A lady writes the American Farm joram; dip them into Journal: As the making of floor mats then into beaten bread crumbs. Fry and rugs has become so fashionable of about twenty minutes, or until they are late, I would like to tell my way of done. Put them on a hot dish. Pour making a rug. In the first place, I cut off part of the gravy to serve with them, and sew my rags the same as I would for if you choose. Then fry apples which rag carpets, each color by itself, then you have sliced about two-thirds of an separate color, beginning with one stitch, and making one every time across until one side and partly cooked, turn them the center is reached; then parrow one carefully with a pancake turner, and let stitch every time across until but one them finish cooking. Dish around the remains; draw the rag firmly through | chops or on a separate dish. this and it will need no other fastening; knit two rows of black around the entire together, and with a large needle and strong thread take up the outside stitch upon each diamond every stitch that you new with the needle, to fill the space between the outside points of the diamonds; finish the whole by knitting three rows of black around the entire edge of the rug. Of course each individual can use her own taste in disposing of the different colors through the rug.

Mince Pic.

Very rich mince-meat: Procure fresh beef's tongue, rub it over with salt, mince when cold; shred and mince one experiment. He wanted to see whether centuries the Indians of that section one pound citron cut very fine, the grated owned up like a man and was ready to face, their labors being rewarded by yellow rind of two lemons and two die. in a sweet puff paste.

Fence-Posts. Post for fences, gates or sheds, may be the sap or moisture in the timber dries out the wood shrinks and closes up the pores, which prevents the absorption of from decay. It is said, and with considerable show of reason, that a post set with the top end in the ground will last longer than if set in the usual way, with the but end down. Here is the explanation: The pores which run lengthways of the tree are like little valves, which permit the flow of moisture upward, but never downward. Mulberry, cedar, locust and post oak are good for posts, and, if well seasoned before being set in the ground, will last from ten to fifteen years, and sometimes even twenty years. It is said that posts painted with a com-position of boiled linseed oil and finely pulverized charcoal will last for an age, and we do not doubt the preservative qualities of such a paint. Posts and danks, or rails, make a nest, durable other fences, and is probably cheaper in with watery eyes began: the long run than almost any other, pardeal can be done between now and April at odd times, when it is too wet to plow. They say that cold water killed him, and an illuminator, and now enters millions Look well to gates, bars and fences.

Profit from the Farm.

For the wealthy, as an investment for and substantially improved farm of one he was in death. hundred acres, which would have all the except his groceries, and much to spare; all of which the cost would be: Inter- diamonds in the end." est an \$10,000, \$600; interest on stock, repairs, \$200; sundries, \$100; hire and | ped on the window-sill and said: board of three hands, \$900; total, \$1,920. Credit—By amount of sales, \$1,000. tenance of [family is \$920. The same even wish that I was dead!" style, privileges and comforts in a city would cost three or four times this sum, much more. Same style of house and necessary fixtures in the country, without farm, would cost: House, etc., and lot, \$5,000; interest on same, \$300; yearly repairs, \$100; sundries, \$50; proisions for family of eight children, \$50) carriage and horses, \$200; one hired man, \$300; cost of maintenance, \$1,450; investment of \$12,000 .- Rural World.

Selling the Old Parm,

There is a constant buying and selling of farms going on from year to year in our country. This restlessness on the part of the farmer, and this desire to change a present location for another one hundreds of miles off, is so frequently witnessed in our day that we cease to wonder at it. In the time of our foretathers, when a man was settled on a he commonly continued on it through life, and then left it for his son. In times gone by, the same farm was first occupied by the grandfather, and soon by the son and grandson, Then the good old homestead was reverenced, and the occupancy of it was esteemed a great privilege. There was a satisfaction felt by the successor that his predecessor was his relative, cultivated the same fields, wandered by the same brooks, traversed the same hills, and ate of the fruit of the same orchard. Then there was a home feeling, home associations, and home attachments. Now the | gion of the Amazon in Brazil, which he farmer looks more to his pecuniary gains, and when offered a large price for his beautiful home, his well cultivated acres, emigrates to the far west, and commences a lifeof hardship that he never dreamed of. It can safely be said that where one man succeeds in this under taking many fail. If he could only sell his new farm, how gladly would be hurry back to the old home, now occupied by strangers, and the inclosure containing the graves of his kindred going to rain. With the advent of spring many will dispose of their farms and remove to a far-off country, to undergo the privation and troubles incident upon estabishing a home in a new country. Our advice is to remain where you are. If you are comfortably off, remain so. Do not exchange a certainty, unless powerful reasons are brought to bear upon you, never failed to and you in the time of need .-- New England Hamestead,

