn Starch at 4c.; 25 tons Orange Mineral at 9c., and 100 bbls. Venetian red at 1.56%c.

CHINA CLAY .- English Clay is less active. but prices are steady. The supply of ordinary grades is light, and stocks are growing smaller, and importers are insisting upon full prices. Sales are reported of 25 tons Prime at \$16; 50 tons Medium at \$15, and 25 tons Prime to arrive at \$15. We quote; Prime, \$16@16.50; Medium, \$15@15.50, and Common, \$18@14. Southern in steady at \$12@12.50 for Prime, but the principal movement is on old contracts.

COAL .-- The Anthracite coal trade is quoted as dull. Saward's Coal Trade Journal says : The markets are limited, and the production during the year has not been managed in a manner which would tend to inspire confidence in the minds of the dealer and consumer. We have placed a very large tonnage, and many new points have been opened to its consump-tion. There is a fair interior trade at present, and with good coal-burning weather, the ant that would get through to tide would not be very greatly above the requirements. Stocks are not large, for the reason that the buyer who could secure supplies in winter has seen nothing in the actions of the the managers to warrant keeping a heavy stock over until this time. The sensation of the may safely be set down to the credit of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Their circular of prices for tide delivery at Weehawken makes Grate coal, \$3.80; Egg. \$3.85 ; Stove and Chestnut, \$4.25, f. o. b. Bius coal trade is as sluggish as ever, and tumin there is no inspiration for even a fair report on this branch of the trade. The prices at whi hears of coal being sold indicates that there is oralization in all the branches of this trade." Philadelphia and Reading Company at Port Richmond, N. J., quotes Lump at \$4.40; Broken, \$4.40; Egg, \$4.50, Stove, \$4.80 and Chest-nut, \$4.65. Lackawanna at Weehawken is quoted : Lump, \$3.90 ; Egg, 4.15 ; Stove, \$4.45, and Chestnut, \$4.55.

# PRICES CURRENT.

#### NEW YORK MARKET. -----

\$0,98

T. wh	or.	208.0	BC.B	101			
DEALERS	83	ILL	DIG	21	LICE		
iger and Record							8
t Caps, superfines .						26	5
t Caps, fines						11	
t Caps, engine-sized							۶.,
tting, American						11	
tting, English						- 91	
ok, supersized and c	ale	nde	100				94
ok, super-sized and	tin	ted					9%
ok, extra machine f	unis	<b>m</b>					5
ok, machine finish,							24
ok, No. 1, shavings d							26
ws, No. 1				***			2
ws, rag and wood	***						2
nging, superfine, No	1 1		****		****	1	199
nging, superfine, No		****					1
nging, superfine, No							24
nging, machine sati	100	No	1				20
and rade , supercontract meres	100.0	V+0.					8

sheets to the book	\$35.00	٥.
lea Papers, 16-sheet quires-		
12 × 18 11	3	
14×20	0-	e. 1
Card Middles, ground wood 54	@ (	34
Card Middles, ground wood	6	47
ard Middles, rag and wood 6	a 7	٢-
Wood Fibre, bleached	400 1	5
	0	4
Chemicals, Coloring Materials,		
lum, lump	@	
Jum, ground 21	10 -	-
lum, pearl		
lum, porous	10 —	
Juminous Cake 1.45	- S	
Anti-Chlorine	60 -	
Bi-Chromate Potash, American 14		-
H-Chromate Fotash, American	0	n
Bleaching Powders, spot and to arrive 2.25	0 2.8	
Caustic Soda, 70 per cent	@ 8.0	
Iay, China, English, per ton	@16 (	
lay, China "Star" 12 50	@18.5	9
Jay, South Carolina, per ton	@12.5	
Clay, Terra Alba, English, per ton20.00 Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton 8.00	0 -	
Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton 8.00		
Jorn Starch 4	@	-
Copperas, American	BO I	194
Extract Logwood	40 -	-
Mineral Fibrous Pulp	0	-
Orange Mineral 9	ŏ -	
	10	
Prussian Blue, dry 30	0 5	
Prussiate Potash. American	60	-
Rosins, good strained, per bbi 1.75	a	-
Rosins, good, No. 2, per bbl 2 00	ā	
Rosins, good, No. 2, per bbl	ã	-
Rosins, No. 1, per bbl 8.80	à	-
Rosins, good, No. 1, per bbl	6 -	
Rosins, pale, per bbl 2 90	ā	
Rosins, extra pale, per bbl 8 25	6 8.5	0
Sal Soda, English 1 15	a	-
Soda Ash, caustic, 48 per cent 1.55	@ 1.0	100
Soluble Blue		W.
Spanish Brown, dry	ā.	11
Sugar Lead, white		(RL
Sugar Lead, brown 6	40 -	-
Sulphuric Acid 1	10	15
Ultramarine, blue, German 23	a -	-7
Venetian Red	100 -	
Vitriol, blue	200	
Yellow Ochre. 1.55	A 14	iñ.
1 0110 W	GP 4.9	

