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THE

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

"THE CONSUMPTION OF PAPER IS THE MEASURE OF A PEOPLE'S CULTURE"

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VOLUME XXXII—No. 17.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

PER ANNUM, \$4.00
SINGLE COPY, 10c.

ANOTHER FRESHET.

Railroad Tracks and Log Booms Are Washed Away.

As a Rule, There Is Little Direct Damage Done to Paper Mills—Some of Them Compelled to Shut Down—Deliveries Delayed Because of Damage to Railroads.

Western Massachusetts Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, MASS., April 23, 1901.

Holyoke is threatened with high water again this week, and some of the mills are already handicapped by the water setting back into their wheel pits. A large storage reservoir at Middlefield, on the west branch of the Westfield River, went out Sunday afternoon, but as far as could be ascertained none of the mills on the river suffered. The American Writing Paper Company stated this afternoon that none of its mills suffered. The Bulkley, Dunton & Co.'s mills at Bancroft were delayed somewhat in the shipment of freight east by a washout of the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The streams at Dalton are very high, and the Housatonic River is nearing high water mark through the valley. Should the rivers continue to rise, damage may be expected.

Flood in the Penobscot.

LINCOLN, Me., April 22, 1901.—Two bridges and a dam in the town of Lincoln were carried away on Saturday by the Penobscot River.

The dam carried away was owned by the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, and was at the storage reservoir, located about a mile above the village. It broke at 1 o'clock and let a great flood of water down upon the water front of the village. At 1:30 o'clock it reached the stone bridge below Lincoln village and carried it away. A short time later another bridge on the back road was swept away. The height of the water has made it necessary to shut down the pulp mill, but beyond that no damage is done, and the mill is filling orders as usual.

High Water in Philadelphia.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1901.—There is high water in the Schuylkill and the canal at Manayunk, and the McDowell, Nixon and Philadelphia paper mills have an unusually heavy supply. They are in no danger, however, of being flooded, sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The height of water at Manayunk is about 5 feet above normal. Reports from the Jessup & Moore Paper Company's mills are that water is plentiful and high, but that no danger of flood exists.

Boom Carried Away.

NORTH ANSON, Me., April 22, 1901.—This evening the piers and boom of Emery & Porter, in the Carrabasset River were carried away, and 1,250,000 feet of spruce lumber were swept down the river. The water is very high, but no further damage is expected at this point.

Hartje Brothers Mills Shut Down.

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio, April 22, 1901.—A great portion of the southern end of the city is under water, and at Alikanna, a suburb, the North Wills Creek has overflowed, and fully one-half of the population are either homeless or living in upstairs rooms. In this city the river covers the tracks of the Cleveland and Pittsburg and

Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads, and both roads have been tied up since Saturday night. The damage to both lines by washouts will be great. The Hartje Brothers' paper mills and other works along the river were compelled to shut down. Heavy landslides are reported on the railroads, both north and south of this city.

Flume at Black River Goes Out.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 22, 1901.—The latter part of last week a part of the stone flume at the Jefferson Paper Company's pulp mill at Black River went out, causing a shutdown of this mill, which will take from the consumers 24,000 dry weight of pulp per twenty-four hours, until the break can be repaired. In all probability this cannot be done before low water time, which comes about the first day of August.

F. M.

Shipments Delayed.

* SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22, 1901.—At Chapin & Gould's mill both tracks are washed out for a distance of 200 feet and to a depth of 10 feet. At the junction with the Chester and Becket Railroad there is a washout 80 feet in length and 3 feet deep, both tracks being unfit for service. There are a number of places on the south track that have been rendered unsafe by the flood.

Wisconsin Rivers High.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., April 22, 1901.—The water in Wisconsin rivers is still at the highest stage. So far as the Fox and Wisconsin rivers are concerned it is being maintained there, and no apprehension is entertained of its getting beyond control. The only casualty that has occurred on the Fox was the carrying away of a coffer dam at the Combined Locks Paper Company's mill, put in last fall to permit of excavation for the foundations of the addition to the pulp mill. The damage was slight. It will not be possible to work upon this improvement until some time next summer after the water has subsided. Some fears were felt for some of the railway sidetrack bridges, but heavily loaded cars were moved out over them to hold them down and all have stayed in place.

FOX RIVER.

DECIDES TO DISSOLVE.

The National Pulp Board Company Decides to Dissolve and Go Out of Business on May 1—The Reasons Therefor.

The National Pulp Board Company, at a meeting held yesterday at its headquarters in the Times Building, New York, voted to dissolve its organization on May 1, next Wednesday. Upon that date, therefore, this company, as a trade association, will cease to be a factor in the board division of the paper industry. Meantime the affairs of the company will be closed up, and its office given up by Wednesday of next week. This announcement will, no doubt, come as a surprise to the trade. The reason assigned for the action is substantially that nearly all the mills included in the company are tied up with contracts for the greater portion of their product for the remainder of the year, and that consequently there is very little actual need of an association to regulate prices, sales and production. For the time being, therefore, it was thought to be good business policy to save the expense involved in maintaining an organization, and later, should the necessity for it arise, to again get together on the old plan, or perhaps on an improved one, which, if adopted, will involve the taking in of more mills than were formerly included in the National Pulp Board Company.

MAKING AUTOMATICS.

Continental Paper Bag Company Starts Its New Department.

It Has Perfected Its New Machine and Will Install Them as Fast as the Maker Can Turn Them Out—Its Capacity for Making Automatics—Will There Be Patent Litigation?

The Continental Paper Bag Company is this week taking orders in the New York market for automatic or self-opening paper bags. The importance of this announcement will be appreciated by those who are identified with the bag trade. In substance it means that the patented machines upon which the company makes its bags are a practical success. To bring them to the point of complete efficiency has taken a long time, the better part of two years at least, as it is now almost two years since the Continental was incorporated. At that time, it should be added, the new machines were thought to be absolutely perfect and capable of turning out bags steadily and at a high rate of speed. In other words, the conclusion had been reached at that time that the machines could be relied on. The excellent results obtained from single machines during the experimental stages forced this conclusion. But, as had been predicted by men of long experience in that line, great difficulty was found when it was attempted to keep the machines running day in and day out. At last, however, this has been successfully accomplished, and the new automatic bags are now on the market.

From Rumford Falls, Me., where the factory of the Continental Paper Bag Company is located, word comes this week that about twenty-five of the patented machines referred to are now in successful operation. Each one of them is said to turn out, on an average, 50,000 bags per day, or 1,250,000 bags for the whole twenty-five machines. But as some of them are, as yet, not in good working shape the total output of the machines now installed is about 1,000,000 self-opening bags per day. Beginning two weeks hence it is expected that this number of bags will be made daily. By that time small changes now under way will be completed. Later additional machines are to be put in as they are finished by the manufacturer. It is reported that 125 of these machines have been ordered. With this number the capacity of the factory would be 6,250,000 automatic bags daily. But it is said that the officials of the company rely on supplying at least 5,000,000 per day just as soon as that number can be disposed of.

In order to properly handle the business of the company it has been found necessary to add two more stories to the company's large five story bag factory, recently completed, at Rumford Falls, Me. This building adjoins the monster pulp and paper mill of the International Paper Company at that place. As further evidence of business expansion more storage room has to be obtained. The plan adopted to secure the necessary room is to erect another large building alongside the factory. Work on this building has already begun.

The Continental Paper Bag Company was incorporated under the Maine laws in the last week of May, 1899. It is capitalized for \$5,000,000. Soon after its incorporation the company took over the business of the Elsas Paper Company, of New York city. The latter company did a general jobbing trade in manilas, and also manufactured flat and square paper bags. Its factory was at that time in its warehouse, corner Laight and Varick streets. A few

(Continued on page 517.)

PAPER MILLS BUSY.

Jobbers Also Are Having a Better Run of Orders—In Some Instances Buyers Continue Their Old Hand-to-Mouth Policy.

While business in the New York paper market does not show much change this week, still the feeling is that quotations are just a little firmer owing to a somewhat curtailed production and the delay and uncertainty in regard to deliveries caused by the recent freshet. As yet there is no serious trouble on this score, still the apprehension is strong that orders will not be filled on time unless the weather changes very soon. A number of complaints were heard this week over the non-arrival of goods which were shipped just before the last flood. This seems to indicate that transportation is blocked at many points, even if the mills are not shut down for a few days. Whether there is to be an enforced curtailment of production depends upon whether we have more rain or not this week. At present nearly all the streams in the Eastern section of the country are at the danger point. In consequence a number of mills, particularly those making ground wood, have been shut down for thirty-six hours this week. Pulp is therefore considered a little firmer, and news paper is supposed to share in the strength gained by ground wood. In regard to the quotations on news the report is that there is no change, although late last week it seemed as if news was weaker than $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Those identified with the sale of news paper are now inclined to think that the weakness of the market has been offset by the effects of the freshet. In manilas a good, fair volume of business is being done by both the jobbers and the manufacturers. Some of the men in the jobbing line, however, say that the demand is a little more quiet. No. 2 wood manilas are reported quiet and weak. In books and writings the same old story prevails. The jobbers in general report trade quiet and small in volume. The agents of the mills, on the other hand, say that they have orders ahead. In connection with this statement those who place orders with these agents report that their orders are filled with very great promptness. Business in bags is not satisfactory, largely on account of the ruinous prices that prevail owing to the severe competition of the rival manufacturers in flats and squares. Boards are not in brisk demand, as buyers are holding back for further concessions now that the Paper Box Board Manufacturers' Association is not so strong a factor as it has been.

Active Trade at Holyoke.

Western Massachusetts Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, Mass., April 23, 1901.

Trade has been very active during the past week, and the mills have had all of the orders that they can fill. Prices remain firm, and there is no probability of a change. Manufacturers say that trade has not been so brisk for some time, and that orders are being received in good numbers. The spring business thus far has been more than was expected. The American Writing Paper Company reports business as being in a healthful condition, and says that its April trade thus far has been above expectations.

FERRY.

Boston Jobbers Fairly Busy.

Eastern Office THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
64 Federal Street,
BOSTON, Mass., April 23, 1901.

Business conditions, so far as noted in local paper trade circles, still continue as heretofore reported during the recent past weeks. There appears to be no change, for better or for worse. The movement of paper seems to be subject to the hand-to-mouth policy of buyers, who fear to be too liberal with their orders lest present prices might weaken a fraction. So far as can be judged from reports every city jobbing house is fairly busy. Orders seem to be numerous, and they come to hand with constant regularity, but they are smaller in size than during former years, when confidence in the stability of values was stronger. And yet, so far as surface indications lead one to judge, present quotations are not likely to be shaded, for the reason that most manufacturers claim that prices now are too low. The several manufacturers seen this week, those running on book and manila papers, say that they are busy and well supplied with orders for the present. Prices on manilas are said to be ruling firm at figures prevailing for weeks past. There is no change in the quotations on news, so far as the jobbing trade reports. And both of those grades of paper are moving fairly well. Book papers, from the jobbers' point of view, are rather quiet.

DELESDEMIER.

Satisfactory Business in Wisconsin.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., April 22, 1901.—No material change is to be reported this week in the condition of the paper business in this valley. Taking a general average of all grades together, it may be said that the demand for

product is very satisfactory. The mills are not as busy as they were for a time late last year, but very much busier than they were during the early part of this year. There is no change worthy of notice in prices, and none seems likely for some time to come. Prices in most instances are regarded as being too low, but conditions are not such as to warrant expectation of any particular alteration.

FOX RIVER.

Philadelphia Market Improved.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1901.—Actually and prospectively the market for all classes of paper has improved. Prices have not been affected by the better tone of affairs during the last week, but these are easier to secure and there is less haggling. The book market is steady, almost firm, and wrappings show a perceptible betterment. News is weak and uncertain, however.

E. R. G.

Chicago Trade Remains Normal.

Western Publication Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
825 Monadnock Building,
CHICAGO, April 22, 1901.

Developments in the local paper market this week are few and far between. The trade is normally active, mills are busy and orders are flowing in in a steady stream, which, if it has not yet reached the proportions of a river, is by no means down to the size of a rill. There is still a good demand for news at prices somewhat lower, dealers think, than they should be. Manila and fibre papers are in good demand. The same may be said of writing papers. The demand for book papers has somewhat abated with the advance of spring. There is absolutely nothing new as yet to be said about the straw board market, as the new price lists are too recent to have had any particular effect. The straw board men do not look for a very large increase in orders until it becomes apparent to the buyers that prices are not going any lower, and stocks are at such a low ebb that buying becomes necessary to replenish them. A well-known straw board man made the assertion not long ago that he did not look for a large increase in the orders until the shoe trade in New England began to get more active. It appears that for some reason the shoe industry is later than usual this year in taking on its accustomed spring activity, and this fact may account in a measure for a certain degree of slackness in the demand for straw board, the staple commodity for the manufacture of shoe boxes.

M.

Upward Tendency in the Miami Valley.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, April 22, 1901.—A slightly appreciable change has taken place in trade circles the past few days, and the tendency is upward. Prices are probably a trifle stronger, but there has been no decided advance. Business in a general sense has been satisfactory, and prospects are as rosy as can be expected. The retail trade has found the weather erratic the past week, the thermometer falling many degrees. Winter wraps were brought out, and after a season of spring weather the change from sunshine to snow was not appreciated. That it had its effect on business, locally, is not doubted. However, manilas have been more active the past fortnight than any other grade of papers, and the retail trade is reported by the wholesale houses as extremely heavy. It is not necessary to refer to the local trade as an index, as orders for manilas have been received with gratifying regularity, and the orders are generally large. The demand for fine catalogue papers has about ceased—at least the call is far from satisfactory.

In the old lines the demand continues steady, and the prices are not discouraging. Writing, book and straw papers are holding their own as well as could be expected. Boards of all descriptions are generally ordered at this season, while the novelty concerns are supplying themselves and are enjoying a substantial spring rush.

M. V.

Large Mortgage on the Chicago Record-Herald.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1901.—H. H. Kohlsaet states that he has placed a mortgage on the recently consolidated Record-Herald for \$3,600,000, through the Illinois Trust and Savings Institution. The mortgage is to cover a bond issue of \$1,500,000, to be paid to Victor F. Lawson for the Record, and \$500,000 to be used in taking up indebtedness of the Record. The purpose for which the remaining \$1,500,000 is to be used was not explained.

Opening of Navigation in the West.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., April 22, 1901.—The winter's ice went out of Lake Winnebago last week, the break up coming at just about the same time, as last year. Promptly upon the going out of the ice, the Government issued an order setting the date for the opening of navigation at April 25, which is two days later than last year. The winter's work of rebuilding one of the locks in Appleton is just about completed.

FOX RIVER.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSED.

Mills Running on Half Time—The Demand for News Has Dropped Off—Pulp Markets Quiet—Imports and Exports.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

LONDON, England, April 11, 1901.—The paper trade here is much depressed, and this is particularly true of the news branch of the industry. While the war craze was on there was an immense call for news, but the demand has dropped very materially, while foreign product has also cut into the market to a larger extent.

At the Hendon paper mill it is reported that two machines are idle, while reports from the Lancashire district state that several mills are on half time.

The pulp market is quiet. In chemical pulps prices are easier. Bleached sulphite is quoted at £12 and unbleached at £9 15s. In mechanical pulp there is an absence of demand. The quotation is from 52s. 6d. to 55s. for 50 per cent. moist and £5 10s. to £5 15s. for dry c. i. f.

Although the exports of British paper during the first three months of last year do not amount to half a million pounds sterling, yet the value, £469,675, compares favorably with that for the corresponding period of last year, viz., £378,870. An improved demand during the present year has been experienced for British writings, printings, and envelopes, the value, £297,354, showing an increase of £56,204 compared with the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of hangings also show an improvement, the respective values being £66,750 and £49,929. Bags were exported during the last three months to the value of £6,597 and "other descriptions" of paper to the extent of £98,974, an advance compared with the first three months of last year, when the amount was £87,791. The following figures show the shipments of writings, printings, and envelopes, and other descriptions of paper (not including hangings and bags, as in regard to these articles the importing countries are not mentioned) during the first three months of this and the previous year:

	Jan.-March, 1900.	Jan.-March, 1901.	Increase or Decrease.
France	£27,309	£30,840 +	£3,531
U. S. A.	12,922	14,042 +	1,120
S. Africa	32,747	48,240 +	15,493
E. Indies	42,775	59,312 +	16,537
Australia			
New Zealand	108,056	139,193 +	31,137
Canada	8,112	10,346 +	2,234
Various	97,020	94,355 —	2,665

Totals

£338,941 £396,328 + £57,387

One million pounds sterling does not cover the value of foreign paper, &c., received at British ports during the first three months of the present year, the exact amount being £1,083,403, an increase of £8,303 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The imports of unprinted paper amounted to £756,924, a decrease compared with the first three months of 1900, when the value was £767,136; printed paper was received to the value of £89,174, compared with £98,308 during January, February and March last year; and straw, mill and wood pulp boards were imported to the value of £237,332, against £209,656 for the corresponding period of 1900.

BRITON.

The Miami Valley Trolley Canal.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, April 23, 1901.—General Manager T. N. Fordyce, of the Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company, which is constructing the electric line along the canal for the propulsion of boats, is in the valley. He states that work on the improvement will be pushed with all possible speed, beginning in the southern part of the valley—perhaps Cincinnati. This will be done in order to keep abreast with changes which the State of Ohio has in view and under way in that section. By September the line will be completed in the limits of Cincinnati, while the road from Cincinnati to Dayton, a distance of over 60 miles, will be finished by the first of next January. After that the work will be extended to Lake Erie, and the Great Lakes and Ohio River will be connected. The undertaking is an extensive one and does not consist, as many believe, of the equipment of canal boats with storage batteries. A regular trolley system is followed and power stations constructed as the distance requires. Owing to the narrowness of the canal the boats cannot travel at a rapid rate, as there is danger of washing the banks. Should the waterway be made into a ship canal conditions would be different. In discussing the advantages to the paper trade Mr. Fordyce said:

"We are limited by our contract with the State to the transportation of freight, and cannot compete with any passenger lines. Another advantage to our line is that it cannot be combined or consolidated with any other transportation company, a matter of great importance to shippers in this era of manipulated combines." M. V.

STRIKE AT GRAND MERE.

A Difference as to Wages—About Eight Hundred Men Go Out—A Majority of the Men Go Back—Some of the Paper Makers Leave.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Que., April 22.—The employees in the Laurentide Pulp Company's mills at Grande Mere, near here, to the number of 800, went on a strike last week all on account of a readjustment in the wage scale. At the end of last week the company put a new scale of wages into effect. The men claim this readjustment made a difference of 10 to 15 per cent. decrease in the wages of most of them, while a few were increased. The majority of the unskilled men were receiving \$1 to \$1.50 a day. The men went out the fore part of the week except some 150 who refused to quit. These were used by the company as a guard, and a special force of constables secured in this city to go immediately to mills in case violence was resorted to by the strikers.

D. L. McGibbon, manager of the mills, stated that the trouble was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the men. The company had been in the habit of paying the men by the day and decided some time ago to change the system and pay at the rate of so much an hour. Some workmen worked 10, others 11, 12, or 13 hours a day, according to the shift in which they happened to be. In some departments the hours of work were shortened, but the rate per hour remained the same. In most cases the differences resulted in a decrease of from 2 to 5 cents a day, while in others it resulted in an increase of a like amount. In many instances the daily pay was increased on account of good service, while in others it was cut down because the company considered that some employes were not worth as much as others. The whole readjustment did not make a difference of \$10 a day to the company.

Happily for all concerned, after a talk with Manager McGibbon, the men, except the paper makers, returned to work at the new scale. There are some forty of the paper makers who went out and many have left for new fields. They claimed that the rate fixed for many of them is much lower than the scale of wages fixed by the International Union of Paper Makers, and if they accepted the rate offered they would be unable to secure work at any other place should they wish to leave the employ of the company. The striking paper makers, all of whom belong to the United States, have notified the unions in Glens Falls, Watertown and other points that a strike is on and for paper makers to keep away from Grande Mere. This will have the effect, they claim, of closing that department of the plant for some time.

Manager McGibbon states he will have the paper mills running in a day or two the same as usual. W. E. T.

"Solio" Waste Dutiable at Ten Per Cent.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The classification of certain "solio" or solio waste entered at the port of Niagara Falls, N. Y., as "waste paper, sensitized trimmings, fit only for remanufacture," has been the subject of correspondence between the Treasury Department and one of its special agents. The special agent states that the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., exports to Canada surface coated sensitized photographic paper, the base of which is imported paper, upon which a drawback is claimed and paid under section 30 of the present tariff act; that in some instances the waste product resulting from the use of the merchandise is reimported, and he requests a ruling as to whether such waste product is dutiable on reimportation at an amount equal to the drawback allowed, according to the first proviso to paragraph 483 of said act, or under the provision for waste.

