WHOLE NUMBER 240

Trade Topics.

Electric Lighting.

The prominence which the subject of electric lighting has acquired, together with the undoubted value of the results achieved in this direction and the importance of its bearing on manufacturing interests, justifies the publication of some articles of a historical and practical character which treat upon it. The following is taken from a paper by Dr. Paget Higgs, read before the British Society of Arts and published in the Journal of that society:

Time was when subjects still in the domain of science were very far from industrial realization; to-day an invention or discovery is in the hands of the investigator in his laboratory; tomorrow it is universally applied, and the world wonders how it ever did without it in its absence. The railway and the telegraph are not very ancient inventions; there are still living many thousands who have traveled by stage-coach and thought ten miles an hour wonderful speed; and the telegraph is not yet a generation old. We all have heard of the telephone. We know that it can he used for five hundred miles or mure on a practical telegraph line; two years ago, had we been told that we could hear our friends laughing a day's railway journey distant, we should have arded our informant as indulging in tall talk. A few months ago many of us had never heard of the phonograph, now we know that we can effectually register speech.

With these precedents, how can we say that electricity, which is even now far removed from the rôle of a mere laboratory aid, may not, in perhaps some such short period, be a means of illumination generally adopted. At the present moment, as far as I know, there is no competi-tion between our present means of illumination, namely, gas lighting, and electric lighting. I use the term no competition, because these two illuminating methods have, at the present time, two distinct fields. Electricity is still at a disadvantage in its application to the lighting of small ces, or where many small lights are required. Gas is not advantageous in the lighting of large spaces. It might also be said that it is under considerable disadvantages in the lighting of public thoroughfares; and that, when it is em-ployed for the lighting of large engineering or air works, it is absolutely ineffective. By its aid, also, it is impossible to distinguish colors, nowever brilliant or perfect its light may be It is well known that blue and green-unless the latter be a so-called gas-light green—cannot be distinguished in gas-lighted rooms. Further, even in large inclosed spaces, the use of gas is attended with a deterioration of atmospheric purity prejudicial to health. With the electric the contrary, not only does the light leave the oxygen of the air unconsumed and uncontaminated, but, by generating ozone, it might be said to act as a purifier. That this generation of ozone is not income known to every one who has stood within a few yards of the electric light. For this reason alone we should look forward with increased interest to the probability of electric lighting in its doapplication

In the course of this paper I shall endeavor to show the relative economies of electric lighting and gas lighting, as applied to manufacturing ustries. But electric lighting, supposing that its economy would not be less than that of gas. would still have many and important advantages the intensity of its light admits of large works of an engineering or constructive character being carried on practically as well by night as by day. No method of gas lighting has yet attained this position. In silk mills, dye works, picture gallers, stores, &c., where to distinguish colors by night as by day enables the manufacturer or vendor to labor continuously, gas lighting must again give place absolutely to electric lighting: for by the electric light scenes are paints decorated, delicate colors assorted, and looms fed as well as by day. The advantages of the electric light have also been found in ship building, and with ships themselves upon the ocean; it is unrivaled for light-house applications, and it promises to afford ans to the submarine diver that daylight itself has not achieved. In the fine arts, it will, undoubtedly, be used to illuminate our picture galleries, as it is now used to light portions of the Louvre at Paris. To photography it has given so much assistance that your sun-picture may be taken by this artificial sunlight at midnight. Of its use in war, in detecting the movements of attacking armies, the course of torpedo boats, &c., it is unnecessary here to say anything.

The applications thus briefly noted are to be

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regarded as accomplished facts. In soliciting your attention to the description and details that

cidedly that the application of the electric light to industrial purposes is no longer a comm idea, but that in consequence of the recent rapid marked improvements in electro-magneto apparatus, electric lighting demands the attention of every manufacturer and constructor, not only as a system of lighting superior to any other in use for his purpose, but because by it results may be had that have hitherto been un-

Electric lighting, as a system for lighthouse illumination and experimental purposes, has been known for some years, but from the large space occupied by the magneto-electric machines, their cost, and the high motor power required to drive them, its practical use has been limited.

Going back to first principles, we have that of agneto-electricity as discovered by Faraday. His experiment with a bar of iron surrounded by a coil or spiral of wire, and the production of electric currents in the coil by approaching to or drawing a magnet from the bar, and the correlative laws, are well known. Pixii, in 1833, constructed the first magneto-electric ma-, upon which Saxton and Clarke improved. chine With these machines an electric current was obtained by causing permanent magnets and coils of wire to revolve with their poles in juxtapo-Nollet, of Brussels, improved and en larged Clarke's machine, and modifications of this machine have been constructed by Holmes, of London, and the Compagnie l'Alliance, of Paris. In 1854, Dr. Werner Siemens, of Berlin, improved the revolving coil, giving to all magneto machines with permanent magnets what may be considered, at the present time, as the final step in this description of machine. But electric machines with permanent magnets are disadvantageous in use, because increased dimension (beyond certain limits) do not give increased electrical results.

Magneto-electric machines (with electro-mag. nets) of the present powerful construction are due practically to Dr. Siemens and Sir Charles Wheatstone, who, within a short period, independently discovered the principle of accumula tion by mutual action. Taking advantage of the fact that iron always has a certain amount of magnetization said to be residual or remanent, these inventors cause a coil of wire to revolve between the poles of an electro-magnet which is in electrical circuit with the coil itself. Starting with the current induced in the coil by the residual magnetism, this current passes from the coil to the electro-magnets, making them more strongly magnetic, and giving rise to still more powerful currents in the coil.

Magneto-electric machines based upon this principle are now in use under two forms of con struction. Of these forms, I have only one to show you, namely, the Siemens machine. machine invented by M. Gramme, of Paris, and extensively used in France, I do not purpose to describe, as the results obtained by both ma-chines are so similar that a description of one will afford understanding of the other. How ever, in dealing with the question of economy, I shall borrow largely from the published results given by M. Gramme, as aiding to show the advantages of electric lighting from the point of view of two independent sources.

In the latest form of construction of the Sie mens magneto-electric machine, the armature, as the revolving coil may be called, consists of several lengths of insulated copper wire coiled in several convolutions upon a cylinder. The surface of the cv wire laid on in sections, each convolution being parallel to its longitudinal axis. For about two thirds of its surface, the wire cylinder is surrounded by curved iron bars, there being just sufficient space left between these curved iron bars and the wire cylinder to allow of its free rotation. The curved iron bars are prolonga tions of the cores of large flat electrothe coils of these electro-magnets and the wire on the cylinder (from brush to brush) form a continuous electrical circuit. On revolving the cylinder (which is supported upon a longitudinal axis in suitable bearings, the axis carrying a pulley) an initially weak current is generated into its wires by their passage through the mag-netic field formed by the residual magnetism of the iron cores of the electro-magnets, and the current being directed into the coils of the electro-magnets increases the magnetism of the cores, which again induces a stronger current in the wire cylinder. This mutual action may continue until the iron has attained its limit of magnetization. The maximum magnetic power acting upon each convolution is attained at every revolution of the armature when the convolution passes through the centre of both magnetic fields, and gradually falls to zero as the convolution becomes perpendicular to that position. Each convolution has, therefore, a neutral posifollow, it is necessary to state definitely and de- tion, and a convolution leaving that position on

the one side of the axis and advancing towards subject to a direct induced current, and that portion of the convolution on the opposite side of the axis would be traversed by a current of opposite direction, as regards a given point, but of

the same direction as regards circuit.

Each of the sections of wire coiled upon the cylinder consists of two separate coils, leaving four ends; two of these ends are connected to each of the segments of a circular commutator divided into parts. But all the coils are connected to the several segments of com in such a manner that the whole of the double sections form a continuous circuit, but not one continuous belix

Two brushes, placed tangentially to the segnents of the commutator, collect the electric currents; these brushes are connected one to each electro-magnet, and the two free ends of the electro-magnet coils are connected to the conducting wires leading to the lamp.

The dimensions, weight, number of revolu-tions made by the armature, light equivalent in normal candles, and horse-power required for driving, are for three sizes of machines, as fol-

	inches		Weight in lbs.	Revolu- tions of cylinder.	Candles'	H. P.
25	21	8,8	208	1,100	1,000	114 to 2
29	26	9,5	419	650	6,000	814 to 4
44	25.7	12,6	1,279	480	14,800	9 to 10

The lamps which it is preferred to use with the Siemens machine are of a form in which, if the carbons be inserted in their holders, they will, on their points being separated, be brought to gether again by the gravitation of the top car-bon and its holder. The descent of the top carbon ates, by means of a straight rack it carries at its lower end, a large pinion, the spindle of which carries a small pinion gearing into a second neck attached to the lower carbon holder, the superior weight of the top carbon and holder in conjunction with the multiplying ratio of the two pinions producing a continual tendency of carbons to approach each other. large and small pinions are connected to each other and to the spindle that carries them by an arrangement of friction disks, and the object of this construction is to allow of the two racks being moved equally and simultaneously up or down for the purpose of focussing the light when required. This movement is effected by means of a beveled gearing actuated by a milled head which can be pressed into position when required. On the spindle carrying the large and small pinions and the friction disks placed a toothed wheel connected with the spindle by a pawl and ratchet. This wheel is the first of a train of wheels and pinions driving a regulating fly in the usual way. The pawl and ratchet are provided to allow of the rapid distancing of the carbon holders when it become ry to introduce fresh carbons. The spin dle of the fly also carries a small finely-toothed ratchet wheel. This ratchet wheel is actuated by a spring pawl carried at the end of a lever, which lever is the continuation of the armature of the electro magnet, in such a manner that when the armature is attracted by the electro magnet the spring pawl engages in the teeth of the ratchet wheel and causes the wheels in gearing therewith to act upon the racks of the carbon holders to draw them apart.

[To be Continued.] -

Still Another Fibre.

The Juncus Gerardi, a plant which grows on lands subject to the action of salt water tides has been utilized lately for paper pulp, and its use and treatment are the subject of a patent recently issued. The plant is used in any stage of its growth, but preferably when it has arrive at full maturity, as it then has more fibre and less gum, acids, and other deleterious matters contained in it, and, being fully ripe, the seedpods burst open and the seeds, falling to the ground, insure another crop for the next s and also because the seeds are thus got rid of, as they are hard to subdue in the sub ment of the plant for paper pulp, and their presence in the pulp is to be avoided. The Juncu Gerardi is put into any open or closed vessel suitable for a boiler, preferably the rotary boiler commonly used in paper mills, and the chemicals

When boiled and washed the fibre is beater to paper pulp in the usual paper-pulping engines, according to the quality of the paper desired. The pulp thus resulting may then be made into paper composed wholly of the fibres of the Juneus Gerardi, or combined in such proportions with any other fibres, such as wood, straw, or other fibre, as the quality de-

Correspondence. British Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

13 PATERNOSTEB ROW, LONDON, E. C., November 21, 1872.

"Business is very quiet." Such was the an swer I received from a very extensive paper dealer yesterday. This expresses the state of our trade accurately. Though everything is very "quiet," paper-makers get along pretty comfortably somehow, and don't manage to comfortably somehow, and don't manage to smash up. Prices keep low, and that is the grand secret of our quietude. They are so low now that business can be done, perhaps, but nothing is to be made out of it. However, there seems to be a general impression that things will im prove soon.

There can be no doubt that political influence has had great effect upon trade. People have not known what to do. In war times prices gen erally rise, and war being very imminent, no sales or business were pushed until the atmos-phere cleared. The atmosphere, however, never cleared and hence business could scarcely get on ahead.

We have at last gone to war with Afghanis tan, if the affair can be elevated to the distinc-tion of being called a "war." It is highly ludicrous to see the varied accounts of our policy and future prospects from the different journals Some of them have prophecied that "in the end" we should most likely capture the fort com manding the Khyber Pass! - Those are the frothings of our ex-Premier and his party. How ever, as a matter of fact, within forty-eight hours of war being declared, we were bivouack-ing in the said fort. But I won't trouble you with the fearful and lamentable trash, in fact, the "hair-brained chatter" of the poor radical If we go on as well as we have begun, I thing the Eastern question will look more hope ful and things will be better. There are many people, and I think they have some reason on their side, who consider this Afghan war a mere preliminary ruse on behalf of Russia, and that we shall really have to fight the Crimea over again. If this be the case I fear trade will not improve until such a prediction be verified or negatived finally. You will therefore see our political outlook is not a very pacific ana.

Strikes are the real essential cause of our bad trade. Only this week a band of agricultural lubbers have paraded London with a select company of lying imposters and "hair-brained chatterers," to represent their cause. These fellows are gulled by the chairmen, secretaries and other gentry, whose salaries come from the union, and the public are harangued upon every conceiva-ble topic, from Lord Salisbury's poor coat to the price of a policeman's hat, except the topic of the laborers' worth. Every strike is conducted upon the same principle. No sense, all braying. We are now in such a position that it is impossible to get any labor done without first agree ing as to who is master. It is the essential cause of all our trade depression, and our business has been sliding away to the continent, where work men are more sensible and less fond of drink and laziness, for some years, until we now find our foreign customers of the past our greatest ompetitors of the present.

Markets-Markets are somewhat firmer this week, although prices are as yet too low to cause any serious demonstration one way or the other. The low quotations cause uncertainty among for goods than is necessary. Fibres keep cheap. The demand for rags is moderate, and prices are particularly steady. English rags are fairly cheap, and would pay to stock, let alone con-Paper-makers are not at all anxious to buy, except at their own figures, which are in rdance with the prices of paper.

