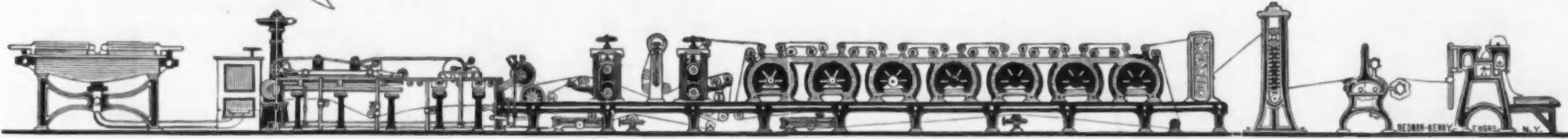


# THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

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JUL 21 1879



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

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 29.

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1879.

WHOLE NUMBER 272.

## Trade Topics.

### Sizing Paper.

#### ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

[Translated for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL from the report of Dr. C. Wurster.]

(CONTINUED.)  
The sizing which contains the most free rosin is the best, and in selecting from the numerous recipes proposed, we shall give preference to that which prescribes the least alkali. Following are the processes pointed out by Müller, Piette and Planche, and which indicate the least proportions of soda.

Here is the exact process as employed by Müller: "25 kilos of calcined lime, as pure as possible, are added to 50 kilos of water, the whole well mixed, so as to form a concentrated milk of lime; to this is added 20 kilos (40) of calcined soda, or 100 kilos of crystals of soda, containing 30 per cent. of carbonate of soda; heat this, being careful to stir until it boils. Sufficient time is given for the deposit of the carbonate of lime, and the clear, caustic soda is poured off, filtering it through a sieve into a copper boiler with a double bottom, heated by steam. A quantity of water is added sufficient to make up 250 litres in all; this liquid is heated to the boiling point, and then is added, very slowly, 400 kilos of rosin reduced to the finest powder. After heating from 4 to 6 hours the rosin is entirely dissolved; the soap is drawn off into a vat, where it remains for from 5 to 8 days. During this period the soap, of a pale yellow tint, separates from the lye, which is tinged brown in turn, by the coloring matter of the rosin; this lye is then poured off. The soap is then washed—sometimes with cold water—and it is ready for use. Before applying it, it is dissolved in ten times its weight of water, boiling it for an hour, so as to quite dissolve it; this solution is passed through a No. 80 sieve into another vat, where it is allowed to cool. This solution, to which has been given the name of 'size,' is perfectly white, and in its use produces no scum in the machine. A good sizing is, for 100 kilos of paper, 36 litres of the solution, containing 2.4 kilos of rosin."

In employing carbonate of soda and boiling only from 5 to 6 hours, we have only succeeded in lowering the proportion of soda to 32, or, at best, to 30 kilos per cent. of rosin, while Müller, in his use of caustic soda, would prepare his sizing with 25 kilos of soda, or even less, per 100 kilos of rosin, though he does not mention if he exhausted the precipitate of carbonate of lime and employed the washings to dilute the caustic soda. If he did not do so his precipitate would still bear a recognizable quantity of the 25 kilos of soda used. The result is that the use of caustic soda, which has no merit whatever in making a perfectly soluble soap, should be greatly preferred in the preparation of white sizing.

In these two methods of preparing white size the majority of the coloring matter of the rosin remains in the sizing; therefore, clear rosins should be used for fine papers. However, it is possible to partially clarify the white size. But it cannot be accomplished by a single operation; the first requisite is the formation of an entirely soluble soap, which is treated with sea salt, as described above. The purified size is subjected to a strong heat in the boiler, in order to extract the excess of water; then 15 to 30 per cent. of clear rosin is added, and the boiling is continued until the rosin soap possesses the qualities of that which is made with a smaller quantity of soda.

The white size is superior in every respect to the brown. The preparation of this size costs less, because but half as much rosin in the white form is required to properly size paper as in its brown condition. To precipitate 1 kilo of rosin in the white size, much less salts of aluminum is required than in the brown size. The results obtained by the white size are always reliable, while those of the brown are often very imperfect. All these advantages point distinctly to the use of white sizing. Still, there is one drawback which may obtain in its use. It is quite impossible to prevent a portion, however small, of the free rosin in suspension from adhering to the sides or lining of the vessel with which the size comes in contact. The vessel becomes encrusted with a rather compact resinous powder, which if allowed to go into the paper, would manifest itself in small yellowish spots. With a little care and neatness in handling this detriment can be avoided, particularly by again filtering the size before turning it into the pulp.

We have now to consider the precipitation of the size. We have already explained the effect obtained by the salts of aluminum in vegetable size by their acid reaction; they decompose the resinates of soda in free rosin, sulphate of soda and basic sulphate of aluminum. Aside from the quantity of sulphate of aluminum required

to effect this decomposition, enough salt must be added to neutralize, or at least leave a minimum acid reaction in the water which is used, not only in the engine, but to dilute the pulp at the head of the paper machine. The natural alkaline of a liquor depends generally upon the proportion of bicarbonate of lime which it holds in solution; by the action of the sulphate of aluminum the carbonate is decomposed into sulphate of lime, carbonic acid and basic sulphate of aluminum.

The quantity of sulphate of aluminum requisite for the sizing, will, consequently, depend:

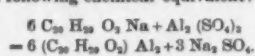
1. Upon the quantity of alkali employed to dissolve the rosin, or, if the rosin soap has been washed, upon the quantity of alkali which it still contains.

2. Upon the quantity of salts of aluminum required to slightly acidulate the water.

It is quite impossible to calculate exactly the quantity of sulphate of aluminum, but a practical experiment will furnish this desideratum. The salt of aluminum is too feebly represented if the water flowing from the machine is alkaline; in such case, enough should be added to make the water slightly red-dish the litmus paper.

To precipitate a rosin soap with alum to a point where the lyes are free from rosin, but hold a slight excess of aluminum (a condition in which will be noticed the formation of resinates of aluminum), experience has shown the author that only about 33½ per cent. of alum is required to precipitate 100 parts of rosin to a white sizing.

The reaction which occurs may be expressed by the following chemical equivalent:

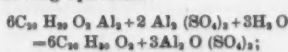


We require, then, for 6 particles of sylvic acid or of sylvate of soda, 1 particle of sulphate of aluminum or 1 particle of alum.

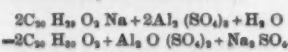
The particle weight of sylvic acid is 302; that of sulphate of aluminum, 342.8; of alum 949. Therefore we must have for 63×02=1812 sylvic acid, 949 of alum, or for 100 of rosin, 52.4 of alum. Still we have not used 45.6 of crystallized soda to dissolve 100 of rosin, as called for by the theoretic reaction, but only 32. This gives us the proportion 45.6:32=52.4:x, or x=36.6. This result does not agree altogether with the figures obtained by actual trial, but this is explained by the unavoidable errors in the methods employed, and the impurity of the materials. Soda crystals not being chemically pure will require a lesser quantity of alum to decompose the soap.

Practical experience has proved that to size properly at least 1 kilo of alum is required for 1 kilo of rosin. But generally this quantity is much larger. Hofmann says that some factories use 2, 3 and even 5 kilos of alum to 1 kilo of rosin; but it is established beyond question that we must have the conventional kilo of alum for 1 kilo of rosin. This quantity is, therefore, about treble that which is requisite to decompose resinates of soda into resinates of aluminum.

The decomposition of the resinates of aluminum by an excess of alum will therefore obtain by the following equivalent:



or the direct decomposition of the resin soap by excess of alum may be formulated:



The quantity of alum required is directly in proportion to the quantity of alkali contained in the soap; each kilogramme of soda crystals which we use will require the addition of about 2.5 to 3 kilos of alum.

The preparation, properties, and chemical value of the different agents contained in sulphate of aluminum are elaborately treated, especially in some recent works; so that I may pass on without stopping too long over these details. Alum reacts only by the sulphate of aluminum which it contains. Therefore, a sulphate of aluminum of normal composition, and free from iron, might readily take the place of alum in sizing paper.

Alum contains 36.1 per cent. of sulphate of aluminum; the various products of sulphate of aluminum which are found in commerce contain from 40 to 57 per cent. of pure sulphate of aluminum.

The price of the sulphate of aluminum being so much cheaper in these latter than in alum preference should be given to sulphate of alum-

inum rather than to alum in the sizing of most papers. Many forms of sulphate of aluminum contain free sulphuric acid, though invariably in very small quantity.

The idea obtains very generally that these traces of free acid are extremely prejudicial to the sizing, and for this reason a large number of manufacturers fear to use sulphate of aluminum, and even first neutralize this product by the addition of soda crystals. For our own part, we find that a faint trace of free acid in the sulphate of aluminum is far from depreciating the quality of this agent; on the contrary, the free acid will assist the sulphate of aluminum, and after the precipitation of the soap; in the paper pulp no trace of free acid can be possible, from the fact that there is sufficient alkali there to form basic salt of aluminum.

We have had no opportunity of determining to what degree the proportion of free acid in the sulphate of aluminum might be increased without injury to the size. But the definite settlement of this limit is of great interest to paper manufacturers; for it would allow them to

of the progress made by men in the arts, twin arts they may be called, of printing and of paper-making. Paper mills were starting with the improved and enlarged machinery of that day, and printers were inventing movable cut types of wood and iron. About this time also Peter Shoeffler invented the cast metallic type, which so pleased his employer, Faust, that he gave him his only daughter in marriage, which, no doubt, pleased Peter as well as though he had got his invention patented.

This brings us to the beginning of the sixteenth century, from which time a steady progress in extending and improving both paper-making and printing was made until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it is recorded that the French paper-makers excelled in the art, and sent their product largely to other countries. In 1685, according to Munsell, many refugees went from France to England, among whom were some paper-makers, who are supposed to have greatly improved the manufacture of paper in that country; still the only method of reducing the material to pulp was by the stamping

machines or the huge mortar and pestle. But about the middle of the eighteenth century (1759, Munsell says), the engine, or Hollander, was discovered. I say discovered, because it does not seem to have been invented, but simply (Topsy like) discovered at work somewhere in Holland. This was no

doubt a rude, rough machine, fitted only to macerate the rags or other material, reducing them to the fibrous pulp necessary to the manufacture of good paper, but likely it was soon improved by the addition of the now obsolete curb-washer, whereby it became a washing as well as a beating engine.