It appears that the reimported waste product resulting from the use of surface coated sensitized photographic paper abroad is only valuable for the recovery of the materials used in preparing it for photography, and that articles of similar character are sold by local photographers in this country to junk dealers at from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

Inasmuch as the merchandise exported is a completed manufacture or finished article, designed for a definite purpose, and that the article returned is only a waste product, the Department holds that the first proviso to paragraph 483 of the present tariff act has no application, and that, therefore, the article is not dutiable at a rate or an amount equal to the drawback allowed on the merchandise exported as aforesaid, and that the resulting surface coated sensitized paper cuttings are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for waste in paragraph 463 of said act. The Collector of Customs at Niagara Falls has been instructed accordingly.

The Treasury Department has been informed that a decision has been handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit, to the effect that

where imported merchandise is subject to a specific duty at a rate to be regulated by the value thereof, and in no case less than 50 per centum ad valorem, the fact that the importation paid such a rate does not relieve the appraiser from inquiring into and determining the value of such goods, and importers who fail to accompany their entries with a true and correct invoice, stating the cost or market value thereof, are required to pay the additional duty imposed by the provisions of section 32 of the existing tariff act. A. F. T.

Mr. Mudgett Goes Back to Middletown.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, April 22.—Some changes of importance are scheduled to take place in the Tytus-Gardner Paper and Manufacturing Company, at Middletown. A. B. Mudgett, who has been the general superintendent of the Wabash (Indiana) paper mill, has been elected vice-president and general manager of the company and has tendered his resignation as manager of the Wabash concern, which was organized and backed by Miami Valley capital. The change becomes operative May 1. Mr. Mudgett has always been a stockholder and director of the Middletown company and severed his active connection with the concern about two years ago to assume the management of the Wabash company. Not a few changes have taken place since that time. M. V.

Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 22.—Justice Gorman, of New York, before whom the argument for an injunction in the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company case was argued last Tuesday, has handed down his decision, granting the temporary injunction pending the decision of the action.

The injunction restrains the stockholders of the company from holding a special meeting for the election of a board of directors. At the meeting of the stockholders last December, nine directors were elected, while the articles of incorporation call for only five. This board of directors, at a meeting one week ago Monday, elected J. T. Outterson treasurer and J. A. Outterson general manager of the company. It appears from the complaint in this action that the trouble between Mr. Bermingham and several of the other directors of the company grows out of a proposed addition to the plant at Dexter, N. Y., which will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000, Charles E. Campbell, president of the company, desiring one plan, and E. F. Bermingham, who has been general manager, being in favor of another. Affidavits show that the weekly product of the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company is between \$8,000 and \$9,000 per week and about 120 men are employed. The stock is now valued at 25 per cent. more than the par value.

The decision of Justice Gorman is in favor of Dr. Campbell, as it will retain in control the board of nine directors. An appeal will undoubtedly be taken from the decision. F. M.

MAKING AUTOMATICS.

(Continued from page 515.)

months ago this bag making plant was dismantled and moved down to the new large, up to date factory of the company at Rumford Falls.

The business done by the Continental is said to have increased considerably of late, particularly in the West. A number of the officials of the company are also officials in the International Paper Company. This fact, together with the additional one that the factory of the company at Rumford Falls is to all intents and purposes a part of the paper and pulp mill owned by the International at that place, leads naturally to the supposition that the International is back of the Continental. This view of the matter, however, is pronounced false by the gentlemen interested. The attorney for the Continental is the eminent patent lawyer, Frederick P. Fish, of Boston and New York. This is mentioned as it seems to indicate that the possibility of patent litigation has been taken into consideration. That there is something more than an idle suggestion in this may be gathered from a quotation taken from an interview with an official of the Union Bag and Paper Company, published in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL June 3, 1899. It reads: "I cannot conceive how a machine could be made to-day that would make a bag like ours and not infringe on some of the patents, particularly the self-opening," &c.

In the bag trade it has been predicted for some time that a severe competitive war would be waged, "as soon as the Continental gets into shape." The indications are that this prediction is now about to be fulfilled. That the Union Bag and Paper Company is now better equipped for the strife is generally conceded. Next Monday the headquarters of that company will be at No. 1 Broadway, the Washington Building. Its change of base at this time is a suggestive coincidence.

NEW YORK JOTTINGS.

President Chisholm, of the International Paper Company, and Vice-President Dillon, of the Great Northern Paper Company, are scheduled to appear some time during the month of May before the Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of enlightening that body on the subject of consolidations of paper mills and their effect on the market. The statements of these two gentlemen are awaited with interest by the local trade, as considerable matter is expected to be contained therein, which, if printed in parallel column alongside of Mr. Norris' view of the case, would delight all those who either make or sell news paper.

Henry Atterbury, of Atterbury Brothers, receiver for the Chelsea Paper Manufacturing Company, was awarded a judgment of \$3,249.33 last Friday in the suit against Fletcher M. Cook and Julius Spiro, of the Flaxine Paper Company. The suit has been pending for a long time. The trial was held before Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Brooklyn. The suit was for the recovery of something over \$4,000 for goods "sold and delivered." The defense alleged non-fulfillment of contract, and also put in counter claims on account of quality of goods and by loss due to delay in shipment. One of these counter claims was allowed.

The Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company is this week busy enlarging its office room at its warehouse, 232 Greenwich street. This it has been forced to do owing to the growth of its sales department. With increased facilities the company will now be able to handle its orders with more dispatch. In this connection it is timely to remark that the manufacture of waxed paper, with which the Hammerschlag Company has long been identified, is a growing branch of the paper industry.

A sign over H. C. Hulbert & Co.'s old store at 55 Beekman street reads "Chas. F. Hubbs & Co., Storage Only." This means that the latter named concern has given up the three storage warehouses which it has maintained for some time at 16 Spruce, 35 Beekman and 174 William streets, and has taken a large store, a basement and a sub-basement at 55 Beekman street, in which it will keep most of its stock. The office of Charles F. Hubbs & Co. is at the old stand, 36 Beekman street, where it is apt to remain, although the store has long since ceased to be large enough for the business transacted. A sentimental attachment for the ancient spot holds the concern there.

The Samuel Cupples Envelope Company has this week moved its Eastern factory from Brooklyn to 84 and 86 White street, New York city. This change will be appreciated by paper men who do business with the company.

The local writing trade to a man regrets the retirement of George E. Crafts from their line. His resignation as one of the sales agents for the American Writing Paper Company takes effect May 15 next. In speaking of Mr. Crafts the jobbers in writings agree in the tone of their comments, which are decidedly complimentary. They are sorry to lose him. And now that he is about to leave them they say that since the American adopted its hard and fast price list the lot of its salesmen has not been an easy one. They add, however, that Mr. Crafts filled his trying position in such a way that they really grew to like and to respect him, even if they could not beat him down one-eighth of a cent.

"How can a man avoid competing with himself?" This is a question, the solution of which is just now bothering the local agent of a mill. His interest in the matter at this time is due to the fact that he unknowingly knocked three-quarters of a cent off his own quotation on a large order last week. The customer went shopping around, as customers will, to secure a lower price than the mill man gave. He got half a dozen jobbers and commission men interested. Of course all these fellows pestered the mill man and forced him to come down a little. He did not know who the buyer was. As a result one of the jobbers secured the order three-quarters of a cent less than the agent's quotation, and then got the mill man to fill it for him, and his mill was about the only one that could fill it!

At the office of the International Paper Company it was stated this week that the recent freshet had not troubled the mills of the company very much. A few of the pulp mills were obliged to shut down for thirty-six hours. The Transportation Department, in particular, was somewhat disturbed over the reports of railroad washouts. These were found to be less severe than the published accounts of the flood would lead one to believe. However, the fact is that in a number of spots in the track of the storm freight is tied up temporarily.

ANOTHER CANADIAN PULP CO.

It Is Incorporated in Quebec, and Is Known as the Montmagny Light and Pulp Company—Its Capital Stock Is \$100,000.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

MONTREAL, Canada, April 22, 1901.—The Montmagny Light and Pulp Company, of Quebec, has been incorporated by William Price, lumber merchant, Quebec; Paul Geoffrey Owen, mill manager, Montmagny; Philippe Couillard Dupuis, manager, Montmagny; Henry Price, clerk, Quebec, and James Donald Stewart, bookkeeper, Montmagny. The company is empowered to build and own pulp mills, to deal in wood pulp, to acquire water powers on the Riviere du Sud and other rivers, to build dams, wharves, electric light plants, &c. The capital stock is \$100,000, in 5,000 shares of \$20 each.

DOMINION.

Resignation of George E. Crafts.

Western Massachusetts Office,
THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
HOLYOKE, MASS., April 23, 1901.

George E. Crafts, who has had charge of the fine writing sales department of the American Writing Paper Company in New York city since it was established, has placed his resignation in the hands of the company, and it is stated here that he will enter the employ of the Eastern Manufacturing Company. George A. Hart, of the Philadelphia office of the American Writing Paper Company, will go to New York, and George M. Caswell, manager of the Platner & Porter Division of the company at Unionville, Conn., will succeed Mr. Hart at Philadelphia, while Charles G. Bill will take the management of the Platner & Porter Division.

FERRY.

When seen at the New York office of the American Writing Paper Company yesterday, Mr. Crafts said to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL: "Yes, it is true that I have resigned my position with the American. It is also true that I am to be connected with the Eastern Manufacturing Company, of Bangor, Me., in which I have pur-

chased an interest. My resignation takes effect May 15. In connection with the announcement of this change, I wish you would say that I make it solely for business reasons, and that none but the kindest feelings exist between the officials of the American and myself. While I have been connected with the company our relations have been of the pleasantest. I am leaving the employ of the American simply because a better opening presents itself. I still hold my financial interest in the American, and intend to retain it. Of the Eastern Manufacturing Company I shall have the active management and shall sell its product. This will necessitate my living in Bangor. The Eastern Manufacturing Company makes bleached and unbleached sulphite, ground wood, manila wrapping and manila writings. On the face of it the change looks like a radical one from the grades which I have been selling for some time, but as I am familiar with the manufacture of manilas, &c., it is not so in fact."

Newton Paper Mills Burned.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—The Newton paper mills were destroyed by fire early on the morning of April 20, making a loss of \$50,000. The buildings were a total loss and the machinery nearly so. The property was insured by the O. I. Newton's Sons Company for \$25,000, carried in ten companies.

Permits to Use Streams.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—At the next meeting of the State Board of Health applications from three straw board and paper companies will be taken up, asking the board for permission under the new law to turn refuse into streams. The Albany Paper Company, of Albany, has asked to turn its waste material into the Mississinewa River; the West Muncie Straw Board Company, at Yorktown, into the White River at Yorktown, and the American Straw Board Company at Kokomo, into Wild Cat Creek. These are the first applications made under the new law.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbia Wall Paper Company, Philadelphia.—Capital stock, \$25,000.

Texas Homestead, San Antonio, Tex.—To carry on a printing business. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Speedway Publishing Company, New York.—Capital stock, \$15,000. Directors, H. S. Murphy, Martin Canbey and E. L. Magoffin.

Paper Mill Supply Company, Chicago.—Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators, Benjamin J. Samuels, Henry P. Heizer and Andrew Ross, Jr.

George F. Finn Company, New York.—To publish subscription books. Capital stock, \$20,000. Directors, G. T. Finn, Celia G. Finn and M. W. Dunne.

Illinois Publishing Company, Chicago.—Capital, \$500,000. Printing and publishing. Incorporators, Charles H. Stuart, Louis K. Boysen, William C. Rigby.

Craven Company, New York.—To manufacture books, paper, stationery, &c. Capital stock, \$15,000. Directors, G. G. Craven, C. W. Trippe and H. G. Thomas.

Schlageter & Nolck Company, Jersey City, N. J.—To manufacture stationery. Capital stock, \$150,000. Incorporators, Peter Whitney, Edward S. Chambless and Thomas A. Hickey.

The International Hideite Company has been organized in Columbia to manufacture paper. The amount of its capital is \$12,000, divided into 120 shares of \$100 each. The stockholders are A. Wells Case, Lawrence W. Case, Fred L. Case, Christopher C. Case, A. Willard Case and Raymond Case.

A Paper Mill for Hewittville.

UTICA, N. Y., April 22, 1901.—The Racquette River Paper Company has planned for the construction of a new mill at Hewittville. The company is continually behind in its orders, and the present plant is running night and day. The Hewittville water power is said to be one of the best on the river.

**KATAHDIN PULP
AND PAPER COMPANY**
LINCOLN, ME.

MANUFACTURERS OF.....

SULPHITE FIBRE

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE HIGHEST GRADE SULPHITE FOR BOOK, LEDGER, WRITING AND MANILLA PAPERS.

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225 — TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS — 225
AIR DRY WEIGHT.
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Daily Product, 100 Tons of Paper and Pulp.

TRADERS PAPER CO.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ONLY THE MOST EXCELLENT GRADES OF
HEAVY PAPERS & BOARDS

IN WHITE AND MANILA.

ALSO SULPHITE AND MECHANICAL PULP FOR SALE.

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W. W. TUPPER & CO. PATENT

GRATE BAR FOR ANY KIND OF FUEL.

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COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Combined Locks, Wis.
C. W. HOWARD CO., Menasha, Wis.

JOHN EDWARDS MFG. CO., Port Edwards, Wis.
NEKOOSA PAPER CO., Nekoosa, Wis.
CENTRALIA PULP AND WATER POWER CO., Centralia, Wis.
GRAND RAPIDS PULP AND PAPER CO., Grand Rapids, Wis.
WAUSAU PAPER MILLS CO., Brokaw, Wis.

WISCONSIN RIVER PAPER AND PULP CO., Whiting, Wis.
TOMAHAWK PULP AND PAPER CO., Tomahawk, Wis.
DELS PAPER AND PULP CO., Eau Claire, Wis.
FALLS MANUFACTURING CO., Oconto Falls, Wis.
HENNEPIN PAPER CO., Little Falls, Minn.

THE GRADES OF PAPERS ARE

News, Hanging, Novel, Box Lining, Manila and Fibre Papers.

Address all communications, heretofore sent to the individual Mills, to the

GENERAL PAPER COMPANY, Merchants Loan and Trust Building,

CHICAGO.

NOTES OF THE TRADE.

On May 15, at 1 p. m., the Treasury Department will open proposals for supplying the paper to be used for printing the internal revenue stamps for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, has installed eight Burt exhaust heads in the last four months. They were furnished by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio.

The Riverview Paper Company, manufacturer of enameled paper and cardboard, has removed its office from Room 909 Association Building, 155 La Salle street, Chicago, to Room 931 in the same building.

F. N. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, last week issued a foreign attachment against the Susquehanna Paper Company with bail fixed at \$350. The Jessup & Moore Paper Company and A. G. Elliot & Co. were summoned as garnishees.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass., will have an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Five tons of paper, showing all the different samples of the company's product have been shipped and will be in charge of W. L. Daniels.

Receivers Orr and Marble will sell at public auction on May 25, 1901, the woolen mill of the F. Gray Company, Piqua, Ohio. The details will be found in the legal announcement of the receivers printed in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL's advertising columns this week.

The Dayton (Ohio) Daily News has added another

Mergenthaler linotype machine to the large additions made in the mechanical department recently, when the printing outfit was completely renewed, while a triple-decker Scott press was also placed in position.

W. H. Brewster, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., has signed a contract to furnish 3,000 cords of spruce pulp wood to the Fort Edward mill of the International Paper Company. The wood will come by canal boat, and will take forty of the small or twenty-five of the large boats to carry it.

The Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company, 31 to 35 Burling slip, New York, has issued in pamphlet form a paper by Thomas J. Fay on "Storage Battery Maintenance." The pamphlet is illustrated and contains matter of value and service. The company will be pleased to honor any request for a copy of the pamphlet.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John N. Brown, of Holyoke, Mass., and Joseph J. Sellers, of Philadelphia, Pa., carrying on a wire business in Holyoke, Mass., under the firm name of Brown & Sellers, was dissolved by mutual consent on April 15. The business of the old firm will be settled by John N. Brown and W. C. Brown, who will continue the business in the same place under the name of the Brown & Sellers Company.

The American Bridge Company will make an elaborate building exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, furnishing two buildings, each about 60 feet in width and about 150 feet in length. One of the buildings will be of extremely plain construction, being designed for use as a manufacturing plant. The second, however, will be of ornamental design, such as would naturally be used for freight depots, street car barns and that class of structures.

The American Bridge Company will also make an extensive exhibit of parts of large bridges.

George W. Lord, manufacturer of Lord's boiler compounds, 2238 to 2250 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, has issued maps of the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Each map is enclosed in a manila board cover, upon which are a yearly calendar and an identification card. The maps are well gotten up, and will be found of value. Mr. Lord will be pleased to send a set of the maps to any PAPER TRADE JOURNAL subscriber who will ask for them.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur Koppel, manufacturer of railroad materials and transporting machinery, calls the especial attention of the trade to his goods. The line manufactured by him is extensive, and includes platform cars, trucks, dump cars of steel and wood, portable tracks, industrial railway turntables, &c. A large stock for prompt shipment is always kept on hand. Catalogues with other information, such as estimates and prices, will be mailed on application to the manufacturer, 66 and 68 Broad street, New York. Mr. Koppel not only supplies materials for narrow gauge railways, but will also construct, survey and build the roads.

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Fibre Papers

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156 and 158 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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ESLEECK MFG. CO., *Silver Tissue, Onion Skins and*
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Office: No. 178 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS.
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Made especially for BOOK, LEDGER, and BEST QUALITY of MANILA and TISSUE PAPERS.
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SODA ASH
AND
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Sole Agents for the United States and Canada of The United Alkali Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, for the sale of their various brands of
BLEACHING POWDER

BLEACHING POWDER,
CAUSTIC SODA
AND
SODA ASH.

The Fred G. Clark Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WALL PAPER COMBINATIONS.

Henry Burn, President of the National Wall Paper Company, Reviews Their History—The Results of Them All—His Conclusions.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Henry Burn, president of the National Wall Paper Company and chairman of the committee on dissolution for that concern, testified before the Industrial Commission on April 18 on the rise and fall of the wall paper trust. Mr. Burn said that during the past thirty years the manufacturers of wall paper had from time to time combined for the purpose of bringing about a uniformity of prices and of terms of credit. The first of those arrangements was a simple agreement to maintain a certain schedule of prices and to give certain terms of credit. No provision was made for the enforcement of this agreement, and consequently there was no way in which a penalty could have been inflicted for its violation. For a time, however, the agreement was fairly well observed, but after the panic of 1873 there was such an intense competition that little regard was paid to its terms. This led to its abandonment, and for several years an open market prevailed, which caused a great depreciation in prices and rendered business all but unprofitable.

Finally the industry reached such a low ebb that the manufacturers of wall paper decided to "harmonize," and in 1880 formed the American Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, through which the profits of the various manufacturers were pooled. There was a general advance in the price of raw materials about that time and, as the association comprised nearly every factory of any importance in the country, no difficulty was experienced in advancing prices. Under this advance, and aided in great measure by the then prosperous condition of the country, the operations of the company proved profitable. This condition of affairs continued for eight years. Then the manufacturers undersold the company's goods and to cover up the dishonesty of their transactions failed to report such sales. Fines were imposed, but failed to check the evil, which spread and led to the abandonment of the scheme. Mr. Burn thought that the abnormally high prices undoubtedly led to violation of the agreement in the first instance.

During the following five years an open market prevailed, and as a consequence prices were greatly reduced and several manufacturers were obliged to retire from business. The formation of the National Wall Paper Company in 1893 was the direct outcome of the then existing conditions. The manufacturers engaged in the consolidation said that they would be entirely satisfied to earn the same amount in the combination as they had as independent manufacturers, and in order to prevent speculations in the stock of the company refused to list it on the Stock Exchange. They believed in the theory, on which all combinations are based, that a saving in management and operation would ensue, and in order to give the direct results of these savings to the public one of their first acts was to reduce prices 10 per cent. As a result the trust earned in the first year only two-thirds of the amount earned the year before by the individual manufacturers merged into the combination.

Then the company decided as a further economy to entirely dispense with the jobber or middleman, the idea being, as before, to give the public the benefit of the saving. This action and the subsequent closing of several factories in order to concentrate and increase the output of the remaining factories proved the undoing of the company. New and independent factories were established, and the jobbers, who had become intensely antagonistic, handled the output of these factories in preference to the trust-made goods. The ungrateful public, too, avoided trust-made goods whenever possible.

In the fourth year of its existence, however, the trust absorbed one of its largest competitors, and, reversing its policy of not selling to jobbers, managed to pay a fair dividend. This condition of prosperity again excited competition, affecting the trust to such an extent that dissolution was considered. A proposition was received from all competing independent concerns and the Continental Wall Paper Company was formed, which became the selling agent for paper manufactured by the National Paper Company. For several years this concern continued in business with varying degrees of success, but it was finally realized that the jobber could not be controlled, and as a result the Continental Company was dissolved, and the National Company is now in process of disintegration.