Esparto is steady, although prices are unchanged. The inferior qualities are dull and cannot sell even at reduced prices. There is usually a little animation expected this month but so far there has been disappointment, and no improvement is expected this year. Figures will be found below.

All kinds of pulp are extremely dull, there being no inquiry. Prices are nominally the same, but every inducement is held out to buyers. Straw continues cheap. Both at Londo and Cardiff the Dutch consignments are sent at 50s. per ton. Several contracts have been effected at prices rather lower than this. Coals continue cheap, with no prospect of rising at present. Chemicals are decidedly dull and There is no great change in prices.

Mill news is scarce this week. I hear of nothing which, by any stretch of the imagination, can be called interesting.

Beyond the markets I think I can say very little. Business is so dull that there are no nice bits of news and no jokes about at all. I want, articles on several Eastern paper mills, and I

however, to protest against the unne complaints about my prices of rags, which appear in The Journal. People write me and say: "Will you be so kind as to let us know where we can buy rags at the prices you quote in The JOURNAL!" Of course I will, and then the people don't buy. It is mean, and very disappointing. Now, once again, I get my quotation of foreign rags from indisputable sources, and indeed sometimes from invoices themselves. There is no trade journal in the world which has more accurate prices current than THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, and there are a great many trade journals which have prices that are not ever near the mark. I know some journals in the paper trade which afflict their readers with some ineffable bosh as to market rates every

As an instance I give you, bond fide, the following reports specially collected for this week: No. 1 (my usual report) Hamburg rags, N. W. L. C., new white linen cuttings, 26s. 6d.; new cotton cuttings, N. C. W., 25s. 6d.; white linens, L, S. P. F. F. F., 26s.; do. II., S. P. F. F., 20s. 6d.; do. III., S. P. F., 17s. 6d.; do., IV., F. F., 15s. 3d.; white cottons, W. C., 14s. 9d.; blue linen, L. L. F. B. L. 15s. 6d.; do. H., L. F. B. L. 13s.; blue cotton, 13s.; grey linen, L., G. L. I., 14s. 3d.; do., G. L. II., 11s. 3d.; colored prints, C. P., 10s. 3d.; jute baggings, 7s. 6d.—f. o. b. Hamburg. No. 2 (a strange list), S. P. F. F. F., 25s. 9d.; S. P. F. F., 21s.; S. P. F., 18s.; L. F. B., 15s. 9d.; F. F., 14s. 9d.; L. F. X., 18s. 6d.; C. S. P. F. F. F., 18s. 6d.; C. S. P. F. F., 13s. 9d.; C. F. B., C. F. X. and F. R., mixed colored cotton 7s.; jute wrappers, 7s. No. 3 (also strange), S. P. F. F., 26s.; S. P. F. F., 21s.; S. P. F., 17s. 9d. to 18a.; L. F. B., 15a. 9d.; No. 2, 18a. 3d.; L. F. X., 14s.; jute, 7s. 8d.

I leave these figures to my readers and ask whether there is any egregious error in my pri-ces had I sent them alone this week without double confirmation.

Esparto.—Spanish, fair to-good, £710s.; best, £8; inferior, £7; new, £6; Oran, good picked, £6; 10s.; fair, £5 15s. to £6; Susa,£7 to £7 10s.; Sfax and Gabes, good picked, £5 10s.; fair, £5 5s.; Tripoli, good picked, £5 10s.; fair, £4 15s.

Jute cuttings-£10 5s. to £11, ex-ship in Thames and Liverpool; jute threads £11, exsteamer London; Adansonia fibre, £9 15s. to: £10 5s., f. o. rail, Hull or Liverpool; palmo leaves, Spanish and Algerian, £4 15s., ex-ship London or Cardiff. For shipment palm fibre 10s. per ton less.

Pulp.—Dry pine, £9 to £10; moist pine, 50-per cent., £4 15s., ex-ship Hull or London; dry aspen, £11 10s.; moist aspen, 50 per cent., £5 10s., ex ship Hull or London.

Chemicals.—At Liverpool delivered into steamer in Mersey: White caustic, 70 to 74 per cent., £12; ditto, 60 to 68 per cent., £9 10s; cream caustic soda, 60 to 62 per cent., £9; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent., 1%d., per unit, or £6 less 5 per cent.; bleaching powder, 35 per cent., in hard wood casks, £4 15a.; lump alum, £6; aluminous. cake, £3 10s. to £4.

Rosin.-C. D. E. grades American, £5 5s. tos £6, ex ship London; F. G. H. grades, 10s. a ton more.

China clay-Best quality, K. B. mark, 24s. per ton, f. o. b. Cornwall; medium, 20s.; com-

Ultramarines-50s, to 100s; blue paste 51/dper lb.; ochre, 55s; umber, 70s. per ton in Loudon; aniline dyes, 2s. 6d. to 35s. per lb., ding to quality.

Chicago Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, December 2, 1878. It may seem a little presumptuous for Western paper manufacturers to talk about an export trade with Europe before Eastern manufacturers have fairly considered the matter, but some of them believe the day is not very far distant when they will have an export busing 'Instead of shutting down our mills one-sixth of the time," said one, "we ought to find some other markets for our production. There are countries in South America, as well as in Europe and other quarters of the world, with which a trade can be worked up." The West will not wait long for the East to take the initiatory steps in the matter. It already sends paper to New York dealers, and some quite large foreign orders, it is known, have been filled from the products of Western mills.

A visit to the magnificent stores of some of the Western mills in this city impresses one with the extent of their business and the success which they have attained. The balance sheet of 1878, which will soon be struck, will be a very satisfactory one in most cases, showing a considerable increase of business, notwithstanding the national depression of the trade. THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL had a short time ago illustrated think its readers will be favored before long whatever with the matter the honors are diwith a similar description of some of the prom-Inent Western mills, or their stores in this city.

No marked charge is noticeable in the state of trade over that of last week, and it still continmes very fair. The paper-bag manufacturers were unusually busy, as are also the paper-box manufacturers.

Retailers report an improvement in their trade in all grades of paper. Wrapping paper especially is in good demand.

A little higher price rules in rags and paper stock, and stock dealers who have held on for a rise are more cheerful than they have been for some time. They claim that in the sales they made this fall there has been no money, and they have barely been able to hold their own against loss. SAWTELLE.

Massachusetts Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 6, 1878. The fine writing paper mills which suspended production by agreement all started up on Monday, and have been busy manufacturing as well as filling orders. The gentlemen who operate mills in this part of the State, and who either reside or have offices in this city, are confident that the movement was a good one. They certainly have not been so confident for months as at present concerning future business. The upward tendency of rags has been checked, and ey c'aim prices will go down.

The price of paper has been materially stiffened, and prices generally are more uniform. Perhaps I should say, to put the thing as it is, the manufacturers' backbones have been stiffened. There was about as much demoraliza tion among them as could get into any branch s without producing a panic. buyers had bulldozed the whole crowd, and no one had the least confidence. A sale, not the price, was what they all seemed guided by, and the buyer understood it. The stocks on hand are finding a market, and from time to time will be worked off.

The ownership of the new mill now building in Holyoke by the Newtons is still a mystery. It will be picked up before completed, if it is not now engaged, and will add to the product of book and super-calendered papers.

I was talking the other day with an old manu-facturer concerning the profit of the paper busiss, and his reply to my inquiry, it struck me, had at least a campaign speech in its belly. I said: "Now, after all, notwithstanding the hard times and the cry of bard times, are not the paper manufacturers making just as much now as is made in other kinds of busi-Does not, in a measure, the small profits now made, brought in comparison with the large prices of years ago, help the manufacturer to believe that he is on the verge of the poor-

To this the manufacturer replied: "Yes, to a considerable extent. Our feelings and opinions depend largely upon how we figure. If we call our mills worth just as much as we did in flush times, and what they then cost us, the profits are exceedingly small; but when we reduce the value of the mill to present standards of other property, the return is moderately fair, as good as from any other kind of manufacturing. A mill that cost us \$300,000 a few years ago, could now he built for \$200,000. That should be the ted amount of capital employed, and you will see that would make a difference in the percentage of profits. We should cut our capital ent value, and consider that we had de a less by a shrinkage of values in general.

In there not a little good sense in the above ! It is not an easy matter to harmonize all the differences that have arizen from the falling off of business. Old-time profits are the fleeting dows of the past; and now is the time to lool at things as they are to-day. The new yard stick is not so long. We have struck a new conone that will last through the long years

Paper is king up here, after all; so much so that all our mayors are in the paper business. Holyoke on Tuesday re-elected Hon. William Whiting Mayor, and Springfield has elected Lewis J. Powers by a handsome majority. Whiting is an able and popular man in Holyoke, and, further, makes splendid paper. Mr. Powers is the largest dealer in this region. He is thoroughly wide awake and means business He commenced twenty years ago as a newsboy on the Connecticut River Railroad. To-day he is doing a business of considerably over a half H. M. B.

million dollars. Holyoke Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, December 4, 1878. The first half of the shutting-down period expired on Saturday night, and the fine writing paper mills all started up again on Monday morning, according to the terms of the agree ment. That all lived up to the letter of the agreement there is not the least doubt. One of our local papers recently made the assertion hard times had at last touched Holyoke, and that the merchants were feeling blue in consequence." The truth of the matter is that the merchants have felt nothing of the kind. The manufacturers have taken good care that none of their help should suffer through their enforced idleness, and many of the hands have been kept busy at their old wages. Some of the mills have taken advantage of the vacation to make needed repairs, and when the two periods of suspension shall have expired the help will be prepared to enter upon their avocation

with earnest purpose.

There exists a large amount of curiosity in this city as to who the future proprietors of the new paper mill, which the Newtons are building on Dwight street, are to be. It was first rumored that Dickinson & Mayo, of Springfield, were to guide the destinies of the new concern, but as these gentlemen disclaim any connection | completed his last payment on December 1.

vided between James H. and D. H. & J. C. Newton. Meanwhile work is being rapidly pushed upon the new building and the walls are mounting upward. It has been said, in a joking way, that the mill would be ready for occupancy by the first of January, as the Newtons are apt to push their work along in a lively manner. They have erected one nine-tenement block and twenty cottages this fall.

It is said that Northampton still hopes to retain the Vernon Paper Company within ber borders. The plans for the building of the new mill have been forwarded to the company's New York office, but the mill will not be built before next spring.

The Springfield Republican plumes itself on having discovered that The Journal's "hints" of three or four new paper mills to go up in this city in the near future, arose from the fact that four plans for a paper mill were in existence in a local architect's office which proved to be for the Newtons' new mill, as they were determined to "get the best." The writer knew of those plans weeks ago, and was also well aware for whom they were intended.

Samuel Snell & Co. are furnishing the new drainer-bottoms for the Massasoit Paper Mill. Snell & Co. are meeting with considerable success in the sale of their goods.

Business has been very brisk of late at Cogh-lan's Steam Boiler Works. A 50-horse power boiler was lately put into the Franklin Paper Mill. Two digester boilers were recently shipped to A. Hill & Sons, the pulp manufacturers, at Middletown, Chio. They were 8 feet in diameter, 24 feet long and built of %-inch plate iron, and were the heaviest of the kind in the country. Three large steam boilers and two rotary bleach boilers, of four and five tons capacity each, are being built at these works for D. H. & J. C. Newton, probably intended for the new mill.

The Newtons demolished their lumber mill on Dwight street yesterday to make room for the new building now going up.

This has been a pretty dull week for news, as the annual city election has been under way, and it culminated yesterday in the re-election of Mayor William Whiting, of the Whiting Paper Company, for a second term. Mr. Whiting's majority over his opponent was 920. Mr. Whiting has served the city well during the past year, and his second election is a handson ment. I also understand that L. J. Powers, of the Powers Paper Company, was elected Mayor of Springfield yesterday by 300 majority.

Manufacturing News.

EASTERN STATES. George Robertson & Son, Hinsdale, N. H.,

have put in a new 500-lb. engine at their mill. The Valley Paper Mill, at Francestown, N. H., has been sold at auction to David F. Grover and Henry A. Perkins, of East Walpole, Mass., for \$5,000. It is said to have cost originally

The work of rebuilding the paper mill of Wilkinson Bros. & Co., at Birmingham, Conn., was begun on Thanksgiving Day by laying the corner-stone on the site of the mill lately destroyed by fire. The projected mill will be more substantial and on a much more extended scale than the old one. The product will be augmented without any material increase in the size of the machines. The firm has taken great care in getting up the specifications and drawings for the mill, and expects to build one of the most complete structures adapted to the manufacture of its special grades of paper to be found in the country, and to continue to maintain the reputation it has acquired.

WESTERN STATES.

The Kalamazoo Ps per Company, Kalamazoo Mich., has reset a 5 foot tubular boiler with the Jarvis furnace, and will burn cheap fuel.

A. Hill & Son. Middletown, O., have ordered from Holyoke two rotary boilers, each 8 feet in diameter and 24 feet long, made of %-inch plate iron. These are said to be the heaviest of the kind in the country.

FOREIGN.

The Stock Company paper mills, at Dettingen, Germany, made a clear profit during the year of 164,629 marks, and a dividend of 15.51 per

The Dresden Paper Manufactory has declared a dividend on the year of 7 per cent.