The next important step was the invention of the Fourdrinier machine. In 1798 M. Robert was experimenting on his machine to make a continuous sheet of paper. 1799 saw him successful, and a patent was procured. 1800, the French Government awarded him 8,000 fr. and his patent for fifteen years. 1801, M. Didot having agreed to pay M. Robert 25,000 fr. for his patent and model, carried it to England and had it patented there. 1802, patents were procured in both France and England for improvements on this machine. In 1803 Mr. Donkin—to whom M. Didot had carried the model procured from M. Robert—produced an automatic machine which surprised all who saw it. In 1804 the Fourdriniers purchased the patents of Didot and Gamble on this machine, and by their improvements and manufacture, introduced it to manufacturers of paper, hence the machine came to be known by their name. Thus we see that year by year the paper machine was improved and enlarged, and it is safe to say that not a single year has passed since its first conception without adding its quota of improvements to the Fourdrinier, until it stands to-day almost perfect.

The invention of the Fourdrinier machine was followed in 1809 by the invention of the cylinder machine. At the same time many improvements in other branches of paper-making were being made, such as chlorine bleaching, sizing in the engine with vegetable size, while the use of clay and starch was becoming known. Machines also for the purpose of sizing with gelatine or animal size were brought into use. In Great Britain writing paper continued to be sized by hand until 1838 or '40, when the Messrs. Cowan, of Valleyfield, Scotland, introduced the sizing and drying machine now universally used in Britain. The sizing machine had been in use in this country for some years previous to this time, the paper being cut off wet, and dried in the loft. This method is still preferred here; but the movement toward machines for drying animal-sized paper is making progress, and will, no doubt, in time, supersede the loft system. There is one machine in Scotland, owned by the Cowans, which makes, sizes, dries and cuts into sheets animal-sized papers, and this machine frequently runs the whole week through, night and day, without stop or break. Such is a brief outline of the progress made in the art of paper-making from the time of its invention by the Chinese until now, and it shall be the aim in this series of articles to place upon record the methods of preparing and managing the different materials of which paper is made at the present day.

This year's crop of jute butts is estimated to be 20 per cent. short of the quantity produced last year, while the consumption for the first six months of this year is equal to the whole of last year.

## Paper-Making Notes.

BY PAPYRUS.

We have had, as Q. R. justly remarks, too little of the engines in THE JOURNAL. The same is true of the rag-room and the finishing-room. The sorting, cutting, dusting and boiling of the rags and other stock ought to be discussed more than they have been. The finishing-room also deserves more attention than it has received. There the paper is calendered, cut into sheets, plated, lined, repped, ruled and put up in packages ready for the market. But, for some reason or other, machine-tenders have, more readily than others, taken advantage of the columns of THE JOURNAL to give or ask for information, and, in this way, machine-tenders in all parts of this country have conversed with each other and compared notes as to the best methods of doing their work.

It is largely due to this interchange of opinion and ideas that more progress has been made in the machine room than in other departments of the paper mill, and there is no doubt but that the other branches of paper-making would be equally benefited by a like free discussion.

We have much to learn yet as to the best method of boiling rags, when and how to wash them and to reduce them to half stuff, about bleaching, beating, coloring and sizing. Even machine tending is not yet exhausted, while the finishing room is almost untouched. There is, therefore, a wide field before us for discussion. This, however, cannot be covered by any one man, and until those who are actually employed in these rooms take hold of it, and by queries and short letters to THE JOURNAL give their experience and receive the experience of others, the field will be left unexplored and subject to such complaints as Q. R. makes.

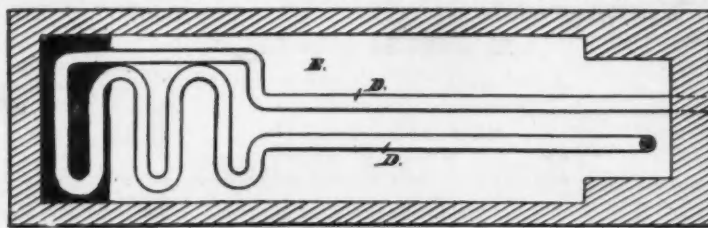
Some object to asking questions or to writing letters for publication in THE JOURNAL. To such I would say that it is not expected that they should give away any special knowledge they may be in possession of. Such knowledge is their own, and they are perfectly right to keep it for their own use and benefit. The queries and letters should refer to the ordinary and general methods of doing their work, and it is quite possible that their experience will be similar to that of others who read, write and talk about their work. It suggests new ideas and new trains of thought, which would not have otherwise occurred to them. Thus in the very act of giving information away, as they may call it, they are actually receiving more than they give.

A correspondent of THE JOURNAL brings up the question of rubber vs. leather belts for driving the reels on which the paper is wound. As the paper is continually adding to the size of the reel, it is of course necessary that the reel should run slower in proportion as it becomes larger. The most common method to accomplish this is to use a loose leather belt with a tightening pulley, having more or less weight on it, thus regulating the tension at which the paper is reeled. It is for this purpose that he proposes to use rubber in place of leather belting, though what benefit he expects to derive from the substitution is not clear, unless it be a saving in the first cost, and, as according to his own statement, his rubber belt is, after only two years' use, half worn out, it is doubtful if there is any economy even in that. On a machine running slow and making light reels, it is possible that a rubber belt may answer the purpose, but on a machine making reels from three to ten hundred pounds weight, a rubber belt would be entirely unfit for the purpose. His method of joining the belt is old, rude and barbarous. The Wilson belt hook is the best fastening for this belt, as the ends are butted together and the hook is all on the outside, leaving the inside quite smooth.

I notice the discussion on the traveling of wires, felts, &c. I hope that "A." will speedily take "Q." off the tenter hooks and "give him a rest," at the same time settle this question once for all by explaining the true principles of guiding the wire and felts. Let the travail cease and the mouse come forth.

Some of THE JOURNAL correspondents criticize Whitelaw Reid's prediction of lower prices for print paper, and one of them very pertinently brings the matter home to him, by suggesting the inquiry why, with paper nearly 50 per cent. lower than it was previous to the war, newspapers should sell 33 per cent. higher than they did at that time? The majority of paper mills are earning barely enough to pay running expenses. They are, in fact, eating up the mill, and when it is worn out there is nothing left with which to build another.

The heavy storms reported this week although doing great damage do not appear to have injured the paper mills.



APPARATUS FOR RECOVERING SODA ASH.

substitute for a portion of the sulphate of aluminum an acid of much less cost.

[To be continued.]

NOTE.—For pyroigneous acid, in sixth paragraph of this article in JOURNAL of July 5, read sylvic acid.

### Improvement in Furnaces for the Recovery of Soda Ash.

This invention consists in the combination, with a recovery furnace, of an induction coil of pipes, located in a fire chamber, situated above and along the entire length of the incinerating furnace. It is claimed that this arrangement does not in any way interfere with the draft of the furnace and does not require any provision for the removal of the pipes, which being situated directly in the flames of the fire, gather no accumulation of soot, and, in addition, the entering fluid is heated to a high degree before reaching the evaporating pans.

In the accompanying illustration D is the induction pipe, entering the fire chamber E, immediately under the chimney, passing along its entire length and returning as shown. It then passes up through the fire chamber E, to the evaporating pans, which are situated directly above.

### The Art of Paper-Making.

#### FIRST ARTICLE—INTRODUCTORY.

[Written Specially for THE JOURNAL.]

"The consumption of paper is the measure of a people's culture." This motto is no truer today than it was some thousands of years ago, when men were using sheets of wood, pieces of stone, bark of trees, skins of animals and other more or less suitable materials upon which to express their thoughts and preserve their ideas. The consumption of such material was the measure of their culture, and it is mainly by the record thus preserved and handed down to us through many generations that we are enabled to measure the extent of culture to which they attained. The Chinese seem to have been the first to make paper by reducing the material to a fibrous pulp, then forming it into a thin sheet, making it as strong, clean, white, and smooth, as their knowledge and the means at their command would permit. There are traces of this knowledge among them as early as one hundred and fifty years before the Christian era.

It is also stated that the Romans knew something of paper-making as early as the third century, but it is not until the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries that we have any certain account of paper being made from cotton and linen. We next have the positive statement that in 1390 Ulman Strother established a paper mill at Nuremberg, Bavaria, and also that he began to write and publish the first work ever written or published on paper-making. It would, therefore, seem that at that date considerable progress had been made in the art of paper-making. About a hundred years later we read of King Henry VII. of England rewarding the paper mill with a present of 16s. 8d. (paying his footing, I presume.) This item, however, establishes the fact that there was one paper mill in England at that date, 1498.

It is curious to note, by the way, the equality

**The Denison Paper Manufacturing Company Failure.**

A meeting of the creditors of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company, of Mechanic Falls, was held at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, on Wednesday, July 9, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The attendance was large and represented a large majority of indebtedness. William P. Frye, of Lewiston, was elected chairman of the meeting.

A. A. Strout, Esq., of the firm of Strout & Holmes, as counsel for the company, made a full statement of the standing of the company, and produced schedules containing detailed statements of its liabilities and assets.

On motion of E. F. Packard, Esq., of Lewiston, a committee of six were selected by the creditors to make an examination of the affairs of the company, and report at an adjourned meeting the condition of the company and what course is best for the creditors to pursue. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Edwin Morey, Boston, importer of chemicals and supplies; James Munroe, West Auburn, manufacturer; E. Storey Smith, New York, attorney of Butterworth & Smalley, Manchester, England; Ira P. Farrington, Portland, President Casco National Bank; Ara Cushman, Auburn, President National Shoe and Leather Bank; Jas. M. Robbins, Lewiston, President Manufacturers' National Bank.

On motion, it was voted to authorize the committee to employ such expert accountants as they find necessary in making their investigations.

Voted to adjourn to meet at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Tuesday, July 15, 1879, at two o'clock P. M.

FALMOUTH HOTEL, Tuesday, July 15, 1879.

Met according to adjournment. The report of the Committee of Creditors was read by the chairman, Edwin Morey, Esq.

On motion of Mr. J. L. H. Cobb, of Auburn, the report was unanimously accepted by the meeting.

Mr. Strout, on behalf of the company, accepted the proposal of the committee as stated in their report.

On motion of James Dempsey, of Lewiston, it was voted that the committee cause their report, together with a summary of the creditors' meeting, to be printed, and forward the same to each creditor.