Straw Wrapping, P b., heavy weight. Straw Wrapping, P b. light weight.. Cigarette Straw Tissue, per case of 100 boxes, 50 books to the box, 900 sheats to the box.

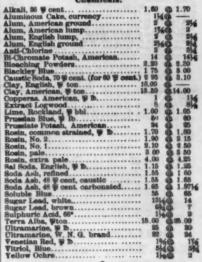
#### BOSTON MARKET.

Trade has been broken by Thanksgiving day, but with this exception the general condition of the mar-ket is the same as last week. Prices are low and dealers are complaining. The nearness of the New Year makes some buyers hold off, as they want as light a stock as possible to start off with.

PAPER STOCK .- The demand has held its own fairly, despite a broken week. The heavy rains have filled the streams, it is reported, and manufacturers are more confident of their position and are foeling better. There has certainly been more inquiry from them this week, and dealors attribute it to this cause. There is some trade in cotton rags at steady prices.

CHEMICALS.-There seems to be little hope at present of any reduction in the cost of bleaching pow-ders, the combination on the other side of the water having decided to restrict their output for the purpose of maintaining high rates.

#### Chemicals



# PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Paper Stock.		
Shirt Cuttings, white		63
Shoe Cuttings, white		6
Shoe Cuttings, unbleached		* 5
Muslin Cuttings, unbleached,	- 6	65
Canton Flannel Cuttings, unbleached	- 0	81
Cant-n Flannel Cuttings, bleached	- 0	53
New Blues		- 85
White Rags	- 0	- 49
Blues and Thirds		2
Colors		12
Black Cottons, New		17
Black Cottons, Old	- 9	12
Cotton Canvas, No. 2.		- 27
Hard Woolens.		
Hard-Back Carpets	_ &	11
White Shavings, Hard	- 6	4
White Shavings, Soft		31
Mixed Shavings		21
Book Stock	2 12	5
Newspapers	13600	15