Herr Behrend has sold his mill at Cöshen to a company, and will personally conduct his Varzin

The paper mill at Puentes Grandes, Cuba, has two 62-inch cylinder machines and a board machine of 36-inch face, four 250-lb. and six 400 lb. engines. They are run by water power, supplied through one 62-inch and two 18-inch "Bodine Jonval" turbines. The larger wheel is used for the engines, and not giving power enough for the purpose is to be supplemented by an-other, which will probably be a 52-inch Leffel. The total daily output of the mill is about 5,000 lbs. The foreman at this mill is Walter F.

General Notes.

The proposals for furnishing a distinctive paper for United States notes and bonds and National Bank notes, and for a distinctive device to be exclusively used in the preparation of such notes and securities were opened at Washington on Thursday. The Secretary of the Treasury designated Comptroller Knox, Treasurer Gilfillan, Col. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Ward Morgan and A. L. Sturtevant as a committee to open and examine the proposals.

J. H. Van Kirk, of 29 Beekman street, this city, who compromised with his creditors one year ago at 75 cents on the dollar, with interest,

Such an uncommon settlement for these times and successfully carried out, deserves notice. Mr. Van Kirk represents in this city the cele-brated Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Mass., whose papers have attained a world-wide reputation, and he states that he has received during the last ten days orders for upward of a thousand reams of these papers for export.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Stationers' Board of Trade will occur on Wednesday next, December 11.

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IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER STOCK PAPER, BOOKS, CHEMICALS, &c.

IMPORTS of Paper and Paper Materials, Books &c., at the Port of New York, for the week ended Nov. 29, 1878. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Aniline Colors	91	\$18,370
Alum	221	1,498
Aluminous Cake	_	_
Bleaching Powders	1,585	16,287
Soda Ash	2,609	58,400
Soda, Bicarb	200	425
Soda, Caustic	835	11,725
Soda, Sal	2,490	6,963
Ultramarine	28	1,477
Books	180	22,396
Newspapers	39	2,782
Engravings	27	12,800
Ink	186	1,217
Lead Pencils	7	1,876
Paper	85	11,038
Steel Pens	2	8,927
Stationery	50	1,139
Clay		2,341
Jute Butts	5,008	40,591
Jute Rejects	_	_
Paper Hangings	5	907
Paper Stock	2,849	36,945
Waste	-	_
Total		\$241,906

TOTAL IMPORTS.

J	General Merchandise, for the week ending	
ı	Nov. 28	\$4,788,829
1	Paper, Paper Stock, &c	
ı		15,074,825
ı	For the year ending May 22, 1874	12,150,855
١	For the year ending May 21, 1875	13,292,891
ı		11,293,406
1	For the year ending May 25, 1877	9,627,694
ł	For the year ending May 24, 1878	10,246,418
ı	For quarter ending Aug. 27, 1878	2,111,487
J	For the week ending Aug. 30, 1878	193,579
ì	For the week ending Sept. 6, 1878	189,819
1	For the week ending Sept. 13, 1878	150,716
i	For the week ending Sept. 20, 1875	246,789
į	For the week anding Sept. 27, 1878	162,139
1	For the week ending Oct. 4, 1878	186,201
j	For the week ending Oct. 11, 1878	172,496
	For the week ending Oct. 18, 1878	183,345
	For the week ending Oct. 25, 1878	219,392
	For the week ending Nov. 1, 1878	216,962
	For the week ending Nov. 8, 1878	214,556
	For the week ending Nov. 15, 1878	198,183
	For the week anding Nor 99 1979	005 795

pecial List of Imports of Paper Stock at the Port of New York for the month ended Nov. 30, 1878.

l		Rags. Bales.	Old Papers. Bales.	Manillas Bales,
	Briggs & Taylor	. 867	888	1,901
	Bulkley, Dunton & Co		8	_
	Clark, W. L	-	773	
	Campbell, Hall & Co	1,444	-	
	Cohn, Lazarus & Co	60		-
	Davey, W. O., & Sons		147	-
	Eggers, H	. 38	_	-
	Fett & Sengstak	. 108		-
	Hagemeyer & Brunn	. 26	123	181
	Harwitz & Neustadt	164	_	-
	Howe & Goodwin	609		7 10000000
	Kernan, Owen & Sons	. 96	-	291
I	Lee & Sturges	. —	91	-
	Lewy Bros	484	_	384
١	Libman, Jos		161	
1	Lyon, J. W. & Co	. 4	-	-
	Mason, J. W. & Co	. 900	104	389
	Parsons, W. H., & Co	. 48	657	_
١	Parker, S. W		_	450
١	Patten, G. A	. 7		-
l	Recknagel & Co		- 871	_
ĺ	Ring, M. A., & Sons	. —	- 56	
ı	Smith, E. Storey		-	268
l	Stratford, Geo			104
ı	Watson, Geo., Jr	. —	300	_
ı	Totals	4.000	9.60%	9 989

IMPORTS of Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1878, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

	Rags. Bales		Manilla Stek Bales.
Alexandria	1,800		18
Antwerp	9,494	590	4,491
Bremen	748	1,091	504
D-I-t-1	480	80	Omn

	Rage.	Paper St'ck Man	illa Stk
Calcutta	602		
Cardiff	274	101	618
Catania	1,504		-
Copenhagen	182		-
Dundee	-		2,516
Genoa	£29	manage.	-
Glasgow	2,043	8,031	1,986
Hamburg	8,712	1,406	333
Havre	189	200	_
Hiogo	40	-	
Hong Kong	681	_	-
	4,333	1,529	2,394
Konigsberg	1,394	_	-
Leghorn	6,495	905	_
Liverpool	3,627	2,350	6,458
London		20,748	15,754
Marseilles	214	_	-
Newcastle	910	116	763
Rotterdam	149		307
San Francisco	8,748	-	_
Thelaute	4 808		

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c., from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended Dec. 3, 1878, with Aggregates and Values.

BOOKS, cases, to Bremen, 1; to Liverpool, 15; to London, 4; to Honduras, 4; to Australia, 44; to United States of Colombia, 16; to Mexico, 6; to

PAPER, to Bremen, 25 cs.; to London, 49 pkgs.; to Guiana, 1,000 rms.; to British West Indies, 871 rms.; to Honduras, 135 rms.; to Australia, 8 cs.; to Cuba 15,030 rms., 17 pkgs.; to Hamburg, 2 cs.; to Brazil, 910 pkgs.; to Porto Rico, 4,430 rms.; to United States of Colombia, 130 rms., 63 pkgs.; to Mexico, 22 cs.

STATIONERY, cases, to Hayti, 2; to Bremen, 2; to Liverpool, 3; to Brazil, 9.

AGGREGATES AND VALUES.

Paper, reams	. 21,596	\$3,578
Paper, pkgs	. 1,039	5,486
Paper, cases	. 35	450
Books, cases	. 94	8,827
Rosin, bbls	. 2,778	6,655
Stationery, cases	. 16	.1 f81
Totals	25,556	\$26,679

	-
TOTAL EXPORTS.	
General Merchandise, for the week ending	
	87,195,710
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 27, 1878	2,889,482
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 26, 1874	1,783,877
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 25, 1875	2,327,682
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 23, 1876	1,654,384
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 29, 1877	1,790,669
Paper, &c., for the year ending May 28, 1878	1,576,562
Paper, &c., for the quarter ending Aug. 27, '78	525,503
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 8, 1878	27,118
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 10, 1878	58,814
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 17, 1878	22,364
Paper, &c., for the week ending Sept. 24, 1878	41,225
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 1, 1878	22,798
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 8, 1878	49,156
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 15, 1878	24,466
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 22, 1878	47,568
Paper, &c., for the week ending Oct. 29, 1878	30,966
Paper, &c., for the week ending Nov. 12, 1878	57,618
Paper, &c., for the week ending Nov. 19, 1878	24,962
Paper. &c., for the week ending Nov. 26, 1878	27,118

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Geo. Stratford, E. W. Stetson, Lor

ggs & Taylor, by same, 36t bs. cotton rags. Briggs & Taylor, by same, 394 be, cotton rags.

W. O. Davey & Son, by same, 68 be, paper waste.

W. I. Clark, Holland, London, 38 bs. paper stock.

Briggs & Taylor, by same, 108 bs. cotton rags.

W. H. Parsons & Co. by same, 47 bs. paper stock.

Briggs & Taylor, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow,

141 bs. rags; 30 bs. old rope. John W. Mason & Co., D. Steinmann, Antwerp, 56 W. H. Parsons & Co., New World, London, 104 bs.

W. O. Davey & Son, by same, 8 bs. rags. W. H. Parsons & Co., by same, 34 bs. rags.; 500 bs

paper stock.

Jos. Libmann, Rhein, Bremen, 70 bs. paper stock. Hy. Eggers, Hansa, Bremen, 38 bs. rags. Lewy Bros., by same, 7 bs. jute rags. Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Otranto, Hull, 222 bs. cotton

8. Webber Parker, by same, 60 bs. Hnen rags. Lewy Bros., by same, 311 bs. linen rags; 110 bs.

jute rugs.
Fett & Sengstak, by same, 90 bs. rags.
Hagemeyer & Brunn, by same, 26 bs. cotton rags.
Recknagel & Co., H. G. Johnston, Hong Kong, 104

S. Webber Parker, Wyoming, Liverpool, 28 hs.

M. A. Ring & Son, State of Nevada, Glasgow, 45 bs J. W. Mason & Co., Bothnia, Liverpool, 321 bs. old

Paper. B. Ilifelder, Rhein, Bremen, 1 cs. P. Fanelly, by same, 1 cs. Porter & Bainbridge, Wisconsin, Liverpool, 1 cs.

L. de Jonge & Co., City of New York, Liverpool,

Fischer & Keller, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 1 cs. hang-J. A. Roy & Co., Republic, Liverpool, 1 cs. Boorum & Pease, Herder, Hamburg, 10 cs.

B. L. Soloman & Co., by same, 4 cs. hangings. May Bros, by same, il cs. hangings ainbridge & Co., Canada, Havre, 5 cs. F. J. Emerich, by same, 1 cs. A. Haug & Co., Bothnia, Liverpool, 11 cs.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

Books. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., Indiana, Liverpool

J. B. Lippincott & Co., by same, 2 cs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Juniata, Savan nah, 1 cs.

J. C. Copper & Co., Vaderland, Antwerp, 2 cs. T. S. Scott, Juniata, Savannah, 1 roll.

Paper Stock.
Ashworth & Coates, Juniata, Savannah, 15 bs. Cowen & Son, by same, 1 bs. Burr Bros., by same, 7 bs. rags.

Soda Ash. Order, Gustave, Newcastle, 294 cks Order, Ranovola, Newcastle, 122 cs. Order, Indiana, Liverpool, 99 cks. Soda Crystals. Order, Gustave, Newcastle, 1,334 cks,

Order, Ranovola, Newcastle, 1,190 cks.

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O. Ditson & Co., by same, 6 cs. printed music.

Paper Stock.

H. M. Knowles, Pembroke, Liverpool, 50 bs. paper stock; 118 coils rope.

J. A. Bacon, Bavarian, Liverpool, 28 bs. paper

S. D. Warren & Co., Massachusetts, Liverpool, 210

bs. rags. Warren & Co., by same, 87 bs. paper stock. Train, Hosford & Co., by same, 186 bs. rags. S. D. Warren & Co., Livadia, Leghorn, 100 bs.

E. T. Russell & Co., Ida May, Argyle, 3 cwt. rope S. A. Comey, Carroll, Halifax, 70 cwt. paper stock.

Sods Ash.

Warren & Co., Massachusetts, Liverpool, 140 cks.

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Illyrian, Liverpool, 35 cks. refined alkali.

Caustic Soda. Warren & Co., Massachusetts, Liverpool, 100

Linder & Meyer, Illyrian, Liverpool, 50 drums.

Bleaching Powder.

Morey & Co., Bavarian, Liverpool, 148 cks.

Warren & Co., Massachusetts, Liverpool, 436 cks.

J. D. & L. S. Riker, Illyrian. Liverpool, 55 cks. Sal Soda. Warren & Co., Massachusetts, Liverpool, 280 bbls.

Hide Cuttings.

Train, Hosford & Co., Illyrian, Liverpool, 506 bs.

OHIO FELTS

OURDRINIER AND CYLINDER

WET FELTS.

Press Felts and Jackets, MANUFACTURED BY

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN.

Hamilton, Ohio.

Crane Bros. PS Mfg. Co., Mfg. Co.,

JERSEY CITY PAPER CO.,

WHITE AND COLORED TISSUES. Grass Bleached Silver Tissue

A SPECIALTY.

Warranted not to tarnish silver.

Also Manufacturers of MANILLA and ROPE Office and Mill,

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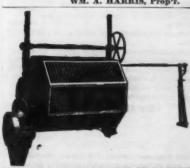
A RRIS-CORLISS ENGINE. Built by WM.

A HARRIS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The best and most workmanlike form of the Corliss Engine now in the market, substantially built, of the less: materials, and in both Condensing and Non-Condensing forms. The Condensing Engine will save from 25 to 33 per cent. of fuel, or add a like amount to the power and consume no more fuel. Small parts are made in quantities and interchangeable, and kept in stock, for the convenience of repairs and to be placed on new work ordered at short notice. No other engine builder has authority to state that he can furnish this engine. The Only Works where this engine can be obtained are at Frevidence, R. I., no outside parties being licensed. Send for pamphlet containing full details, also list of sizes, with n. p.

business, and wishing to confer with me at any time at their mill or works, I will visit them, by ing notice, and giving me latitude of two tweeks. Those visiting New York and wishing fer with me there by appointment, will find my agent every Wednesday (or Thursday stated in appointment,) at H. T. Brewster's

WM. A. HARRIS, Prop'r.