On motion of H. M. Bearce, Esq., of Norway, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. P. FRYE, Chairman.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE.**

The undersigned, your committee, to whom, at a meeting of the creditors of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company, held July 9, 1879, at Portland, was assigned the duty of examining the affairs of said company, its liabilities and assets, and of recommending at an adjourned meeting of the creditors to be held at the same place on Tuesday, July 15, what course is best for the creditors to pursue, beg leave to submit the following report:

The nature and importance of the investigation indicated very clearly the necessity of its being pursued at Mechanic Falls, where the property was situated and the business conducted. Your committee therefore met by appointment at Mechanic Falls, on Friday, the 11th inst., and completed their labors Saturday evening of the 12th inst., having in the meantime satisfied themselves, by such method of investigation as seemed requisite and proper, of the entire correctness of the statements and schedules submitted by the company at the general meeting of the creditors, July 9. Every facility was extended by the Messrs. Denison, by Mr. Cram, the Treasurer of the Rife Company, and by Mr. Reed, the clerk, such and all of them answering all questions propounded by the committee fully and frankly. The principal property of the company consists of the four paper mills, "Eagle," "Star," "Diamond," and "Union," with their requisite machinery, which is in fair but not perfect condition (some repairs, plainly desirable, evidently waited greater prosperity); besides these four mills there are two smaller ones—one used for manufacturing pulps, the other for finishing paper. These, with the water power, may properly be called the "plant." On these, together with the building occupied by the Evans Rife Company, from time to time, has been expended the sum of \$507,000. They are under mortgage to W. H. Parsons & Co. for \$100,000, and are also subject to unpaid taxes of, say, \$2,000 to \$3,000. In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances the equity of redemption would be a very important element in fixing the percentage which this estate could be made to pay, but the extreme depression in paper manufacturing during the last three years has rendered this class of property almost unsalable, and it is considered extremely doubtful in the minds of your committee whether anything could be realized for this property over and above the incumbrances if the sale was forced.

The direct unsecured liabilities of the company are \$260,927.29, to which may be added an approximate sum of say \$65,000, for which the company are responsible as indorsers, and which is fully described and set forth in the schedules submitted by their attorney, Mr. Strout, and by him read at the last meeting of the creditors, July 9. These schedules are now in the hands of your committee, and can at any time be examined by any one of the creditors who desire so to do; making a total of \$325,927.29. The personal property of the company consists of:

Notes and accounts	\$5,730.35
Stock in process of manufacture and supplies	25,944.36
Fuel, lumber, horses, carriages, fixtures, &c., as per schedule	14,151.84

Aggregating, exclusive of real estate, \$46,816.55 Of this amount \$3,140 was in iron work, valuable only in the event of the works being continued. The balance, say \$42,000, was fairly appraised, the prices being what the articles could be purchased for in New York or Boston, but would hardly realize that sum on a forced sale in either city. Besides the amount above named, viz.: \$46,816.55, there are several outside pieces of real estate, including the dwelling house of A. C. Denison and an equity of redemption in the store occupied by I. A. Denison, valued in all at \$14,275, making a total of \$61,091.55, which practically are the available assets of the company, being about 18 1/2 per cent. of the liabilities, provided, as above stated, they would bring the appraised value.

The company have in the hands of W. H. Parsons & Co. of New York, unsold paper valued at \$22,909.50, but it is held for their acceptances to its full value. Also the company are owners of \$41,800 at par value

of Howdoin Paper Company's stock, but as the market price of this stock would in no event exceed par and the stock is pledged at about its par value, the transaction assumes the form of a liability rather than an asset.

The Messrs. Denison and Mr. Cram are also owners of the capital stock of the Evans Rife Company, but its value seems altogether prospective. The tools and machinery, costing over \$100,000, are adapted to make this particular gun; fair use and closing up the works render this machinery of comparatively little value. At present the works are suspended.

Your committee have also considered the claim of W. L. Clark, of New York, for 27 bales of stock, of the value of \$708.64. We find the stock was sent in excess of orders, was rejected by the company, and held (previous to their suspension) subject to the order of Clark. We have, therefore, not taken it as an asset.

To the consideration of the creditors your committee submit the disposal of an item of \$11,071.44, which appears from the books to be a loan of money and accrued interest belonging to F. W. Denison, a son of A. T. Denison, being money coming from his mother's estate. The loan was originally made to A. C. Denison & Co., whose property was afterward transferred to the Denison Paper Company, while the credit of this account was not transferred as it should have been. When the company suspended no provision had been made to protect this boy from the consequences of this neglect. It would seem just and equitable that he come in as a general creditor, entitled to any dividend the estate can pay, but it is the opinion of your committee that your consent is necessary before he can be entitled to even this.

It would appear that if the appraised value of the available assets were realized that the estate would pay about 18 1/2 per cent., but that if this realization took place at once it would take all the quick and working capital. Your committee, having confidence in the integrity of the Messrs. Denison and in their skill and capacity as practical paper-makers, believe that if time were given them a larger percentage would be realized to the creditors by enabling the Messrs. Denison to bridge over into more favorable times and save the property from a forced sale. They recommend that a settlement be effected by the creditors accepting 25 per cent. of their several claims in four equal payments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, from the first day of July, 1879, without interest. The notes to be signed by the Denison Paper Company, and indorsed by A. C. Denison, A. T. Denison and Calvin M. Cram.

To enable the company to pay this dividend of 25 per cent. it will be necessary for them during the next two years to realize the full appraised value from the available assets, say \$60,000, and obtain from their labors, their friends or their available resources, the further sum of \$20,000 to \$25,000. This burden the company are willing to assume for the chance of saving a moiety to themselves or their children, of their labor of the last thirty years. It is for the creditors to decide whether they will accept these terms and conditions in full settlement. The alternative is bankruptcy, and that means, in the opinion of your committee, a dividend of not exceeding 10 per cent. of the indebtedness.

Before the adjournment of the committee at Mechanic Falls, a vote was taken on the terms and conditions of settlement as above mentioned, and the vote was unanimous as to its advisability.

EDWIN MOREY, ARA CUSHMAN, I. P. FARRINGTON, JAMES MUNROE, J. M. ROBBINS.

**Manufacturing News.**

**EASTERN STATES.**

Vernon Bros. & Co., will have during the coming week a new 72-inch machine, manufactured by the Rice, Barton & Fales Company, placed in their new mill at Salmon Falls, Mass.

The Chase Turbine Manufacturing Co., Orange, Mass., has just shipped to the Snow Silver Smelting Co., of Colorado, one of its lever set circular saw mills, and has also sent one of its set works to Cooperstown, N. Y., to replace one of another make which is not satisfactory.

Col. Green begun Monday, July 14, to put in a gang of sixty driven wells for the new Albion mill at Holyoke, Mass. The forty-eight wells at the Whiting mill No. 1, which have just been finished, will supply 500 gallons of water a minute.

Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., are busy making the necessary repairs in their Colville mill, fitting it for the manufacture of the bond paper to fill the contract recently awarded them. They will start some time in August, as their contract requires that they shall commence shipping September 1. There will be a guard of soldiers on duty night and day outside the mill. The help will be strictly searched each time they leave the mill to see that none of the paper is carried away.

The Forest Fibre Co., Berlin Falls, N. H., has ordered a new wheel from the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Co., Orange, Mass., to replace one broken.

**MIDDLE STATES.**

The Livingston mill, belonging to the Woodruff Paper Company, Dansville, N. Y., has been stopped two months for general repairs. Three 250-lb. engines have been taken out, and two 500-lb. beating engines and one 600-lb. washing engine have been put in. The new engines were built by Cowles, of Rochester, N. Y., and are equipped with the Hollingsworth patent washer.

The Glens Falls Pulp Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is building a new wood pulp mill to manufacture wet pulp by a new process—the Jeffers patent. The company expects to have the mill in operation in four weeks.

**WESTERN STATES.**

The Chicago Steam Boiler Works are constructing the largest rotary boiler ever made in the West. It is to be placed in the new Enterprise mill at Wilmington, Ill.

**FOREIGN.**

Everling & Kaandler, 26 Rue Cadet, Paris, have taken the agency of the Jarvis Furnace Co. for the Continent of Europe, and will make a specialty of applying its improvement to paper mills.

The suit of Fett & Songstak against the Seymour Paper Company, which was called for trial in the First District Court on Thursday, has been again adjourned until August 21.

SECOND TO NONE.  
TRADE MARK.  
THOROUGH.  
Philadelphia, 1876.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR ASSORTMENT and CUTTING OF RAGS AND WASTE PAPERS.  
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AND  
**CHEQUE PAPERS.**  
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Bank Posts, Cartridges, Printings,  
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**BANK NOTE & LOAN**  
Printings, Charts and  
Blottings.

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FOURDRINER and CYLINDER Machines, Washing and Beating Engines, Roll Bars, Bed Plates, Plunger and Fan Pumps, Rag Cutters, Bundle and Stop Cutters. CHILLED ROLLS a specialty. Rolls reground in the most approved manner. Special attention given to covering Press Rolls with GUN METAL; also furnishing Iron Rolls covered with RUBBER.

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My Valve Motion is the simplest in practice, not a toothed gear being used, while on some Engines there are from 3 to 5 pairs of gears. The method of driving my Regulator is no part of, and is in no wise connected with, the mechanism for actuating the Valves. I also dispense with a superfluous valve levers. 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 Providence, R. I., no outside parties being licensed. Send for pamphlet containing full details, also list of sizes, with a P.

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- ANDERSON, J. F., Jr., & Co., 34 Beekman st.
BARRETT & CROTTY, Dealers in Paper and Twine, 85 Centre st., N. Y.
BENEDICT & HIGHT, 118 William st.
HARD, MELVIN & SON, 25 Beekman st.
HEWITT, C. B., & BRO., 48 Beekman st.
HULBERT, H. C., & CO., 13 Beekman st.
JONES & SKINNER, 131 William st.
MURPHY, JOHN J., 47 John and 5 Dutch sts.
PERKINS & GOODWIN, 84 Duane st.
WATSON, GEORGE, Jr., 43 Beekman st.

Rags and Paper Stock.

- ATTERBURY BROS., 253 & 255 Front st.
BEEBE & O'CONNELL, Commission Paper and Paper Stock Dealers, 78 Duane st., N. Y.
BRIGGS & TAYLOR, 60 Duane st.
BUCHANAN & CO., 16 & 18 Rose st.
DAILY, TERENCE, Dealer in Cotton and Woolen Rags, 327 East 33d st., N. Y.
DALY, DANIEL, Metals, Cotton and Woolen Rags, 396 Water st., N. Y.
DAMERY, JAMES, Rags, Waste Paper, Bagging, &c., 259 Front st., N. Y.
FITZGERALD, JAMES M., & CO., 137 South Fifth ave., N. Y.
GROSS, FR. A., 253 Pearl st.
GILDEA, PATRICK, 445 and 447 West 13th st.
HARLEY, GEORGE, 362, 365 & 367 Third st., N. Y.
HAYWARD & McNULTY, 6 Gouverneur slip, N. Y.
KEENAN'S, OWEN, SON, Established 1840, 448 Pearl st., N. Y.
KENDALL BROS. & GODDARD, 66 John st., cor. William, N. Y.
LIEHMANN, JOSEPH, & CO., New Rags a Specialty, 3 Howard st., N. Y.
LYON, J. W., & CO., 35 Park st.
MAHARIN, M. A., 35 & 36 Spring st.
McQUADE, ARTHUR J., Foreign & Domestic Woolen and Cotton Rags, 535 & 537 E. 13th st., N. Y.
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TUCKER, JOHN, Dealer in Paper Manufacturers' Stock, 301 & 303 William st., N. Y.