1%@

Antwerp, comm

Edward R. Soliday, Lambertville, N. J., assign- ors to the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Com-	Rags, Paper Stock, Old Metals, Rubber, 349-358 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.	43%@43%c., according to the quality of packing, and 2%c. for No. 2 do. Beconds remain un-	Hanging, white blank, No. 2	Flour Sacks
pany, New Hope, Pa.			Hanging, buff 5160 6	Manilla Papers, No. 2
No. 196, 363. Paper Box and Lid of Boxes.—Arthur G. Wilson, New York, N. Y.	Market Review.	changed. BAGGING, &cGunny Bagging continues	Llanging, brown. Colored papers, double mediums	Grass Rope G Hi Jute Rope and Twine G 4
No. 266,402. Apparatus for Waxing PaperJas. B. Duke, Durham, N. C.	OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY, December 7, 1883.	to offer very little inducement to buyers, if we are to judge from their indifference and the low	Colored Papers, tissues, 20 x 30, 9 ream 1.30 6	Black Hemp Bagging
No. 296, 400. Method of Waxing PaperJas. B. Duke, Durham, N. C. TRADE-MARKS.	THE MONEY MARKETLoanable funds here continue in over-supply, and a more active	limit of their offers, yet at its present price it is considered by many as relatively cheaper than Jute Butts at current quotations. Prime	White tissue, 20 × 30, 9 ream	Sorap Bagging
No. 10,537. Manufacture of Paper BoardsSilas H. Hamilton, Lawrence, Kan., assignor, by meane	money market is greatly desirable. Call loans, ou stock collateral were generally 2@2½ per cent, and 1@2 per cent, on Government bonds.	No. 1 Manchester is held mostly at 23-16@ 2%c., but there are some offerings of very good	Manillas, Rope, unbleached No. 1 9 (11) Manillas, Rope, unbleached No. 2 8 (19) Manillas, No. 1, light weight 6 (19)	Binders' Board Cuttings
assignments, to Henry W. Porter Chicago, Ill. Original No. 269,785, dated December 26, 1862.	Commercial paper is dull, only first-class names being negotiated with any readiness.	lots at a slight fraction below the inside figure, say 2.15c. Manilla and Jute Rope and Threads	Manillas, No. 1, heavy weight	Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &r.
Division B.	The stock market has displayed only limited	are without new feature. Domestic Manilla	size, 11 × 15, other sizes in proportion 10 @ 20	Alum, lump
No. 10,654. Paper BoxesGeorge W. Plumly & Son,	activity, some irregularity and fractional ad-	Rope is held at 8%@81%c., and English 34@	Hardware, light colored, No. 1	Alum, ground
Philadelphia, Pa.		8%c. Some small lots of Jute Threads and new	Hardware, No. 1, glazed, tarred 7146 7 Hardware, No. 1, glazed	Alum, porous
"An annular figure representing a buckled	vances on the most active shares.		Binders' Boards W ton No 1 St 00 600 00	Alum, potash
belt."	Government bonds were active and strong.	Jute Clippings have changed hands at 21/2@	Binders' Boards, W ton, No. 2	Aluminous Cake, Pochin's
	Railroad bonds were only moderately active,	2%c., and we hear of a moderate invoice of No.	Straw Boards, air-dried, No. 1, 9 ton 55 00 7	Anti-Chlorine
The Quincy Paper Company, Quincy, Ill., in	but with a fair demand for the high-priced	1 Manchester Gunny at 2,20c.	Straw Boards, steam-dried, No.1, Ston 87.50	Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch
a letter to the Pond Engineering Company, St.	issues.	OLD PAPERS The market for these has	Straw Boards, steam-dried No 8	Bi-Chromate Potash, American 16 6 17 Bleaching Powders 1860 114
	The market for sterling continues quiet, but	not improved; the demand for the most sala-	State, \$ ton	Caustic Soda, 30 per cent
Louis, agent for the Jarvis furnace, says, under	steady. Commercial bills remain compara-		Straw Boards, air-dried, Penn, W ton. 40.00 @45.00 Straw Boards, air-dried, State, W ton. 45.00 @50.00	Thins Clay, "Star"
date November 23 : At this measure of the year		ble grades and prices are quoted about the	Straw Wrapping, basis, 15 x 20, 1516 lb.	Clay, Chins, English, per ton
we formerly used, on the average, 500 bushels	tively scarce, and there is no pressure of bank-	same as a week ago, with full supplies of	20 sheets-	Clay, South Carolina, per ton
lump coal per day (24 hours), under our four	ers' bills offering. We quote :	all kinds. We continue to quote : No.	36 = 40, from 38 hs. to 42 hs. 9 r'm 1.00 @ 30 × 40, from 30 hs. to 34 hs. 9 r'm 50 @	Clay, Terra Alba, English, per ton @22 50
boilers with the common setting, at cost of 10	Bankers' sterling, 60 days, actual \$4.81%@4.83	1 Manillas at 2%@2%c.; No. 2 do. at	24 × 36, from 24 lbs, to 25 lbs, 9 r'm 70 6	Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton11.00 @14.00 Corn Starch 4 @ 414
cents per bushel. We now use under these same	Bankers' sterling, sight, actual 4.844@4.8416	1%@1%c.; Folded News, 1%@1%c.; Hard	22 × 32, from 24 hs. to 26 hs. 9 r'm 60 @	Copperas American 1 @ 114
boilers, set with the Jarvis furnace, to do the	Cable transfers 4.8494@4.85	White Shavings at 3%@4c.; Solid Printed	90 × 30, from 14 bs. to 17 bs. 9 r'm 40 6	Extract Logwood 946 104
same work, 600 bushels screenings, at a cost of	Prime commercial sterling, long 4.81 @4.8134	Book Stock at 3% @3%c., and Soft White		Prussian Blue, dry
5 cents per bushel. From the above you will	Documentary sterling, 60 days 4.8014 (0.4.80)4	Shavings at 3%@8%c.; Ledger Stock at 3%	18 × 28 15 × 30, from 7 bs. to 8% bs. # r'm 20 G	Prussiate Potash, American
see we are effecting a very handsome saving.	Pans, bankers', 60 days 5.24%@5.23%		14 × 18	Orange Mineral 1014 1916
see we are encoung a very handsome saving.	Paris, bankers', sight 5.16%@5.90	@3c.; Mixed Shavings, 2%@21/cc.; Light Book	11 x 15 15 6 -	Rosins, No. 2, per bbl
				and a solution of the sector and the solution