The Household.

FRIED CAKES .-- One cup of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, three tablespoonseda, flour to roll; fry in lard to a rich

Codfish.—Always buy the very small sidy from the province of Amazonia, of fish, which is almost boneless. After which Manaos is the chief city, and it is that bymn sung by that poor man, involved a general scouring up that is made up of which Manaos is the chief city, and it is whom Christianity had made happy in thoroughly take equal parts. treshening it thoroughly, take equal parts | also said to have the sanction of the em- | his lot. of fish and cold potatoes. Slice the po-tatoes very thin, and pick the fish in lan trade is not neglected, for the pioneer break them. Take an earthen baking city about the beginning of March. the batter is b-naw, the wack of the the schoolmistress when she made them millions per annum, extending to every

TO FRY APPLES AND PORK CHOPS .-Sesson them with salt and pepper and little powdered sage or sweet merbeaten egg and

TO WASH CHAMOIS-SKIN GARMENTS. -Make thick suds of tepid water and outer edge of each diamond, and then white castile soap; wash garment in it, sew them together by placing the points and rinse in water containing a little soap. Rub no soap directly on the garment.

SUGAR COOKIES .- One cup of sugar, one of lard, one of water, one teaspoonful of soda, flour to roll thin, with or with-

FORTY-TWO YEARS DRUNK. was Mourned by His Boon Companious.

It is good to speak well of the dead, brown sugar and powdered cloves; let but it can't hurt old Charley Ripton's lay three days, then wash and boil slow- feelings to state that he was one of the ly two hours; skim it and mince very toughest old drunkards in Detroit. He fine, or take four pounds of the round of has been gathered in by death, and he reached the oil-bearing rock at a depth beef-reject all fat-boil slowly in a will hear not nor read not. His life was of seventy-one feet, and resulted in a small quantity of water until tender, and as curious as his death. He lived as an yield of over 1,000 gallone per day. For pound of beef-suet, stone four pounds of he could kill whisky before it killed him, had collected the oil from the creek by the richest raisins, two pounds currants, and when he found himself defeated he spreading their blankets upon its sur-

oranges and their juice, two tables poonfuls Think of a man being more or less in- war paint or which they burned to illuof powdered cinnamon; four grated nut- toxicated every day in the week for forty mine their feasts and war dances. Durmegs, one tablespoonful cloves, one table- two-years! That was old Charley's exspoonful mace, and one tablespoonful gin- perience as near as he could remember. ger, ten pounds granulated sugar, one Not a man of his acquaintance ever saw the first one to drill for the product had pound sweet almonds and one ounce of him have as much money as a dollar at a caused a glut in the market by producitter ones; prepare as for cake; and four time, and yet he managed to keep clothes ing twenty-five barrels per day. pounds of very finely minced tart apples, on his back, food under his jacket, and you wish (apple is not put in the very to find a bed. When men asked him ichest pies); mix all together and what he lived for he answered: "To moisten with a quart of champagne take solid comfort." Perhaps he had it. cider and a pint of brandy, or a quart of No one ever sax him angry; he never Maderia wine instead of cider, and bake made a complaint, he was never worried, and it wasn't half the time that he could tell the day of the week.