Paper-Makers' Chemicals and Colors.

- HELLER & MERZ, Ultramarine, 55 Maiden lane, N. Y.
RIKER, J. L. & D. S., 45 Cedar st.
KLIPSTEIN, A., Elephant Brand Aluminous Cake, 32 Platt street, N. Y.
LEVINSTEIN, J., CAMPBELL & CO., Blackley Blue, 42 Duane st., N. Y.

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- CABOT, BOWLES & CO., 85 Beaver st.

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- COLBY, C. A., Buys and Sells Notes of Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, 22 Nassau st., N. Y.

Straw Boards.

- BUTTERFIELD, H. A., 548 Pearl st., near Broadway.
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- SHEEDER, J. FRED., Mfr. of Album, Binders', Trunk and Button Boards, Kimberton, Pa.
BARBER, J. & J. S., Paper Stock and Binders' Boards, 421 and 423 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Rags, Paper and Paper Stock—(Continued).

- GARRETT & BUCHANAN, General Paper Dealers and Mfrs., 3, 5 and 7 Decatur st., Philadelphia.
MARKER, JOHN D., & SONS, Wholesale Dealers in Rags, 413 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
SIMMONS, JOHN, Wholesale Dealer in Paper and Rags, 39 & 22 Decatur st., Philadelphia.
WALSH, D. J., & CO., 6 South Front st., Philadelphia. All Kinds of Woolen Rags Bought for Cash.
HLOCK & POLLAK, Paper Stock, 206 to 226 West Third st., and 39 to 57 McFarland st., Cincinnati, O.
HUTLER, THOMAS, Dealer in Paper Stock, Woolen Rags, &c., 249 Causeway st., Boston, Mass.
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FRANZEN, WM., Wholesale Paper, Paper Stock and Woolen Rags, 60 Oneida st., Milwaukee, Wis.
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SNIDERS, LOUIS' SONS, Manufacturers and Wholesale Paper Dealers, 121 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.
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- TUCKER'S, E., SONS, Straw Boards, Paper and Paper-Box Mach'y, 160 Trumbull st., Hartford, Ct.

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STANDARD WIRE WORKS, Belleville, N. J.

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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 July 11, 1879. Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.

Table with columns for item name, quantity, and value. Includes categories like Aniline Colors, Alum, Aluminous Cake, Bleaching Powders, Soda Ash, Soda, Bicarb., Soda, Caustic, Soda, Sal, Ultramarine, Books, Newspapers, Engravings, Ink, Lead Pencils, Paper, Steel Pens, Stationery, Clay, Jute Butts, Jute Rejects, Paper Hangings, Paper Stock, Waste.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Summary table for Total Imports, showing values for Paper, Paper Stock, &c. for various weeks ending from July 11 to July 4, 1879.

IMPORTS OF Rags and Paper Stock at the Port of New York, since Jan. 1, 1879, from the following Ports, showing quantities from each Port.

Table showing import quantities for Rags, Paper Stock, Manila Stock, and Bales from various ports like Aleppo, Antwerp, Bremen, Bristol, Buenos Ayres, Calcutta, Cardiff, Catania, Cetta, Copenhagen, Dundee, Genoa, Glasgow, Halifax, Hamburg, Havana, Havre, and Hong Kong.

Table with columns for Rags, Paper Stock, Manila Stock, and Bales, listing various ports and their respective quantities.

EXPORTS of Paper, Books, &c. from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ended July 15, 1879, with Aggregate and Values.

BOOKS, cases, to Hamburg, 2; to Cuba, 1; to Mexico, 9; to Havre, 1; to Glasgow, 2; to Liverpool, 1; to China, 5; to United States of Colombia, 15.
PAPER, to Argentine Republic, 10 pkgs.; to Venezuela, 328 pkgs.; to United States of Colombia, 257 pkgs.; to British West Indies, 1,895 rms., 44 pkgs.; to Liverpool, 3 cs.; to Hayti, 100 rms., 44 pkgs.; to Cuba, 38 pkgs.; to Brazil, 5,750 rms.; to Mexico, 20 pkgs.; to Bremen, 54 pkgs.; to Hull, 17 cs.
STATIONERY, cases, to Hamburg, 4; to Bremen, 1; to Cuba, 19; to British Possessions in Africa, 1; to Liverpool, 27; to United States of Colombia, 33.

AGGREGATES AND VALUES.

Table showing aggregate values for Paper, reams, Paper, pkgs., Paper, cases, Books, cases, Rosin, bbls., Stationery, cases, and Totals.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Table showing total exports for General Merchandise, for the week ended July 15, 1879, with values for Paper, &c. for various weeks.

NEW YORK IMPORTS.

FROM JULY 12, 1879, TO JULY 18, 1879 INCLUSIVE. Rags, &c.

R. B. Briggs, State of Georgia, Glasgow, 82 bs. paper stock.
J. L. Taylor, by same, 58 bs. paper stock.
J. L. Taylor, Utopia, London, 105 bs. paper stock.
W. I. Clark, by same, 29 bs. paper stock.
J. W. Lyon & Co., by same, 37 bs. paper stock.
Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Thingvalla, Copenhagen, 45 bs. rags.
G. H. Mann, by same, 419 bs. rags.
M. A. Ring & Son, Delos, Liverpool, 137 bs. paper stock.
Fabbri & Chauncey, Profeta, Genoa, 150 bs. rags.
G. H. Mann, De Ruyter, Antwerp, 123 bs. rags.
R. B. Briggs, Holland, London, 911 bs. rags and paper stock.
J. L. Taylor, by same, 69 bs. paper stock.
O. Keenan's Son, Arragon, Bristol, 90 bs. paper stock.
John W. Mason & Co., by same, 78 bs. old rope.
W. H. Parsons & Co., Holland, Liverpool, 42 bs. paper stock.
W. I. Clark, Erin, Liverpool, 47 bs. paper stock.
H. Wolff, Otranto, Hull, 1 bale paper stock.
J. B. Brown, Nellie Scott, Hull, 15 bs. paper stock.
Jas. Brand, Avon, Colombo, 2 bs. rags.
John W. Mason & Co., Arizona, Liverpool, 144 bs. paper stock.
Paper.
Elmer & Amend, Cimbrina, Hamburg, 2 cs.
C. B. Benjamin, by same, 1 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co., Cimbrina, Havre, 3 bs. hangings.
Hester Bros., France, Havre, 1 cs. hangings.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs. hangings.
Avery, Pennabert & Co., by same, 11 cs.
John Campbell & Co., De Ruyter, Antwerp, 12 cs.
R. Gledhill, Baltic, Liverpool, 2 cs. hangings.
T. M. Bankenstyn, Main, Bremen, 3 cs.
Charles Joerg, by same, 1 cs.
Banatt Bros., by same, 2 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 2 cs.
B. Ullman, by same, 2 cs.
May Bros., Canada, Havre, 25 cs. cigarette paper.
C. B. Benjamin, Suevia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
L. de Jonge, by same, 2 cs.
G. Gennert, by same, 3 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 2 cs.
Pelgram & May, by same, 1 cs.

BOSTON IMPORTS.

FROM JULY 10, 1879, TO JULY 16, 1879, INCLUSIVE. (NOTE.—For some unexplained reason the Custom House authorities at Boston have decided to withhold the names of importers of merchandise from the press. Parties wishing their names to appear in the reports of imports will please communicate with J. Henry Blanchard, No. 38 Battery March street.—Ed.)

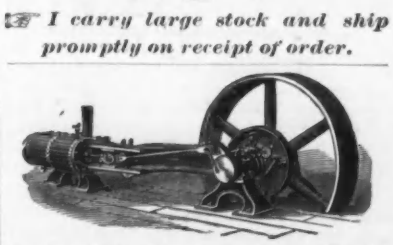
Books.
C. Schoenhof, Batavia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Stone & Douner, by same, 6 cs.
Order, by same, 1 cs.
Order, Marathon, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Order, Minnesota, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Order, Elizabeth, Margaretville, 1 cs.
Paper.
C. Reid, Batavia, Liverpool, 2 cs. manufactured.
Wamsutta Mills, by same, 2 cs. printed labels.
Order, by same, 4 cs.
Order, by same, 3 cs. manufactured.
Order, by same, 1 cs. manufactured.
Order, Massachusetts, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Order, Marathon, Liverpool, 1 cs. manufactured.
T. Grover & Co., by same, 6 cs.
Order, Victoria, Liverpool, 1 cs. music.
Paper Stock.
Morey & Co., by same, 137 bs. paper stock.

Warren & Co., Glamorgan, Liverpool, 1106 bs. paper stock.
H. M. Knowles, Batavia, Liverpool, 168 bs. paper stock.
Order, Minnesota, Liverpool, 83,508 lbs. rags.
C. A. Cheney, by same, 254,642 lbs. paper stock.
Order, by same, 46,252 lbs. paper stock.
I. Butler, Worcester, Halifax, 26 bs. paper stock.
Jute Butts.
Order, Highland Light, Calcutta, 200 bs.
Soda Ash.
Order, Virago, Hull, 20 cks. alkali.
Order, by same, 14 cks.
Linden & Meyer, Istrian, Liverpool, 34 cks.
Warren & Co., Glamorgan, Liverpool, 115 cks.
W. B. Reynolds & Co., by same, 52 cks.
Order, Batavia, Liverpool, 128 cks. alkali.
Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 253 cks.
Caustic Soda.
E. & T. King & Co., Glamorgan, Liverpool, 100 drums.
Bleaching Powder.
Warren & Co., Glamorgan, Liverpool, 116 cks.
Morey & Co. Istrian, Liverpool, 260 cks.
Order, by same, 105 cks.
Order, by same, 96 cks.
Warren & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 90 cks.
Sal Soda.
E. & T. King & Co., Minnesota, Liverpool, 280 bbls.
China Clay.
J. Henry Blanchard, United States, Savannah, 60 cks.
Venetian Red.
May, Nash & Winslow, Virago, Hull, 100 bbls.
Ultramarine.
Morey & Co., Istrian, Liverpool, 20 cs.