Mr. Burn also stated that the consolidation had resulted in a vast increase in the price of labor, the wages of block

cutters increasing from \$12 and \$18 per week to from \$24 to \$35 per week. They also had secured an extension of their time of employment. Mr. Burn announced his general conclusions concerning trusts to be as follows:

First—Consolidation does not benefit unless it controls, especially in industries in which prices are not based on intrinsic values alone.

Second—Consolidation invites competition and antagonizes the public.

Third—It aids labor in enforcing its demands, being able to concentrate its efforts on one concern instead of dividing them among a larger number.

Mr. Burn expressed the opinion that there are many other combinations which would go out of business if not so hampered by debt as to prevent their so doing. He thought, in view of his experience, that the public need not fear the effect of trusts, because of the certainty that high prices would always result in arousing competition and the consequent reduction of prices.

Plans of Cotton Duck Combination.

Thomas M. Turner, of the executive committee of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, "the Cotton Duck Trust," talking of the reported impending absorption by the combination of a number of outside mills, including factories at Lawrence, Mass., and West Point, Ga., and the statements of William H. Stayton in regard to the offer for control of the stock, said that the trust had not bought these outside mills and that no offer had been received by the executive committee.

Mr. Stayton said that his offer was made not to the executive committee, but to Henry A. Parr, of Baltimore, who is a member of the trust's executive committee and also of the executive committee of the Continental Trust Company and the Maryland Trust Company, both of Baltimore, which two companies hold enough stock, if added to the holdings of the New York interests represented by Mr. Stayton, to insure control after the expiration of the voting trust, in September.

Mr. Stayton added that Mr. Parr is the authority for the statement relative to the acquisition of the outside mills, and that these mills were to be taken over on May 1, subject to an examination of their financial and physical condition by the trust. As for the mill at Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Stayton referred to O. H. Sampson, of Boston.

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Kimberly & Clark Co., Kimberly, Wis.	two 14x34 "	Parsons Pulp and Paper Co., Parsons, West Va.	one 16x52 "
Riverside Fibre Co., Appleton, Wis.	one 14x35 "	The Gould Paper Co., Lyon Falls, N. Y.	three 14x35 "
Riverside Fibre Co., Appleton, Wis.	two 10x30 "	Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Waterville, Me.	one 15x42 "
Ypsilanti Paper Co., Jackson, Mich.	one 14x35 "	Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Chatham, N. B.	two 14x32 "
Floreston Pulp and Paper Co., Floreston, Cal.	two 10x40 "	Malone Paper Co., Malone, N. Y.	one 10x35 "
Crown Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore.	one 14x35 "	Traders Paper Co., Lockport, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Central Paper Co., Muskegon, Mich.	two 15x42 "	Remington Martin Co., Norfolk, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Union Bag and Paper Co., Ballston, N. Y.	one 15x42 "	Aldrich Paper Co., Natural Dam, N. Y.	two 11x37 "
Bayless Pulp and Paper Co., Austin, Pa.	two 15x42 "		

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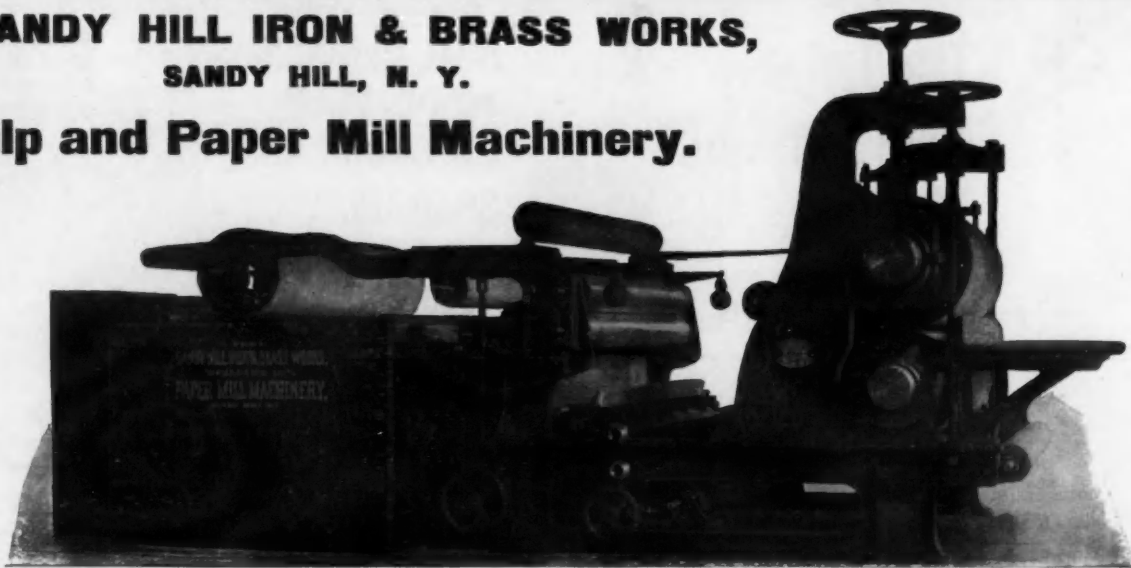
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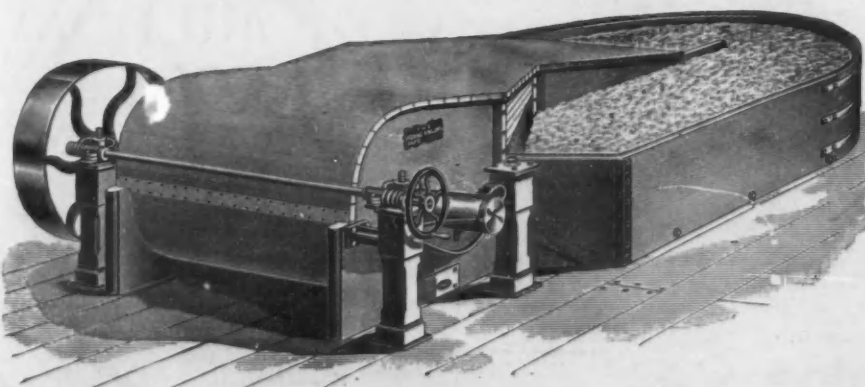


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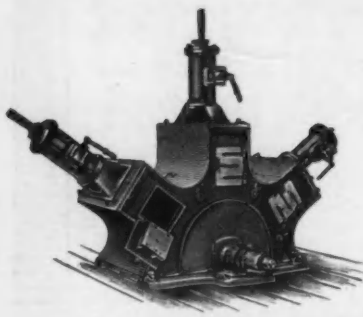
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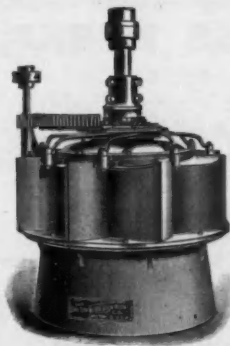
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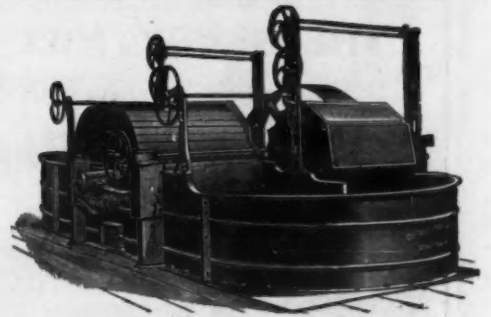
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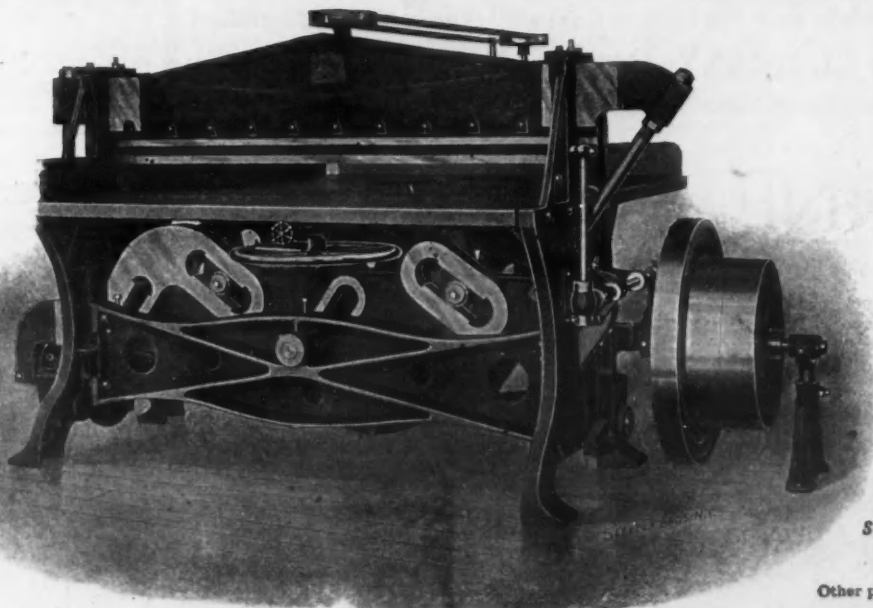
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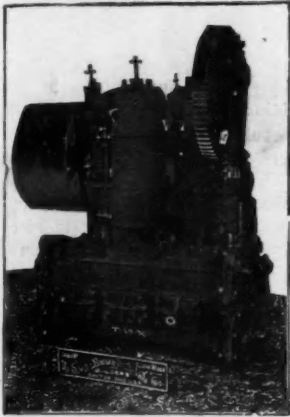
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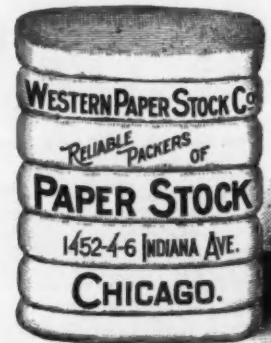
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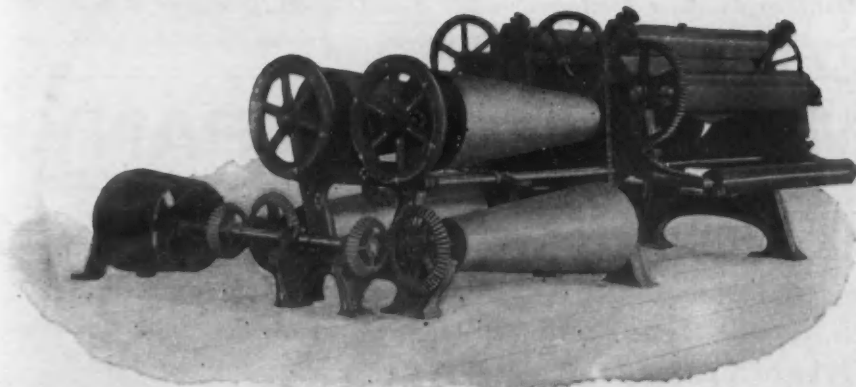
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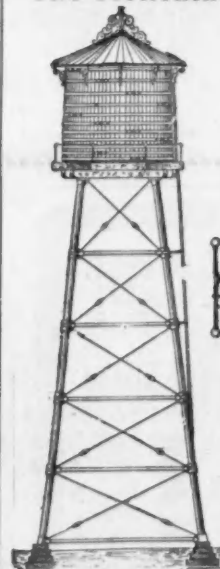
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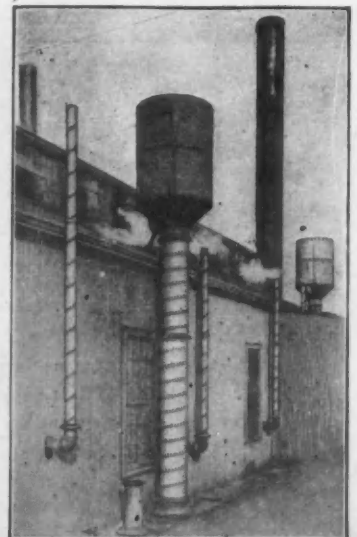
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NEW YORK CORPORATION LAW.

Changes Made by the Brackett Bill That Has Been Signed by Governor Odell—A Digest of the Measure That Now Governs New York Corporations.

Senator Brackett's bill amending the New York stock corporation law, which has been signed by Governor Odell, makes the following changes in the law:

Amends Section 2 by striking out the provision limiting the amount of obligation secured by mortgage to the amount of the paid up capital stock, and by providing that the certificate as to the assent of stockholders to the making of mortgages is to be made by the president or vice-president and the secretary or assistant secretary of the corporations instead of by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which the assent of the stockholders is given.

Amends Section 3, which relates to the reorganization of corporations, by striking out the provision that a majority of the persons making such reorganization shall be citizens and residents of the State of New York, and by providing that at least two-thirds of such persons shall be citizens of the United States, and one shall be a resident of New York.

Amends Section 4 by extending the provisions relating to the reorganization of corporations heretofore applicable to mortgage creditors and stockholders to stockholders generally, and by striking out the provision that the agreement of reorganization must contain suitable provision for the bondholders voting by proxy, and inserting in place thereof a provision that the reorganization agreement may provide for a regular vote by the bondholders.

Also amends Section 4 by striking out the provision which omits the amount of bonds which may be issued by such reorganized corporations to the amount of the paid in capital stock.

Amends Section 20 by striking out the provision that directors shall be stockholders, and providing that if the certificate of incorporation or a by-law adopted at a stockholders' meeting provides otherwise, directors need not be stockholders; also striking out the provision that a director ceasing to be a stockholder thereby ceases to be a director.

Amends Section 23 relating to the liability of directors for making unauthorized dividends, so as to limit the liability of the directors to the full amount of any loss sustained by such corporation or its creditors, respectively, by reason of such unlawful payment of dividends or division

of capital. Also authorizes corporations to accept their shares in settlement of debts which the directors deem bad or doubtful.

Amends Section 29 by providing that the stock books shall be kept open to inspection by stockholders and judgment creditors three business hours each day instead of at all times during business hours.

Amends Section 30 relating to the annual report required to be made by domestic and foreign stock corporations by striking out the provision that such report shall be signed by a majority of the directors and verified by the president or vice-president, and the treasurer or secretary, and in place thereof providing that such report shall be made by the president or vice-president, or the treasurer or the secretary, and not requiring the report to be verified. Further amends Section 30 by striking out the provision making directors liable for all debts of the company for failure to file the annual report, and in place of such liability providing that any officer who shall neglect or refuse to make the report within ten days after written request shall have been made by a creditor or a stockholder, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each day he shall so neglect or refuse.

Amends Section 32, relating to the alteration or extension of business of corporations, by providing that such corporations may alter their certificates of incorporation so as to include therein any purposes, powers or provisions which at the time of alteration may apply to corporations of a similar character.

Amends Section 42 by striking out the provision that no stock shall be issued for less than its par value, and that no bonds shall be issued for less than the fair market value, and by adding to such section a new provision making the judgment of the directors as to the value of property purchased for which stock is issued conclusive. This provision is copied from the New Jersey law.

Amends Section 45 by authorizing the increase or reduction of the capital stock by the unanimous written consent of the stockholders without going through the formality of holding a meeting.

Amends Section 46, also relating to the increase or reduction of capital stock, by striking out the provision which requires the amount of debts and liabilities to be stated in a certificate of increase of capital stock.

Amends Section 47 by providing that preferred stock may be issued with the consent of the holders of record of two-thirds of the capital stock at a meeting called for the purpose, and providing that a certificate of the proceedings of such meeting signed or sworn to by the presi-

dent or vice-president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State and of the clerk of the county where the principal office is located.

Amends Section 48 by providing that laborers' wages for services shall be preferred claims in cases of insolvency.

Amends Section 54 by striking out the double liability of stockholders, providing in lieu thereof that stockholders shall be liable only for the amounts unpaid by them on their own shares.

Adds a new section, No. 8, which provides that the recitals in a corporation mortgage as to such mortgage having been authorized by the stockholders, as required by law, shall, when such mortgage shall have been duly recorded, be presumptive evidence that the same has been so authorized, and that after such mortgage has been recorded one year such recitals shall be conclusive evidence of such facts.

Adds a new section, No. 62, authorizing the issue of partly paid stock.

Repeals Section 24, making directors liable if the indebtedness exceeds the amount of the paid up capital stock.

Modes and Fabrics to Continue.

The suit for an accounting and a dissolution of partnership between J. L. Oberly and A. P. Gardiner, publishers of Modes and Fabrics, began last February, was ended last Thursday by a partition sale under authority of Albert Saunders, the receiver. The copyright, title and good will were sold separately, and were bought in by Alfred P. Gardiner for \$21,000. Mr. Gardiner also purchased the presses, stock and contracts, and will continue the publication of the magazine under the old name. The A. P. Gardiner Publishing Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on the business, and A. P. Gardiner has been elected president and general manager.

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[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.]

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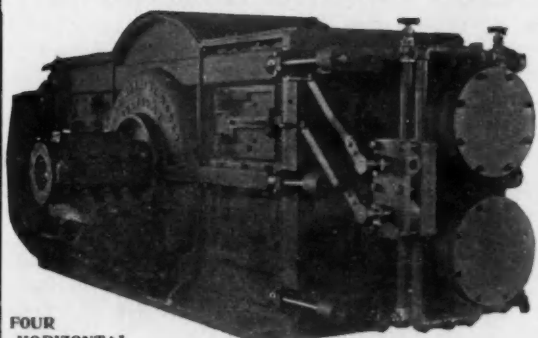
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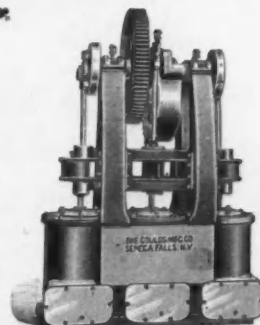
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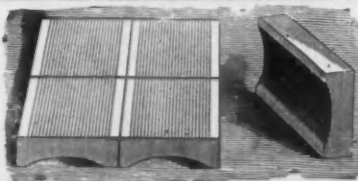
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TRIPLEX VACUUM PUMP.



DRAINING STONES

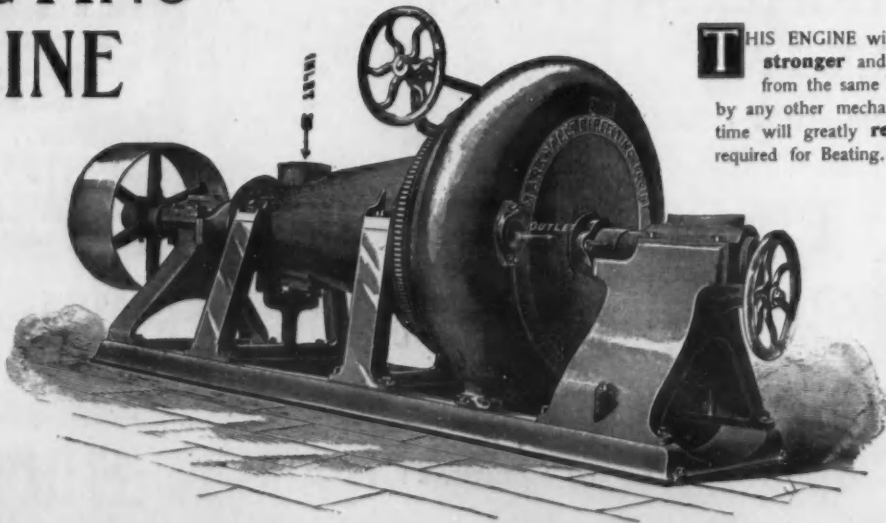
IN USE OVER TWENTY YEARS IN THE LEADING MILLS OF THIS COUNTRY, CANADA AND JAPAN. Send for Circulars.

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Used on all classes of Stock and every quality of Paper

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THIS ENGINE will produce a better finished, stronger and more even sheet of paper from the same materials than can be produced by any other mechanical process, and at the same time will greatly reduce the time and power required for Beating.

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Near Manchester.

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MARSHALL ENGINE COMPANY,
TURNER'S FALLS,
MASS.

PULP WOOD vs. TIMBER.

**The Timber Men Being Crowded by the Pulp Wood Men—
The Logs Bring More for Pulp Than
for Timber.**

BANGOR, Me., April 22, 1901.—Unusual conditions and much excitement prevail in the Maine spruce log market, and the outcome is awaited with interest and anxiety by lumbermen and log haulers. The present situation, which is unprecedented, is only another phase of the war between the sawmill and the pulp mill interests, which has been brewing for years and which came to a head last winter when in the Maine Legislature a New York paper manufacturing corporation tried to get control of the Penobscot River. The company was beaten in that fight, but the conflict is irrepressible, and while the general belief is that sooner or later the sawmills must go to the wall, the lumber manufacturers are showing fight in the most vigorous style, and this spring's developments will go far toward deciding the battle.