Well, after fighting whisky for fortytwo long years, old Charley laid aside his made to last a great deal longer by cut- battle-ax the other day. Nobody knew ting and thoroughly drying or seasoning that he was ill—no one had a suspicion before planting them in the ground. As that he was ill—no one had a suspicion the sales of fifty cent vials for corns, chilthe sap or moisture in the timber discussions have given a bed in an old rookery on Frankwater afterward, and thus saves the post that he wanted a doctor. One was sent the globe. From seventy-one feet—the over, he remarked:

You are going to die!" old man was a corpse. When the news went out that old

the expense of the city.

ance, which covers less ground than to each other, and finally a short man premium in gold during the civil war be speedify filed back again toward the nurticularly for yards and lots where cattle nicest of gentlemen! He hadn't a fault cluding the treasury notes and national run. This is the time of the year when such work is commonly done and unless it was keeping too sober. I don't bank circulation. From serving at the buttons of her garments while she such work is commonly done, and a great suppose he'd have touched a drop of feasts and orgies of savages it has arisen deal can be done between the done betwee

to him. a home, there is none which pays a prac- of a woman in the cerner, and the chair- solitary operator of 1859, with his single tical man as well as a small farm. We man emptied the ashes out of his pipe, assistant, the number receiving employ-

comforts that one should desire. Three | zen," put in a man who used to drive a | petroleum, together with the mechanics, good men would do nearly all the labor beer wagon. "It was a tender sight to salesmen, and clerks employed in various his household would be the same as see him smile when he paid his taxes and dependent industries, and among whom though he kept house without the farm gas bills, and no man was more quiet may be included mechinists and manuthe farm would yield him all his food, and peaceful. If the police clubbed him facturers of barrels, boilers, drilling it would also give him many gratifica. him he only sighed and fell a falling like, would form a larger army than tions which he could not have without tear. O! I would that more of us were won for us American independence it, such as beautiful grounds, park, fish- like him. I'll give two shillings, when I pond, fancy stock, fancy fowls, etc., for get it, to help buy him a coffin with four dustry the most remarkable event in its

etc., amounting to \$2,000, \$120; yearly around the room, and the chairman rapwhat a day may not bring forth, rel at the wells when demand has ex-Balance against the farm for the main. When I hear these words around me I ceeded the supply, and, when the scales

orner and said : cost of maintenance with farm, \$920. knew what the taste of whisky was. He ber the dark color of oil turned out by down before me." Balance, \$520 in favor of the farm on a was a great worker, a good man, and I refiners in early days. Its offensive odor

osked around and said:

and then the chairman said: "Well, that's all; it is understood the most skilfully prepared barrels, and muttered wrathfully at it. that the monument is to cost \$10,000, Oftentimes a lot of oil would shrink. By and-by two little boys fe and I s'pose we ought to wear crape on twenty and sometimes fifty per cent. our elbows for thirty days. Yes, old while being transported to the retailer, and from words scon came to blows. Charley in life was a flower of beauty, A day's exposure on a platform-car or at and in death he was not divided. And a freight depot, in a hot sun or a search thrusting her head out over the side: now we'll go out and play pigeon-hole, ing wind, would make sad havoc with

The Amazon Trade. The late commodore Maury shed much | seript.

sorrow."-Detroit Free Press.