R. B. BRIGGS, -IMPORTER OF- Paper Stock, 62 DUANE ST., NEW YORK. Also, Sole Agent for Dundee Paper Stock, as selected and packed by JOHN S. BRADFORD, Clepington Steam Waste Works, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

STAR CLAY COMPANY LIMITED. OFFICE: No. 220 South Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS: Mertztown, Berks County, PENNSYLVANIA. MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE CHINA CLAY. Especially adapted to Paper Makers' use. SMITH, WINCHESTER & CO., South Windham, Conn., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER MACHINERY CONSISTING OF FOURDRINER AND CYLINDER MACHINES, Washing and Beating Engines. AIR-DRYING MACHINERY FOR DRYING SIZED PAPERS. Sole Manufacturers of the JORDAN PATENT BEATING ENGINE, 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 brass. BED PLATES, ROLL BARS, FAN AND PLUNGER PUMPS. Also, Gun Metal Covered Rolls. FOR SIZE AND PRESS ROLLS. STEVENSON WATER WHEELS, Shafting and Mill Gearing Generally.

A. H. GERE, 73 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Manufacturers' Agent and Dealer in Paper Makers' DYE STUFFS -AND- Chemicals. I carry large stock and ship promptly on receipt of order.



THE BUCKEYE AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINE. The most ECONOMICAL in Fuel. The best REGULATION of Speed. The most simple in Construction, the most SUBSTANTIAL and altogether the BEST ENGINE in the market. Among Paper Manufacturers we refer to Hon. Geo. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y., four engines. Hollingworth & Whitely, Gardner, Me., and South Braintree, Mass., three engines. Richards & Co., Gardner, Me. Z. Crane, Jr. & Bro., Dalton, Mass. Brown & Lockhart, Angelica, N. Y. F. H. Glatfelter, Spring Forge, Pa., two engines. Send for Illustrated Treatise and Estimates to BUCKEYE ENGINE CO., ROOM 42, COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, COR. CORTLAND AND CHURCH STREETS; or HILL, CLARKE & CO., 36 & 38 OLIVER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BURNHAM'S Standard Turbine WATER-WHEEL WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. Pamphlet free. Also MILLING SUPPLIES. OFFICE: 23 South Beaver St., York, Pa.

# The Paper Trade Journal

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF

## The American Paper Trade.

Weekly, \$4.00 per annum.

Single Copies, 10 Cents

NEW YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

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

THE JOURNAL contains the latest and fullest information relative to the paper trade in all parts of the world, including descriptions of new appliances and processes for making paper, experiments with 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 interest, besides communications from competent persons in the trade, both at home and abroad. The market 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.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum, £1  
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Foreign subscribers may address our New York office.

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

All communications must be addressed to

**HOWARD LOCKWOOD,**

Publisher and Proprietor,

No. 74 Duane street, N. Y.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is the recognized vehicle of communication in matters of trade interest, we will be glad to receive correspondence from all parts of the country. Information and suggestions 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 advertisement or otherwise, are requested to notify their correspondents of the source of their information.

The straw wrapping paper-makers of this State have at last come together and have agreed to run short time for six months. The leading commission dealers have also made an agreement not to handle any paper outside of the combination. The effect of this is shown at once in advanced quotations, prices now being 15 per cent. higher than last week. Are the manufacturers surprised? Perhaps they have at last come to the wise conclusion that there is virtue in adhering to agreements and profit in uniting their interests. We hope that they will stick to their plan and that dealers and paper-makers alike will realize that their interests are in common.

We illustrate this week a recently patented apparatus for recovering soda ash. We do not find indications, either in the drawing or specification, of any provision to keep up a continual circulation through the induction-coil. If this is not done the pipes will be at once destroyed by the

intense heat of the flames from the incinerating furnace. A strong steady circulation is absolutely necessary to prevent the burning of the pipes, or their becoming so incrustated inside with insoluble soda that it will be impossible to keep up the circulation. We prefer to have the coil placed in the bottom of the evaporating pan, where it is kept hot, and, at the same, in no danger of being burnt.

Do not forget that the annual meeting of the American Paper-Makers' Association is to be held at Saratoga, on Wednesday, July 30. The paper trade at the East are making ready to attend it, and we hope to be able to report a good representation of the trade from all parts of the country. We are informed that special arrangements have been made with the Boston and Albany Railroad to take the Eastern paper-makers to the Convention for \$6 the round trip from Springfield to Saratoga and return, tickets to be good from Saturday, July 26, to Monday, August 4, inclusive. These tickets can be had at the paper store of Taylor, Nichols & Co., Springfield, only. Like arrangements ought to be made with the roads bringing members from the West. The different district committees should attend to this at once.

A CORRESPONDENT directs attention to the fact that there are dealers in and buyers of paper who take advantage of every opportunity to "bear" the market, and who constantly argue, from incorrect premises, that the cost of manufacture is less and that prices ought to be lower. It is easy to understand why purchasers and consumers of paper should pursue this course, and it is just as easy for the paper-maker to perceive the illogical reasoning of people who know very little about paper, still less about its manufacture, and nothing at all of the cost of its production. These would be surprised to know how closely the profit on paper is figured, and how many items of expenditure are involved in it before it leaves the mill. Experienced paper manufacturers make a close estimate of all their expenses and endeavor to have every pound of the paper they produce carry its legitimate share of those expenses. Fifteen per cent. per year is the least that can be charged for deterioration of plant and machinery. It must be remembered that when the machinery in a paper mill has run ten years it has really done twenty years' work, having run night and day, and oftentimes really good machinery must be changed, or it may be thrown out entirely, to introduce improvements and keep pace with the advance of the times. Inexperienced or careless paper-makers often unwittingly deceive themselves when estimating their expenses. For deterioration, they estimate a few dollars per day for repairs; they are almost sure to estimate their production too high, and their consumption of coal too low. Again, in estimating the quantity of paper a given quality of stock will make, be it rags, papers, wood-pulp, or straw, or any other of the five hundred and one varieties of stock now in use, they will surely get that too high. Some scout the idea that it will require two hundred pounds of paper, or that it will take more than 125 pounds of old print papers to make 100 pounds of new paper, and they are certain that by their system they can get more than fifty per cent. of white paper out of their straw. It would be very difficult, and, indeed, we have not room to enumerate the very many items of the expense account—unconsidered trifles when a person goes to figuring up the cost of making paper—which in the course of a year swell to a large amount, depleting the paper-maker's pocketbook, and leading up to that "little overdraft," of which our correspondent speaks. Because some manufacturers are exceptionally situated as to fuel, stock, power, &c., it does not follow that they are equally favored in all respects. Other supplies must be had, and perhaps cost more; transportation may be more difficult or a market more remote. Taking it all in all no paper-maker can figure up just what it

will cost him to manufacture for a year ahead, and the repairs, breakdowns and other vicissitudes of his business are all to be included in a very respectable margin of unknown per cent. How is it, then, that consumers can presume to argue upon or profess to know what paper ought to sell for or what it costs to produce? They cannot do it, and it is only a "bluff" when they undertake it. The dealers who sometimes operate adversely to the manufacturers stand in another category. Many of them carry large stocks, on every pound of which they incur a loss with every depreciation in price. Instead of quoting the market weak and offering paper at extraordinarily low prices, they should aim to preserve a steadiness of values which would inure as much to their own benefit as to the good of the manufacturer. Instead of an antagonism of interests between the producer and the dealer, there should be perfect harmony. Some buyers visit a mill, and by dexterous figuring demonstrate that paper can be made for a price and sold so much lower than ruling quotations. They make a contract under cost. The manufacturer feels it but does not know how it comes about. The figures tell only a part of the story—good enough perhaps so far as they go, but not going far enough. It is a mistake to do business on this plan, and dealers err greatly when they put themselves at odds with the paper-maker. There are many who are wiser, and they rarely fail in business or break down the mills whose products they sell. As we have remarked, paper is sold close, and for the good of the trade all round the market should not be impaired by attempts to sell cheaper.

### Queries and Replies.

**Query.**—Our rotary boiler runs by gears, and seems to turn harder than it ought to; the gears cut and sometimes break. Can you tell us the reason?

**Ans.**—The probability is that the rotary runs in the wrong direction. If the gear turns the boiler downwards, it is wrong. You must change it so that the gear will turn the boiler upward (lifting instead of pulling), thus reducing the friction in the bearings and allowing it to run easier.

**Query.**—Our animal size is good and strong. We get a good result except as to color. The size is quite dark and somewhat injures the color of our paper.

**Ans.**—Be careful not to get it too warm. When making it, the first cooking should not exceed 185° in temperature. It requires great care and skill to make a good strong animal size and have it a light color. Vegetable gelatine is now, to some extent, used in place of glue for tub-sized papers. It is obtained from Irish moss, or as it is sometimes called Carrageen, and is a nice light color.

**Query.**—We are troubled somewhat with the color of our white print paper. It requires a large amount of ultramarine and pink, and even then the color is a dirty white. What is the matter?

**Ans.**—It may be poor ultramarine which will not stand alum. You can test this by putting a little in a glass, pouring a little alum water on it and letting it stand a few hours. If the ultramarine is good it will retain its color; if not good, it will be changed to what you call a dirty white.

**Query.**—We are troubled with our first press felt; the air gathers between it and the paper producing a series of short wrinkles, which, of course, ruins our paper. We have followed the directions given in THE JOURNAL some years ago which prevents the blowing on all ordinary papers, but when we get down to very thin papers it begins again.

**Ans.**—Be sure that you raise the roll next to the couch roll up high enough; then draw the paper as tight as possible as it comes from the couch roll to the first press roll.

**Query.**—We are much troubled with froth on our machine in making engine-sized paper. What can we do to prevent it?

**Ans.**—There are so many causes of froth that it is somewhat difficult to answer the question. The whole subject of sizing in the engine will be discussed in THE JOURNAL in a short time. One prolific cause of froth which is mostly overlooked, is in the washing and making the rags into half stuff. Wash the rags clean, "break in" slow, leaving the half stuff somewhat long. Do not use any more bleach liquor than is absolutely necessary to get the stock white; use the smallest possible quantity of acid and drain as dry as possible before furnishing in the beater.

**Query.**—Is it best to boil fine white rags in a rotary or in a stationary boiler?

**Ans.**—A rotary is the best, provided you use enough water and not too much steam. For fine white rags ten pounds steam pressure is sufficient, but with the rotary in direct communication with the steam boiler it is difficult to keep it at this point. There should be a valve between them, for the purpose of keeping or regulating the pressure in the rotary.