HURLBUT PAPER CO., South Lee, Mana





# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

### Elevator Improvements.

The illustration represents a new form of safety attachment for an elevator, which, it is said, actually does what its name indicates provides a safety appliance which will guard against all accidents arising from the too sudden dropping of the car, either by the running away of the machinery, breaking of the rope, or other similar accidents. It is made by Clem & Morse, 411 and 413 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The mechanism by which the platform is stopped, in case the rope breaks or an excessive speed is reached, consists of a pair of toothed cams, which are partly rotated, so as to engage in the wooden sides of the guides and hold the platform at any point. These are operated by bell-cranks attached to what may be called a table. This table is nearly the whole size of the elevator platform, and is made of half-inch poplar. It is supported on straight steel rods attached to the outer edges. These springs are so adjusted that the table is practically without

given speed has been exceeded. In Clem & Morse's own establishment the vertical guides are lined on each side with heavy strips of ash. In the experiments noticed, the teeth usually scored the ash for an inconsiderable depth. Of course, with a heavy weight they would be pressed in perhaps one-eighth of an inch or more. The cams on both sides of the car are on shaft, and near the centre are the rock-shaft attachments for turning them. It would seem that this apparatus actually provides a device by which safety may be assured, and if attached to a car would prevent injury, not only by actual breakage of a rope, but would prevent those accidents which sometimes take place where the winding machinery gives way, allowing the car to fall, and yet the rope on the drum keeps up sufficient tension to prevent the gripping devices from acting. It would obviate those cases where the governor rope breaks or fails to act. Clem & Morse apply it not only to ordinary freight, but also to passenger elevators of all descriptions. It does not

require any considerable alteration of either

and sometimes serious accidents occur in this way, a general smash-up usually resulting when this happens, and even if catching does not take place there is generally a very unpleasant jar as the car passes the guide.

The guide-strip extends several inches above the floor before it is cut out to receive the door. and, as it is cut on a bevel, and the guide on the under side of the door on a similar bevel, the joint which is formed is very perfect. This opening at the back of the door while it is rising prevents, as we have said, a bit of coal or other rubbish from keeping the door from going flatly back into its place. With the old style of doors, when this happens, the descending car is often caught and held up long enough to allow the cables to slacken and snarl up by uncoiling from the driver. The second improvement consists in making the lever by which the door is opened in two parts, which are pivoted at the centre. These are connected by two slotted rods which are clamped together by set-screws. By simply loosening these screws and lengthening or shortening the bar the angle of the bow car be changed in reference to the connecting rod. This enables the force through which the door is held back in place to be perfectly regulated and in case of a settling of the floors, shrinkage of the wood work, or change in the relationship of the parts, the door can be quickly adjusted to keep its place perfectly while the car is passing up and down. Those who are familiar with

the constant movement found in even wellconstructed warehouses will at once see the advantage of a movable arm in this position, as it enables the doors to be kept in perfect adjustment without the necessity of taking off the door and rod, and sending the bow to a blacksmith to have it drawn out or shortened, as it is necessary with doors which do not have this improvement. It is applicable in a great variety of situations, and seems the do away with a multitude of objections which have heretofore been urged against automatic work for hatchway doors. The belt-shifting apparatus is automatic in its

The belt-shifting apparatus is automatic in its action, stopping the machine when the platform reaches its highest and lowest point of travel, and, by simply moving the rubber cushion-stops that are bolted to the shifting bars, it can be made to shift 3, 4 or 5 inch belts. The machine

PROVIDENCE STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

SOLE BUILDERS OF THE

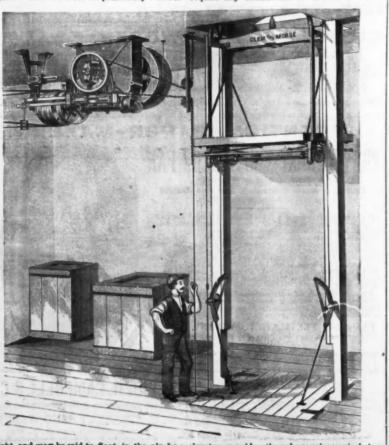
Greene Automatic Cut-off Engine.