and try for a brief space to forget our

ight upon the trade canacity of the re-

looked upon as destined to be one of the most lucrative in commerce. The Philland, hesitates not to sell. He quits his adelphia Ledger calls attention to the same subject, and says that when once the energy of the American and British merchant is intelligently devoted to opening this vast and productive region. its trade will rival that of the East Indies. The chief tributaries of the Amazon are the Maderia and Negro rivers, the former flowing in from the south and the latter from the north. The confluence of the Negro is in the heart of Brazil, and near its mouth is the town of Manaos, which has hitherto been a chief stopping place of the lines of steamers or sail vessels from the upper portions of the rivers and transchipped at its wharves to other steamers trading to Para, on the bayou of that name, about And occasionally he would make that eighty miles from the Atlantic. Para, strange noise with his lips. Then he'd tered garments, and then answered with to the ferror management for it commence again and sing faster to catch to seek a new settlement in a distant re-rior. Stick to the add form for it has Rio Janeiro in commercial importance, he'd run shead. They came to the next to the foreign merchant, for it equals up with the other singers, and perhaps confidence, "No, ma'am!" considerable amount of American goods, verse?" I did so: fuls of melted lard, one teaspoonful of sent chiefly from New York and Boston, and transhipped at its wharves on vessels "That's it," said he, "I am blind-God gaing to the interior. The costliness of help me"-and the tears came running this transhipment is hereafter to be down his face and the tear lids quivered GINGER COOKIES. - One cupful of saved, if it is possible to do so, for a line and I am wretched-and I am parasugar, one of molasses, one of shortening, one of water, two teaspoonfuls of soda tablished to ply direct between New Just as I am; poor, wretched, blind. and two of ginger; mix stiff enough to York and Manaos, entering the main At that moment it seemed to me that I

break them. Take an earthen baking dish, place in it a layer of potatoes, then fish, then egg. Sprinkle a little black pepper over. Repeat until your dish is baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near est shocter dop?" And the old gentlement of the baker is winken—here where is the near e In North Carolina they hold the golden man was gone before we could ask him if blessin' anyway, as the ould lady said. sand of the people who dwell within the the top, turn a plate over it, and stand | wedding when a couple have been married | he was trying to aunounce that the back | Me little crooked Tim is quite another | sound of their tower bell. Notwithstandwhere it will cook one hour slowly. To five years. This is to get forty-five years be eaten with buttered toast.

The bleach and dye houses are among tiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 Howkeye.

The bleach and dye houses are among tiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 Howkeye.

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How Petroleum is Found.

The Pennsylvania petroleum is found in a sandstone formation fully 1000 feet below the lowest coal measures, the Butler county oil-bearing rock lying fully 300 feet below the level of the sea. The general public entertain the idea that it is the result of the distillation of coal; but scientists and practical operators deny any connection between the about one-third of a yard long of each apple so that the core is in the center of origin of rock oil, while operators have given more attention to processes for extracting if from the earth than to the investigation of the question as to how it came there. There are but few facts which will support any theory whatever, and these point to a product of the decomposition of aquatic plants and animais, as coal is the result of enormous deposits of vegetation. Other authorities have asserted that it is the result of distillation in the earth's crust. As yet its origin is utterly undetermined.

In the winter of 1858-9 Colonel E. I Drake, of New Haven, Ct., started an artesian well on an island in Oil Creek a small tributary of the Alleghamy river. A neighboring spring had for a long time given out about twenty barrels of etroleum in each year, which had been bottled and sold for medical purposes under the name of "Seneca Oil." It was with a view of increasing this yield that the artesian well was started. In the latter part of August, 1859, the drill small lots, with which they mixed their ing these centuries no effort had been made to secure it in large quantities, and subsequent events showed that Colonel Drake builded greater than he knew.

Its near resemblance to crude coal oil the first product of the productive distillation of coal-led manufacturers to subject petroleum to those same processes to which crude coal oil was subjected in the manufacture of an illuminator, and in a day a demand for the product was created. From a daily yield of 25 barrels 50,000 barrels production has been reached and passed. From blains and rheumatism, transactions have lin street, and in the night he called out enlarged to entire cargoes and are daily that he wanted a doctor. One was sent carried from our shores to every part of depth of the initial effort—the oil driller of to-day sinks a shaft 1,700 feet deep-"That's what I thought!" was the nearly one-third of a mile. Indeed some placid reply, and before daybreak the wells have been drilled to a depth of nearly 3,000 feet. Instead of a twentyfive "pumper" the oil operator has Charley was no more, a lot of his old sometimes been rewarded by a 3,000 barwhisky-loving friends assembled to view rel "spouter," and one well on the Dougthe body and see that it was buried at erty farm, near Petrolia, flowed 4,800 barrels during the first twenty-four "The object of the meeting," ex. hours. From a product unknown among claimed a red-nosed toper, as they stood American exports, petroleum arose in a around the body, "is to exhibit our re- decade of years to the third position, bespect for the old man and pass him into ing surpassed only by grain and cotton. the potter's field half-way white. If any gentieman desires to make any remarks now is his time.