THE PATENT CONE WASHER

ITS ADVANTAGES:

ITS ADVANTAGES:

It will wash faster than any other washer ever put before the public and increase your washing capacity twenty-five per cent.

It requires only one instead of two in an engine for washing rags, and washes much faster, giving better results, which are highly appreciated.

The water is discharged in a solid, unbroken stream, into a cast-fron spout made in connection with the boxes for pinion shaft and drip for pinion gear, all of which are boited to the side of the Engine, making a peak and compact arrangement.

ch are botted to the side of the Eng ery neat and compact arrangement, duces expense of wire covering on an be adjusted to the amount of wa Ir is the best arrangement for washing any kind

These Washers are made complete in the most ubstantial manner, and warranted to do all that is laimed for them. The Washers, or further information, with testi-nonials, will be furnished by the sole manufacturer, J. T. EMERSON, Claremont, N. H.

SMITH, WINCHESTER & CO.,

South Windham, Conn.,

PAPER MACHINERY

CONSISTING OF

FOURDRINIER AND CYLINDER MACHINES, Washing and Beating Engines.

FOR DRYING SIZED PAPERS.

Sole Manufacturers of the

PATENT BEATING ENGINE, JORDAN Which has no rival for clearing the stock for fine papers.

CHILLED IRON & PAPER ROLL

SUPER CALENDERS.

Plate Calenders

Chilled Stack Calenders, Rag Cutters, Hand and Power Cutting Presses, Stop Cutters.

THE HATCH PATENT

Stop Cutter,

The only Cutter that can be regulated to cut between water marks of writing papers.

SCREENS.

BRASS AND NICKEL PLATED.

The latter warranted to wear twice as long as brase, BED PLATES, ROLL BARS,

FAN AND PLUNGER PUMPS.

Gun Metal Covered Rolls. FOR SIZE AND PRESS ROLLS.

Also.

STEVENSON

WATER WHEELS.

Shafting and Mill Gearing Generally.

Haper Trade Journal. he

The American Paper Trade. Weekly, \$4.00 per annum. Single Copies,

NEW YORK: SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1878.

Advertisements cannot be received for insertion in rrent week later than 9 A. M. on Friday. The charge for advertising is 25 cents a line, each inser-tion. Special terms for standing and displayed adents to be had on application. Directory Column and one copy of paper, \$10 a year.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized organ
of the various Paper-Makers' Associations of the

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest in formation relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, neluding descriptions of new appliances s for making paper, experime and processes for making paper, experiments will new fibres and other materials, a record of the water supply, with the latest manufacturing news in all parts of the country. It gives the cream of all the foreign technical journals which relate to the paper ons in the trade, both at home and abroad. rket review and quotations show the state of trade in all the principal cities, and no pains have been spared to make these accurate and complete. tion and postage for Great Britain,

annum.... cription and postage for France, per Foreign subscribers may address our New York

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

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

blisher and Proprietor, No. 74 Duane street, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New England Office : J. F. RIDAY, General Man ger, 56 & 38 BROMFIELD STREET (Wesleyan Building), OSTON, MANS.
Philadelphia: THE CHESTRUT STREET.

Chicago: LAKESIDE BUILDING Detroit : F. H. DEAKE & Co. (Agents for Mich-

igan).	
FOREIGN GE	NERAL AGENTS.
W. F. Catcheside	13 Paternoster row, Lon don.
P. D. Orvis	29 rue Tronchet, Paris.
John L. Sprague Leonardo Pardo B. H. Haine	
a Galveono	Turin Italy
G Gade	. Venice and Florence, Italy . Christiana, Norway
J. H. de Bussy	Amsterdam, Holland, and the Dutch East Indies.
Gordon & Gotch	Melbourne and Sydney Australia. Adelaide, South Australia
Upton & Co	Auckland, New Zealand,
W Smalling	Rrighane Chicensiand
Knight & Co	. Hobart Town, Tasmania. . Newchwang, China.
Kelly & Co	Yokohama, Japan.
Camilo Garcia	. Puntarenas, Costa Rica.
Seymour Keeler	. Valdivia, Chili. Barranguilla, Colombia.
Pedro Obregon	La Guaira, Venezuela.
Bethencourt e hijos	.Curaçoa, W. I. .Barbadoes, W. I. .St. Pierre, Martinique, W.I.
L. J. Cohen de Lissa	Port Louis, Mauritus. Tampico, Mexico.
G. C. Cato	Durban, Natal. Honolulu, Sandwich Is-
John G. Clark	.Kingston, Canada.
A. T. D. Shaw	Toronto, Canada.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the makicle of communication in matters of trad terest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country. Information and suggestion upon paper-making topics are especially valuable, and manufacturing news and personal items are equally acceptable.

Subscribers to THE JOURNAL can be supplied with the best cloth binder in the market. Deliverable at the publication office. Price, \$1.25.

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

THE Papier Zeitung has been following up a project for making the ream of paper contain 1,000 sheets, instead of, as hitherto, 480, 500, or any other number between those figures. The letters which come in from all parts of Germany show a curious system of doing trade, every house adopting its own measure. Kilochart has been suggested as the name of this new measure; also "New Ream," to which it has been objected that future generations would not like the "new." On the other hand, many think, like the old woman on the new decimal system, "why not wait till the old people are dead."

If "the consumption of paper is the say that the choice of paper-makers for public office is indicative of electoral intelligence. Last month we congratulated the trade upon the choice of two of its members for representatives in Congress, and now we gladly extend the same felicitation to the people of Holyoke and Springfield, and paper-makers as well, upon the re-election of William Whiting as Mayor tent and character of the circulation of

of Holyoke, and the selection of L. J. The Stationer its rates for advertising are Powers as Mayor of Springfield. These are two prominent instances of the advantages of intelligence, honesty and business capacity lappily placed.

In deference to the request of several of our subscribers, we have taken up the subject of the electric light, and begin in this issue one of a series of articles by persons who have considered it. As these articles progress we shall endeavor by illustration to give our readers some idea of the leading features of the more recent inventions for lighting by electricity. It will hardly be necessary to say that just now the greatest advance in this direction has been made in this country. The continually pressing necessity for accomplishing something that will meet the wants of our manufacturers and secure that success which only approval and adoption will insure will keep our inventors hard at work. We, therefore, look for great results. It is claimed that most of the greater difficulties have been conquered.

THE East Indian Government is devoting some attention to the encouragement of the cultivation of the agave plant, which is very easily converted into paper pulp. The condition of India is such that new means must be adopted to give it other sources of revenue. The great advantage of India is its cheap labor, and when the spirit of caste is somewhat broken down we may expect to find the country not only supplying its own wants but even sending its manufactures abroad. For the present, however, the competition will be confined to cotton and jute manufactures. It is hardly probable that India could hope to compete with such countries as China and Japan in paper manufacture, and it is from these latter countries more especially that American paper-makers have anything to dread.

CONFUSION of authorities leads to uncertainties, and another instance of the diversity of legal opinion on a subject of quite common interest is given to us. Last week we printed the decision of a United States judge in Wisconsin which "knocked spots" out of the trade-mark law. In this issue we give the opinion of another judge (of the same official calibre, we believe) which restores its virtues. The later decision will be preferably accepted, but it will remain for the United States Supreme Court finally to determine. In this connection we may state that a trade-mark convention has been concluded between this country and Brazil, and the Government is extending this principle wherever possible. As it is of the greatest importance to American manufacturers that their trade-marks should be respected abroad, it would only seem to be one of those rules of common sense upon which all law is said to be founded that Congress has the right to legislate upon such matters and to provide a way for defending the rights of trade-marks generally.

THE American Stationer is sustaining its well-earned reputation as a first-class trade newspaper. It contains correspondence every week from all the chief centres of trade, and is by far the most widely circulated journal in its line. Judging from its crowded advertising columns it is doing a heavy business. Several dozen papermakers and dealers are represented in it, and among them may be named the Whiting, Holyoke, Massasoit, Sugar River, Platner & Porter, Highland Paper Mill companies, and Byron Weston; while the dealers are represented by, among others, Bulkley, Dunton & Co., J. Q. Preble & Co., Charles Stewart & Co., Carter, Rice & Co. Phoenix Card & Paper Company, and May, measure of a people's culture," we may Hard & Co. As the great majority of the fine paper made is marketed through the stationery trade, The Stationer is an unequaled medium to make known the merits of this class of goods, while manufacturers of and dealers in book and news paper, by means of The Stationer, can keep their names before the heavy buyers of paper in the publishing trade. Considering the ex-

very moderate.

PAPER STOCK IMPORTS.

The total imports of rags and paper stocks at the port of New York during the month ended November 30, as reported, were 11.564 bales, a decrease from the corresponding month of last year of 2,775 bales, and an increase compared with November, 1876, of 3,965 bales. There was a decrease from last year in Manilla stocks of 522 bales. Rags show a decrease of 2,536 bales, and paper stock an increase of 283 bales. The total figures in each class of stock during the month of November for the

6 are as foll	ows:
1877.	1876.
6,622	2,565
3,342	3,716
4,375	1,318
14,339	7,599
	6,622 3,342 4,375

The arrivals from the different ports were as follows: London, 565 bales rags, 2.619 bales old papers, 2,106 bales Manilla stocks; Liverpool, 505 bales rags, 600 bales paper stock, 625 bales Manilla stocks; Hull, 579 bales rags, 62 bales paper stock, 327 bales Manilla stocks; Bremen, 38 bales rags, 87 bales paper stock, 144 bales Manillas; Glasgow, 184 bales rags, 183 bales paper stock, 254 bales Manillas; Hamburg, 212 bales rags, 74 bales paper stock, 111 bales Manillas: Calcutta, 602 bales rags: Bristol, 230 bales Manillas; Hong Kong, 7 bales rags; Konigsberg, 1,394 bales rags, and Antwerp, 56 bales Manillas.

Communications.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received. Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the paper. No responsi-bility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper. Communications must be sent to reach this office by Wednesday night or Thursday morn ing, of each week, to insure insertion.]

The Electric Light.

Bosron, December 3, 1878. To the Editor of The Journal:

I have noticed your remarks on the electric light, and will give you some results of my observations of how it is working in this vicinity. There are in use here the Brush and the Wal-

lace-Farmer, both using the dynamo electric machines, though using a different kind of

burner or lamp. The machines cost as follows

		Lights.	Cost.	H. P. Required.
1,000 ca	adle pov	rer 1	\$375	8
2,000	do.	1 to 2	500	8
4,000	do.	2	675	4
12,000	do.	4	1,100	7
21,000	do.	8 to 20	2,000	15

Carbons cost 2 cents per inch.

The machines may be run by a belt from the shafting, requiring a speed of from 800 to 900 revolutions per minute. At the Mechanics' Fair here six of the magneto machines were steadily and satisfactorily run from the shafting, driven by the Brown engine, in addition to all the other work. This is literally producing light from ower, and is surely a m lighting mills, streets, railroad stations and large It is only a question of power, and the amount required would not be noticed in large factories, as there is usually some portion of the machinery that need not be run at night, and the easier duty of running of machinery for the day will make up the increase of required power. Where a special power must be made the cost creased

Wm. Wallace & Sons, Ansonia, Conn., manafacture the electro-magneto machine the special lamps, all the wire needed for the power, have decided, after a trial, to set their boilers over with the Jarvis furnace, now in use in many paper mills. They will burn the cheapest kinds of fuel. At the present time the electric light is not adapted to domestic purposes. Thomas A. Edison claims he has divided it so it can be turned on and off like gas; several other parties also claim to have accomplished this in Europe. It is only a question of time when this will be successful. There is no heat or danger from the light; it flickers somewhat, but this is not noticed by workmen after they become accustomed to it. At first the light dazzles the eyes, but in a short time that is not noticed. The following places in New England have the lights in use:

Wm. Wallace & Sons, Ansonia, Conn.; Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. Washburn & Moen Iron Works, Worcester, Mass.; Boston Music Hall; Freeland, Loomis & Co., Clothing House, Boston; Farwell Foundry, Ansonia, Conn.; Conant Thread Company, Pawtucket, R. I.: Waltham Cotton Mill. Waltham.

Straw Wrapping Again.

New York, December 2, 1878. To the Editor of The Journal:

In an article of Mr. Scribner's, published in THE JOURNAL a few weeks ago, he averred that he understood logic as well as paper-making. No doubt he does. And yet the only proof I have of his being a logician is his unsustained published in your journal, I have failed to find anything amounting to a sensible discus ion of a very important subject, viz., What will best subserve the interests of the straw-wrapping

manufacturers and the straw-wrapping trade? I hoped to find in his reply to a recent letter of mine some exhibition of the boasted ability of his "cultivated brain," but, as yet, his 'skilled fingers" have failed to record it.

In place of argument I observe a feeble attempt at ridicule, a rehash of the thousandtimes told tale of Rip Van Winkle, with which every six-year old girl and boy in the land is as familiar as they are with their A B C; an attempt which seems as dull as is his perception of what is the best and most practical way of profitably disposing of the product of the strawwrapping mills, and only serves to make the assumed logician more ridiculous than he was before.