## Communications.

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

### What Has Become of Him?

To the Editor of The Journal:  
What has become of Jack Orr? I have heard it rumored that he is dead. If so, I would feel obliged if any of the subscribers to THE JOURNAL will furnish particulars. Is it possible that such an old landmark of the trade has passed away without remark? Yours,  
JAMES C.

### What is the Principle?

To the Editor of The Journal:  
When I referred to that old "Query," I did not expect to give you so much trouble. I only want to know the correct principle of guiding the wire and felt, and how to make a belt run straight on its pulleys. In place of learning this, I am told the old stories about the wire and felt running to the tight side and traveling to the slack side and going to the high side. Then a series of experiments are recommended to prove that they travel to both sides, and assertions are made that they don't travel to either side. I give up.  
Q.

### The Travel—Rag Knives.

SHORTVILLE, July 14, 1879.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
There seems to be quite a bone of contention as regards the running of belts, felts and wires. Now, my experience has been that the belt, felt, or whatever it may be, will run toward the side of the pulley or roll that it touches first. If the stretch-roll is slackened on the front side the felt moves that way. Why? Because the felt touches there first. Still the felt is the slackest on that side. Now, for instance, the stretch-roll is even on both sides, run a piece of felt around the roll on the front side and the felt will travel forward the same as before. This is because it touches there first.

In your Query and Reply column I see there is a question as regards rag-knives. I would say that I have run cast-iron cylinder knives, and they worked well, but the bed knife should be of steel.  
SMITH.

[Will our correspondent inform us how often the knives required setting up, how many pounds of rags or bagging they would cut before the edge required renewing, and how the edge was renewed? Was it by chipping, grinding or planing?—ED.]

### Stock Heating.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
In looking over your last issue I observed, where in Queries and Replies, it is recommended as a remedy for stock heating and getting black in the engine, to "set the bed plate well up and a trifle forward. The back end of the fly bar should touch the plate before the frame end touches," &c. This touching of the fly bars, first on the back end of the plate cannot well be avoided, except in mills where both ends of the roll can be raised and lowered at the same time. When stock is furnished white into a beating engine, and in beating the stock gets dark in color, it is clear that the plate is not sitting right, or it may be that the lighter is lowered too far, thus allowing the roll to wobble on the plate; but it is most likely that the knives are too soft. Raising plates, in a case of this kind, is too thin for comment. There can be no better sign when making thin papers than to feel the stock heat in the engines. It shows at once the stuff is not being spoiled. If the heating part be a grievance (as I can see no hurt it can do to the stock), just sharpen the knives. This will do away with the heating in the engine room, but it will cause a most awful heating up of things in the machine room at the company's expense.  
A. L.

### The Low Price of Paper.

OUR WEST, July 11, 1879.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
Business prospects with us out here are brighter than for a long time past.

Produce of all kinds is bringing fair prices, and in all the staples the crops bid fair to be fully up to, if not better than, an average. All branches of trade have felt the improved state of affairs, except paper-making.

The low price of all kinds of paper has stimulated production, and necessitated the purchase of the raw materials used in its manufacture at lower rates than formerly, but the decline in cost of the latter has not been equal to the depreciation in the selling price of the manufactured goods; so that margins and profits have suffered unduly.

One cause of the continuance of the low price of paper is in the belief that has become firmly seated in the minds of the dealers and large consumers that paper can be made at a figure far below its actual cost.

No one but an experienced and successful manufacturer can know the great and constant expense of running a paper mill. The risk of fire, the wear and tear, the rotting down and rebuilding, bursted pipes, boiler patching, torn felts, new belts, broken gears, wasted stock, lost time, high water, low water, muddy water, and the thousand and one things almost impossible to foresee, but all of which come, must be met and paid for out of the profits that figure up so nicely on paper.

The other day I heard a successful manufacturer say that there was not a paper mill running in the United States that he could not prove by figures to be making money; but that

the real facts of the case, despite the figures, were that one-third were running at an absolute loss, while the rest were barely getting back a new dollar for an old one.

In my opinion much of the mistaken idea of the cost of paper is produced by dealers, who seem to have an uncontrollable desire to bear the paper market. The low price of rags, the cheapness of wood pulp, the good qualities and cheapness of wood manillas is mixed together with everything that can tend toward making general the belief that paper costs nothing to make, and that all the paper-maker gets for his goods is clear profit.

Even the poor straw-wrapping man doesn't escape. Is there a mill that gets straw for the hauling? Forth goes the word that straw paper can be made and given away at a profit. Does some little steam mill luckily located near a coal mine get coal dust for a dollar a ton or less? Then it is thought to be conclusive that straw paper-makers out West are only giving generous doses of "taffy" to a confiding public when they tell the story of mills and machinery worn out, and years spent in hard work and worry, and no balance at the bank except that same little overdraft.

A few months ago a large number of the straw paper-makers of the West contracted their entire product to a few of their number, under the name of the Consolidated Paper Company, which company takes and pays cash for the entire product of the mills, contracting at a price largely in advance of the prices ruling at the time the contracts were made. I am not a straw paper man, but I am reliably informed by those that are that the Consolidated Paper Company has caused a decided advance in the price of straw paper; it has paid for all it has received promptly, and has sustained the advance it made. I wish they, or some one else, would do the same for print.

Most any one would think that such a movement would receive the good will of those who live by the paper-makers, but ever since the company was formed it has only met with opposition from many dealers. I am told that some have wisely co-operated with the company, thus helping to keep the market steady and enhancing the value of their own stocks. The harmony of interests existing, or which ought to exist, between manufacturers and dealers is very important, and should engage the attention of the trade.  
Q.

### A Caution to the Trade.

MIDDLEBURG, N. Y., July 13, 1879.

To the Editor of The Journal:  
Manufacturers of paper cannot be too cautious in giving employment to a class of men whose moral sensibilities have become so numbed and morbid by intemperate habits that they have no regard for other's interests, and who for the most trifling cause in their disordered imaginations would not hesitate to wipe out the accumulations of one's whole lifetime with a match.

The want of such caution has cost me \$5,000, and this advice is given to prevent others from similar sudden and unlooked-for calamity.

Too wide a berth cannot be given to "tramps" whose "skilled fingers" consists more in handling a cup or striking a match in the murky hours of the night than in the manipulations of the higher branches of paper-making. It is not the most pleasant moment of one's life to be called up at night to see wiped out in an hour the accumulations by hard toil of one's whole life, while the reflection that it was the diabolical act of an incendiary, without the shadow of a cause, is, to say the least, insufferable in the highest degree. Let my misfortune and want of caution be a lasting warning to paper-makers, and that the beneficial lesson which the whole industry derives from it may far exceed the loss I have sustained, is the motive of this communication.  
J. M. SCRIBNER.

### The Straw Wrapping Manufacturers.

A very largely attended meeting of the straw wrapping paper manufacturers of the State was held at Stanwix Hall, Albany, on Tuesday last. R. T. Smart was chairman, and C. E. Bingham acted as secretary.

A committee, consisting of Horton Harder, A. S. Schoonmaker, F. Wiley, and Harper W. Rogers, reported that they had conferred with manufacturers throughout the State, and 75 per cent. of the total production had signed an agreement to close down their mills and to run only fourteen hours per day for six months, commencing August 1. The report of this committee was unanimously accepted. A number of the principal commission dealers of this city have also signed the following agreement:

"The undersigned dealers in straw wrapping paper in New York, believing the production is in excess of demand, and that unremunerative prices must continue with over-production, desiring to co-operate with the manufacturers, do hereby agree that we will neither purchase, receive on consignment, take on storage, or become in any way interested in the product of any manufacturer who may violate such agreement, so soon as the proof of such violation is presented to us by a committee appointed by such manufacturers to make the investigation, while such agreement is in force. Joseph Hayward, Samuel H. Cornell (for Cornell & Co.), Chas. J. Cave, D. D. Tompkins & Co., Craft & Bingham."

The effect of this action is already to be seen in an advance in the price among the dealers of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The movement on straw wrapping has set in much earlier at Chicago than last season, and stocks on hand are much smaller. The Consolidated Paper Co. reports sales very active for the time of year, and predicts a strong fall trade. The course of this company seems to be giving general satisfaction to the manufacturers, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Changes, Removals and New Firms.

Mitchell Brothers, paper manufacturers, Palmyra, Mich., have dissolved partnership.

William A. Miller, publisher of the Reporter, Greenville, K., has sold out to Dixon & Sterling.

Gregory & Staiger, printers, Chicago, Ill., have dissolved partnership. C. M. Staiger succeeds.

C. H. Henry, publisher of the Trade Review, Cleveland, Ohio, has sold out to George C. Davis.

John F. Porter, publisher of the Courier, Beaver Falls, Pa., has sold out to Van Horne & Roberts.

George A. Olney, stationer, 25 Murray street, this city, has taken Robert McFeeters and A. Hanabergh into partnership, the firm style being Olney, McFeeters & Co.

Failures.

Beebe & Elkins, booksellers, &c., Akron, Ohio, are in the hands of a trustee, and are offering to compromise at fifty cents on the dollar.

William A. Morrison, leather board, 126 Summer street, Boston, has liabilities of \$4,881.58 (\$2,952 secured); unincumbered assets slight. He proposes to pay 10 cents on the dollar.

Joseph L. Patten and Albert J. Burt, composing the firm of J. L. Patten & Co., publishers, on Barclay street, made an assignment on Friday last to Charles E. Baker, connected with the Independent.

A meeting of the creditors of A. W. Lovering, bookseller, of Boston, was held at this city last week, and Samuel Johnson, Charles A. B. Shepard and W. H. H. Andrews were elected assignees. These gentlemen, after qualifying, will at once enter upon the discharge of their duties and settle up the affairs of the bankrupt.

The schedule of Robert and Andrew McFeeters, composing the firm of McFeeters & Co., filed in the Clerk's office, shows liabilities of \$9,784.34, with a contingent liability of \$7,932.64, claimed to be due to Nagle & Co., of Philadelphia, which is now in litigation; nominal assets, \$7,529.93, and actual assets of \$4,382.35. Among the creditors are G. H. Whitcomb & Co., Worcester, Mass., \$5,504.51; Riverside Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., \$1,616.61; Collins Manufacturing Co., North Wilbraham, Mass., \$587.19; Hurbit Paper Co., South Lee, Mass., \$503.07; Owen Paper Co., Housatonic, Mass., \$852.51; H. Garfield, Lee, Mass., \$141.64; Chaffee & Hamblin, East Lee, Mass., \$120.62; R. Mortimer, New York, \$120.62; and to other parties for various amounts under \$100.