From small beginnings, the pulp industry has now attained to such importance and magnitude that it consumes at least one-half of all the logs cut on the Penobscot River, and nearly one-half of all that are cut in the State of Maine. The pulp men are able to pay more for logs than are the lumbermen, for the reason that 1,000 feet of logs will yield a greater value when made into pulp than when sawed into timber and boards, and so they have a controlling influence in the log market. When prices of lumber are high the manufacturers can pay good prices for logs, but this spring lumber prices are very low and log prices very high, so that at one time it looked as if the sawmills would not be started at all, or at least late and on a small scale, leaving practically all of the logs to the pulp mills. It has been a question of whether logs would come down in price or lumber go up, in order that the sawmills might run at a fair profit.

Thus far this spring there has been little indication of a rise in the price of spruce lumber. New York, which is the greatest market for Eastern spruce, reporting a range of \$16.50 to \$18.50 per thousand for narrow and wide randoms, which, at the prices at which logs are held, leaves no profit to the manufacturer. In spite of this discouraging condition, there has been this week a panicky rush by lumber

manufacturers to buy logs, the report having been circulated, without any substantial basis, that a boom is due in the lumber market, and that the millman who is left without logs will miss the best thing of his life.

Such has been the haste to buy logs and such the reckless confidence in the future of the lumber market, that millions of feet of logs that could have been bought weeks ago at \$13 to \$13.50 per thousand have been sold this week at \$15, and it is said now that all the logs on the Penobscot, except one lot of about 4,000,000 feet, have been sold at prices varying from \$14 to \$15, while the remaining lot is held at the unheard of price of \$16 per thousand. One lot of 12,000,000 feet of spruce has been sold at \$15 per thousand, and that transaction is without precedent in the history of Maine lumbering. The sawmill men are determined that the pulp mill men shall not have all the logs on the river, whatever price has to be paid.

It is said that a pulp mill running under favorable conditions can pay \$20 per thousand for good spruce logs, and still make money, but the serious question for the lumbermen is how a sawmill, selling lumber at not over \$18.50 per thousand for wide randoms, delivered in New York, can pay \$15 per thousand for logs. Business conducted on the basis of these prices for logs and lumber, respectively, means an actual loss for the manufacturer, and unless there should be a decided boom in the lumber market right away the result of such a venture can easily be foreseen. A concern, one of the oldest on the Penobscot River, that paid between \$14 and \$15 per thousand for logs last year failed before the season was half through.

There are about 200,000,000 feet of logs, old and new, on the Penobscot River between Bangor and the Canada line, 90 per cent. of which has not yet started for the booms, and of this great stock over 100,000,000 feet is controlled by the pulp men, leaving about 90,000,000 feet of sawlogs, of which perhaps 75,000,000 feet is spruce. This is far less than the usual stock of spruce sawlogs, and, whatever the price of lumber this year, the supply is certain to be short. The situation is full of interest to producers and consumers alike. The pulp men are complacent, having plenty of logs and doing business at a large margin of profit. The lumber manufacturers who are paying \$15 for logs are regarded as plunging speculators, taking long chances. Meanwhile the men who cut the logs are pocketing the money and cheerfully watching the progress of the struggle between their rival customers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The death is announced of Max Schubert, of Dresden, Germany, a recognized authority and writer on technical matters.

An advance in the price of wall papers to the extent of 2 marks per meter cwt. has been decided upon by German manufacturers.

A destructive fire recently occurred at the Walkiakoski Paper and Tramassefabrik, Lembois, Finland. The works are reported to have been entirely destroyed.

Two American paper making machines, it is reported, are about to be acquired by the Sebnitzer Papierfabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, in Sebnitz, Saxony. The company also intends to build a mechanical wood pulp mill.

The widow Hurel, granddaughter of Louis Robert, the French inventor of the paper making machine, and to whom reference has been occasionally made in our columns, died at Paris on March 23, in her sixty-ninth year.

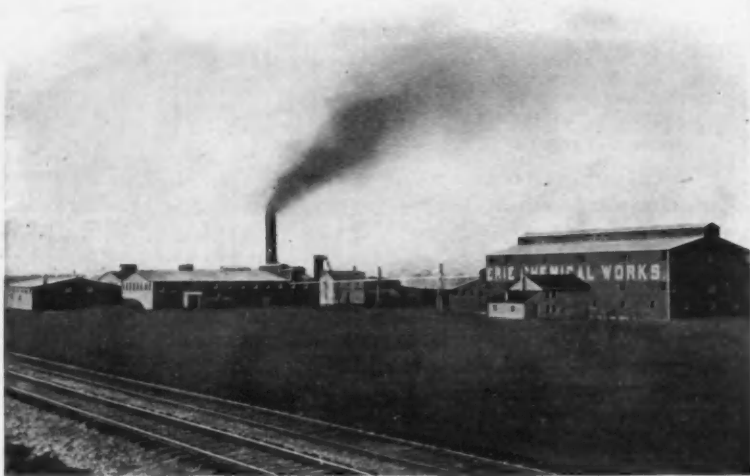
Dividends have been declared by German paper establishments as follows: Cellulosefabrik Hof, 5 per cent.; Fabrik Photographischer Papiere vormals Dr. A. Kurz, 10 per cent. (and 8 marks per share extra profit); Holzstoff und Papierfabrik zu Schlemma, 11 per cent.

The United Paper Works at Kosten, near Posen, Germany, have, it is reported, been entirely destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at more than half a million marks. Some 200 workpeople have been thrown out of employment.

According to the Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels a new industry has just been started at Betsuhomura, Kushiro and Hokkaido—that of making so-called "Kushiro" paper. Owing to the abundant supply of the tree which furnishes the raw material for the manufacture, a daily output of 2,700 pounds of pulp is expected. At the present time 180,000 reams of paper, valued at 800,000 yen, are imported into Hokkaido each year from one of the principal Japanese islands.

Expensive Ignorance.

The business man who imagines that he can dash off an advertisement between jumps, or as the opportunity occurs, is fooling no one but himself.—Western Advertiser.



Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, President. R. E. Clemens, Vice-President. H. Beckman, Treasurer.

ERIE CHEMICAL WORKS, ERIE, PA.

FRANKLIN H. KALBFLEISCH CO., Selling Agents,
31, 33 and 35 Burling Slip, NEW YORK.

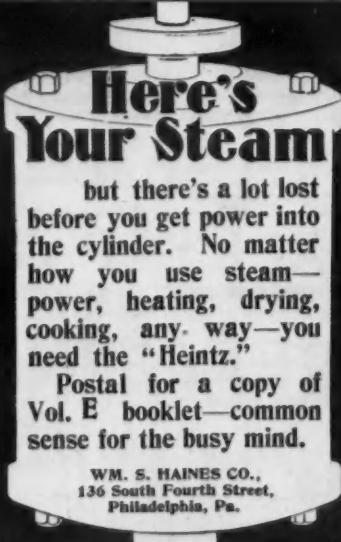
Makers of all Grades of **ALUM** For the Paper Trade.

"IVORY," "ULTRA," "NEWS,"
"UNION," "ERIE," "BEE."

FILTER ALUM.

Telephone, 1022 John, New York.
" 240
" 126 Mutual, Erie, Pa.
" 574 Bell,

PLEASE WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.



**Here's
Your Steam**

but there's a lot lost before you get power into the cylinder. No matter how you use steam—power, heating, drying, cooking, any way—you need the "Heintz."

Postal for a copy of Vol. E booklet—common sense for the busy mind.

WM. S. HAINES CO.,
136 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Heintz Steam Trap

AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP COMPANY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE **RUSSELL CEMENT PATENT LINING** FOR SULPHITE DIGESTERS.

The only absolute protection to the shell of the digester, and covers every description of continuous acid-proof lining in use; it is easily and cheaply applied, and when applied to a well-constructed digester, it will with proper care last indefinitely.

More than fifty digesters have been licensed by us to use this lining; many of them have been in constant use from five to eight years, and are in perfect condition now, which cannot be said of any other lining in use.

The validity of the patent having been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the first district, all persons using the same without license from us will be prosecuted. The substituting of a substantial lining of sheet lead between the shell of the digester and the cement and brick facing is a very dangerous makeshift, as the lead will in time so deteriorate and crack, and allow the acid to get through to the shell and destroy it; this has been absolutely proved in more than one instance. We have recently removed the linings from digesters having a lead backing, and relined the same with the Russell lining; the condition of the shell when the lead lining was removed clearly shows the danger of using lead.

The International Paper Company has taken out licenses for all its mills.

Manufacturers of sulphite pulp and those intending to build sulphite mills should examine into the merits of the Russell cement lining and the absolute strength and breadth of its patent before negotiating for inferior and infringing linings.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES AND LETTERS:

- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Lawrence Mill, Lawrence, Mass.
- MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO., Marinette, Wis.
- RICHARDS PAPER CO., South Gardiner, Me.
- COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO., Appleton, Wis.
- INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Fall Mountain Mill, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- MT. TOM SULPHITE PULP CO., Mt. Tom, Mass.
- PIEDMONT PULP & PAPER CO., Piedmont, W. Va.
- WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER CO., Oregon City, Ore.

ABSTRACT FROM LETTER OF WILLAMETTE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1894.

American Sulphite Pulp Co.

How are your digesters working now? We re-point ours about once in three months, inspect each digester once in two weeks, and are very well pleased with their seeming durability and their operation in every way, but, at the same time, after our experience with bronze digesters, we are naturally a little apprehensive, and if there is any point of danger that has come up in your experience that has not yet revealed itself to us, we would esteem it a favor if you would put us on our guard against any such difficulty. Our digesters, as you know, are made upright, of the inverted-champagne-bottle type with hemispherical dome, and the circulation of the liquor in them is well-nigh perfect. We blow off at any pressure that happens and we have yet to see the slightest defect by reason of said blowing off. About three months ago we tapped the lower space of our digester and found the lining at the tap-holes perfectly clean and dry, and unless something unforeseen occurs to change our opinion we shall continue to feel pleased that we decided to use your lining. We have no objection to your using our opinion in converting any "Doubting Thomas" to whom you may wish to sell the right to use the lining.

Yours truly,

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

By W. Pierce Johnson, General Manager.

WILLAMETTE PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1897.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Answering your favor of September 24, would say that our linings are working quite satisfactorily. We have had some few slight leaks due to the pointing becoming detached, but have had no difficulty in repairing the leaks, and they have been very infrequent, and we regard the lining as a success.

Yours truly,

WM. PIERCE JOHNSON, Vice-President.

RUSSELL PAPER CO.

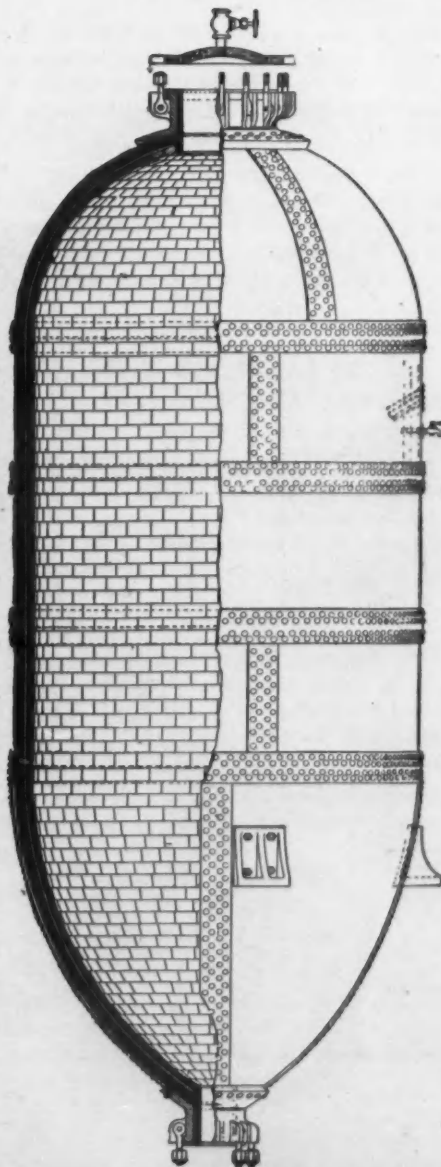
LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter I beg to say that the Russell Cement Lining has been in constant use in this mill under my superintendence for nearly 10 years. Both the linings and digesters are in excellent condition; neither have given us any trouble since the linings were put in. Yours respectfully,

FRED'K M. LIBBEY, Foreman,

Russell Paper Co., Sulphite Mill.



MARINETTE AND MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

MARINETTE, WIS., July 24, 1899.

American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Yours of July 20 received, and in answer will state that up to the present time the lining Mr. Marston put on the last two digesters has been very satisfactory and has given us no trouble whatever. Yours very truly,

MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO.

RICHARDS PAPER CO.

SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE, August 16, 1899.

Mr. George W. Russell, President, Tremont Building, Boston.

Dear Sir:—We have had the Russell digester linings in use for nearly ten years, and believe them to be the best in the market. Our digesters and linings are in excellent condition.

Yours truly,

HENRY RICHARDS, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER COMPANY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1899.

G. W. Russell, Esq., Pres. American Sulphite Pulp Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 11th inst., it gives us pleasure to say that the Russell lining we have in use in all our digesters is giving every satisfaction, and we do not see how it can be improved upon. We do not see that there is any necessity for any lining next the shell other than the cement lining of your process.

Very truly yours,

WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO.

JOHN G. LUKE,

Per A. K. L.

THE RIORDON PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

MERRITTON, ONT., August 15, 1899.

American Sulphite Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—In reference to success of a cement and talc lining for digesters, I may say that we have used it for some years with entire satisfaction. It has always seemed to me that using a lead backing is a rather useless and perhaps dangerous practice.

Yours truly,

C. RIORDON.

AMERICAN SULPHITE PULP CO., Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

The Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE

LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY

150 Nassau Street, New York.

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Foreign Countries in Postal Union,	" " 6.00
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Telephone: 2634 John.

Cable Address: Catchow, New York.

Western Publication Office—EVAN JOHNSON, Room 525 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

Boston Office—A. L. DELESDESNIER, 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Western New England News Office—OSCAR C. FERRY, Holyoke, Mass.

Southwestern Office—R. W. BROOKS, 413 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

London Office—S. C. PHILLIPS & Co., 47 Cannon St., London, E. C., England.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the pioneer publication in its field and has for many years been the recognized Organ of the American Paper Trade. As a medium for reaching the trade in all its branches it is unapproached.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

Western Office of the "Paper Trade Journal."

Subscribers and advertisers in the West should bear in mind that the Western office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is now located at room 525 Monadnock Building, Chicago, where convenient quarters have been fitted up. It is the intention of the management to carefully look after the interests of its patrons in that part of the country, and the Western office has been moved and enlarged to better accommodate the increasing business of that branch. Advertisers can make contracts at that office, copies of the paper can be secured there and subscriptions will be taken. Besides this, "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades" will be found on sale. The office is in charge of Mr. Evan Johnson, Western agent, who will be pleased to see callers at any time, or will visit any firms desiring his assistance on receipt of word from them.

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Another Freshet.

A second freshet struck the paper trade this week, but from all accounts the mills are fortunate enough to escape without any serious direct damage. Some of them have lost some of their logs and others have been compelled to shut down temporarily, but none of them have been wrecked or damaged. For this they have cause to be thankful.

The spring floods started in earlier than usual this year, and have apparently come to hand on the instalment plan, and while the streams have broken their records so far as danger points and high water marks are concerned, they have not wrought that wholesale havoc in the paper trade that they have in former years.

Transportation lines have been broken, and it is in this respect that the trade is feeling the greatest disturbance. Mills will not be able to make deliveries promptly, and for some days yet to come shipments will be lost, and much trouble and anxiety will be caused by the non-arrival of goods.

On the whole the trade may safely congratulate itself on the fact that its ordinary routine has been so slightly disarranged by the spring floods.

The Strike at Grand Mere.

A strike in the American paper trade is a rarity. The history of the industry shows that differences between employers and employed have been small in number and slight in character. As a rule they have been settled without any interruption of mill work. That this is so may be set down alike to the credit of both employer and employee.

The record being thus clear, the strike at Grand Mere stands out in stronger relief, especially as it involves a large number of mill workers. It is to be hoped that a final settlement will be reached satisfactory to both parties to the contention.

There is in evidence in this case a factor which has not been seen before, and that is the new organization of mill workers. The paper makers who struck, many of them, have left Grand Mere, and have sent word to their fellow members of the International Union of Paper Makers that a strike is in progress, and that members of the union should stay away from Grand Mere. This organization is comparatively young, although a number of lodges have been organized in this country, and this is the first occasion in which it has been called upon to exert its influence.

Saw Logs vs. Pulp Wood.

The man in Maine who has been making his livelihood by running a sawmill is in a state of mind. He sees his business going away from him, and all because the pulp manufacturer can afford to pay more for logs than he can. It seems that spruce logs are worth more as pulp wood than as raw material out of which to manufacture boards, and this fact is regarded by some as the death knell of the Maine sawyer.

Possibly the condition of the sawyer is not as black as it is painted. It is undoubtedly true that the pulp manufacturer's needs for logs has been growing to such an extent as to encroach somewhat on the sawyer's territory, and that to some extent the latter has some just cause for complaint. Pulp men, however, are not yet prepared to take all logs, without reference to size, and probably they will not be for some time to come. It is in this fact that the sawyer can or should see some salvation. The pulp manufacturer is not yet ready to wipe the sawyer out of business.

The Echo from Canada.

Last week we printed very fully the testimony given by John Norris, business manager of the New York Times, before the Industrial Commission in Washington, making some comments thereon so far as the foundations on which Mr. Norris' argument rested, showing how false they were.

This week we reprint an editorial from the Mail and Empire, of Toronto, and from this it is evident that Mr. Norris' arguments can hope for very little backing from that quarter. The Mail and Empire shows how the laws in Canada regarding the exportation of pulp wood have

been of practically no effect, so that Mr. Norris' contention as to "reprisals" is of no effect.

It is a curious fact that at the very time that Mr. Norris, as a sort of semi-personification of the newspaper publishers of this country, was testifying in Washington as to the wickedness of the "paper trust," the Canadian publishers were in evidence before their own Government, and were asking that their tariff be removed because they could buy in the States news paper at 2 cents for which their own makers had the impudence and audacity to charge them 2½ cents—and the "States" paper is alleged to be of a better quality.

Evidently Mr. Norris should have had his facts better in hand before he set out as the apostle of newspaper publishers to right the wrongs of which he claims they are the victims. He also seems to have chosen a wrong field for his work. It might produce better results in the country across our northern border.

Last week and the week before that the exports of paper at the port of New York were very light, the aggregate value last week being only \$35,000. Business this week, however, shows a decided recovery, and the shipments aggregate in value \$114,394, a figure that is well up to the record point. The buying seems to have been general, and the products of our paper mills have been distributed over a very wide territory. For instance, Australia, as she generally does, leads in the buying, her bill being \$62,665, Liverpool following second with a bill of \$15,556, Antwerp being a good third, with a bill of \$11,904. After these there come Argentine Republic, \$4,051; Glasgow, \$2,478; Spain, \$2,391; Cuba, \$1,959; Hayre, \$1,939; Japan, \$1,987; Mexico, \$1,812; Philippine Islands, \$1,732, and United States of Colombia, \$1,299.

The Indiana Board of Health was recently empowered to grant industrial establishments permits to discharge mill refuse into streams, the holders of such permits to be protected against a certain class of damage suits. In accordance with the law, the Albany Paper Co., the West Muncie Straw Board Co. and the American Straw Board Co. have asked the board for such permits. The applications are under consideration, and the decision of the board will be of interest not only to the applicants, but to all paper manufacturers in Indiana.

The Brackett bill, which has become a law by the signature of Governor Odell, makes a number of changes in the New York law governing corporations. These changes are noted at some length in another column of this issue, and it will be well to keep the article convenient for reference. New York intends to deal somewhat more liberally with her corporations. She likewise lessens the liabilities of directors, and places the burdens more directly on the officers in active management of a corporation.

The testimony of George Burn, president of the National Wall Paper Company, before the Industrial Commission last week is of much interest. Mr. Burn reviewed the history of combinations in his line, and the facts presented show very conclusively that combinations, pools, &c., so far as they have been worked out in the wall paper trade, have been failures. And yet there is talk of a new combine.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has at last gotten its automatic bag department in running order, and it is said that it has signalized that event by taking a large order for "automatics" from a New York buyer. If competition is the life of trade, the bag business ought to be exceedingly lively from now on.

Another pulp mill has been incorporated this week in Canada. It would seem as though the favorite combination at present in the powers conferred on companies is to allow them to establish "paper, pulp and electric light plants." Under their charters it looks as though some of the new companies could engage in almost any possible line of industry.

The British paper trade is not active. In fact, it is reported as "depressed," and the news mills are not overburdened with orders. Between a light demand for home product and the invasion of that market by foreign competitors the lot of the British paper maker is not a happy one.

Interrupted traffic, due to damage wrought by the freshet, will probably be one of the new excuses for non-delivery on time of paper shipments.