Between the inception of the industry good-morning."

(say 1860) and the beginning of the year just passed (1876) it has brought into waved it at the There was a painful silence as the old the United States more than \$400,000,soakers looked at the body, and from it 000 in gold-almost equal (if the heavy considered) to the entire amount of the "Ah! Old Charley was one of the circulating medium of the nation, inwhisky if he'd owned a whole distillery. to the foremost position in the world as I move that we sue the man who gave it of households carrying humanizing and civilizing effects which can hardly be This speech brought tears to the eyes estimated. From Colonel Drake, the will say \$10,000 invested in a thoroughy and remarked that in the midst or life ment from drilling has increased to 2,000 men, while those who derive support from "Old Charley was a beautiful citi- pumping, refining, and transporting henever said a word; if the papers abused tools, chemicals, glue, lamps, and the Nor is the sudden growth of this incareer. Colossal fortunes have been There was great sighing and groaning made and dissipated by dealings in a staple which has ever been subjected to the most violent fluctuations in prices. We don't any of us begin to know Crude oil has sold as high as \$14 per barturned contra, ten cents per barrel has It was a long minute before the silence darkened the hopes of producers. Wonwas again broken. A cross-eyed soker, derful improvements have been made in and in the country, without a farm, called "General Beat," rose up in the all the branches of the industry, and yankee ingenuity has been taxed to the "How lovely old Charley was! He utmost. It took Cononel Drake six was a man who used to give thousands of months to drill seventy-one feet in 1858-9; dollars to the poor and not blow about it but in 1876 Mr. Charles S. Clark drilled or insist on having it published in the over 1,500 feet in twenty-eight days, the see how much good ne could do, and how the refining branch great improvements move that we put up a monument to his made even the presence of a lamp an objectionable feature in any room, while in agony at the sound. The chairman smiled as Le remembered the fumes arising from a burning lamp that the whole crowd couldn't raise a were almost unbearable. Crusted wicks dollar and a half to save their necks, but | and smoky chimmeys attested the imit was a time to do the fair thing, and he perfection of the refiner's art, annoyed down stairs to cry behind Miss Peggy's the thrifty housewife, and con rate! wood pile. "Will some gentleman second the strongly with the pure water-white color

> quietly take up quarters in the hogs-head with its neighbor.—Boston Tran-The Music of the Soul.

John B. Gough, in a lecture, said he was in a church in a strange city once, and the sexton showed into the same pew another person whose looks impressed had a face like mottled soap; his face twitched as if a sheet of lightning had It's homely work, unchristian actions o a strange spasmodic sound. I got as needle gets the beautifullest flower pot, far away from him as I could. Presently rose and all." the hymn was given out, and the congregation rose to sing:

Just as I am, without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me I saw that the man knew the hymn, and said to myself: "He can't be so disagreeable after all." I got nearer. He would sing. It was awful; positively awful. I never heard anything like it. Portugal have heretofore conducted the whispered: "Would you be kind enough bulk of its commerce, and it has taken a to give me the first line of the next

Just as I am ; poor, wretched, blind-

OUR YOUNG POLKS. sez he, 'wud ye lind the loan of it for a week to suld Sandy, the cripple timan? Now wud ye, Pat?"

And so the little "pot of blessing" set out again on its errand of mercy.— The Baby at School BY MARY A. TIMPSON

The baby has gone to school, ah me ! What will the mother do, With never a call to butten, or pin, Or tie a little shoe? How can she keep herself busyday With her little "hindering thing" Another basket to fill with lunch.