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.]

Table with columns: NEW YORK CITY, Amount, Mortgagee.

Table with columns: NEW YORK STATE, Amount, Mortgagee.

Table with columns: EASTERN STATES, Amount, Mortgagee.

Table with columns: WESTERN STATES, Amount, Mortgagee.

NOTE.—It is stated that the chattel mortgage noted against John C. Parker, Washington, D. C., last week, is a trust executed to secure the balance of an old indebtedness under an assignment made on May 12, 1878, and from which assignment Mr. Parker has been released.

Fires.

Walker's rag factory, at Montreal, was damaged by fire on Monday to the amount of \$15,000. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the origin of the fire.

The paper mill of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., of New York, at Bancroft, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire about noon on Saturday last, together with a portion of the stock. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, which is covered by insurances to the extent of \$23,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

On Sunday, July 13, about noon, the lower mill of the Cleveland Paper Co., located near the Broadway crossing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at Cleveland, Ohio, was very nearly destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it was first discovered in a pile of dressed calico rags in the third story, by the watchman, who had just been eating his dinner in the engine room. From there the fire spread rapidly to the middle floor and to the large warehouse in the rear. On the second floor below where the fire originated were the rag engines, and on the ground floor was the baling apparatus, the machinery of which was more or less damaged by fire and water. A large amount of stock was saved. The main items of damage are as follows: Damage to building, \$25,000; three rag engines destroyed and a fourth damaged, \$3,000; two cutters and dusters, \$800; shaping hanger, \$800; hoisting machines, \$700; damage to belting, \$1,000; damage to draining room, \$5,000; steam pipes, \$1,000. Had the fire reached the main machinery the loss would have been much greater, as each machine is valued at \$10,000. The stock stored in the warehouse, which caught fire, was valued at \$11,000. The machine shop, engine and boiler rooms are undisturbed. The lower mill was almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of the paper used in printing the daily newspapers of Cleveland, although book and writing paper was manufactured in small quantities. The fire will, of course, inconvenience the company considerably, but it will not delay it to any great extent in filling orders. The paper for newspaper work will be temporarily manufactured at the company's mill on Forest street,

and other orders will be filled at the mills in Massillon, Canton and Monroe Falls. The machinery destroyed was valuable, but not as much so as the main machinery of the mill, which escaped damage. Eighty men and one hundred and forty-five women, who were regularly employed at the lower mill, are thrown out of employment for a time. The company will proceed at once to rebuild and hopes to resume business in the new structure by the first of next month. The insurance on the building, machinery, and stock amounts to \$45,500.

Personals.

J. C. Parsons, of Holyoke, Mass., is at Saratoga.

W. A. Edwards, bookseller and stationer, Richmond, Va., is dead.

A. W. Esleek's family, of Holyoke, Mass., are at Westbrook, Conn.

James H. Newton and family, of Holyoke, Mass., go to Block Island.

The trade will be glad to learn that Charles H. Tooker, of Kiggins, Tooker & Co., who has been so long confined to his house by sickness, is again able to attend to business.

Joseph Sutphen, of H. C. Hulbert & Co., has gone on a brief vacation of a week or ten days among the Berkshire Hills and to the Narragansett Pier.

James Hart, Holyoke, Mass., formerly a paper-maker in Whiting's Mill, died of consumption last week after a lingering sickness. He leaves a family of four boys.

S. J. Harvey, employed in the bleaching room of Hollingsworth & Whitney's Mill, at Watertown, Mass., was prostrated by the heat on Tuesday forenoon and removed to his home. He is expected to recover.

Alexander Cameron, of Anderson & Cameron, the well known lithographers and stationers of Fulton street, has joined the large number of Benedicts. The ceremony consummating this event occurred at Boston on Wednesday, July 9. The bride, Miss Anna S. Osgood, a native of Hanover, N. H., and a resident of Boston, is well known as an elocutionist and professional reader, and has gained for herself quite a reputation as an elocutionary teacher. Her public readings were generally for the benefit of charitable institutions. The congratulations of the trade generally are extended to the happy pair, and more particularly to the bride.

George Krebs, whose name was erroneously given as John Krebs, and whose disappearance was reported last week, was a Prussian by birth, and entered the service of the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company at Paterson, N. J., in 1857. He was of a very saving disposition, and was esteemed by his employers, and thought to be trustworthy. He left the mill suddenly last week, having by some means found out that the company had been informed that he had been robbing it. He went to work as usual at half-past seven A. M. on Thursday morning, but walked out again at half-past eight and never returned. It is believed from what can be learned from Paterson brokers with whom he changed his available notes and paper into gold, that he took with him about \$25,000. When the manager of the mill forced an entrance into his house the rooms were found filled with a great variety of goods stolen from the mill, including felts, paints, oils, chemicals, colors, brass, copper and other valuable material. There were five truck loads, and all was carted back to the mill. The property left behind by Krebs, consisting mainly of real estate, valued at \$20,000, was all placed in the hands of his sister, in trust. It has been ascertained that he has sailed for Europe.

In Town.

J. T. Outterson, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; C. H. Delano, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; C. S. Wheelwright, Providence, R. I.; Ed. McCready, Philadelphia, Pa.; William McCready, Lambertville, N. J.; I. W. McDowell, Lambertville, N. J.; E. R. Soliday, Lambertville, N. J.; J. H. Appleton, Holyoke, Mass.; G. W. Wheelwright, Jr., Boston, Mass.; L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. T. Plunkett, South Adams, Mass.; G. L. Wright, Mittineque, Mass.; L. Richards, Unionville, Conn.; E. B. Ripley, Unionville, Conn.; O. Woodworth, New London, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Insertions under this heading will be charged 50 cents a line. Payment invariably in advance.]

FIFTH EDITION.

Now Ready.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE Paper Trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every Paper-maker, Paper and Paper Stock Dealer, Stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only STANDARD authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

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JOHN L. TAYLOR, Importer of Rags, Waste Papers and Jute Stocks. All grades on hand and to arrive at lowest prices. No. 60 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 18, 1879.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The money market has continued in the same easy condition as noted last week, and the demand at the close was unusually light. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 1 1/2% @ 2 per cent, and borrowers on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collaterals at 2 1/2% @ 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand at 3 1/2% @ 4 1/2 per cent. The rates ruling for commercial paper are as follows: 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 3 1/2% @ 4 per cent.; 4 months' acceptances, 4 @ 4 1/2 per cent., and good single names, 4 to 6 months, 5 @ 6 per cent. Double name sixty-day paper is 3 1/2% @ 4 per cent.; double name four months, 4 @ 4 1/2, and first class single name, 5 @ 6.

Government bonds were firm, and coupon 5's advanced 1/4 per cent., selling at the close at 104 1/2. The principal business was in new 4's, the closing transactions in which were at 102. Railroad mortgages were actively traded in, and in many instances a further advance in prices was established.

The nominal rates of Sterling Exchange remain unchanged. The business transacted was light in volume, and lower rates prevailed at the close than on any previous day of the week.

The posted rates to-day are: Sterling 60 days, \$4.86 1/2; sterling, sight, \$4.88 1/2; cable transfers, nominal, \$4.89 @ 4.89 1/2; commercial sterling, prime long, \$4.85 @ 4.85 1/2; documentary sterling, 60 days, \$4.84 1/2 @ 4.84; Paris, bankers', 60 days, \$5.19 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2; do. sight, \$5.17 1/2 @ 5.15; Antwerp, bankers', 60 days, 5.20 @ 5.18 1/2; do. sight, 5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2; Swiss, bankers', 60 days, 5.19 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2; do. sight, 5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2; Reichsmarks (4), bankers', 60 days, 95 @ 95 1/4; do. sight, 95 1/2 @ 95 3/4; Guilders', bankers', 60 days, 40 1/2 @ 40 3/4; do. sight, 40 3/4 @ 40 5/8; and Paris dispatches quote exchange on London at 25 fr. 29 1/2.

The foreign advices report that United States bonds were unchanged for 4's at 104 1/2, and 5's higher for 4 1/2's and 5's at 109 1/2 and 105 1/2 respectively. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent., but money is accessible in the open market at much lower figures.

THE PAPER MARKET.—Although business generally is quite dull, and we are in the midst of the most inactive period of the year, trade is very fair when these circumstances are considered. The extreme hot weather during the present week has driven a great many business men from the city, and has lent a depressing influence to buying and selling. The mills in most every locality are reported to be running full on orders, and so busily engaged that in some instances the owners refuse to shut down to make needed repairs, and we hear of cases where dealers have had difficulty in getting orders executed at the mills for some special lots. There are few mills where this condition of things does not exist, and those which are not running have been compelled to stop to make repairs, and not for the want of business. While the condition of trade for the season of the year is fair, and probably above the average, a very promising prospect for the future is everywhere predicted, and all indications point to its realization. Fine Writings move in the same moderate but steady manner before spoken of. The export movement in these is being carried on to an extent that gives much encouragement, and which, if not very active, yet is regular and is gradually expanding. We hear of, among others, a shipment of 12 or 15 cases Fine Papers to a South American port during the week by a city dealer. For local account the operations in Book Papers remain limited, and Extra Machine Finished of low grades receive the most inquiry. The market for News continues somewhat steady in the line of demand, but prices are low and irregular. In ordinary Wrapping Manillas, and, in fact, for very nearly all varieties of Manillas, trade at this time, although light, has more than an average movement for the season, and prices are stiffening up, owing to the enhanced prices the manufacturers are compelled to pay for all classes of Jute Stock. No actual advance has yet taken place, but the manufacturers are agitating the subject. Flour Sack and Hardware Manillas are in only tolerable call, while prices are relatively very low. We quote the range of prices for Ordinary Wrapping at 6 @ 7c.; No. 2 at 5 @ 6c.; Bogus, 3 @ 3 1/2c.; Hardware, Light Colored, 13 1/2 @ 14c.; Hardware, No. 1 Glazed Tarred at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c., and Hardware, No. 1 Glazed at 6 @ 6 1/2c. Straw Wrappings have advanced here in price during the week from 10 @ 15 per cent., in consequence of an agreement entered into by the manufacturers representing 75 per cent. of the production of the State, at a meeting at Albany, on Wednesday. It has been decided to run only fourteen hours a day for six months, from August 1. The dealers have agreed to co-operate, and the advanced price has been generally required by them on all transactions since. The movement in the West has set in much earlier than last season, and the stocks on hand are much smaller, while the sales for the time of the year are very active. The supply in this market of shipping paper is full, with little or no demand. Grocers' paper from 10 to 15 pounds in weight is in light supply and in good demand. The call for Binders' Boards is moderate, but prices remain the same. For Straw Boards the box-makers are about getting ready to lay in stock, and in a fortnight more there will be an increased demand. At present the trade is only fair.