According to rumors the cotton duck combination is about to absorb some outside plants, but the chairman of its executive committee says that the rumors are untrue.

TRADE PERSONALS.

AYER.—F. W. Ayer, president of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Bangor, Me., stopped over in Boston last Saturday en route for Maine.

BABCOCK.—C. A. Babcock, of the Wisconsin River Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., was in Chicago last week.

BARTLETT.—James Bartlett, of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, Nashua, N. H., called on the Boston trade last week.

BEACH.—S. D. Beach, treasurer of the S. Y. Beach Paper Company, Seymour, Conn., called on a number of the company's customers in the New York paper district last week.

BIDWELL.—Mr. Bidwell, representing the New England Card and Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., was in Boston last week.

BOGAN.—Daniel J. Bogan, late superintendent of the Uncas Paper Company, Norwich, Conn., has taken a position as "super" with the New England Board and Paper Company, Milton, N. H.

BROWN.—Charles D. Brown, of Boston, while in New York city this week, dropped into the office of the D. J. O'Connell Company in the Broadway Chambers, in which company he is interested.

CALDWELL.—General Manager Caldwell, of the American Writing Paper Company, left Springfield this week for a business trip of several weeks duration to the Pacific Coast.

CONLEY.—James Conley, of the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company, New York, is expected home from a Western trip on Saturday of this week.

CROCKER.—C. A. Crocker, manager of Department of Maintenance and Construction of the American Writing Paper Company, passed through Boston last week en route to and from Cottage City.

DAVENPORT.—Mr. Davenport, representing the Whitmore Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke, Mass., called on the Boston trade last week.

EDMUNDS.—E. A. Edmunds, of the Falls Manufacturing Company, Oconto Falls, Wis., was in Chicago last week.

ELSA.—Herman Elsas, president of the Continental Paper Bag Company, New York, is again on another visit to the factory of the company at Rumford Falls, Me., this week.

FISKE.—W. G. Fiske, of the Chemical Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., visited the Boston trade last Tuesday.

FOWLER.—George F. Fowler, president of the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Holyoke, Mass., visited the New York office of his company last week.

FLINT.—Francis G. Flint, treasurer of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., spent a few days of last week in Boston.

FLINT.—John W. Flint, of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt., returned home last week from Thomasville, Ga., where he and his family have been sojourning for the past few months.

FRENCH.—J. W. French, of the Three Rivers Paper Company, Three Rivers, Mich., was in Chicago last week visiting the members of the paper trade.

HALL.—John A. Hall, secretary and treasurer of the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, of New Hope, Pa., was again among the visitors to the New York market last week.

HANER.—S. H. Haner, of M. L. Haner & Son, Chatham Centre, N. Y., called on the Boston trade last week.

HARMON.—E. T. Harmon, of the Grand Rapids Pulp and Paper Company, Grand Rapids, Wis., was in Chicago last week.

HARTWELL.—Oscar Hartwell, representing the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., was in Boston last week.

HILL.—Arthur Hill, representing the American Writing Paper Company, called on the Boston trade last week.

HOWARD.—C. W. Howard, of the C. W. Howard Company, Menasha, Wis., was in Chicago last week visiting the members of the paper trade.

JACK.—John Jack, superintendent of the Lockport Paper Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., called on his friends in the New York market last week.

JONES.—Hon. N. M. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me., was in Boston last week.

JUDD.—Mr. Judd, of the Esleek Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls, Mass., called on the Boston trade last week.

KELLY.—M. J. Kelly, representing the Spring Grove Paper Mills, of Spring Forge, Pa., was in Boston last week.

LANSING.—Stuart D. Lansing, secretary of the Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, N. Y., and Mrs. Lansing

sailed Saturday from New York for Southampton. They will visit England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany and France, and will be absent two months.

LIEBMAN.—I. Liebman, president of the Atlanta Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga., was among the out of town buyers seen in the New York market last week.

LINTON.—James Linton, of Linton Brothers & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., was in Boston last Wednesday.

MAYO.—Charles S. Mayo, of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., was in Boston last Monday.

MCDERMID.—A. McDermid has resigned as superintendent of the Shutts Manufacturing Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.

MEGARGEE.—Edward N. Megargee, of J. H. Walker, Reade street, New York, is at Hot Springs, Ark., for a few weeks, in search of relief from an attack of rheumatism.

MILLIKEN.—Charles R. Milliken, manager of the Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me., was in Boston last Saturday.

NASH.—Thomas E. Nash, of the Nekoosa Paper Company, Nekoosa, Wis., has returned home from a vacation trip to Hot Springs, Ark.

NIEMEYER.—Harry Niemeier, for several years a salesman for the Hanchett Paper Company, Chicago, has resigned his position and will engage in business for himself at Ottumwa, Ia. He has associated his brother with him in the venture, and the firm name will be Niemeier Brothers. They will engage in the wholesale and retail paper business, and have already placed their orders for a complete stock.

PAGENSTECHER.—A. Pagenstecher, of the Manufacturers' Paper Company, of New York, arrived home from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday of this week. He was accompanied by his son, A. Pagenstecher, Jr.

PAULINE.—George Pauline, representing Robert Fletcher & Co., paper manufacturers, Manchester, England, arrived here on Wednesday of last week on the Oceanic. He is now on a trip to Canada.

SPINK.—Henry Spink began service in the paper house of Campbell, Hall & Co., New York, in 1861, and has continued in the employ of their successors, Campbell & Smith, Augustine Smith & Co., Geo. La Monte and Geo. La Monte & Son, to the present time—a period of forty years. He is well known in the trade, and received many tokens of regard on the celebration of his golden wedding on the 16th of this month.

STEARNS.—W. H. Stearns, treasurer of the Rhode Island Card Board Company, Pawtucket, R. I., visited the Boston trade last week.

USTICK.—W. J. Ustick, of the Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., spent a few days in Chicago last week.

WALKER.—S. F. Walker, president of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, was at the New York office of the company for a short stay last week. Mr. Walker's health is now considerably better than it has been for the past few months.

WENTZELL.—Charles W. Wentzell, more familiarly "Pop" Wentzell, the paper trade veteran, who carries four score years of life and three score of paper experience almost as lightly as a man in the prime of life, reported at A. G. Elliot & Co.'s, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, in as good health as usual, although on the previous day he left the office ill and the worst was feared. "Pop" Wentzell has had two strokes of paralysis, but his appearance would indicate that he has easily a century of life before him.

WESTON.—E. B. Weston, general manager of the Weston Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio, visited the Boston trade this week.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL.

Richard Pennefeather Rothwell, widely known as a mining engineer and a writer on engineering subjects, died in his home, No. 250 West 139th street, New York, April 17. Mr. Rothwell was born in Ingersoll, Ont., in 1837. After his graduation from Trinity College, Toronto, he took a course in civil engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and later took courses in mining engineering in French and German colleges. He returned to America in 1864, and had engineering charge of many collieries in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Removing to this city in 1873, Mr. Rothwell became the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of which he was in charge until the time of his death. Several years ago the ownership of that publication was merged into the Scientific Publishing Company, of which Mr. Rothwell was president.

Mr. Rothwell was a member of the Lotos, Reform,

Hardware, Larchmont Yacht and New York Press clubs, and held active and honorary membership in several foreign scientific societies. He organized the American Institute of Mining Engineers in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1871, and in 1882 he became its president. He had charge of the statistics of gold and silver for the United States Census in 1890.

SIMON ETTLINGER.

Simon Ettlinger, former president of the Simon Ettlinger Printing Company, and for thirty-six years a resident of Chicago, died on the morning of April 17 at his residence, 4045 Grand Boulevard, in that city, from kidney trouble, complicated with heart disease. He was a charter member of the Standard Club and a member of Sinai Congregation.

CHARLES J. ROSS.

Charles J. Ross, a widely known lithographer, and the inventor of the Ross stipple paper, died at his residence, 1525 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, last week. Mr. Ross was also known in art and newspaper circles, and his invention in connection with a process of reproducing pictures is used by many journals.

CHILL W. HAZZARD.

Col. Chill W. Hazzard, editor and proprietor of the Monongahela Republican, and one of the most influential citizens of Western Pennsylvania, died at 10 o'clock April 22 at his home, in Monongahela, Pa., of paralysis. Col. Hazzard was a past supreme chancellor of the Royal Arcanum, past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Loyal Legion, a Knight Templar, and thirty-second degree Mason. He was sixty-two years of age.

MRS. REUBEN PECKHAM.

Mrs. Reuben Peckham, one of the oldest inhabitants of Troy, N. Y., died April 16. She was eighty-four years old. She was of Quaker origin, and was the daughter of the late Captain John W. Mackey, one of the oldest and most successful of the early sloop navigators on the Hudson. Her late husband, Reuben Peckham, was among the pioneer manufacturers of manila paper, and his extensive mills in Troy furnished enormous amounts of cartridge paper for the Watervliet Arsenal during the Civil War. Mrs. Peckham leaves three children, including Mrs. John A. Sleicher, wife of the editor of Leslie's Weekly.

MRS. RACHEL CONOVER CONROW.

Rachel Conover, widow of Adam Conrow, and mother of James W., William E., and Theodore Conrow, of Conrow Brothers, paper dealers, New York, died Saturday at her home, 53 Montgomery place, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the ninety-first year of her age. She was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in December, 1810, and was the ninth descendant in direct line from Wilfert Gerrelse Van Couwenhoven, who settled in New Jersey in 1630. The name became changed by free usage, so that her grandfather was called Louis Couwenhoven. She was married in 1835, when she came to New York with her husband. She was one of the early members of the Market Street Reformed Church, New York, where the Rev. Dr. Cuyler preached. She went to Brooklyn about fifty years ago and her descendants are all prominent in society of that borough, especially in the Prospect Heights section. She was a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventh avenue and St. John's place. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Newspaper Plant Burned.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 22.—The Ballston Daily News printing house and plant, Cole & Burnham proprietors, were completely destroyed by fire early last Friday. The Weekly Democrat, a county official paper, was issued from the News office. All files of the paper were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, on which there is an insurance of \$11,500. Mr. Burnham says he will continue publication.

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NEWS FROM THE MILLS.

The Imperial Coating Company, at Kalamazoo, Mich., will erect a building 680 feet long.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass., last week shipped 500 reams of paper to the Philippines.

It is expected that the new mill of the Weston Paper Company, at Terre Haute, Ind., will be ready for operation in a month or six weeks.

On account of increased business at the Star Paper Mill, Toledo, Ohio, an extra new paper board machine will be put into operation next week.

The Franklin Flour and Feed Company has purchased the Eagle Pulp Mill at Franklin, Ohio. The building will be used as a flouring mill.

The Howland Falls Pulp Mill, Howland, Me., which has been shut down for a few days on account of damage done by the freshet, has been started again.

The paper mill of Cunningham & Co., Sugarland, Tex., which was injured at the time of the Galveston disaster, has been repaired and will be started on May 1.

One of the machines of the Winnebago Paper Mills at Neenah, Wis., was shut down last week in order to permit of a general overhauling and the addition of a number of improvements.

A report in circulation that one of the employees of the Kimberly & Clark Company mill at Niagara, Wis., had been killed by a charged wire is in error, nothing of the kind having occurred.

At the annual meeting of the Skowhegan Pulp Company, Skowhegan, Me., held last week, the old board of officers were re-elected with the exception of J. R. McClellan, who was elected president to succeed the late Gen. R. B. Shepherd.

The new battery of Stirling boilers put in by the Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wis., was fired up last week. The Gilbert people now have a thousand horse power of these boilers which have displaced all their former fire tube boilers.

The remodeled mill of the American Writing Paper Company at Windsor Locks, Conn., started its Fourdrinier this week. The machine is one of three new ones and the other two will be started in a short time. The mill will have a capacity of 35 tons a day.

Extensive repairs are being made in the sulphite pulp mill at Bellows Falls, Vt. A new device for taking the

logs from the cars and conveying them to the saw, will greatly expedite matters and do the work of six or eight men under the old system.

It is expected that O'Keefe & Orbison, of Appleton, Wis., will have charge of the improvements that are to be made to the Munger dam on the Wisconsin River at Kilbourn, which was referred to last week. Just what the extent of the improvement will be is not yet determined.

Two boiler heads blew out at the International Paper Company's mills at Bellows Falls, Vt., last Saturday, and two firemen were seriously burned by the escaping steam. The boiler room was uninjured, but the company is hampered for power, and some of the machines are shut down.

Work has been commenced upon the excavation for the foundations of the new sulphite mill of the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company at Menominee, Wis. Contractor Pride has placed most of the sub-contracts and the mill will be hurried to completion in the shortest possible time.

Matthew McKnight, of 515 Fifth street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was successful in his suit for damages against the Cliff Paper Company. He was awarded a verdict of \$1,000. McKnight was injured in the mill about three years ago. His nose was badly cut and scarred for life and his left arm was drawn up and made shorter than his right by injuries to it.

George Maurer and T. W. Orbison, of Appleton, Wis., went to Petoskey last week to see about beginning work upon the new paper mill there. Considerable work has already been done in the way of clearing away the old mill building occupying the spot and preparing the site for the new enterprise, work upon which will now be actively undertaken.

The Dexter Sulphite Company, Dexter, N. Y., is reported to be contemplating far more extensive improvements than can be completed this season. Among those to be commenced at once, it is said, are a new paper mill to be located south of the present plant on the river side of Water street, a new office, and replacing the roof of the main building by a fireproof steel roof.

The Keith Paper Mill, Turners Falls, Mass., is rushed with orders, and everybody is on the jump. The company has just put in a folding machine which will do the work of a score of girls, and also added a cutter to its equipment, one of the largest paper mill cutters ever built. A new plater and new calendering machines have been among recent additions called for on account of steadily increasing business.

The Rising Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass., has engaged Inspector Cowell to make designs for the wrappers for its Housatonic mill papers. One of the designs is the coat-of-arms of Denmark and the other of Lord Barrington, for whom the town of Great Barrington is named. Both are handsome pieces of work and will be engraved for the trade mark of the company.

Superintendent John Leishman, of the Esleek Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls, Mass., has resigned, and his place will be filled by Timothy Mullen, of Holyoke. Mr. Leishman's wife died recently, and he desires to go to Holyoke with his young family, where they will be among their folks. Mr. Mullen is an experienced superintendent, and is a cousin of the Marshall Brothers.

Nothing definite has not yet been done about the building of the new dam and paper mill on the Wisconsin River by the Consolidated Water Power Company. Since the last purchase of necessary property various preliminary matters have been receiving attention at the hands of the company, and it is expected that in a week or two everything will be in shape for going ahead with the enterprise.

The trestle above the upper dam of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company's mill, Gardiner, Me., has been examined and found to be in a safe condition. It was thought that during the high water the trestle work had become unsafe and for a time no trains were run over it. Being able to use it will save a great deal of inconvenience to S. D. Warren & Co., who have been obliged to haul all goods both to and from the mill and depot.

Hauser, Owen & Ames have just been awarded a second contract for erecting another large paper mill in Kalamazoo. The Superior Paper Mills is the new enterprise and the building will be over 800 feet long with a stack 200 feet high. Something of the size of the structure can be understood from the fact that the foundation under some of the paper machines are over 100 feet in length—a machine which rolls out a sheet of paper 136 inches wide. The output of the big concern will be largely tissue and book paper.

As soon as the Neenah Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., completes the work of installing its second paper machine, it will shut down the No. 1 machine and rebuild the wet end of it. The company is putting in an unusual number of rope drives, which will be used to drive the No. 2 paper machine, the new beater engine just added, two Jordans and the new supercalenders. The new supers are being erected in the addition lately made to the finishing room, and a new outfit of cutters and trimmers has been put in which are now being properly located.

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the main trouble with cheap belt—it comes apart in the plies. Why? Because the rubber between the plies (friction) is cheap and poor; it hasn't the vise-like grip of Fine Para Rubber. Take one of our 1846 Para or Double Diamond Belts and cut a strip lengthwise, about half an inch wide, and deep enough to go through one thickness of duck. Separate this ply from the one next it, and notice the tenacity with which the two hang together. In actual service the results are the same; the plies do not separate, and our belts wear like iron. Send for samples of 1846 Para and Double Diamond.

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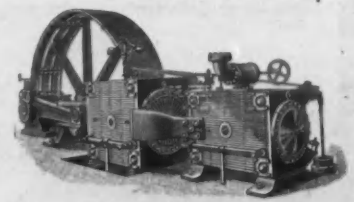
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Mr. Frank Gilbert, of Waterford, N. Y., informs us that on a Jordan Engine, where rubber belts only lasted about one year each, he had put on a LEVIATHAN BELT, which has been running for four years, and looks as though it would last for some time to come.

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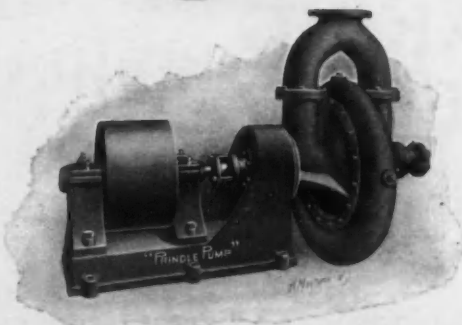
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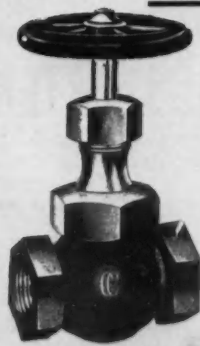


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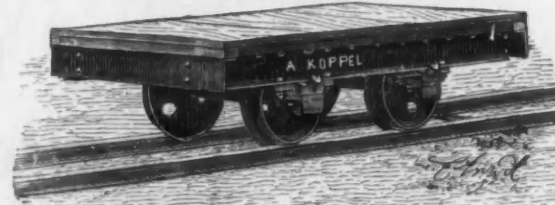
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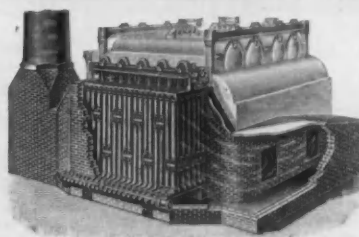


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CANADA AND MR. NORRIS.

The Toronto "Mail and Empire" States Some Facts for the Latter's Benefit—The True Condition of Affairs as to "Reprisals."

The Mail and Empire, Toronto, Canada, in speaking of John Norris' testimony before the Industrial Commission, says:

"In a recent hearing before the Industrial Commission at Washington Mr. John Norris, business manager of the New York Times, laid at the door of the International Paper Company certain grievances of which the newspaper publishers of the United States complain. Since the merging of the many paper manufacturing concerns into this one, the cost of news print to the newspapers has been increased, he says, by \$4,800,000 a year. Part of this increase he attributed to the efforts of the trust to monopolize the spruce lands. To frustrate its efforts in this direction, and thus bring relief to the newspapers, he recommended that the trade relations with Canada be adjusted so that ample supplies of pulp might be obtainable from sources independent of the International Paper Company. This company, he maintained, had opposed reciprocity with Canada, and had thereby provoked reprisals.

"The reprisals to which Mr. Norris refers to are no doubt the measures taken in Ontario and in Quebec to promote the manufacture into pulp of our own spruce at home instead of across the line. By the Ontario act it is provided that no pulp wood cut from the Crown lands shall be removed from Canada until it is manufactured. By the Quebec act the stumpage dues on pulp wood cut from the Crown lands were raised to \$1.90 per cord, of which \$1.50 per cord is refunded on all the pulp wood manufactured within the province. By these acts, Mr. Norris considers the Canadian supply of pulp wood to the United States was so cut down that that country was reduced to the resources of pulp wood it had at home, over which resources the International Paper Company has a large degree of control. In this Mr. Norris was somewhat in error and has taken a view which exaggerates the effects of the Ontario and Quebec acts. Both of

these refer only to spruce cut from Crown lands. Spruce cut from patented lands is not covered by either the Ontario or the Quebec statute; and consequently a large quantity of pulp wood was exported last year and is being exported now from lands taken up by settlers.

"According to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a very considerable tract passed from under embargo last year, being transferred to the large number of settlers who take up homesteads in the newer parts of the province. All these settlers would be free to sell for exportation any pulp wood cut on their lands. In a paper read by Mr. Langelier at the meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in Ottawa, a few weeks since, the Quebec law to restrict the exportation of pulp wood to the United States is shown to be far from a success. It is evaded by timber traders in this way: The latter send men to the Lands Department to take out lands for settlement, the lands selected in such cases being well timbered with spruce suitable for pulp wood. These applicants are merely the tools of the lumbermen and are not genuine settlers. All that is sought is control of the timber and the settler's exemption from the law relating to Crown lands. Thus large quantities continue to be exported from Quebec as well as from Ontario off farms and tracts that are removed from the public domain.