Another "good-by" to say, And the mother stands at the door to see Her baby march away; And turns with a sigh that is half relief, And half, a something akin to grie. She thinks of a possible future morn

When the children, one by one,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world
To battle with inte alone.
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of the future year. She picks up the garments here and there,

Thrown down in caresess haste;
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced;
If the house was always still as this,
How could she bear its loneliness? But mothers have no time to dream Of future griefs, or joys; She's very sure that night will bring Home hungry girls and boys. So casting useless fears away.

So casting useless fears away, She labors cheerfully all day.

The Little Rose Standing, sitting and kneeling, five ered about a flower pot in the middle on the upturned faces and outstretched hands of the little flower worship-

O-o-oh!" sighed golden haired Lilian, "p'raps the man in the moon might have brought it to us last night." "Ho, how much you know!" whistled curly headed Bob.

'Lovely!" said all the five. I'm going to carry it to show mam-

ma !" said Sue. A moment after, the rose tree wavin like a banner at their head, a night gowned procession wound up the stairs hero to propose a compromise. The mer-and through the halls, Bob, the cat, ry one bade his friend keep his own bringing up the rear, his tinkling silver bell swinging triumpantly from his party might say. They dined together

ment at mamma at her toilet, then the moting good fellowship and good will. little white robed throng, well pleased at mamma's delight, bore it down a ing the bet, rather than trying draw the flight of stairs to old Aunt Dorcas, who badger. A kick under the table from laid down her spectacles on the bible his friend intimated the anxiety he felt she was reading, and blessed the Lord she still had eyes to see His dear flowers.

Up stairs now to grandpa's room, skipped the children, bursting tumultuously in upon him as he sat up in bed in velvet cap and gown, taking his

reach of her grandpa's harmful fea- question was settled. "What's a rose good for if not to smell? Bring me my glasses, Bob, that mange.'

I at least may look at this precious rose. Can't find them? Well, allow me then the other; 'our badger's dead?' to greet this wonderful dose with a very Grandpa took off his velvet cap and little procession shouted in glee, and sery, from which they had set forth. "I shall take this splendid rose to old Miss Peggy Twitchell," said Sue, to her-

the buttons of her garments, while she looked over her shoulder, as her toilet went on, at the reauteous rose. "Yes, I shall! She has rheumatism i her two disagreeable looking thumbs and I shall give it to her, I think This last resolve was gasped in a grea

impulse of self denial. Ifter breakfast, Sue with her flower pot hugged up to her little aching heart, set secretly forth on her errand of mercy to Miss Peggy. Mind your own affairs!" screamed

Miss Peggy's vicious old parrot from its perch, as Sue came panting and toiling up the steep stairs. Perhaps it isn't my affairs to come with it, after all," thought bewildered Sue, wishing with all her heart it might

be quite right and unselfish to run straight home again with the flower pot, But I'll see: I'll see!" Tap, tap went her trembling finger gainst Miss Twitchell's door. "Get out!" yelled the parrot. "Come in!" squeaked Miss Twitchell.

"I've brought you this beautiful rose, Miss Peggy; I thought it might be a comfort to your two poor thumbs to look at it, and-you may-keep it alwava. These last brave words took away Sue's remaining breath and courage. She set

down the rose tree, turned her back en Miss Peggy, and wiped away two big tears that tumbled over her warm face. "I allers said so; jes' trust!" piped daily papers. He was always trying to usual time being six or eight weeks. In Miss Peggy. 'I had such a hankerin' sober he could be. I don't think he have been affected. Many will remem- ant pasters, and here they are set right Miss Peggy here took such a damaging

sniff at the rose that Sue turned round "Please don't smell it too hard," implored; and then amid the jibes and shricks of the parrot, she rushed away

The day wore on. The rose blessed move that we purchase a monument?' of the premium safety oil, its freedom Miss Peggy's eyes and heart for hours, Broken-nozed Barney seconded the mo- from odor and its superior burning qual- and helped her poor, afflicted thumbs on, and it was put to vote and adopted, ities. Again, the volatility of the liquid | wonderfully with its suggestive presmade its confinement difficult, even in ence; but the parrot eyed it askance. By and-by two little boys fell into a dispute just under the open window,

stop that fightin', boys, this minute! The boys never heeded. the dealer's profits; or it might be carefully placed by the side of a hogshead of Stop, I say! 'Go ahead, shrieked the parrot. sugar, only to escape from its barrel and Stop! stop! I'll give you something beautiful now if you only will!" Whether it was because a policeman ame in sight around the corner, or-