JUTE BUTTS.—There have been no arrivals this week. Owing to the active demand which has prevailed this year, importers and specu-

tors had reached a point where they were all cleaned out of stocks, excepting one house, which has been the largest holder, and which has steadily held its stock above going rates. The late fire at Calcutta, which consumed 10,000 bales, prevents dealers from replenishing their stocks there, as the season is about over at that point, and there will be no quantity of Butts obtainable at Calcutta for several months until the new crop arrives. As a consequence of this position, about 30,000 bales have been taken at New York and Boston, and quotations have advanced to 2 1/2-16c. for Paper quality and 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c. for Bagging quality.

WOOD PULP.—There is nothing of interest to add to our last report. The demand for Pulp continues very fair, although a little less extended than a month ago, as a number of mills are closed for repairs. Combination Pulp is yet nominally quoted at 3c., at which price it is said a number of car-loads have been delivered during the week. Non-combination is sold at 2 1/2c.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.—The market still continues very dull and devoid of any important transactions. Linens have not moved with any greater freedom, and the aggregate of the small transactions is only a very moderate quantity. Prices of these, and in fact of all foreign stocks, except jute, favor buyers. The exports to the United States from Leghorn for the month of June were only 607 bales, against 1,613 bales for the corresponding month of last year, and the total for six months from January 1 to July 1 this year, 7,709 bales, against 8,307 bales for the same period of last year, showing quite a falling off. Cottons are still in very limited request, with a very full supply offering. Waste Papers, with the exception of Folded News and Shavings, share in the general sluggish movement. Jute Stocks continue to rule very firm, and the supply is becoming very much reduced. We note sales of 25 tons extra fine Blue Cottons at 2 1/2c., four months; 35 tons extra London Seconds at 2 1/2c., and 60 tons No. 1 Jute Rope on private terms. The arrivals for the week foot up 912 bales Rags, 787 bales Paper Stock, and 78 bales Manillas.

DOMESTIC RAGS.—As quiet as the market has been for a number of weeks past it has grown even more so since our last review. With what stock the mills had on hand previously, and the amount offering at their doors, no additional quantity is sought for, and the consumption is even smaller on account of a great many mills having to shut down for repairs, and for lack of water. The movement in all grades of Domestic Rags is exceedingly limited, and no improvement is looked for, at least for several weeks to come. The sales reported include 100 bales No. 2 City Whites at 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c., and 150 bales City Seconds at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c.

BAGGING, &c.—A slightly increased activity is shown in Jute Stock, owing to the advance in Butts. Prices for Bagging, although very firm, have not advanced during the week, and first-class No. 1 Gunny is held within the range of 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c., and No. 2, which is in better supply, is offered at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c., with light sales. Manila Rope is steady and in fair demand. The sales reported embrace 25 tons No. 1 Gunny at 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c., 50 tons extra No. 1 Factory Bagging at 2 1/2c., four months; 50 tons No. 2 Burlaps at 1.85c., and 20 tons Manila Rope at 2 1/2c.

OLD PAPERS.—In this class of stock there is scarcely anything doing outside of Folded News and Shavings. One large dealer remarked that he had considerable coming in and very little going out, and as for Light Book and Ledger Stock, he was accumulating a large quantity. This is quite true of most all the dealers. Quotations are merely nominal all around. No. 1 White Shavings sell in small lots at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c.; Folded News at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c., and Pure Manillas at 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c.

STRAW.—Straw continues scarce and in good demand at firm prices. We quote selling prices at New York: 50c. @ 55c. for Long Rye, 45c. for Short do. and Oat at 30 @ 40c. cash. Prices at the mills have advanced, and contracts for the new crop have been taken in Columbia County at figures ranging from 85 @ \$10 per ton.

ROSINS.—There has been a little inquiry for the higher grades, but Strained has ruled dull, with only small sales. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: D Good Strained at \$1.50; E at \$1.65; F Good No. 2 at \$1.80; G Low No. 1 at \$2.20; H No. 1 at \$2.70; I Good No. 1 at \$3.25; K Low Pale at \$3.70; M Pale at \$4, and N Extra Pale at \$4.30.

CHEMICALS.—The market during the past week was exceedingly dull, and the business very light. As compared with the previous week the only variation in prices was an advance of 2 1/2c. in Bleaching Powders and a trifling decline in Prussiate. Sales occurred within the past week as follows: 100 cks. Bleaching Powders at 1.25c.; 50 tons Soda Ash at 1.65c.; 50 drums Caustic Soda, 60 per cent., at 3.65c.; 50 tons Sal Soda at 1 1/2c.; 100 barrels Lump Alum (Ammonia) at 1 1/2c.; 100 barrels Ground Alum (Ammonia) at 2c.; 100 barrels Potash Alum at 2c.; 50 cases Concentrated Alum "N. C. F." at 2 1/2c.; 100 barrels Natrona Forous Alum at 2 1/2c.; 25 tons Aluminous Cake at 1.45c.; 5 cks. Prussiate Potash at 23c., and 10 cks. Bichromate do. at 12c.

COAL.—Anthracite Coal has not shown any special activity during the week that has elapsed since the date of our last review. Seward's Coal Trade Journal says: "The tonnage that is going forward is large and prices are a trifle firmer than they were last month. There is a large quantity of Anthracite wanted, apparently, and while the prices range as they are it may be expected that the demand will equal the supply. The only qualities on which there is a drag are the lighter coals that are so much used for domestic purposes during the fall and winter seasons. It is surprising to find yards of manufacturers and dealers with only supplies on hand for transient trade, after noting the quantity that has been forwarded from the mines, as

per the statistical tables. This goes to prove that the consumption has actually increased. Operators expect a much better demand for coal than now exists, in September, October and November, and the only fear is that there may be something serious in the way of labor troubles at that time. Bituminous coal is in steady request, and it is now expected that the aggregate year's tonnage will show an increase over last year; but at no profit, or rather a very slight one. We hear of sales that do not net the miner or carrying companies anything like a fair rate upon the actual investment made. Should Anthracite keep going up little by little each month, and start next season on a fair basis of values, Bituminous coal will also appreciate in price. There is a good demand for the Red Ash Coals, in fact, this year's trade is ahead of the last; this in spite of the difference in price as compared with light, free-burning White Ash Coals. There is no change in the position of affairs at the mines where there have been local strikes, and although it is hoped they may resume, by the proprietors, the men easily find work. There is no change in the Pittsburg market; the rains have not made the streams sufficiently high to enable the coal-laden barges to leave their moorings. The Eastern trade is not reported as particularly lively for Anthracite." Quotations at tide water are: Lump, \$2.75; Broken, \$2.75; Egg, \$2.80; Stove, \$3.05, and Chestnut, \$2.90.

PRICES CURRENT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Table of market prices for various goods including Paper Market, Woolen Rags, and Shavings and Old Paper.

Table of market prices for various paper products including Binders' Board Cuttings, English Rags, and various types of paper and shavings.

Table of market prices for various types of rags including Leghorn Rags, Alexandria Rags, Smyrna Rags, and Constantinople Rags.

WANTED-SEPTEMBER 1, 1879, FOREMAN and two machine tenders. Address with references, and state compensation wanted, HILLS PAPER CO., Delaware, O.

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FOREIGN MARKETS. London Market Report. There has been no important change during this week.

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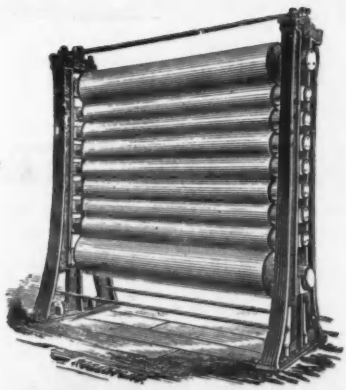
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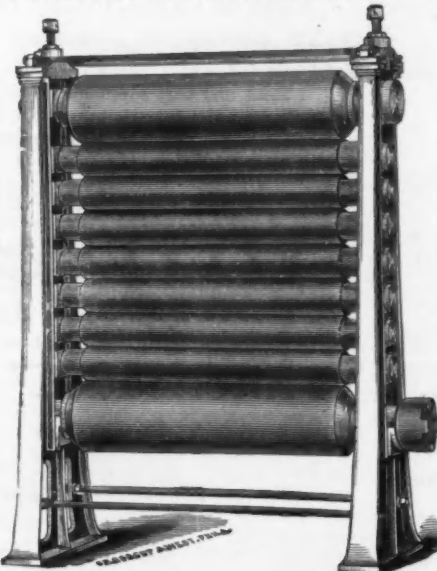
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Signature of the Judge.

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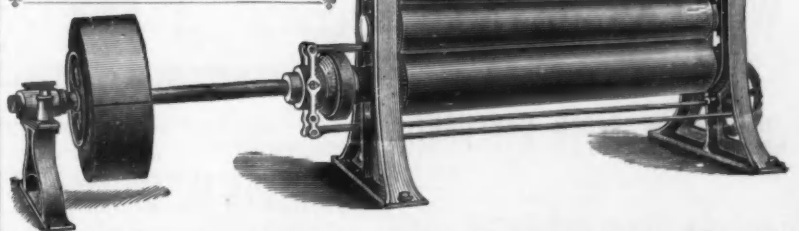
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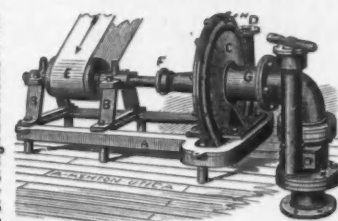
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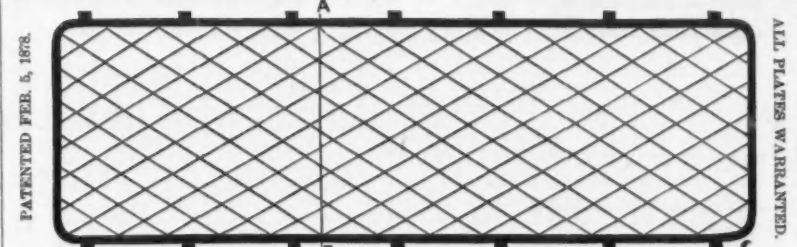
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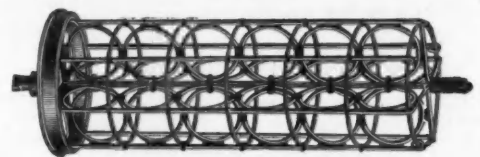
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