"But, in Ontario this supply for export is probably many times over-supplemented by the exportation that a company operating on the North shore, to which reference has been made, is permitted to carry on. To this company, as before stated, the Ontario Government has given a monopoly of exporting pulp wood from the Crown lands. Notwithstanding that the embargo was in force last year, 65,000 cords of pulp wood, cut from Crown lands of Ontario were exported in that year as against 30,000 the year before. All this goes to show that the influence Mr. Norris attributes to our restriction upon the movement of pulp wood to the United States is more fancied than real.

"We could affect the situation there, however, very beneficially, both for ourselves, and, in time, for the American newspapers, if the Dominion act imposing an export duty on pulp wood were enforced. That would apply to pulp wood of all conditions, whether cut from the Crown lands or from private farms, whether by set-

tlers or by lumbermen. Such a law would stop Canadian supplies to American mills; and thus deprived of the raw material these would be glad enough to use their influence to have the Dingley duty taken off manufactured pulp. That, of course, would be a good thing for our pulp mills and would enable the independent paper manufacturers across the line to compete at an advantage with the trust that now controls so much of the spruce reserves there."

Gives All Boys a Chance.

It is said that the American Bridge Company is about to start a system of apprenticeship, says the Railway Gazette. The intention is to take boys graduated from grammar schools and accept them for four years' apprenticeship after a probation of ninety days. They will be paid \$3.50 a week the first year, with an increase of \$1 a week each year thereafter. They will be bound by agreement to remain four years, and on completion of the term will get a bonus of 50 cents for each week served. Unusually good work may reduce the term, but not more than six months. Furthermore, arrangements will be made for instructions in drawing, physics, mathematics, &c., somewhat as is now done by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Preference will be given to boys having had a manual training or high school education. Graduates of engineering colleges will be taken on a special basis and with wages of \$12 a week.

The Price of Timber Limits.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
TORONTO, Canada, April 22.—The Hon Mr. Monro bid in some 27 square miles of valuable timber limits in the township of Ermatinger on the north shore of Lake Huron last week in this city, paying over \$160,000 for the same. All lumbermen and pulp wood concessionaires agree that timber limits never brought better prices than at present. W. E. I.

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Some people do not get as many returns from advertising as they expect, because they don't do as much advertising as they think they do.—White's Sayings.

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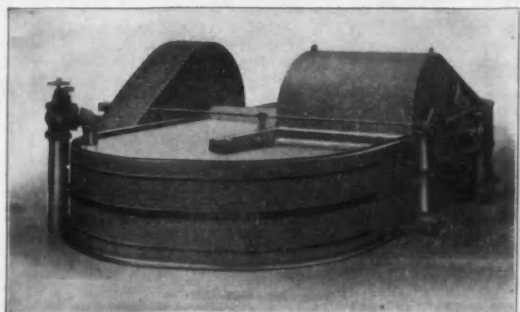
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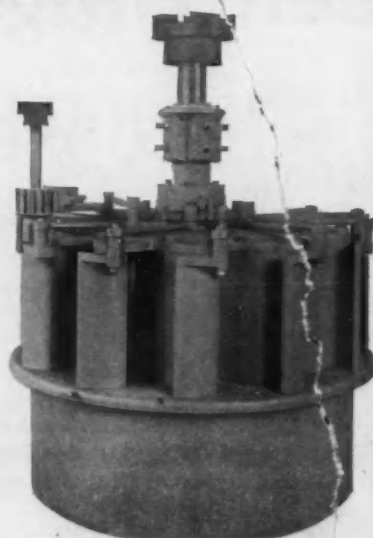
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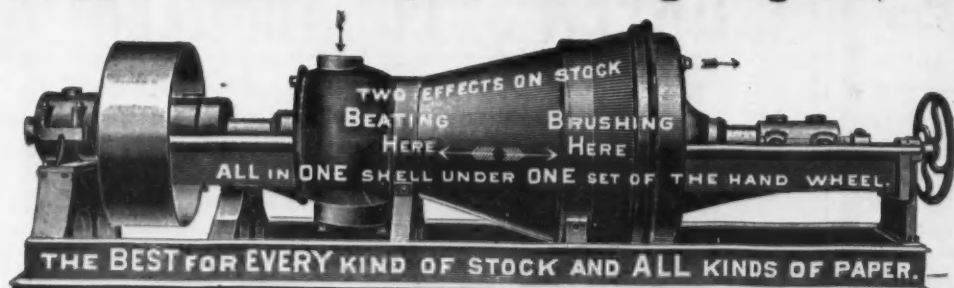
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Wagg's Patent Duplex Refining Engines, Beater and Refining Engine Bars.



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Wagg's Patent Duplex Refining Engine.
APPLETON MACHINE CO., APPLETON, WIS., WESTERN AGENTS.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

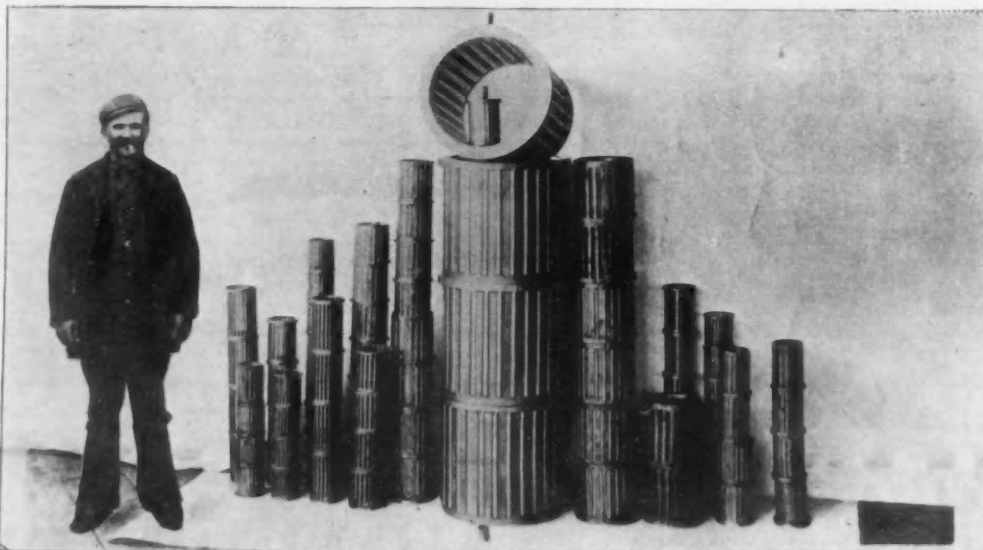
ROLLER BEARINGS

[Patented.]

SAVE 25 TO 70 PER CENT. OF YOUR POWER.

Applicable to Heavy and Light Machinery.

USED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON HEAVY ORDINANCE.



DURABILITY ASSURED. VALUE PROVED.

BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 18, 1896.

MR. F. R. LOW, Editor of "Power," Rooms 145 and 146 World Building, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—We have your favor of the 11th inst. and in reply would say what you have heard in regard to our experience with Roller Bearings is substantially true. Our shops have been visited by many people who were anxious to learn about the Rolling Mill that we had fitted up with Roller Bearings. The amount of saving in friction between running the shanks of the rolls in bronze journals and running them in Roller Bearings was so great that when it was repeated from one man to another outside our works they could hardly credit the story; hence, we have had many inquiries to know whether the story was true or not.

The facts of the case are as follows: We had been running for a number of years a Rolling Mill for cold rolling steel, the rolls being 5"x8". When run continually the rolls would heat up so as to make it necessary to stop them for two or three hours per day in order to let them cool down, owing to the friction being so excessive.

About two years ago last June, Mr. Mossberg, of the Mossberg Manufacturing Company, Attleboro, Mass. (now the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers' Building, this city), when visiting our works one day and hearing of our trouble, stated that he had a way of curing it, and he then gave us an account of the Roller Bearing he had invented and some tests that he had made, and expressed a desire to have us try it, which we readily agreed to do. He fitted up the mill two years ago last August, or about that time. This mill had been run about 15' per minute, and was driven with a 6" belt and a 4" rider over that. The belts were stuffed besides being run very tightly. When the mill was started up with the new bearings, we ran them with a 1" belt and produced as much work per hour as we did with our two belts under the previous conditions which we have named. Besides, they could be run ten hours per day without any perceptible heating.

We concluded afterward, however, to put on a 2" belt, and also to speed our mill up to 45' per minute (instead of 15'), where it is now running. This mill has done excellent service, and, so far as we can see, is as good as the day it was put in.

We have many times been asked what we considered the life of the Roller Bearing would be under the conditions we are using them. We, of course, could give no answer to this beyond the fact that they have now run over two years and done good service.

About one year ago last August we bought a new mill, 8"x12", of Mr. Mossberg, fitted it up the same way, which is doing equally as good service and is perfectly satisfactory up to date.

We are not surprised that people who had heard the story had questioned in their minds whether it was true or not. The facts, however, are as stated, and we should be willing to show the mill at any time to those who are interested. Yours truly,

(Signed) BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
L. SHARPE, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 27, 1900.

MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 26th inst. has come to hand. In regard to the testimonial letter which we wrote you December 18, 1896, would say that we have nothing to add or take from the letter which we wrote you at that time relative to Roller Bearings for Rolling Mill. They are still in first-class order and giving good satisfaction. Yours truly,

H. B. BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
R. VIALL, Superintendent.

CUMBERLAND MILLS, Me., December 4, 1900.

THE MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE COMPANY, Providence, R. I.:

Dear Sirs—About two years ago you furnished us with a set of Roller Bearings for a stack of 54" calenders. These bearings have served our purpose well and are still running without apparent wear, although we have never definitely determined the saving in power which results from their use.

We are about to build a stack of 72" calenders, and, if we can do so without too much delay or too large cost, would like to consider the applying of Roller Bearings to these as well.

Yours truly, S. D. WARREN & CO.
(Signed) JMO. E. WARREN.

HAMILTON, Ohio, November 13, 1899.

MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.:

Gentlemen—Referring to the bearings you furnished us something over a year ago, they have been most satisfactory. They have been in use on beating engines running twenty-four hours a day, and have never give a moment's trouble. When we used the plain bearings they were always warm and sometimes very hot, despite the best of care. The bearings now run perfectly cool and our beaters seem to run very easily.

We have no way to make a comparative test, but when we started your first set of bearings we found that we could drive our beater with an 8 inch belt instead of a 16 inch belt formerly used.

We shall be indeed too glad to have any of your prospective customers write or call on us for information as to our experience with your Roller Bearings. Yours truly,
(Signed) THE BECKETT PAPER COMPANY,
T. BECKETT, Treasurer.

HAMILTON, Ohio, November 16, 1900.

MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE COMPANY, Providence, R. I.:

Gentlemen—* * * As far as the operation of the bearings is concerned, we are just as well pleased as ever. Every bearing is perfectly cool and our beating engines turn easily and without the least friction. Yours truly,
(Signed) THE BECKETT PAPER COMPANY,
T. BECKETT, Treasurer.

If you want them, write

MOSSBERG & GRANVILLE MFG. CO.,

150 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

PATENTS OF THE WEEK.

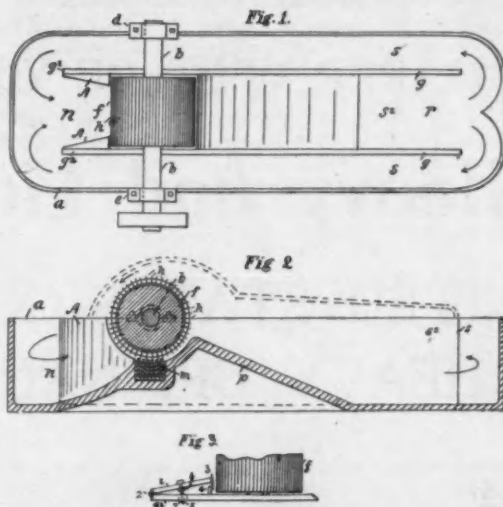
A Washing and Beating Engine—Filter—Process of Preparing Cellulose for the Manufacture of Thread—Paper Box Machine.

Robert J. Kissock, of Boston, Mass., assignor of one-half to John W. B. Thompson, of same place, has been granted patent No. 672,170 on a washing and beating engine, which is herewith illustrated and described. Figs. 1 and 2 are respectively a plan and a sectional view of such an engine embodying the improvements, and Fig. 3 is a modification of the invention. *a* represents the tub of a washing or beating engine, which may be 20 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 3 feet high, having rounded corners. *b* is a shaft supported in bearings *d* and *e* and provided at its outside end with a pulley, by means of which power is applied thereto, and upon the shaft, between the bearings, is a roller *f*, having longitudinal knives *h*, secured in its periphery. The roller is adapted to be raised or lowered by suitable means and revolves in the direction of the arrow in the operating passage-way *s*². *n* is the inlet to the roller, and that part of the floor of the tub of the width of the roller is inclined toward the roller, and back of the same it sweeps up in a curve and then falls away to the ordinary floor-level, and directly under the roller are secured the teeth *m*, which extend across the tub parallel with the knives in the roller and co-operate therewith to abrade and rub the stuff and toward which the latter knives are adapted to be regulated.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the roller is represented as midway of the sides of the tub, and there is a mid-feather *g* on each side thereof, dividing the tub into the central operating passage-way *s*² and the two side passage-ways *s* *s*, and when the roller is in motion the stuff, after passing under the roller and down the backfall *p*, when it reaches the end of the tub *r* divides and one-half thereof passes down each side passage *s* *s* and meets at the inlet *n* of the operating passage-way to undergo the same operation again.

In his specifications, the inventor says: "The foregoing description relates to what is old and well known in the engines for the purposes set forth, in the operation of which I have found a serious difficulty. In all such en-

gines that I am aware of the approach or inlet space to the roller is arranged as shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, there are two walls *g*² extending outward at right angles to the axis of the roller, forming the inclosed space or inlet *n*, and during the rotation of the roller in the stuff, some of which is brought over the top of the roller by the knives *h*, the stuff becomes packed in front of the same and especially at the right-angled corners B between the walls *g*² and the face of the roller, and the stuff remains in



WASHING AND BEATING ENGINE.

a 'dead' state there and blocks the passage to the roller, so much so that the circulation of the stuff becomes very slow, and a man has frequently to assist the circulation with a paddle.

"My improvement consists in gradually narrowing the inlet space *n* from the entrance toward the roller horizontally, as shown in Fig. 2, and I find that by so doing the former dead corners are eliminated and that when the roller is revolving the stuff is carried along under the roller with comparatively great rapidity. For instance, I find that in operating the ordinary engine without my improvement attached the stuff completes the cycle from

the roller over the backfall to the inlet and roller again in about 60 seconds, but in the same engine provided with a narrowing inlet, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the cycle is completed in 18 seconds.

"The means by which the inlet passage *n* is narrowed may be widely varied without departing from the spirit of the invention. When such engines are made in standard sizes, the correct angle for the inlet can be and is determined by experiment for any certain kind of stuff, and the means may be simply a solid angle-block A properly secured to the walls *g*² at each end of the roller, as shown in Fig. 2. In some cases, however, it may be desirable to make the angle-piece adjustable, so that the angle of the inlet may be varied, as shown in Fig. 4, in which *i* is a wing pivoted at one edge by a hinge 2 to the wall *g*² and having secured at its free end a flange 3, which is adapted to slide upon the face of a projection 4 from the walls *g*². 5 is a bolt passing through the wing into a nut 7 in the wall *g*², and 6 is a set-nut on the bolt to prevent the wing *i* from closing up, and the head of the bolt prevents the wing from swinging out.

"I find in adjusting the angle-piece A that the operation of the engine is more favorable—that is, the stuff passes to the best advantage when the inner end of the said piece is inside the end of the knives *h* or toward the centre of the passage-way, and also that better results are obtained when the angle-piece is made so that none of the stuff can get inside or behind it, and thus create a dead space."

Filter.—Elmore P. Lynn, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to the Lynn Filter Manufacturing Company, same place. No. 672,003.

Process of Preparing Solutions of Cellulose for the Manufacture of Thread.—Emil Bronnert, Darnach, and Max Fremery and Johann Urban, Dremmen, Germany. No. 672,350.

Paper Box Machine.—Louis F. Fales, Walpole, Mass., assignor to F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. No. 672,430.

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A pessimist is an advertiser who is always expecting poor results, and is surprised if he doesn't get them.

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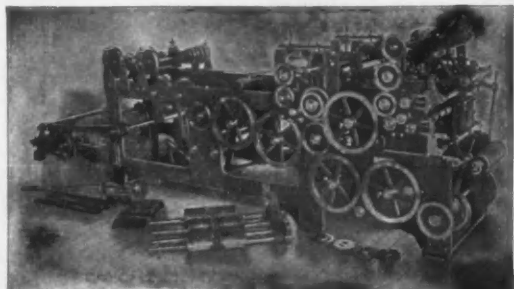
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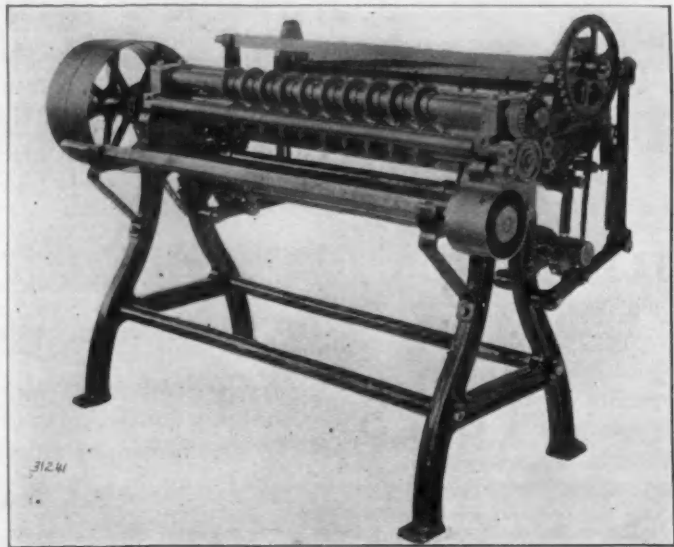
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All licenses to manufacture news board heretofore granted by the National Board and Paper Company, and by said National Board and Paper Company assigned to the McEwan Brothers Company, have been cancelled. All rights to manufacture news board under said patent will hereafter be granted solely by the National News Board Company.

McEWAN BROTHERS COMPANY.

August 10, 1900.

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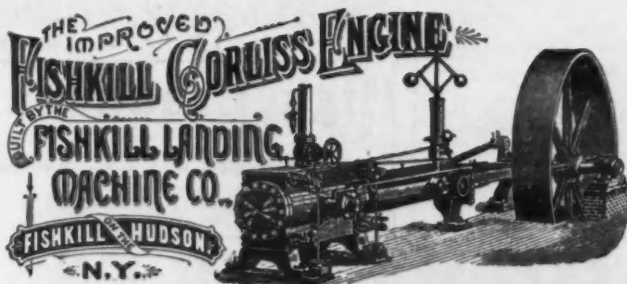
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The particular attention of box makers and consumers is called to the fact that the use of such board made without the authorization of this company makes them liable to suits for infringement and damages.

N. B.—For the protection of dealers, box makers and consumers all board made by authorized licensees of this company will bear the special label issued by this company, with maker's name.

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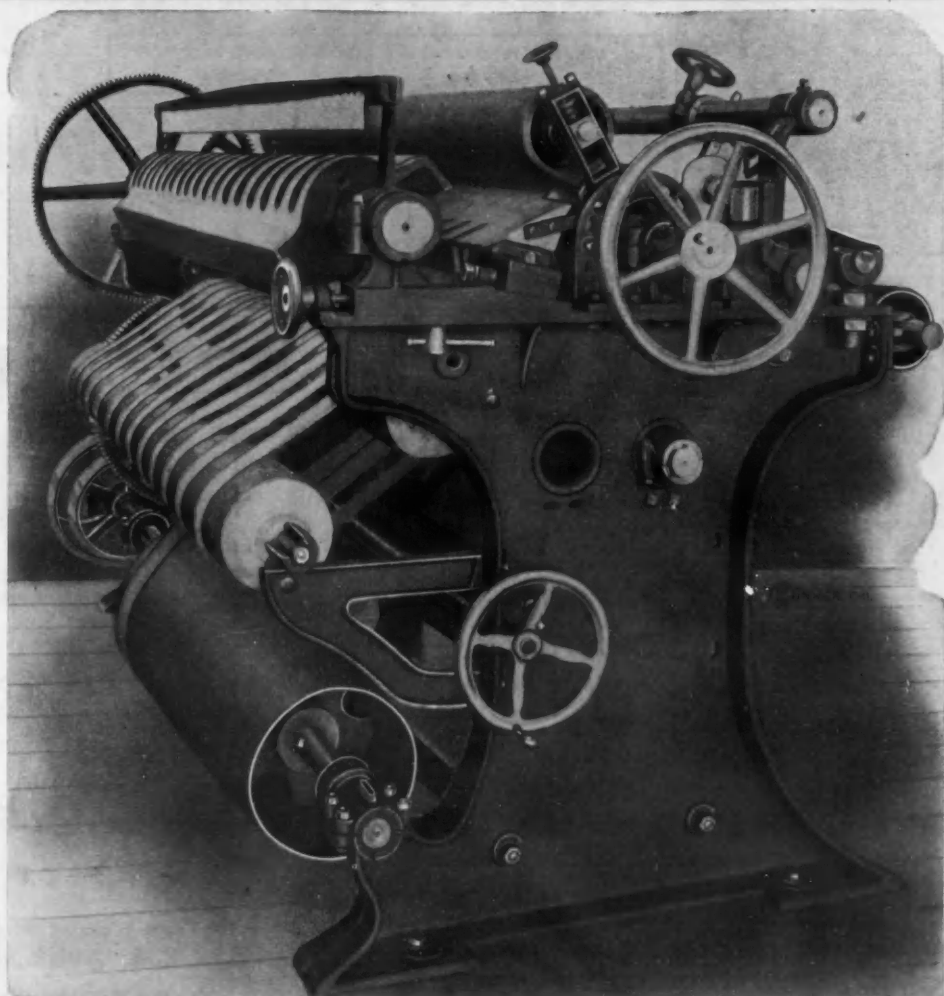
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WANTED—First-class machine tender wants position on either cylinder or Fourdrinier machine making manila, wrapping and express papers; best references; strictly temperate. Address A. B. C., care Journal.