I am confident a "fast-ripening world"-(is our friend a spiritualist ?)-will find Mr. Scribner dropping from its stem ere he shall succeed in getting proselytes enough to adopt his impracticable schemes to make them at all formidable to the commission dealers. Only a very few straw paper-makers have been so blind to their own interests as to peddle all over the country, in large and small quantities, the product of their mills, but the who took the first departure from the old and, up to that time, successful practice of consigning to New York every ream of his production, dealt himself and his neighbors the most hurtful and pernicious blow they have ever received. Although a very few have followed his evil example, enough have done so to thoroughly demoralize the whole straw wrapping trade of the country, until these manufacturers of weak judgment put it in the power of retailers of their goods outside of the commission dealers to place their paper to consumers in little parcels of five reams for the same price that the commission dealer would sell a carload; the commission dealer always charged and easily obtained from five to ten cents per ream over the regular wholesale prices, but he can do so no longer. The manufacturer has most unwittingly cut that string so effectually that it can never be re-tied until he learns that his proper vocation is making and not selling paper. There are wholesale grocery stores in New York to-day around which retailer's wagons swarm like flies and put five reams of good, solid, well made 10-pound paper for one dollar, while no paper commission house in the city would furnish them with the same goods for less than \$1.25 to \$1.50.

These ambitious "cheap Johnnies" are thus enabled to destroy all the retail profit (a very important one) on paper by the aid of the few oughtless hawkers of their own products who stupidly think they have done a smart thing in selling the wholesale grocer a carload of paper for eighteen cents per ream that the com mission men would easily have obtained twenty cents per ream for if the manufacturer had been at home at work in his mill instead of hovering around New York cutting his own and his neighbor's throat financially.

Such action can lead to but one result, the con stant cutting down and keeping down of prices, almost or quite ruining the maker, and so curtailing the profits of the commission-man that it is next to impossible for him to secure a decent subsistence by his most arduous exertions. All men possessed of ordinary powers of analysis will understand at once that by thus bringing his paper in competition with itself the price will be dwarfed from small to smaller until a loss upon every ream made by him will be inevit-

The paper-maker, however ambitious he may be to do so, cannot individually sell promiscuously to consumers and others all his product, unless it is some maker like Mr. Scribner, whose whole yield is insignificant, and, if he cannot sell all, he should studiously avoid selling any. He cannot bring himself in contact with the largest and most important buyers of his goods. It takes "skilled" and "experienced" (if not cultivated) brains to do that. He must make the commission-dealer his medium through which to reach the best and most successful avenues of trade, and that alone can bring him ultimate success

Makers must study more carefully the wants of the paper market, must be sure not to shove along supplies that will override demand and consequently continually weaken prices. must abandon the suicidal folly of working for the consumer, to whom a few cents per ream on what he uses is of scarcely any account, and work for themselves by giving their consignee a chance to work for their best interests as well as his own, give him a wider and more expansive market by keeping out of his legitimate business path, let not one ream of their production come anywhere in unhealthful contact and competition with any other ream, and they will soon me most delightful results resting upon their labors

A few more words for Mr. Scribner from this "newly-awaked writer." His consistency is as invisible as is his logic. He says: "My sales now net me more than 30 per cent over my last re turns on commission," and vet begs H. L. K. to give him orders for the very bright best, well dried and gilt-edged, overlaid and underlaid with native gilt," (ye gods what a flight on logical wings is that) " for \$1.75 per

Of him I can only say, in conclusion, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." But I will relate a little story of Ephraim for his furthe benefit. A clergyman (I don't mean you, friend Scribner) found himself severely criticised by his old sexton, who told him his sermons were dull, lacked unction and zeal, were failing to interest and awaken his parishioners to conviction and conversion, and he should change his course at once. The clergyman retort ed that the sexton was uneducated, poorly versed in scriptural knowledge, and, there fore, incapable of drawing correct inferences.

assertion to that effect; for in all his articles The sexton contended that he could draw as good an inference as his reverence, and defied him to test him. The clergyman gave him the following text: "Ephraim feedeth on the wind and runneth after the east wind," and triumphantly demanded the listening sexton's inference from such a passage. "I infer that Ephraim had very slim fare," answered the sexton. In a business sense Mr. Scribner feedeth on the wind and runneth after the east He will do well to change his diet and his pur-

Changes, Removals, and New Firms.

S. M. Wherry, publisher of the American Volunteer, Carlisle, Pa., has sold out.

Torry Bros., paper manufacturers, West Cummington, Mass., have sold out.

J. R. Swallow, dealer in stationery, books, &c., Manchester, N. H., has sold out.

Failures.

Azline Hubbell, paper dealer, New York city, nas made an assignment.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, printers, New York city. ave made an assignment

L. L. Miller, stationer, Lanesborough, Minn., has made an assignment.

A dividend has been paid this week to the creditors of Adams, Mansur & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

A dividend is expected to be paid this week by John R. Walsh, the assignee of W. B. Kean, Cook & Co., of Chicago. It is estimated that the assets will realize about 30 per cent. of the original second fifty cents upon which they defaulted. This latter dividend will amount to about 15 per cent., and with the first paid will make a total dividend of 65 per cent.

Chattel Mortgages.

[In the appended list R. signifies a renewal of a pre-existing mortgage; b. s., bill of sale; and real. a mortgage on real estate.]

NEW YORK CITY.	
Mortgagor. Amo	unt.
J. Goodenough	B150
W. J. Johnston	500
EASTERN STATES.	
A. F. Hunt, Newburyport, Mass. (Real)	400
WESTERN STATES.	
J. S. Weller, Chicago, Ill	125
F. W. McClintock, Cleveland, O	750
J. S. Stanger, Denver, Col	165
A. J. Lukins, Seneca, Ill	100
I. M. & P. C. Brown, Terre Haute, Ind	475
J. B. Jeup, Cincinnati, O	,500

Fires.

Alois Podrasnik, stationer, Chicago, Ill., has been burned out.

Personals.

A. F. Blair, late proprietor of the Gavit Paper Machine Works, of Philadelphia, Pa., died in that city last Tuesday morning, of pneumonia.

J. S. Graham, of Woolworth & Graham, arrived by the Bothnia on Wednesday. Although the last two days of his voyage were very boisterous and stormy at sea he is nevertheless looking very well, so his friends say, and is enjoying excellent health. Mr. Graham says but generally on the other side is very dull, and that they are looking to this country for encouragement.

In Town.

John Keith, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Geo. W. Knowlton, Jr., Watertown, N. Y.; L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn. Q. Porter, Unionville, Conn.; C. S. Wheelwright, Providence, R. I.; Geo. W. Wheel-wright, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Chas. Benton, Lee, Mass.; H. B. May, Lee, Mass.; Danl. Alexander, Mill River, Mass.; Geo. L. Wright, Jr., Mittineaque, Mass.; O. Woodworth, New London, Conn.; H. Woodworth, New London, Conn.

A Visit to a Japanese Paper Mill.

[Continued.] The street of Aotabi was lined with innumerable boards on which fresh-made paper was hung to dry, or cocoons were ready for reeling. The inquisitive villagers followed us to the house

of the paper-manufacturer, to study our behavior on being received by the important man of business. My host stepped out of the door, and I stretched out my hand to him, but he suddenly drew back and looked at the interpr as if to inquire what such a proceeding meant Handshaking is quite unknown in Japan, and as my entertainer was too polite to believe in my wishing to borrow money, or a pocket-handker chief or toothpick, he looked quite bewildered. After the custom was explained to him, he placed his left hand somewhat reluctantly in mine, and finally laughed heartily at the absurdity of the ceremony. We were then conducted into a large room in the back part of the house, from whence we had a view of a carefully-cultivated garden, in which grew maples and pines, while large white lilies adorned miniature hills; a waterfall sent its waters over a bed of silver-white pebbles into a pond full of gold fish and turtles. The whole rounded with rockery, grottoes and miniature ravines, while the background was shut in with high hills covered with grass and flowers

Even before we entered the house the greatest formalities were gone through. As soon as we entered the house both my host and the interpreter fell down on their knees and bobbe their heads on the ground, and this they repeated four times. After the interpreter was gone through my servant had to perform the same ceremony. Then a great fanning took place. Here I may remark that Japaness women are only allowed to carry a fan in uns piece, while man carry the folding fan. Pipes were then

brought in by a young girl of some thirteen years, and she, after placing a small lacquered vessel with burning coal on a stand, also knelt down. In a few moments she returned with small cups of tea and a small tray on which was a white sheet of pa per with preserves. Our host was a fat. loquacious Japanese. His ancestors for six hundred years had lived in the same village and carried on paper making from father to son. Some parts of his present factory are three hundred years old. The house itself is almost covered rith a gigantic tree. In one wing of the building is a family oratory, which contains a closet full of reliques of ancestors, and in the background is an altar beautifully decorated, on which are bronze statues of the three Buddh while a black tablet beautifully lacquered has the names in gold letters of the ancestors. Some of the names are blurred by time. Behind the high altar is a large lotus flower and a picture of Buddha, and before it the bells, books and lamps which are used for divine In large porcelain bowls are splinters of odoriferous woods, named by unbelievers "joss sticks," and which give slowly forth the favorite perfume of Buddha. My host then took out from a cabinet, with great show of reverence, several albums containing the handwriting of famous emperors, generals and Swords, ornaments and writing-desks were also shown as presents from imperial

We next had to visit the paper mill, which interested me before everything else. On the other side of the house was a large yard in which a dozen of boys and girls were eated round large heaps of the branches of the paper mulberry tree (Broussonctia papyrifera), from which most Japanese paper made, and which is found growing on ery hill. The tree does not grow over six or eight feet in height, and is, therefore, more a bush than a tree. After the branches are cut, they are dried and then steeped in water until the outer bark can be peeled off. Several girls and women were busy at this work in a covered shed through which ran a stream of water. They took the white strips from the bark and heaped them in bundles. They are then put in a lye made from the ashes of the straw of rice until they are quite soft. Afterward they are taken to a room where men pound them into pulp on smooth stones, with large heavy clubs.

New Patents.

No. 209,394. Wall Paper Trimmers.—Russell S. Hill, Maquon, Ill., assignor of one-half his right to John P. Randall, same place.

No. 209,376. Lags for Rag-Pickers, &c.-James H. Belser and Samuel G. B. Beals, Northborough,

ANOTHER TRADE-MARK DECISION. - In a trade-mark case decided by Judge Trigg in the United States Circuit Court, at Knoxville, on Wednesday, the A. Q. Simmons Liver Medicine Company were perpetually enjoined from using the name "Simmons" or "A. Q. Simmons" on any label or trade-mark. The dispatch says the case involves an important question under the law of trade-marks—perhaps the constitutional question lately passed upon in a Wisconsin case.

R. F. Newcomb, the enterprising owner of the Gem City paper mills, at Quincy, Ill., has issued a photograph and show card of his mill. This is handsomely framed in walnut, and is only another illustration of the energy and enterprise which Mr. Newcomb lately exhibited in overhauling his mill and bringing it up to the best standard for the manufacture of his wellknown specialties of straw board, wrapping papers and building felts.

Pure alumina dissolved nearly to saturation before the blowpipe in an acid flux, such as a bead of phosphoric acid, invariably causes that to assume a pale but beautiful sky blue on cooling. In an alkaline flux, such as a bead of boric are not restricting their purchases quite su much acid containing sufficient sods to dissolve it to the narrow line of temporary wants as they saturation, alumina causes the bead to assume a pale red color on cooling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Insertions under this heading will be charged to cents a line. Payment invariably in advance.]

Fourth Edition --- Now Ready

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HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

Publisher, 74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, I

THE MONEY MARKET.- The monetary situation is little changed. The rates on call loans during the greater part of the week were three to four per cent., but toward the close the market manifested somewhat of a hardening tendency, and as high as 6 per cent was paid, equently at the close when the requirements of borrowers were supplied the market again became easy. There is a better demand for commercial paper and the supply is increasing, with rates ruling at 4 to 51/2 per cent., only choice names selling below 41/2 per cent. During the corresponding week last year money on call brought 4 to 7 per cent, and prime mercantile paper 5 to 6% per cent. In some quarters the impression prevails that the market is likely to assume a stringent tone during the present month. This opinion is, doubtless, altogether due to the apprehensions which exist that the proposed resumption of specie payments may not be attended with success. Capitalists who entertain these views will, of course, naturally be desirous of keeping their money within easy reach on the approach of what they consider likely to prove a monetary crisis.

Government bonds were very strong during the greater part of the week, and advanced 1/4 to % per cent., the issues of 1881 appearing to be the favorites. The market closed rather dull, but generally steady. The marketing of the popular 4 per cent. loan progressed very favorably, and enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a call for another \$5,000,000 of the 5-20s for redemption, the interest on which will cease February 27, 1879.