ALSO, BOILERS, TANKS AND SHEET IRON WORK.

is operated by straight and cross belts, and only the one required is moved when shifted on or off. The break acts on a separate pulley and adjusts itself by gravity as the leather wears down on face of break-shoe. The simplicity of its construction enables parties in remote sections to erect their elevators without the expense of having an experienced man sent out by the manufacturers.

The Albro-Hindley screw gearing used in these elevators is cut very accurately on the special machines built for the purpose by Clem & Morse, and the principle is such that the worm or screw has a full bearing on every thread, which gives increased strength, lessons the friction by distributing over a large bearing surface, which enables better lubrication and gives the elevator a smoothness of motion impossible to obtain with the straight screw.

T. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary.



weight, and may be said to float in the air benest the platform. If this table be raised, even a short distance, the cogged cams are, by means of the bell-cranks, turned so that their teeth catch the guide-posts, and the downward motion of the platform itself forces them in until the motion is entirely arrested. In case the rope breaks or the platform starts downward at a speed above that for which the apparatus is set, the pressure of the air on the floating table forces it upward and the teeth engage, and the main platform is stopped within a space so small that it is scarcely worth measuring.

Experiments have been made with the apparatus, where cars was taken to measure the actual distance of the fall, and it is said that the rar was arrested within a quarter of an inch of the point where the rope was cut. Whether the car be run loaded or empty, the effect is the eame, the teeth taking hold exactly in proportion to the weight of the platform. By adjusting the straight springs which hold the floating table in position, provision may be made for running the elevator at any desired speed, or for tripping the gripping mechanism when any

When People are Traveling Comfort and Safety are the TWO PRINCIPAL OBJECTS IN LIFE ! COMFORT ! "The Eric is by far the smoothest road I ever traveled on, either in this country or in Europe: and I consider it the perelevator or guides, the only requirements being that there should be sufficient clearance to enable the toothed cams to get a bearing on the edges of the wooden guides.

The automatic hatch doors attached to these elevators seem to be superior to almost anything else which has yet been produced, combining advantages of the most marked kind, while es caping many of the inconveniences of the ordinary forms.

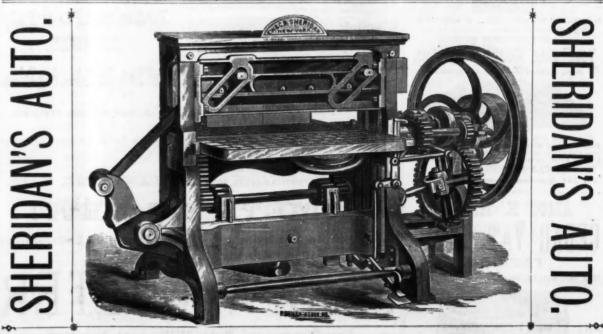
The first of the improvements to be noticed in the improved automatic door-joint. It consists of so arranging the joint or hinge on which the door is hung, and the breaks in the guide timber that the door, in rising, makes the guide con tinuous from top to bottom without break, and at the same time enables the door to close with out leaving any opening at the back. The post at bottom of recess that receives the door is away, so that any dirt or obstruction may na turally roll out, and in doing so, if it falls upon the door itself, will, as the door rises, roll off and escape below without jamming. A door hung in the ordinary manner leaves a break of several inches in the guide-strip when it is raised into a vertical position, and the guide of the elevator car is very likely to be caught in this opening,



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DJ LALAU

1681 ;



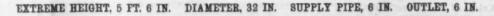
II. W. GARDNER. President

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HOLYOKE PAPER Co., HOLYOKE, Mass., February 2, 1882. The Moore Filtering Machine is in use in our mill, gives entire satisfaction, and I can recommend it as a practical device for use in Paper Mills, or where large quantities of filtered water are required. O. H. GREENLEAF, President.

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 2, 1882.

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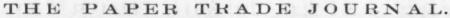
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