WANTED—To correspond with party willing to invest capital in good paying business; this will bear investigation; good chance for right party. Address Capital, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—Machine tender for two-cylinder machine; used to medium and light weights; permanent position to good, sober and reliable man. J. C. Wilson & Co., Lachute, Que., Canada.

FOR SALE.

Fifteen Iron Dryers, double deck, 28 x 62, all complete with frames; practically as good as new; 100 light General Electric Dynamo. Address

DRYERS,

Care Paper Trade Journal.

SPRUCE TIMBER IN CANADA FOR SALE.

On lands held under license from the Crown. Estimated to cut 1,500,000 cords of pulp wood, at a cost of \$2.75 per cord, delivered at mill site. Excellent opening for a Sulphite Mill on the seaboard, within easy reach, by water shipments or by railroad, of coal, sulphur, limestone, &c. Full particulars to principals only. Address

PULP WOOD, Care Paper Trade Journal.

F. H. DAVIS & CO.

EXCHANGE BLDG., BOSTON.

DEALERS IN PAPER MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

One 96-inch four cylinder Board Machine; one 96 inch Fourdrinier Machine; one 88 inch almost new Fourdrinier Machine; one 88 inch Fourdrinier Machine, twenty-four Dryers; one new 7x8 Triplex Gould Geared Suction Pump; one new 7x8 Gould Geared Triplex Stuff Pump; one Horizontal Gould 12x10 Power Geared Suction Pump; one Horizontal Geared 12x10 Power Suction Pump; one 60 inch Cranston Under-Cut Trimmer; one 44 inch Brown & Carver Trimmer; one Bundy Time Recorder; one Loudon Regulator; one Lock Regulator; one Hine & Robinson Regulator; one new 900 Gallon Compound Duplex Blake Steam Pump; one 48 inch Moore & White Cutter; two 1000 pound Holyoke Machine Company's Double Lighter Beaters; two 1500 pound Iron Tub Beaters; three Jordans; one 24x36 Wetherill Corliss Engine; 250 H. P. Wetherill Heater; a lot of belting, shafting, pulleys and piping; one 26x45 Allis Corliss Engine.

WANTED.

Old Brass Wire Cloth, Scrap Brass, Old Paper Mill Felts.

Will be pleased to quote prices. Write to

THEODORE HOFELER & CO., 98-100-102 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1901.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 12 m., on Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1901, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington and certain Government officers elsewhere may require during the year ending June 30, 1902. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing paper to be used for internal revenue stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, will be received at this office from manufacturers of paper only until the 15th day of May, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M. Full information on the subject will be given, or transmitted by mail in circular form, upon application to this office. Proposals should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue" and marked "Proposals for Internal Revenue Stamp Paper." The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.—J. W. YERRES, Commissioner.

Notice to Paper Manufacturers.

The Paper Machine Improvement Co. manufacture an attachment that can be put on any ordinary Fourdrinier or cylinder paper machine that is especially adapted to running light or weak papers safely at fast speed; there is no chance for a break from the wire to the second press and the sheet is not handled by the machine tender until it reaches the second press, consequently there is no broken paper made either at the wire or first press. It leaves no wire mark in the paper. This attachment is especially adapted to running tissue, news, hanging, cheap book and water leaf papers. For further particulars and price address

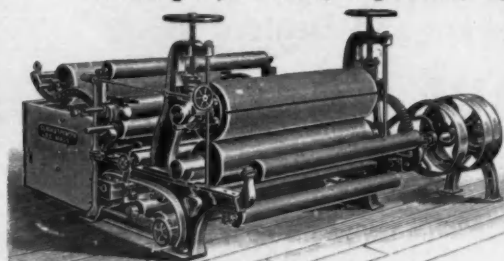
WM. F. EDWARDS, Secy., South Orange, N. J.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.,

Successors to CLARK & SPENCER,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MILL MACHINERY, LEE, MASS.

Revolving Paper Cutters, Rag Cutters, Cylinder Paper Machines,



Washing and Beating Engines
Chilled Iron & Paper Calenders
Fan and Stuff Pumps,
Engine Roll Bars & Bed Plates,
Cylinder Molds,
Marshall Drives,
Slitters and Rewinders,
Reels,
Dryers with Improved Packing
Boxes,
Wet Machines,
Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls,
Rolls Reground.

FOR SALE.

One Osgood & Barker Upright Reel, 94 in. face. One Upright Reel, 84 in. face. Two Scott & Roberts Wood Pulp Grinders. One Trevor & Co. Bark Peeler. Also three top and three bottom Dryers, 36 in. diameter, 90 in. face, with frames and gears. One iron shaft and arm Duster, 10 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. wide, 6 1/2 ft. high. Will sell low for cash. SMITH PAPER CO., Lee, Mass.

FOR SALE.

One 15 Coil Triple Effect Yaryan Evaporator.
One 8 Coil Triple Effect Yaryan Evaporator.
RAINIER & WILLIAMS, 67 South Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTENTION!

We Are Supplying

CHICAGO

AND OTHER

First-Class Paper Houses

with the finest grades of coated papers of all denominations.

FIRST-CLASS PAPER MILLS

wishing to have their product go through OUR COATING PROCESS into this market will please make their offers with spot cash discounts.

Riverview Coated Paper Co.

155 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE.

One four roll stack of Chilled Calenders, 88 in. face. One 68 in. four high Reeling Machine. Several Press Rolls of various sizes.

BLACK & CLAWSON CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

ERNEST LIGHTHIPE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

Binders', Trunk

. . . AND . . .

Album Boards,

MILLBURN, N. J.)

Water Power Property For Sale.

Water power at Indian Lorette Falls, 8 miles from Quebec City, Canada, with property attached, on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, in the pulp wood district; 100 feet head and 2,000 to 3,000 horse power for manufacturing purposes. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing

D. RATTRAY, Dalhousie Street, Quebec, Canada

FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.,

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.,

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent applied for.

Chilled Rolls

IN THE WORLD.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF ROLLS.

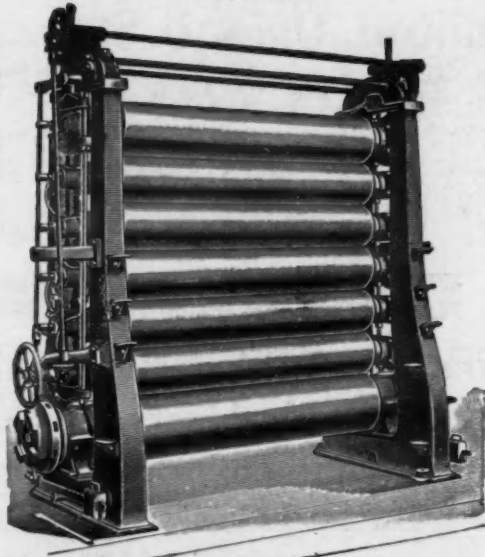
CHILLED AND DRY SAND ROLLS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

COMPLETE CALENDERS.

Patent lift device by means of which machine tender, standing on floor, can raise rolls in frames.

Housings so made that the rolls may be taken out endwise through frame.

Old Rolls Reground at Short Notice.



American Straw Board Company,

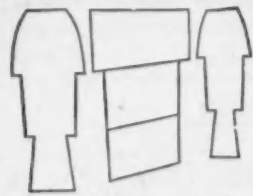
Manufacturers and Dealers in

STRAW BOARD.

All Kinds of Paper Box Boards.

GENERAL OFFICE,

1325 Old Colony Building, Chicago.



E. F. WIECKERT, 4 Canal St., NEENAH, WIS.

Manufacturer of **COGS** and all kinds of Mill Work.

Gentlemen—Give me a trial to make you a set of COGS. If you have not got a Cog Pattern, and don't care to make one, drive a cog out of your wheel and mark the exact width on the Face Cut and the exact thickness on the End Cuts of this Diagram. If you want only one Keyseat, mark off one when you send card for pattern. I carry a complete stock of seasoned Hard Maple, and can make Cogs on short notice. When you write for price give width and thickness of larger end.

Cotton Fibre FOR PAPER MAKING

MANUFACTURED BY THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Very Cheap.

THE FRANK A. JONES CO.

Successors to FRANK A. JONES,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

UNDER OVER DOWN

CUT

PAPER CUTTING MACHINES.

Paper Bag Machinery and Paper Machinery.

No. 472 West Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended April 22, 1901.

	Quantity.	Value.
Aniline Colors.....	680	\$48,560
Bleaching Powders.....	283	3,518
Books.....	308	36,398
Clay.....	.....	3,677
Engravings.....	21	659
Jute Butts, &c.....	10,037	57,264
Newspapers.....	195	5,980
Paper.....	733	40,096
Paper Hangings.....	68	4,045
Paper Stock.....	4,435	30,742
Printed Matter.....	196	17,777
Soda Ash.....	118	2,375
Soda Caustic.....	.....	.....
Soda Hypo.....	.....	.....
Terra Alba.....	.....	.....
Talc.....	2,000	1,760
Ultramarine.....	1	2
Waste.....	103	1,262
Total.....	.....	\$254,115

Imports General Merchandise for the week ended April 22..... \$10,537,419

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK AT NEW YORK.

From January 28 to April 23, inclusive.

Whence Imported.	Bags.	Old Papers.	Chemical Fibre.	Manila Stock.
Antwerp.....	4,480	246	24	6,870
Bordeaux.....	628	.....	.....	219
Bremen.....	548	75	.....	1,734
Bristol.....	.....	.....	.....	415
Central America.....	366	.....	.....	.....
Christiania.....	217	.....	30	218
Copenhagen.....	.....	.....	30	58
Dundee.....	36	.....	.....	1,012
Genoa.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507
Glasgow.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Hamburg.....	3,855	46	116	3,476
Havre.....	1,312	.....	.....	818
Hull.....	1,178	.....	.....	1,341
Kobe.....	914	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn.....	681	.....	.....	.....
Leith.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Liverpool.....	372	23	.....	3,393
London.....	309	77	.....	599
Marseilles.....	249	.....	.....	603
Naples.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604
Rotterdam.....	56	.....	.....	333
Stettin.....	693	101	.....	2,178

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended April 23, 1901.

Paper.	
Miller, Swan & Wright, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 4 cs.	.....
G. Amsinck & Co., by same, 9 bs.	.....
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 10 cs.	.....
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., Oceanic, Liverpool, 1 cs.	.....
A. E. Bulkley, by same, 3 cs. hangings.	.....
R. F. Lang, Barbarossa, Bremen, 1 cs.	.....
Isaacs, Vought & Co., by same, 4 cs.	.....
W. Heurmann, by same, 10 cs.	.....
W. Seyd, Kensington, Antwerp, 9 cs.	.....
Keuffel & Esser Co., by same, 2 cs.	.....
J. Campbell & Co., by same, 6 cs.	.....
G. Gennert, by same, 15 cs.	.....
L. C. Wagner, by same, 1 cs.	.....
C. Lopez & Co., by same, 2 cs.	.....
Marlet & Co., by same, 4 cs.	.....
E. C. Roberts & Co., Vaderland, London, 13 cs.	.....
E. J. Molloy, by same, 20 bs.	.....
J. Atkins, Mesaba, London, 13 cs.	.....
F. E. Wallace & Co., Zingara, Rotterdam, 9 bs.	.....
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 10 cs.	.....
C. B. Richard & Co., by same, 4 cs.	.....
Dorben Brothers, by same, 2 cs.	.....
E. Dietzgen, Patricia, Hamburg, 2 cs.	.....
F. B. Vandergrift & Co., by same, 1 cs.	.....
Adolph Kraut, by same, 14 cs.	.....
G. Gennert, by same, 1 cs.	.....
C. B. Richard & Co., by same, 3 cs.	.....
G. Amsinck & Co., by same, 20 cs.	.....
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 15 cs.	.....
Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 15 cs.	.....
Henry Lindenmyer & Sons, by same, 21 cs.	.....
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 73 cs.	.....

C. D. Stone & Co., by same, 17 cs.
 W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., by same, 7 cs.
 E. J. Riley, Umbria, Liverpool, 3 cs. hangings.
 Baldwin Brothers & Co., by same, 3 cs.
 W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., St. Louis, London, 14 cs. hangings.
 J. C. Druckleib & Co., by same, 7 cs.
 E. Morgan's Sons, Cymric, Liverpool, 13 cs.
 Henry Drucker, Lahn, Bremen, 3 cs.
 Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Staatendam, Rotterdam, 178 bs.
 Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 73 cs.
 Eimer & Amend, by same, 6 cs.
 L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 63 cs.
 G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 12 cs.
 J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., by same, 5 cs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Train, Smith Company, Philadelphian, Liverpool, 286 bs. bagging.
 A. Katzenstein, Kensington, Antwerp, 136 bs. manilas, 98 bs. rags.
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 129 bs. rags.
 J. W. Mason & Co., Norge, Stettin, 56 coils rope.
 Castle & Gottheil, Philadelphian, Liverpool, 29 bs. rags.
 Castle & Gottheil, Djora Baltea, Genoa, 150 bs. bagging.
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 752 bs. bagging.
 G. W. Millar & Co., Mesaba, London, 216 coils rope.
 Castle & Gottheil, by same, 41 bs. rags.
 J. W. Mason & Co., by same, 137 coils rope.
 Geo. W. Millar & Co., Zingara, Rotterdam, 452 bs. bagging.
 Train, Smith Company, by same, 169 bs. bagging.
 Train, Smith Company, Staatendam, Rotterdam, 71 coils rope.
 Geo. W. Millar & Co., by same, 86 bs. bagging.
 E. Butterworth & Co., Nomadic, Liverpool, 105 bs. bagging.
 Felix Salomon & Co., Patricia, Hamburg, 451 bs. rags, 26 coils rope, 86 bs. manilas.
 A. Katzenstein, by same, 109 bs. rags.
 Jos. Joseph & Brother, by same, 126 bs. cotton waste.

Bleaching Powder.

F. A. Reichard, British Queen, Antwerp, 145 cks.
 Fuert Brothers & Co., Westernland, Antwerp, 138 cks.

Soda Ash.

Churchman & Co., Cufic, Liverpool, 99 cks.
 Wing & Evans, Tauric, Liverpool, 40 cks., 260 bags.
 Wing & Evans, Oceanic, Liverpool, 346 bags, 19 cks.

China Clay.

John Knight & Co., Georgian, Liverpool, 300 bags.
 Moore & Munger, by same, 120 cks.
 J. Freese, Cufic, by same, 60 cks.
 O. S. Janney & Co., by same, 100 cks.
 John Knight & Co., Nomadic, Liverpool, 1,604 bags.

Sizing.

Castle & Gottheil, Djoro Baltea, Genoa, 54 bags hide cuttings.
 E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 141 bags hide cuttings.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

For the Week Ended April 23, 1901.

Caustic Soda.	
U. S. of Colombia, drums.....	21 \$308
Clay	
Mexico, pkgs.....	400 \$260
Trieste, sacks.....	325 300
Paper Bags.	
British Australia, pkgs.....	333 \$2,500
Tasmania, pkgs.....	32 118
Paper.	
Antwerp, pkgs.....	40 \$11,904
Antwerp (sandpaper), pkgs.....	2 80
Argentine Republic, cs.....	226 4,051
Bremen, cs.....	7 117
Barcelona, cs.....	33 963
Brazil, pkgs.....	6 32
British East Indies, pkgs.....	3 19
British Australia (sandpaper), pkgs.....	12 289
British Australia, pkgs.....	2,694 62,665
British West Indies, pkgs.....	914 1,180
Berlin (sandpaper), cs.....	3 207
Berlin, pkgs.....	1 254
Cuba, pkgs.....	369 1,897
Cuba (sandpaper), bs.....	12 62
Central America, pkgs.....	8 43
China, cs.....	1 20
Dundee, cs.....	2 30
Frankfort, cs.....	5 100
Glasgow, pkgs.....	243 2,478
Hamburg, pkgs.....	21 151
Havre (sandpaper), pkgs.....	140 1,732
Havre, pkgs.....	72 207
Japan, cs.....	67 1,937
London, pkgs.....	653 8,018
London (music), cs.....	17 6,685
London (sandpaper), bs.....	81 853
Liverpool, pkgs.....	360 2,361
Liverpool (stock), bs.....	2 30
Mexico, cs.....	611 1,812
Mexico (sandpaper), pkgs.....	19 215
Mexico (caps), pkgs.....	5 95
Newfoundland, pkgs.....	119 299
Nova Scotia, pkgs.....	78 249
New Brunswick (wall), pkgs.....	5 37
Philippines, pkgs.....	148 1,732
Peru, pkgs.....	2 39
Rotterdam, pkgs.....	4 140
Stockholm, pkgs.....	2 70
Southampton, cs.....	1 25
U. S. of Colombia, pkgs.....	480 1,299
Venezuela, pkgs.....	25 19
Wood Pulp.	
Antwerp, rolls.....	1,282 \$3,450
Genoa, bs.....	47 500

BOSTON IMPORTS.

From April 15 to April 22, 1901, inclusive.

Paper, Etc.
 Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ivernia, Liverpool, 4 cs. tissue paper.
 J. Wilson & Son, by same, 11 cs. printed magazines.
 Ginn & Co., by same, 1 cs. printed matter.
 F. L. Perry & Whitney Co., by same, 3 cs. paper hangings.
 C. A. Kohler & Co., Macedonia, Hamburg, 1 cs. books.
 Stone & Downer Company, by same, 1 cs. books.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Edwin Butterworth & Co., Ivernia, Liverpool, 105 bs. manilas, 70 bs. rags.
 Horace Dutton & Co., by same, 113 bs. manilas.
 Stone & Downer Company, by same, 15 bs. rags.
 Salomon Brothers & Co., Macedonia, Hamburg, 231 bs. manilas.
 Train, Smith Company, Siberian, Glasgow, 112 bs. waste paper, 6 bs. rags.
 Horace Dutton & Co., by same, 34 bs. rags, 63 coils manilas.
 Geo. W. Millar & Co., by same, 85 bs. waste paper, 86 bs. bagging.

Bleaching Powder.

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Ivernia, Liverpool, 89 cks.
 Roessler & Haslacher Chemical Company, Macedonia, Hamburg, 109 drums.
 A. Klipstein, by same, 84 cks.

Sizing.

Edwin Butterworth & Co., Ivernia, Liverpool, 100 bags.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

For the Week Ended April 20, 1901.

Paper.

Tradesmen's National Bank, Sithonia, Hamburg, 19 pkgs. pasteboard.
 Rosengarten & Sons, by same, 10 bs. filter.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Geo. W. Millar & Co., Hiltarn, Rotterdam, 178 bs. bagging.

Bleaching Powder.

O. S. Janney & Co., Sithonia, Hamburg, 800 drums.

China Clay.

L. Westergaard & Co., Livonian, Glasgow, 150 cks.
 Brown Brothers & Co., by same, 50 cks.
 John Knight & Co., by same, 180 cks., 300 bags.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In pursuance of an Order of Sale, issued out of the Common Pleas Court, in and for the County of Miami, and State of Ohio, and directed to the undersigned, in a certain proceeding pending in said Court, entitled on the docket thereof, "In the Matter of the F. Gray Company, a Corporation," the undersigned will offer for sale at public vendue, at the door of the office of the former Corporation, the F. Gray Company, said place being now the door of the office of the undersigned as Receivers of the said former Corporation, and being located in the City of Piqua, in the County of Miami, and State of Ohio, on

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1901,

at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, property, effects and plants, all situate in the City of Piqua, in the County of Miami and in the State of Ohio, viz.:

That certain manufacturing plant, including machinery, buildings, real estate and fixtures, generally known as the Woolen Mill of the F. Gray Company, and located upon the following described lots of land, to wit:

Lot A. The ground occupied by the original mill and mill yard and bounded on the North by Spring Street, on the East by Lot No. 1,049 in said City (being the lot which was conveyed to said Company by J. G. Schmidlapp by deed dated February 5, 1886), on the South by the Great Miami River, on the West by the East lines of Lots Numbers 19 and 41 in said City, being the lands lying immediately South of the present termination of Spring Street in said City, and being formerly the South end of said Street.