Gold was run up to 100% on Saturday by the "bear" clique, who had been manipulating the gold market during the week preceding, in the expectation of unsettling confidence in perma-nent resumption, and with the object of making money artificially stringent so that the stock market might be unfavorably influenced, and failing in its design the premium resumed its former steady position, the range of which has since ruled at 100¼ to 100%. The highest and lowest prices of gold during the corresponding week last year were 103 and 102%. The following are the quotations for the week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Nov.	301001/4	10016	10036	100%
Dec.	210012	10012	1001/4	100%
	3 1001/4	1001/4	10034	1001/4
	410044	1001/4	10014	1001
	510014	10014	100%	10016
	6 10012	10012	10036	10012

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and without any special feature of interest. The scarcity of cash gold the latter part of the preceding week, and the flurry article on Saturday, had a slight tendency to weaken sterling, but the week closed with a very steady market, neither of these causes producing any effect upon it. The nominal rates today are: Sterling 60 days, \$4.82; sterling, sight, \$4.861/4; cable transfers, \$4.86 to \$4.87; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.80 to \$4.81; com mercial sterling, good long, \$4.78 to \$4.80; Paris, bankers', 60 days, \$5.22\% to \$5.21\%; do. sight, \$5.20\% to \$5.18\%; Antwerp, bankers', 60 days, 5.23\% to 5.21\%; do. sight, 5.20 to 5.18\%; Swiss, bankers',60 days, 5.21% to 5.20; do. sight, 5.18% to 5.171/4; Reichsmarks (4), bankers', 60 days, 941/4 to 94%; do., sight, 951/4 to 951/4; Guilders', bankers, 60 days, 39% to 40; do., sight, 40% to 40%. Paris dispatches quote exchange on London at 25 fr. 29e

THE PAPER TRADE.-There is no very great animation noticeable in the market at the present time, nor is there on the other hand any stagnation. This is a period of the year when neither manufacturers nor dealers look for any large amount of activity. All things considered there is shown a moderately fair movement, and buyers, beginning to realize that values have touched bottom and that in some lines of the trade there is a disposition to more firmness, were a month or more ago. With this feeling they are inclined to buy more freely and with less disposition to cut prices, although it is not to be understood from this that they have struck out into a line of calling for goods much in advance of current needs. The recent very heavy rains making the water too roily for use has necessitated in many instances a temporary suspension of mills. This, considering the large number turning out paper, will affect the oversupply only little. It would be a blessing rather than a detriment to the trade if a providential interposition of this kind could exist for a reasonable period, since those who have the matter season of the year for general trade is not propitious for business activity, but with prices of almost every commodity at low water mark, and with an apparent cheerful feeling existing in very many branches of business, there is no doubt that with the next trade season there will be a much better movement. As the day for the resumption of specie payments approaches those who last understand the subject appear to have full confidence in the Government to maintain notes at par with gold. Writings continue to gain strength daily, and prices are gradually working into a firmer po-sition. The mills are again at work and will continue until the period appointed for the next shutting down, which will occur January 1. Book Paper, Super-sized and Calendered, are in moderate request, the latter being more generally called for at prices ranging from 10c. to 10%c., while machine finished scarcely maintains the improvement previously noticed. News are unchanged to any material extent. It is remarked that small country dealers, mainly

to a great extent, little inducement is offered to large buyers, and in consequence many of the future. Should there be delays in adjusting the large consumers, among the number our principal dailies, do not contract as much as formerly, but buy more frequently at the current rates. Manilla Papers do not move with any great amount of spirit for any grade, but pure Manillas are most in demand. A mill lately destroyed by fire, and which had been making a fine grade of Manillas, has had some difficulty in getting its orders from regular customers placed for special grades of stock except at somewhat firmer prices. The demand for Bogus is rather irregular, and can be bought at from 21/c. to 31/2c. Straw Wrappings continue depressed more than ever, owing to an increased water power, and a corresponding overproduction. Prices, however, remain with no change. Binders' Boards still feel the effect of a brisk trade among the binders, both on Holiday goods and from the regular trade. We quote the present range of prices at \$55 to \$90 per ton. Straw Boards are quiet, the advance in prices and the light demand at this period of the year bringing about this condition in the market. So far as can be learned the dealers maintain the prices agreed upon a few weeks ago.

JUTE BUTTS.-Sales during November, on spot and to arrive, foot up 12,000 bales. The sales on spot were at 2%c. to 2%c., currency. Sales to arrive were at 21/4c, to 2 5-16c, gold, bond, for merchantable quality, and 2 11-16c. to 2%c., gold, for bagging quality. The spot market closes quiet at 2%c. to 2%c., currency, and demand light. The following are the figures for November: Stocks in New York and Boston November 1, 20,000 bales; arrived in November, 17,700 bales; total, 37,700 bales. Stocks December 1, 23,200 bales; deliveries, 14,500 bales.

WOOD PULP.—The movement is not quite so active, and stock is less freely called for, as the mills generally have been buying in such large quantities that it has accumulated to some extent, and many have now an over-supply for present consumption. This interruption, though, is looked upon only as a temporary drawback to the activity which has ruled this class of stock for some time past. Prices are not changed, and we continue to quote as before, 3c. for Combination Pulp and 21/4c. to 23/4c. for Non-Combina-

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK .-There has been little change in this market since our last. There is some inquiry for Extra Fine Blues, Checks and Blues, London Seconds and Large Prints are in fair demand. Linen Rage move actively, a shipment of 75 tons by one dealer has been made this week. We note a sale this week of a cargo of 355 tons Egyptian Cotton Rags on private terms, to arrive. The arrivals for the week foot up 1,043 bales of Rags, 663 bales of Paper Stock, and 1,028 bales of Manillas.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—The market is steady, but the demand is very light as compared with its buoyancy a few weeks ago. No great improvement is looked for until after the beginning of the new year, unless prices should recede very much from the present line, as the mills generally are said to have supplied their immediate necessities. A sale of No. 2 City Whites is reported at 1/2c. under sales of last week, and 50 bales of these were sold at 2%c., and another sale of 80 bales City Seconds was at 1%c.

BAGGING, &c.-The market has become a little steadier, yet the new transactions are few, and continue to favor purchasers. Most of the deliveries now being made are upon contracts entered into some weeks ago. We note sales of 25 tons of No. 2 Gunny Bagging at 1%c., 28 tons Manilla Rope at 2%c., and 10 tons Jute Threads nt 2%/c.

OLD PAPERS.—There is nothing new to re cord in this market. The transactions are not quite so numerous, yet there is a fair amount of business doing. We hear of a sale of 15 tons Solid Book Stock at 2%c.

STRAW .- The market is steady, and prices re unchanged. The quotations are: Long Rye, 35c. to 45c.; short do., 30c. to 35c., and Oat, 30c. to 40c., cash.

ROSINS.-The market is dull, with only trifling sales, and prices held unchanged. We continue to quote as follows: C Strained at \$1.55; D Gcod Strained at \$1.60; E at \$1.70; F Good No. 2 at \$1.80; G Low No. 1 at \$1.90; H No. 1 at \$2.10; I Good No. 1 at \$2.30; K Low Pale at \$2,55; M Pale at \$3; N Extra Pale

CHEMICALS-The market is somewhat firmer, the advance in steamer freight rates having in their own hands fail to apply a remedy. The increased the cost of importation, and prices advanced correspondingly. Sales occurred within the past week as follows: 100 cks. Bleaching Powders, at \$1.30 currency; 50 tons Caustic Soda Ash, at \$1.67% gold; 37 drums Caustic Soda, at 3.70c. gold, for 60 per cent.; 50 tons Sal Soda, at 1 3-16c, gold; 100 barrels Lump Alum at 2 1-16c, currency; 100 barrels Ground Alum at 2 3-16c, currency; 100 barrels Potash Alum at 21/2c. currency; 50 barrels Concentrated Alum at 21/2c. currency; 200 barrels Natrona Porous Alum at 2%c. currency; 25 tons Aluminous Cake at 1%c. currency; 20 casks Yellow Prussiate at 22c. currency; and 10 casks Bichromate at 14c. currency.

COAL-The condition of the Anthracite coal market can hardly be said to have shown signs of improvement during the period under review.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the combination was held on Thursday, at which it was decided to increase the December allotment, so as to make the total out-put for the year 18,000,-000 tons. This extra allotment is 1,060,000 tons for the month. After the meeting an informal conference was held to consider the formation of weekly news-papers who formerly paid 1/4c. a new combination for 1879. Saward's Coal more than the rate charged wholesale city buyers, are now able, owing to the sharp competition that tend to throw the business out of the usual in the trade, to buy in small quantities to suit course to be looked for at this season of the their wants at equally as low prices, the terms of year are well known. The time for prompt

payment being the same. This being the case action, in order to prevent, if possible, a more proportions for the coming year until that period is upon us, it will be most unfortunate. There are, no doubt, persons who still believe it possible to make up a new combination for next year. This should be the desire of all, for with an open market and free-fight for trade there will be prices that will prove financially disastrous to all engaged in the mining and carrying of Anthracite coal. In any event, the market will no doubt take a largely increased quantity of coal during the year 1879 than has been forwarded this year, and this fact should be borne in mind in making up the proportions. The effect of the large quantity carried over last season has been nullified by the reduction this year, and the coming season's traffic will be fully equal to the amount done in 1877. There is to be no change in the price of coal on the line from the Lehigh and Schuyikill districts, and notwithstanding the reduced rates at the sale of Scranton coal the Philadelphia and Reading Company will not change the on-board price of their coal for the month of December. There are no new features in connection with the trade in the Bituminous coals, but from all that can be gathered there is bound to be a large trade done next season. At Boston there is said to be a good business at retail, with moderate stocks, as a rule. Con tinued high water gives the operators in the Pittsburg district an opportunity to continue shipments, but the prices are unremunerative. The quotations at tide-water, Perth Amboy, N. J., are: Lump, \$4.10; Broken, \$3.90; Egg, \$5.90; Stove, \$4.10; and Chestnut, \$3.50.

PRICES CURRENT.

NEW YORK MARKET. Paper Market. DEALERS SELLING PRICE 22 a0 8 = Woolen Rags. 12 12

Seams and Satinets Delaines, stripped for extract Black Shoe Lastings Blankets Wool Carpets Mixed Carpets White Linseys Mixed Linseys Rags, Rope and Bagging. Rags, Rope and Baggis White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings, No. 2 Mill Assorted Whites Unbleached Muslins City Whites New Conton Flannels. New Cotton Strips, light. New Cotton Strips, dark No. 2, Whites Cotton Canvas. Linen Canvas. Country White Rags Country White Ages Country Whited. Country White Hags Country Mixed Seconds (City) Colors, per 100 b Manilla Rope Manilla Rope, tarred Manilla Rope, tarred... Manilla Rope, tarred... Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Gunny Bagging, No. 2. Kentucky Bagging Burlap Bagging Tar Shakings Hemp Twine Stock Jute Waste Shavings and Old Paper. White Collar Cuttings, all paper. White Collar Cuttings, muslin lined White Envelope Cuttings. Hard White Shavings, No. 1. Soft White Shavings, No. 2. White Shavings, No. 2.

	Binder's Board Cuttings Straw Board Cuttings	840 3560 240 1140 1140 240 1	356
	Regitsh Rags, &c. Rew Cuttings, cotton Essex Fines London Fines, cotton Outshots, cotton Seconds Second Blues Light Prints Light Frints Light Frustians Dark Fustians Black Calicoes First Canvas Linen Second Canvas Linen Black Bagging Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Gunny Bagging, No. 2 Mixed Bagging Burlaps Bagging, No. 1 Rope, Manilla Rope, Manilla Rope, Manilla Ler Ropes Jute Tbreads English Old Papers and Shar	51400	5% 4 876 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8
	Hard Shavings, No. 1 Soft Shavings, No. 1 White and Colored Shavings, No. 1. White and Colored Shavings, No. 2. Cream Shavings. Paper-collar Cuttings. Ledgers, Briefs and Letters Newspapers and Pamphleta, extra Old Newspapers Broken News and Letters. New Books, Solid Folios Old Blank Books. Brown Papers. White and Buff Railway Sheets Railway Tickets Hamburg Rags, &c.	31-10 - 3 31-10 - 3	254
	Linen Cuttings. F F F F, square bale. F F F F, square bale. F F F, square bale. S P F F, square bale. S P F, square bale. F F, square bale. L F X, square bale. L F X, square bale. L F B, long bale. Gunny Bagging, No. 1 Burlap Bagging, No. 1	7 555 3 4 2 4 4 5 3 5 4	N. 25 MERCE
Management of the same	Shirt Cuttings, square CSPFFF, square bale CSPFFF, long bale CSPFFF, square bale CSPFF, square bale CSPFS, square bale FR, square bale Extra Fine Blue Cotton. CFB, square bale Cotton Canvas Rope.	5140 4 00 8 40 33 40 2 00 2 00 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 1	**************************************
6 6 6	T R (tarred) W R (white) M R (manilia) Old Papers. Old Book Paper Old Printed Books. Imperfections. White Shavings.	3140 - 3140 - 3140 - 3140 -	334 2
£ 6 6 6 6 6 6	Colored Papers. Writing Papers. Leghorn and Genoa Ra P.P. No. 1 Linens S.S. No. 2 Linens. T.T. No. 3 Linens. P. No. 1 Cottons. S. No. 2 Cottons T. No. 3 Cottons R. linen stripes. R. ordinary stripes. R. C C B C C B C C C C Alexandria Rags.	1140 2140 2140 1140 2140 2140 2140 2140	100 mm
	Whites Blues. Colors. Memel Rags. 8 P F F	2740 2740 2740 4740 3740	416
	LFB. Trieste Rags. SPF. SFF. SFX SFS	4760 4760 4140 3840 840	
	Konigsberg Rags. SPFF. SPFF. LFB. Japanese Rags.	5160 1140 316 4	436
36	Whites Blues Colors Chemicals, Coloring Materi	2146 2146 3 6 als, &c.	32
161616	Alum, ground Alum, porous Alum, potash Alum, potash Aluminous Cake, Pochin's Patent, cur. Aluminous Cake, Pochin's Patent, cur. Aluminous Cake, "Elephant," cur'y Anti-Chlorine Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, currency Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bieaching Powders, currency Caustic Soda, 80 per cent. gold. Clay, China, English, per ton, gold. Clay, China, English, to arrive, per ton, gold. Clay, South Carolina, per ton. Clay, Terra Alba English per ton. Clay, Terra Alba, American, per ton. Copperas, American.	254 6 294 6 294 6 294 6 194 6 194 6 18 6 18 6 1.35 6 3.70 6	15 1.45
36 36 36 36 36	Extract Logwood, currency Prussiate Potash, American, currency Orange Mineral, gold Rosins, common sirained per bbl Rosins, good s rained, per bbl Rosins, good s rained, per bbl Rosins, good, %0. %, per bbl Rosins, low, No. %, per bbl Rosins, good, %0. %, per bbl Rosins, good, %0. 1, per bbl Rosins, good, %0. 1, per bbl Rosins, pale, per bbl Rosins, pale, per bbl Sal Soda, gold Soda Ash, carbonated, gold Soda Ash, carbonated, gold Soda Ash, carbonated, gold Soda Ash, refined, gold Soda Soda Soda Wiles Spanish Brown dry Sugar Lead, white Sugar Lead, brown Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees Sulphuric Acid, 60 degrees Ultramarine, gold. Venetian Red, American	16 ¹ / ₄ 0 85 0 10 0 1.55 1.60 0 1.70 0 1.80 0 1.90 0 2.30 0 3.00 0	13,00 90,00 18,00 70 70 1,75 134 90 196
14	BOSTON MARK	ET.	- 11 TE

BOSTON MARKET.