Peggy's dazzling bribe, the boys suddenly desisted, and made a rush for Miss Peggy's stairs. "Oh, now," exclaimed Miss Peggy. another person whose looks impressed taken quite by surprise at the hasty end-Mr. Gough unfavorably. The stranger ing of the battle, "you're the boys that fight! Well, I'm glad you've quit it. run ail over it, and every now and then Here, you come and draw lots. The his lips would twist and give utterance little fellow that draws the darnin'

> The boys' faces brightened. He of the darnin'-needle was the next moment clattering down the stairs velling with delight, the pot clarped tight against the fluttering rags of his jacket. "You've forgot something, haven' you?" called out Miss Peggy, in a loud voice from the window

> The boy halted, felt for his battered

stove and floor set Mrs. O'Rourke to and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a thinking that it would be as well to keep few inches from the naked eye. The im-

Youths' Companion.

DOG AND BADGER. Heminiscence of a Famous English The London Examiner relates the fel owing anecdote of the late James Merry, the English sportsman, iron-master, mil ionaire and member of parliament: "A favorite pastime of our hero, in his early days, were the pitting of a dog against a badger. He and his chum in sport, who became his partner in business, procured a celebrated badger that had never been drawn by any dog. some Edinburgh sportsmen, however, sent a challenge, and backed their dog against the badger for what in those days was esteemed a heavy amount, a sum of five hundred dollars.

"The owners of the badger accepted the bet, and the fight was to come off at Linlithgow, half-way between Glasgow and Edinburgh, on a certain day. To the horror of our sportsman and his chum the badger died, and died on the small, night gowned figures were gath- day just before the day on which the affair was to come off. To one of them of the floor, out of which grew a tall the nive hundred dollars was a dead loss; rose tree, bearing one beautiful blush but to the other-who knew that there rose. The rose smiled down graciously was hope even when the signs of life were gone-there was something yet to be done-as we know well enough there always is to them who have a heart for any fate. So he took the dead badger, placed him in the well known box, pro eeded to the trystring-place, prepared possible, to save if only a portion of the money now forfeited.

"Isn't it lovely!" piped disheveled "On arriving at Linlithgow the men of Sue, with clasped hands and adoring the defunct badger had their hearts relieved by learning that the dog men had come but had not brought their dog with them; the warrior, however, would not fail to appear the next day. This was accounted an opportune moment by the companion of our merry-hearted counsel, or wait to hear what the dog the all-subduing and melting influence of The sweet faced rose looked in a mo- the much desired Clyneleish brand pro-

"The dog party began to hint at drawto close at once with any terms that might be offered. That kick was responded to by another still more vigorous. Finally, the backers of the dog offered fifty dollars to cancel the bed. Kicking was again renewed, but our hero remained firm, like Horatius, who kept the bridge so well, steadfast still in the producing classes. There is no music carder, which it cleans, and throws off "Don't smell of it, grandpa; it is too mind. It was at length agreed that the precious for noses," called out Sue, dog party should forfeit three hundred men as the song of labor and the music of left on them. Six of the warningly, while she reached up on and seventy-five dollars. The bank notes tiptoe to hold the rose up out of the were handed over and the momentous songs be hushed and every note be stilled, in which the roll is wound are now taken

"'I'm thinking we've got the better o' ye this time, Jamie; oor dawg's got the "I'm no sea sure about that,' replied

Railway Progress in Texas.