Lot B. The ground occupied in part by the new addition to the mill on the West of the old building, described as being all those portions of Lots Numbers 19 and 41, in the original plat and also in the present numbering of lots in said City, which lie East of Miami and Erie Canal. Said lots were numbered respectively 32 and 33 on Bevan's Map of Piqua.

Lot C. The ground occupied by the brick warehouse of said Company East of the Mill and a part of Lot No. 1,049 in said City, to wit:

Commencing at the junction of Spring and Water Streets in said City at the South side of Water Street; running thence East with Water Street 89 feet; thence South to the Great Miami River; thence West with the meanderings of said River to a point opposite the East Line of Spring Street; thence North to the place of beginning.

Lot D. The ground occupied by the frame warehouse, North of the Mill, described as being all that part of Lot No. 20 in the original plat and the present numbering of lots in said City, which lies East of the Miami and Erie Canal. Said lot is No. 34 on Bevan's Map of Piqua.

Lot E. The ground occupied by the Spring Street warehouse of said Company described as being 54 feet 6 inches, off the North side of Lot No. 23, in the original numbers and present numbers of lots in said City, the same being numbered 37 on Bevan's Map of Piqua; except that part of said lot occupied by the Miami and Erie Canal. The amount of the lots actually occupied by the Miami and Erie Canal is not shown by any record in Miami County, but the understanding of the present owners of the mill property is that the State of Ohio has simply the right of way through said lots for Canal purposes, and that if said Miami and Erie Canal should at any time be abandoned as a canal, the title of the present owners would exist to the West line of all of said lots over which said Canal now passes; it is claimed that the rights of the State of Ohio over lots D and E are merely easements.

Upon the above mentioned lots are located the buildings belonging to said former Company, consisting of the main building, four stories high, brick walls with metal and slate roof; a one-story frame dye house, iron covered sides and iron roof; a one-story warehouse, brick walls and asphaltum roof; a one-story picker house, frame sides, iron covered and iron roof; a two-story frame warehouse, iron covered sides and iron roof; frame sheds connecting passages with tin and iron roof; one-story small brick warehouse with iron roof; frame coal shed with wooden roof and small outbuildings all situated on Lots "A," "B," "C," as designated above; a one-story frame warehouse with wooden roof and a one-story frame blacksmith shop with wooden roof, situated on Lot "D," as designated above; a two-story frame warehouse with wooden roof, situated on Lot "E," as designated above; all comprising the plant of the said former Corporation, The F. Gray Company, used in the operation of its business.

All of the above described property will be sold as an entirety, and as a going concern; the operation of the said plant being under the orders of the aforesaid Court, continued up to, and including, the hour of the said sale, and the hour of the confirmation thereof, and of the delivery of the deed to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale of said property.

It is required by a further order of said Court, duly made and entered, that the purchaser or purchasers of said plant of the said former Corporation, being the property hereinbefore described, and said requirement is of the essence of the contract of the said purchaser or purchasers upon the acceptance of the bid, that such purchaser or purchasers shall take all manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw

materials, in the possession of the undersigned, as Receivers herein, and pay therefor not less than two-thirds of the value thereof as the same shall be determined upon by the appraisers in that behalf appointed, in the said last named order of the said Court; and that in the event of any person or persons offering to pay more than said amount for said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, the said purchaser or purchasers of the aforesaid plant shall have the right of preference, if he or they so elect, to take the said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, at the price that may be bid therefor by said other person or persons.

The value of the said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, is under the aforesaid last mentioned order of said Court to be determined upon the oaths of the said appraisers named in said last mentioned order; by invoice and appraisal, which invoice and appraisal of said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, shall be begun immediately after the sale of the said plant, and shall be continuously taken and made until it shall be completed; and any offerings thereon shall be made forthwith upon the announcement of the valuation of said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, by the Receivers at the place hereinbefore designated as the place of the sale of said plant; and immediately upon the making of the final bid for said manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, higher than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, if any such higher bid there be, the purchaser or purchasers shall elect by announcement, then and there made to said Receivers, whether he, or they, will take the manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials, at said higher price.

It is a further requirement of the said last aforesaid order of the Court, that the purchaser or purchasers of said plant at said sale, shall take over the insurance on said plant, repaying to said Receivers the proportion of the premium upon said insurance representing the period following the date of said sale and running to the date of the expiration of the policies issued for said insurance. The said insurance is for the sum of \$145,000, and begins on the first day of April, 1901, and runs for one year thereafter; the premiums have been paid by the Receivers, and amount to the sum of \$1,450. Said premiums, however, are subject to reduction by dividends, which may be declared by the several companies in which said insurance is placed at the end of said insurance year. The purchaser or purchasers of said plant at said sale will, under the last mentioned order of said Court, be entitled to such dividends as may accrue upon said insurance at its expiration. For several years heretofore the dividends in this behalf have been at rates varying from 60% to 75%, and for the current year, so far as the same have been declared, they have been not lower than 60%, nor higher than 70%.

The plant hereinbefore described, including real estate, buildings and machinery, is appraised at \$30,000.

The payments required on account of manufactured product, goods in process of manufacture, and raw materials and insurance, are additional to the amount bid for plant.

The undersigned will also, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the aforesaid Order of Sale, offer for sale the following described real estate, situated in said City of Piqua, in the County of Miami, and in the State of Ohio, viz.:

Lot "F"—The undivided one-half of out-lot No. 169, except a strip 176 feet wide, off the Northeast side adjoining Broadway laid off into lots; leaving the tract hereby offered, containing 6 and 20-100 acres (6.20), more or less, appraised at \$500.
 ALSO, the following, situated in said County, State and City, to wit: The undivided half of Lot No. 191 in said City, as will appear by sub-division of out-lot No. 163 on recorded plat Miami County Plat Book No. 1, Pages 426 and 427; except the following described portion of said out-lot, heretofore conveyed by the grantors, William C. Gray and H. K. Wood, to Iddings by deed dated October 20, 1890, recorded in Vol. 91, Page 188, Miami County Record of Deeds; being part of out-lot No. 191 in said City, beginning at a point on the East line of said out-lot which is 50 feet South-easterly from the Northeast corner of said out-lot; thence Southeasterly along the line of said out-lot 245 feet more or less to the Southeast corner of said out-lot; thence Southwesterly on the south line of said out-lot 88 feet; thence Northwesterly 243 feet to a point that is 80 feet Southwesterly from the east line of said out-lot at the point of beginning; thence to the place of beginning, appraised at \$100.

Said deed to said Iddings recites that it is intended thereby to convey all that out-lot No. 191, which lies South of Gill Street and East of an alley which is midway between and parallel to Sherman Street and Scudder Street, as laid out on a proposed plat of said land made by the grantors and accepted by the Council of said City.

Terms of sale of all property, effects and things hereinbefore described and to be offered in pursuance of the aforesaid orders to the said Court, and of this notice, is cash, forthwith, upon acceptance of bid.

Dated at Piqua, Ohio, this 22nd day of April, 1901.

Case No. 15,470.
 A. M. ORR,
 G. L. MARBLE,
 Receivers.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

FINANCIAL.—Money on call during the week ruled at 3/16 per cent. On Monday it ruled at 4/16 per cent., closing at 4 1/2 per cent., and yesterday at 3/16 per cent., closing at 3 1/2 per cent. Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4 1/2 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 1/2 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names and 5/16 per cent. for others. Prices on trade securities on Tuesday were:

Table listing various companies and their stock prices, including American Straw Board Company, American Writing Paper Company, etc.

PAPER.—The market this week is a little firmer owing to the temporary check to production and delivery caused by the recent freshet. All grades except Manilas, however, continue rather lifeless. This state of affairs accounts for the expression often heard these days that "it is a buyer's market." Such being the case there is no snap to business, as it best suits the interests of the men with orders to place to wait, and wait. For some time this waiting game has been the settled policy of buyers. As a result trade is quiet, with quotations unsteady. The jobbers and commission men say that business is not as good as it was during January and February. The demand for Manilas is, however, fairly good. Still the volume of sales by the jobbers even in that grade is not as large as it should be at this season. The explanation for this is found, in part, in the very unfavorable weather this spring. Handlers of Book and Writings continue to repeat the old story of dull trade. But from the mill representatives the report is that they have orders ahead and are not worrying about the market. In connection with this favorable mill report the jobbers think they see the result of the alleged seeking after the consumer which has grown to be a conspicuous feature of the paper market within the past few years. In regard to News the sentiment of the trade is that quotations are weaker. Facts on this point are, however, hard to find. The big companies report that 2 1/4c. less 3 per cent. ex-dock New York is the lowest figure. News in sheets now sells at about the same price. On big orders for 100 tons or more the impression is strong that a lower price than 2 1/4c. could be obtained by a buyer. This week the Board market is quiet, with the report that the recent quotations are not being firmly held. We quote:

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, Extra Fine, etc.

WOOD PULP.—The quotation on Ground Wood had weakened to about \$14 at the mill late last week. But now comes the news of another wide-spread freshet which has certainly troubled the mills, although reports to that effect have as yet not been numerous. Still the chances are that the market on Ground Wood is at \$15, although actual sales at that figure are not reported.

WOOD FIBRES.—The curtailment of production for a few days at many of the chemical fibre mills has for the time being stiffened the market on fibres. Soda is still considered somewhat weak, as buyers are supposed to be pretty well supplied. The drop in quotations abroad is expected to make itself felt in this market in the near future. We quote:

Table listing various wood products and their prices, including Sulphite, foreign, Bleached, ex dock, Unbleached, ex dock, etc.

BAGGING, ETC.—From all accounts it is safe to say that Rope is firmer and even more difficult to obtain than it has been for months. It is said that the English mills are now calling for larger supplies. Just at present there is demand for Ropes from Germany. As a result the English packers are disposing of their stocks abroad. This is the situation this week. What it will be next week is hard to foretell. Importers say that they cannot sell here less than 3c., that even at that figure they are not sure

of being able to deliver. The other stocks are quiet. We quote:

Table listing various rope and twine products and their prices, including Gunny No. 1, Foreign, Domestic, Mixed Bagging, etc.

FOREIGN RAGS.—There is no change in regard to these stocks. Only small quantities are being brought over. Now that there has been a break in both the ground wood and fibre markets in Europe, some men in the trade here are inclined to think that rags must weaken later on. Ordinarily this would happen, but now the assertion is made that the conditions are unusual and that the predicted drop in rags will not ensue. We quote:

Table listing various foreign rag products and their prices, including German Blue Cotton, Old Linen, White, etc.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The demand for rags is decidedly quiet. Still the market does not seem to be overstocked, for some reason. No. 1 Whites are moving fairly well, and Thirds and Blues are also in moderate demand. Some slight change is made this week in the quotations on No. 1 Whites, Straight Satinettes and Hard Back Carpets. However, all quotations are considered nominal. We quote:

Table listing various domestic rag products and their prices, including New Shirt Cuttings, Soiled Whites, etc.

OLD PAPERS.—In these stocks there has not been much doing this week. Manila papers are moving a little better than the other grades. Solid Ledgers are also in fair demand. Of Soft White Shavings there is no surplus stocks. Changes in the quotations are noted this week on No. 1 Soft White Shavings, White Waste, Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed Shavings, New Manila Cuttings, Overissues and Crumpled News. We quote:

Table listing various old paper products and their prices, including No. 1 Hard White Shavings, No. 2 Mixed Shavings, etc.

TWINES.—There is no improvement in the demand for twines this week. The rainy weather which we have had for some time has retarded general retail trade, consequently the sale of both paper and twine is affected. With better weather improved business is expected. We quote:

Table listing various twine products and their prices, including Sisal Hay, Sisal Lath Yarn, Jute Rope, etc.

COLORS.—We quote colors, dyes and mordants as follows:

Table listing various color and dye products and their prices, including Mineral and Vegetable Colors, Logwood Extract, etc.

ULTRAMARINE.—There is a fairly active trade, and the market is firm but without quotable change.

CHINA CLAY.—Spot stocks are ample. There is a fair demand. Imported is quoted at \$12@17.50, and domestic at \$8.50@10.50.

ALKALI.—Contract deliveries have increased considerably. Domestic high test for future delivery has been sold at 80@85c. f. o. b. works, with car lots from second hands, prompt delivery, at 75@77 1/2c. f. o. b. works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There continues to be a large demand. We note sales for forward delivery at 1.90c. f. o. b.

works. Second hands are only offering stock in a limited way.

SAL SODA.—There is a fair call, especially for April-June delivery of domestic, the price being 50c. f. o. b. works, with 60c. delivered ruling in this section.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Spot has been well cleaned up, and as a result the pressure on the market has been relieved. There have been sales at 1 1/2c., 1 3/4c. and 1.80@1.87 1/2c. for delivery over the year. Contracts remain as before, at 1.90c. for Continental and 2@2.10c. for Liverpool makes.

ALUM.—There is an increase in calls for goods under contracts, but beyond this business is quiet. Lump is quoted at 1.75@1.80c., and Ground at 1.80@1.85c.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is quiet. Spot is easy at \$21.50, and for shipment \$21 per ton is asked.

Chicago Markets.

Western Publication Office, THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, 845 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO, April 23, 1901.

The market for paper stock is very much improved according to the report of the dealers. The demand reaches to all grades, but prices are unchanged. For rags there is only a fair demand at current prices. We quote:

Table listing various Chicago market products and their prices, including Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc.

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

Philadelphia Markets.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1901.—There is a much more hopeful tone to the market this week than for a long time past, and while quotations are unchanged the call for common papers has been active. Quotations are as follows:

Table listing various Philadelphia market products and their prices, including Bonds, Ledgers, Writing, Superfine, etc.

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

Table listing various paper products and their prices, including Shavings, No. 1 Hard White, No. 1 Soft White, etc.

Farewell to W. A. Sanders.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, April 22, 1901.—W. A. Sanders, who has been connected with the Tytus Paper Mill, as millwright, for the past two years, has severed his connection with that institution to accept a similar position with the Champion Coated Paper Company's mill at Hamilton. Mr. Sanders' departure is sorely regretted by his many friends. On last Saturday evening Mr. Sanders and his wife were tendered a farewell reception at the City Hotel. The reception was a complete surprise to them, but they soon recovered and extended welcome to the surprisers, about sixty in number. Just before the affair came to an end Mr. Sanders was presented with a handsome present as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his friends.

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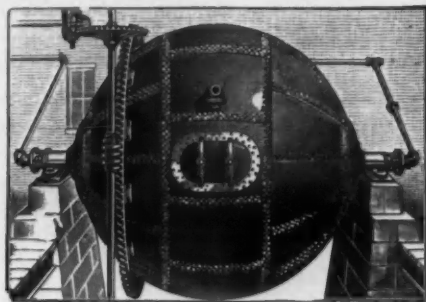


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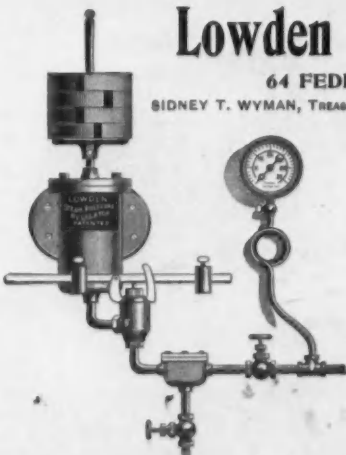
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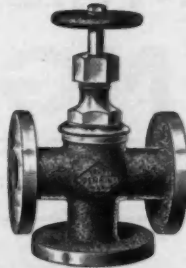
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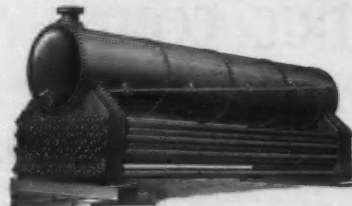
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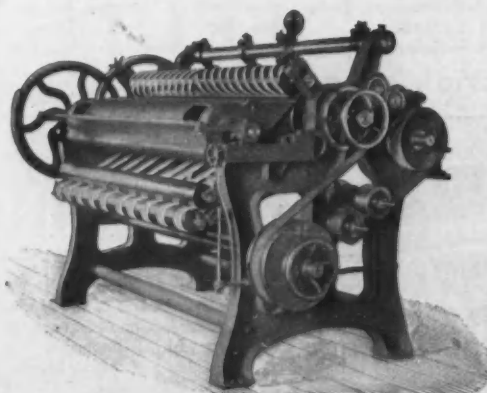
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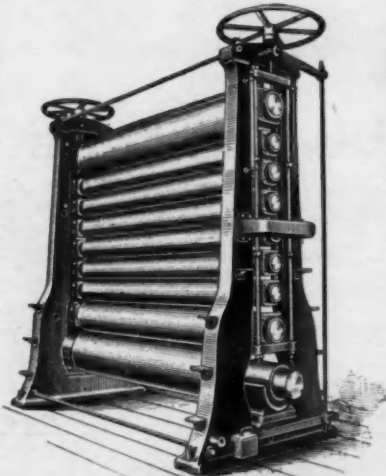
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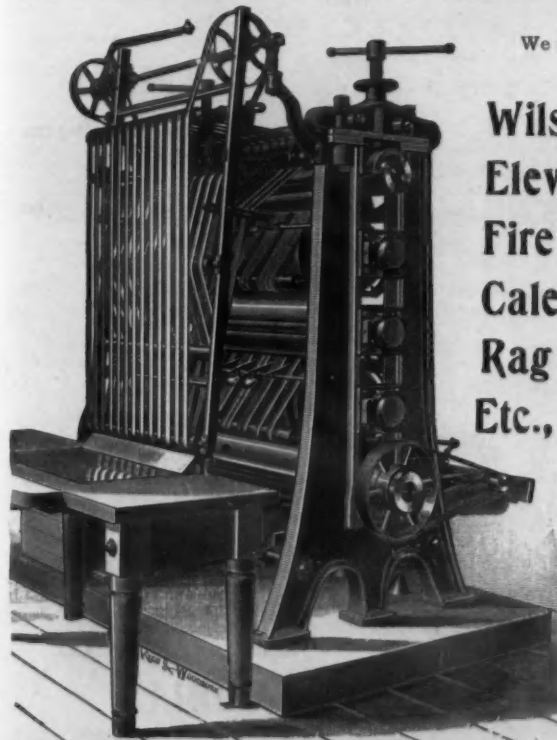
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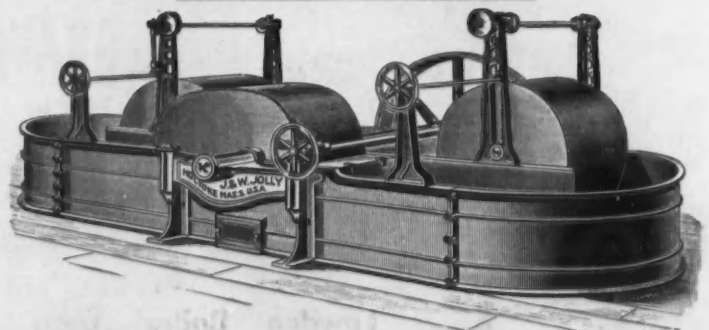
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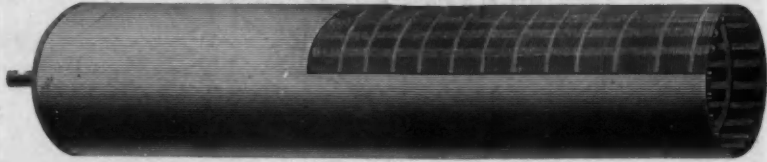
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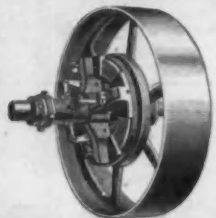
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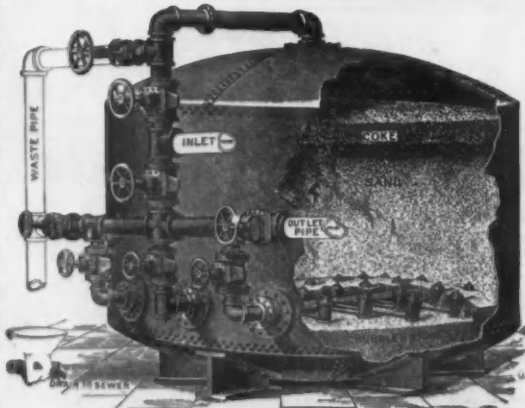
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