Trade is rather more quiet than at time of our last report. This can readily be accounted for as it is nearing the time of taking account of stock and bal-ancing accounts in order to find out the immense profits that paper-makers have made during the past year. We do not think, however, that the show-ing will be so very bad, for although sales in general are not in large quantities, yet in the aggregate we think that the amount will be nearly as large as in former years, and we trust that there will be found a

394			ТІ
air profit. Although at present des ght, yet there is one good evidence of affairs, and that is a firmness in pri a few months back. While we do n very great increase in the volume of	of a bette ices not not antici	found pate a	Binders' Roard Cuttings Common Capers Southern Mixed Rags Good Mixed Rags
the new year has opened, yet we do proved demand and a good steady tre the present session of Congress will hinder this.	look to	an im-	P P, No. 1 Linens
Paper Stock.	4149 1 0 246 246 1146	434 416 8	B, No. 4 Cotton
Ootton Canvas, No. 2 Gunny Bagging, No. 2 Kentucky Bagging, No. 2 Kentucky Bagging Hard Woolens, old Hard Woolens, old Hard Woolens, new Boff Woolens, new	***	21/4 21/4 41/4 11/4 11/4	SPF. LFB EE LL.
Jute Butts. White Collar Cuttings White Envelope Cuttings. Hard White Shavings, No. 1 Soft White Shavings, No. 1	394@ 5 @ 4 @ 394@	23/6 6 6 43/4	Aluminous Cake, L Brand, Alum, Concentrated, Red S Alum, lump, currency Alum, ground
Soff. Woolens, new Jude Butts. White Collar Cuttings White Envelope Cuttings. Hard White Shavings, No. 1 Soft White Shavings, No. 1 White Shavings, No. 2 Mirzed Shavings, No. 2 Mirzed Shavings, No. 2 Light Prints. Light Prints. Manilla Envelope Cuttings, new Manilla Papers, old	3140 3140 3140 2140	334 814 214 214	Alum, potash. Alum, porous. Anti-Chlorine. Bleaching Fowder, currence Caustic Soda, gold. China Clay English, W. tor
Wandware and Manillag	1 0	11/4 41/4 7/5/5/81/8 81/8	Alum, potash. Alum, porous. Anti-Chlorine. Sileaching Fowder, currencustic Soda, gold. China Clay, English, W tor China Clay, English, W tor China Clay, "Star," China Clay, "Star," China Clay, W ton Terra Alba, English, E W.B. Terra Alba, English, E.W.B. Terra Alba, American, % to Prussiate of Počash, yellow Bichrome of Počash, currence.
Straw Board Cuttings. Linen Canvas. No. 2 White S. Irt Cuttings Country White Rags. Country Mixed Rags. City Whites, No. 2 Beconds, Country. Colors Manilla Rope.	314 @ 214 @ 114 @	214 314 314 176	Prussiate of Pofash, yellow Bichrome of Pofash, curren Copperas, American, prime Extract Logwood
Colors. Manilla Rope Binders' or Tar Board Cuttings Common Papers Oakum Junk Hemp Rope. Leghorn Rags.	1 6	1 412	Prussiate of Pofisah, yellow Bichrome of Potash, curret Copperas, American, prime Extract Logwood. Orange Mineral, gold Rosin, good strained Rosin, No. 9. Bosin, No. 1. Bosin, Pale. Bal Soda, cur'y
P P No. 1 Linens 8 S, No. 2 Linens T T, No. 1 Linens P, No. 1 Cottons 8 No. 2 Cottons 7, No. 3 Cottons	5140 4140 4140 4140 8140	6 494 414 416 334 334	Sal Soda, cur'y Soda Ash, carstic, for 48 W Soda Ash, carb gold Soda Ash, refined, for 48 W Spanish Brown Sugar of Lead, white Sugar of Lead, brown Sugar of Lead, brown Sulphuric Acid
Whites	916 a 216 a 176 a	= 2	Suppuric Acid Ultramarine Blue, gold Venetian Red, American Venetian Red, English Blue Vitriol Vellow Ochre, American Vellow Ochre, French gold
Whites Smyrna Rags. Blass Reds Mixed Constantinople Rags.	2140 2140 2140	214 214 215 114	CINCINNATI Paper 8
Whites Blues Reds Mixed New Papers.	160 160 160	234 214 214 114	City, No. 1 Whites 4 Mill Assorted Whites . 4 White Cotton Canvas, No. 1 5
Superfine Book Fine Book News, Rags and Wood.	914 6 814 6 714 6 614 6	18 1016 716 634	White Cotton Canvas, No. 1
Nows, Common Manilla, Crean, No. 1 Ordinary Wrapping Manilla Eanilla, No. 2 Blogus Steraw Wrapping Hardware, No. 1	5140 5140 11760	1934 734 634 834 216	City Muxed Cotton
Hardware, No. 2 Hardware, No. 2 Hardware, No. 2 Hardware, glazed Straw Boards, air-dried, \$\psi\$ ton	83466 1.00 6 6 1.00 6 4 0.00 6 1	7 5,00 7,50 00,00 14	the Cuttings, new Colored Cotton Rags 2 Manilla Rope 34 Emp Rope 4 Gunny Bagging 234 Hard Woolens, new .1514 Soft Woolens (Mill) 95
Leather Board, counter Leather Board, No. 2 Leather Board, No. 3 Chemicals.	10 6 7 6 846	14 9 6	CHICAGO :
Aluminous Cake, currency Alum. English lump, # 10 Alum. English ground Alum. American ground Alum. American lump Alum. Potash Anti-Chiorine Bi-Chromate Potash, Scotch, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Bi-Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Chromate Potash, American, cur'y Caustic Soda, © W cent., gold Caustic Soda, © W cent., gold (for W E cent.)	1940 2160 2160 2160 2160 2140 1340 1340 12.580	176 216 214 216 216 256 354 1376	Rags and Pa Whites, N. 1. 4 (24) "No. 2. 3/2/634; R Frints Rope. 2. 62/34 Manila Rope. 2. 62/34 Mixed Bagging. 23/4/63/5 "No. 1. 93/6/35 Wrapping Stock. 24/6/35 Seam Cloth. 74/6/35 New Clips. 144/6/15
Blackley Bue, gold Caustic Sods, 60 % cent., gold Caustic Sods, 70 and 76 % cent., gold (for 60 % cent.)	1714@ 1.50 @ 5 8.85@ 5	134 5.00 3.95	FOREIGN N
Clay, English, \$ ton, cur'y	00 6 20 00 6 14 1 6	154	London Mark
Caustic Soda, 70 and 78 @ cent., gold (for *0 is cent.). Clay. English. @ ton. cur'y	30 6 1 82 6 6 12 6 6 17 6 6 17 6 6	1.40 65 28 176 216 394	Although trade during this quiet aspect, it continued to large contracts were booker tion as well as for exportations.
Rosin, extra pale Sal Soda, Eng., # b, cur'y Sal Soda, currency	1.150	1.30 1.30 136	rags. RAGS.—Fine Linens rems at last quotations, while mid- were well looked after at fu
Soda Ash, gold Soduble Blue Sugar Lead, White Sugar Lead, Brown Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees Tecra Alba, § ton Ultramarine, § B, gold Venetian Red, © 1 Vitriol Blue Xellow Ochre	19 0 714 0 114 0 25 0 25 0 1.55 0 614 0	1914 754 2 00 80 1.65	lected. GUNNY AND HEMP BAGG strong demand, and prices a quence of the heavy sales whi
PHILADELPHIA MA		-28	been made. WASTE PAPERS—Are st and but few transactions wer transpire.
Sinvey Calendared white and tinted	18 6 141/4 6	90 1516 12	The French
Fine Book, white and tinted. So. 8 Book. Colored Glased Mediums Rag News, No. 1 Ordinary Rag News.	10 6 8146 111 6 8 6 -		PAPER AND PAPER STOO of the sals of made paper is improvement to be reported which this week are as slow
Bleached Manila, No. 1. Ordinary Manila Bogus Manila Btraw Wrapping Glased Hardware	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	694 9 7 516 214	Our only trust now is in legisl the shipment of rags. Some Paris papers are discussing the WOOLEN RAGS.—The den
Fine Book, white and tinted. Bo. 8 Book. Colored Glazed Mediums Rag News. No. 1 Ordinary Rag News. Bleached Hanila, No. 1 Ordinary Manila Bogus Manila Bogus Manila Bogus Manila Beraw Wrapping Glazed Hardware Flax Hardware Wrapping Tissue Manila, 8i × 36, 7ull count. Tissue, white, 30 × 30 1. Tos Papers, 13 × 18 Tos Papers, 13 × 18 Tos Papers, 13 × 18 Tos Papers, 13 × 16 Biraw Boards, sit-dried, \$ ton. Straw Boards, sit-dried, \$ ton. Sinders' Boards, \$ ton. Sinders' Boards, \$ ton. Wood Pulp Board, \$ ton. Wood Pulp Board, \$ ton. Wood Pulp Card Middles. Paper Stock.	85 6 1 96 6 1 15 6 1 40 6	4 .00 .25 43 35	limited, but if the weather co may expect an increase, as ti mills will necessarily require
Ton Papers, 13 × 16. Giraw Boards, alr-dried, \$\pi\$ ton. Straw Boards, steam dried, \$\pi\$ ton. Binders' Boards, \$\pi\$ ton. Binders' Boards, \$\pi\$ ton. To. Binders' Boards, \$\pi\$ ton. To. To. To.	259 63 - 6245 00 6255 00 6250 00 680	.00 .00 .00 .00	Advertise
Leather Boards. Wood Pulp Board, @ ton	00 6 70 7 6 70	736 736	WANTED.—BY AN AMI as foreman of a Pape "xperience in the paper busi reference. For further parti MAKER, Office Paper Trade
White Shirt Cuttings, No. 1. White Shirt Cuttings, No. 2. Ootton Canvas, No. 1. Ootton Canvas, No. 2.	4140 6 6 5140 4 6 2140	1	WANTED-A PRACT with \$25,000 to \$35,000 make paper from a new flor

t. Although at present den	and is	rather	dense Board Chattle on Bid	. 1	
there is one good evidence of			Commor Capers	86	
and that is a firmness in price			Southern Mixed Rags 214@	252	
nths back. While we do no			Good Mixed Rags 2 @	234	
increase in the volume of			Leghorn Raga.		
ear has opened, yet we do	look to	an im-	P P. No. 1 Linens 6 @	614	
mand and a good steady tra	de. W	e trust	8 8, No 2 Linens 51/4@	512	
nt session of Congress will			I T. No. 7 Linens	433	
			R. 5 0 P. No. 1 Cetton 5 0	512	
Paper Stock.			8, No. 2 Cotton	842	1
ted Whites	4160	484	T. No. 3 Cotton 2740	8	
nvas	1 0	434	B, No. 4 Cotton	294	į
avas, No. 2	240	8	White Linen Sicily Rags	378	
gging gging, No. 2 Bagging lens, old	274.00	216	Russian Rags.		
Bagging	3340	432	SPF	-	
lens, old	120	412 112 1134	LFB	1779	
ons, old	111300	1134	E E	924	
lens, new	11 0	1152	Chemicals	,	
ons, new	10 6	27/6	Aluminous Cake	2	ì
ar Cuttings	5 0	678	Aluminous Cake. L. Brand, currency. 2 sh		
elope Cuttings	6 4	614	Alum, Concentrated, Red Star 21403	234	4
e Shavings, No. 1	4 0	414	Alum, lump, currency 2 @	236	
elope Cuttings e Shavings, No. 1	334@	4	Alum, Concentrated, Red Star. 21441 Alum, lump, currency 2 Q Alum, ground 2440 Alum, potash 2440	233	4
vings, No. 3	3140	334 814	Alum porous 9540	878	
vings (% willos)	322	4	Anti-Chlorine 34/0	4	
ns	2 4	214	Bleaching Powder, currency 13%	-	
velope Cuttings, new	2140	21.4 13.6	Caustic Soda gold 4	434	
pers, old	1%0	13%	China Clay, English, w ton, gold 17.00 (c)	14 00	
and Manillas	1 0	13%	China Clay American W ton 10.00 @	14.00	
rd Cuttings	4120	414	Alum, potash	18.00	
rea No 9	2120	414 814 716 616 616 616	TerraAlba, English, W ton, best white 22.50	-	
t Cuttings	7 3	732	Terra Alba, English, E.W. Brand, \$\pi\$ ton \$22.50 @		1
t Cuttings hite Rags kxed Rags s, No. 2	1/40	456	Provente of Potent valley 29	12,00	i
ixed Rags	2 6	314	Bichrome of Potash, currency 141/4@	15	î
ountry	252.00	378	Copperas, American, prime	134	1
*** ***************	1940	136	Extract Logwood	-	1
DB	240	8	Orange Mineral, gold 9140	0.00	5
Tar Board Cuttings	1 0		Rosin, good strained 1.50 @	2.8736	3
apers	160	1	Rosin, good strained 1.80 & Rosin, No. 2 2 & Rosin, No. 1 2.30 & Rosin, No. 1 2.30 & Rosin, Pale 2.75 & Rosi	2.75	1
ak	3 %	2.2	Bosin, Pale 2.75 @	8.25	Ě
Leghorn Rags.		-74	Oth Dude, Cur y	1.88	į
Linens	81/0	6	Soda Ash, caustic, for 48 W cent., gold 1.75@	1.88	*
inens	477	494	Soda Ash, carb. gold	176 216	
inens	8426	434	Spanish Brown 1160	134	
ttons	1 6	432	Sugar of Lead, white 21 @	222	
ttons	844	374	Sugar of Lead, brown 8160	93-6	
tions	n @	276		2	
Alexandria Rags.		100	Venetian Red, American	80	1
	260	or the same	Venetian Red, English	2	ı
****** *** ***********	279@		Blue Vitriol 7%@	8	Į
*** **************	1%@	2	Blue Vitriol	114	
Smyrna Rags.	01/0	01.4	Yellow Ochre, French gold 144	426	
	21/20	912	-	1	2
*** ***********************************	2 6	202	CINCINNATI MARKET		j
**** ************	160	134			
Constantinople Rags.			Paper Stock.		
	91.70	00.4	Cents.	Centa.	
	9127	914	City, No. 1 Whites 4 Soft Woolens, mix	ed	
	3 6	212	Will Assorted Whites 4 City	936	
	140	132	White Cotton Canvas, No. 1 5 Common Wool Rag White Shavings, No.	1 4	
New Papers.			No. 1 5 White Shavings, No. Linen Canvas White Shavings, No.	2.3	A

ountry Blue Rags. 234 ountry Mixed Cotton Rags. 24 ty Mixed Cotton Rags. 25 ty Mixed Cotton Rags. 25 toe Cuttings, new — loired Cotton Rags. 25 anila Rope. 34 comp Rope. 34 cump Rope. 34 cump Bagging. 24 cump Bagging. 34 cuttings. CHICAGO MARKET.

Rags and I	aper Stock.	
Whites, N. 1. 4 (2014) Prints. No. 2. 31/4/394 Prints. 2 624 Manila Rope - 63 Mixed Bagging. 24/6/294 " No. 1 29/4/394 " No. 1 29/4/394 Wrapping Stock - 34 Seam Cloth. 71/4/6/8 New Clips. 141/4/6/15	Print Papers Manilla Papers Common Paper. White Shavings Mixed Shavings No. 1 Book No. 2 " Straw Board	Centa 114(0114 2

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Market Report.

Lonnon, November 23, 1878. though trade during this week showed a rather aspect, it continued to be steady, and some structs were booked for home as well as for exportation, principally for lines

asi quotations, while middle-classed stong Linens well looked after at full prices. Cottons neg-

UNNY AND HEMP BAGGING-Continue to be in ong demand, and prices are still rising in conse-nce of the heavy sales which are reported to have

ASTE PAPERS-Are still without animation

The French Market.

Paris, November 20, 1978. APER AND PAPER STOCK.—Although a revival he sals of made paper is announced there is no rovement to be reported in the demand for rags, ch this week are as slow of sale as at any time. only trust now is in legislation, which will permit shipment of rags. Some of the largest circulated is papers are discussing the question.

OOLEN RAGS.—The demand for export is very ted, but if the weather continues cold and wet we expect an increase, as the domestic and foreign will necessarily require more material.

Advertisements.

ANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN A SITUATION
as foreman of a Paper Mill. Has had large
erience in the paper business. Can give best of
rence. For further particulars address PAPERKER, Office Paper Trade Journal.

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Blues and Thirds
Cotors.
Jute Butts
Black Colors.
Gunny Bagging
Kentucky Bagging
Kantucky Bagging
Kantucky Bagging
Hand Hope
Soft Woolens
Hard Woolens for Roofing Paper.
Hard Woolens for Roofing Paper.
Hard White Shavings, No. 1
Soft White Shavings, No. 1
Mixed Shavings, No. 1
Mixed Shavings, No. 2
White Collar Cuttings, paper
White Collar Cuttings, cloth
Solid Imperfections.

White Collar Cuttings,
White Collar Cuttings,
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No. 1 Prints
Ordinary Prints
Ordinary Prints
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Manilla Envelope Cuttings.

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FOR SALE-THE ENTIRE MACHINERY OF A T Two-ton Manilla Mill complete, more or less damaged by fire. Address for details NESCO-CHAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, offices Nos. 506, 508 and 510 Minor street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.-PAPER MACHINERY. Two sets Press Rolls, one Stack Calenders with two extra Calender Rolls, Reels and Continuous Feed Cutter, for a 42-inch Paper Machine. One Making Cylinder, 30×44; one Heald & Sisco No. 5 Horizontal Pump, nearly new. Also four Engine Rolls, 37x30 inches, with stands and lighters complete. Will be sold cheap for each or approved paper.

Apply to ADAMS & CO., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

DAPER MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE, SITUated in the town of Griswold, Conn., known as the "GRISWOLD PAPER MILL." For further par-ticulars inquire of H. H. OSGOOD, Norwich. Conn.

A DVERTISER WISHES TO UNDERTAKE A DVERTISER WISHES TO UNDERTAKE the agency for Great Britain of a good American mill, one well situated for delivering expeditiously, papers adapted in quality and price for the English market. Has ten years experience as Papermakers' Commission Agent in London; connection throughout the United Kingdom. Office and Storage in the city. Address B. 56, C. MITCHELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 12 and 13 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. MARKER & SONS. Philadelphia, removed from Nos. 515 and 517 Commerce St. to their Old Store, 413 Commerce Street.

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This oil has been extensively used by Paper Manufacturers throughout the United States for several years, giving in all casses perfect satisfaction. It is a pure, dark mineral oil, prepared without heating, perfectly free from anything injurious to machinery, wears as well as lard oil, and does not gum or chill in cold weather. Send for sample barrel. Price, 30 cents per gallon. The following are some of the manufacturers who have used this oil for several years, and to whom reference can be made:

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SITES and PRIVILEGES. Estimates given for New Machinery at very much lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

Parties having any kind of Machinery of Mill Property which they desire to sell, will ple send a list and description of the same to the und signed, who offers for sale a large line of Paper signed, who offers for sale a large ine of Paper-Making Machinery and Mills, including the following: One 63-in. and one 43-in. Fourdrinier Machine. One 63-in., one 43-in., and one 62-in. Cylinder Machines. One 63-in. Wet Machine, complete from stuff chest

to press.
One 60-inch Fourdrinier part to carry a 40 ft. wire; good make, and nearly new.
Six Iron Dryers, 48 in. diameter, 60-in. face, with frames, &c.

frames, &c.

Four Copper Dryers, 28 × 54.

One hundred and twenty-seven Skeleton Dryers, 36 in, by 50 in,, with pulleys, gears, &c., all complete and nearly new, used in drying animal-sized writing papers.

One hundred and twenty-seven Skeleton Dryers, 36 in. by 80 in., with pulleys, gears, &c., all complete and nearly new used in drying animal-sized writing papers.

Three Hydraulic Prosses—one 32×50 platen, 8 in. piston, 61/2 feet opening; two 38×48 platen, 10 in. piston, 61/2 feet opening; two 38×48 platen, 10 in. piston, 61/2 feet opening; two 38×48 platen, 10 in. piston, 61/2 feet opening; two 38×48 platen, 10 in. piston, 61/2 feet opening.

Six Chilled Calender Rolls, 12 in. diameter, 28 in. long on face.

Five starks Super-calenders—one six rolls, 36-in. face; one six rolls, 34-in. face; one five rolls, 34-in. face; one osix rolls, 34-in. face; one fore following face.

One 62/1 in. Kneeland Layboy.

One stack of six Super Calenders, 31-in. face.
One stack of six Super Calenders, 31-in. face.
One stack Chilled Calenders for boards; two rolls, 40×16 in.

One Rag Cutter, iwu Rope Cutters, one Wood Chopping Machine.
One 30 H. P., two-cylinder Engine, cylinder, 22×36, prime order; one 50 H. P. Engine, cylinder, 14×36, Chubbuck's pat, packing; four two-fue Bollers, 33 and 25 feet long; five 45 H. P., Tubular Bollers; one 40 H. P. Green Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 35 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 35 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×36; 35 H. P. J. M. Poole & Co. Engine, cylinder, 12×18; three Baxter Engines—10 H. P., 6 H. P., and 4 H. P.; one 3 H. P. Roper Caloric Engine.

One Waters' Feed water Heater will supply a 55 H. P. Boller.

One Motary Fire Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; one 4-in. and one 12-in. Propellor Pumps; two Rotary Fire Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; one 4-in. and one 12-in. Propellor Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; one 4-in. and one 12-in. Propellor Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; one 4-in. and one 13-in. Propellor Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; one 4-in. and one 13-in. Propellor Pumps; one No. 10 Heald & Sisso; one No. 6 Heald & Sisso; o

One 40-in. Leftel Water wheel Case.
One Holyoke Expanding Fulley, 9-in. face, 33 in. diameter.
One 80-in. Winder, with ninety-six Iron Spools, 8 in. by 38 in.; also, forty Wooden Spools, 7 in. by 38 in. One set of six Revolving Reels, 76-in. face; one Sizer for a 63-in. machine; one Size Washer, and four Rotary Rag Boliers, 5x16 feet.
Two Beating Engines, 44 × 48 rolls, with stands, lighters, pulleys, washers and hoops for tub.
One Rotary Bolier, 63-4 feet by 36 feet.
One 8-0 Armstrong Heater.
One No. 8 Armstrong Heater.
One '14ft' or Elevator Wheel for Cylinder Machine, 48 in. diameter, 17 in. wide; new and complete. About 7,000 Spruce and Pine Loft Poles, 700 of them 10 feet long, the remainder 12 feet 4 in. long.
One W. O. Hickol's Pennsylvania Ruling Machine. Three sets of Press Board Polishers.
One Hoisting Screw, 15 feet long, 4 inches diameter, with spur-wheel and false bottom plate; all complete. Cost \$700, and is entirely new.
One Copper Coll, 70 feet 13-in. pipe.
Five Wrought Iron Tanks, 9 feet diameter, 8 feet high, one-eighth Iron; good condition.
One full set Paper Collar Machinery; capacity 50, 000 to 100,000 collars per day.
Ten Printing Presses, different sizes.
Lot of 12-in. and 5-in. Cast Iron Water Pipe.

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22.—A small Manilla Mill, located in Maryland, containing 2 engines and 46-inch Fourdrinler machine in good condition, with 40 acres of land. Price, \$6,000,

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(Signed) JAMES M. WILCOX. Signature of the Judge

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warrant every Felt to work well, and it it does not, it can be returned.

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[From The Paper Trade Journal of March 4, 1876.]

MIDDLETOWN, O., February 23, 1876.
To the Editor of The Journal: To the Editor of The Journal:

Much has been said in former numbers of The JOURNAL about the running and durability of cylinder long felts. Grax, O'FERRALL & Co. are supplying the best cylinder long felt I have ever had any experience with for wide machines. I think they decidedly excel. They keep their width under a reasonable strain, and when kept clean never trouble with wind marks, never get slack in the middle or edges; in fact, they make paper, with ordinary care, until they are entirely worn out, and it would be well for any one who is troubled with an unsatisfactory working felt of any other make, to try one, and by all means to do so if there is a necessity for fast running.

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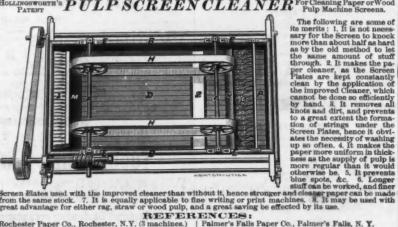
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Smith Paper Co., Lee, Mass. (7 machines.)
Taggarts & Davis, Watertown, N.Y. (2 machines.)
Glen's Falls Paper Co., Glen's Falls, N.Y. (2 machines.)
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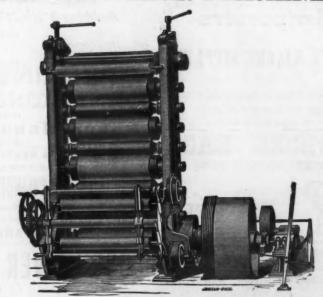
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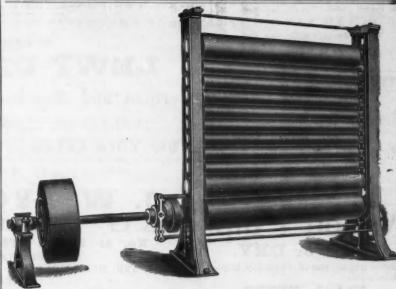
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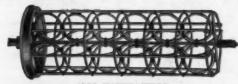
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