ferring to railway building in Texas, terial, one pound of which will make one new web nine inches wide and half an inch states that some lull seems to have taken | hundred miles of thread, containing about | thick, which comes out like the original place in railroad building during the past forty-two million doublings. The mind roll from the scutching machine that takes month, although enterprises in hand are cannot grasp the numerical fact. But four the cotton from the bales, only that now well pushed shead. San Antonio has grades of cotton are ordinarily used in the it is soft and delicate as is possible to now the Galveston, Harrisburg and San manufacture of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool conceive, weighing only one hundred Antonio road, and New Bransfels will Cotton, and known as "Sea Island Cot. and forty-five grains to the yard, nine soon have its branch to Marion com- ton." This comes principally from South inches wide. It now goes in rolls to a passes, and for which San Antonio will raised on the peniesulas and around the by The Clark Thread Company. It is a cannot but look to greater prosperity Texas and New Orleans road progresses favorably, and opens up the finest timber region of Texas. The Texas Western | fifty cents per pound. The inland cotton | It is called the French combing machine narrow gauge has given another ten is not used in the manufacture of thread, and is only used by the best thread makmiles under contract; the Houston and being too short in the fibre. On these ers, as it is very expensive and while it Texas central is changing the gauge of sea islands were the richest planters of makes the thread superior in quality, it its western division to standard width, the South in and is extending its Waco branch quite rapidly. The east line road has twenty Texas constructed 3877 miles of railroad -more than any other state in the union. She has now 2,072 miles of completed road, and stands twelfth in order on a basis of a total milage, eleven states having more miles of road completed. This is a good showing, and augurs well

A NICE young lady in a west-side sun day school has a class of bright little boy with whom she labors to have everything clearly understood, and to this end frequently calls upon the class to define the "hard words." Happening to use the scre will produce in the neighborhood of word "responsibility," she asked some three hundred and fifty pounds of seed one of the smallest, a wise little chap, spoke up as follows, greatly to the astonshment of the aforesaid young lady: so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there's a good member that we have not looked at a sindeal of responsibility on the other but-

for the future."

THERE is an anxious inquiry among and produce, before we reach the factory. the patriotic Ohioans, if president Hayes can fill all these vacancies among the rear-admirals.

How, and Where it is Made-The Clark

Thread Company-Largest Works in the New World-Acres of Spiendid Bulldings Forests of Wonderful Machinery

Down in the Cotton Fields-The Employes Societies-The Clark Hose Company - A Grand Relief Society-Employes' Centennial Excursion-The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Essex County Press, Newark, N. J. At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the banks of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings the floorings of which measure nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employes among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who in various ways are connected with this vast establishment. Although "Yes, you have a thank you, ma'am. having the largest pay roll of any emhas been the trading port of this great river valley, whence have come the ships of the world. America, England and Destroyed has been the trading port of this great river valley, whence have come the ships of the world. America, England and Destroyed has been the trading port of this great valley, whence have come the ships of the world. America, England and possessing the largest pay foll of any time and astroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on the first cop while the organist was performing the interlude, he leaned toward me and old lady, steroly, aided by the parrot, who exhausted all his disagreeable stock. who exhausted all his disagreeable stock combined, we hear less in the newspapers ster could not run the works. It has a of this world of wealth makers than or some second class money lending shop hat flower so son," was the troubled on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their specific flower so son, as she push-specific flower so son, as the finishing twisting department. When the finishing twisting department is sexactly the same as the one has the finishing twisting department. When the finishing twisting department is sexactly the same as the one has the specific flower so son, as the finishing twisting department. When the finishing twisting department is sexactly the same as the one has the specific flower so son, as the finishing twisting department. that flower so s on," was the troubled on Broad street. It would be useless for afterthought of Miss Peggy, as she push- any one to attempt to trace to their ed up her spectacles over her anxious source all the varied industries which eyebrows; "but it's gone where I hope have entered into the production of it will do a world of good, and that's Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, which what it was brought to me for." To be sure, it did a "world of good!" goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., In New Jersey. They are supplied with department, to be wound in skeins for the steam from nine immense tubular boilers bleach house. The machines in this de-

roll thin, and bake in a moderately hot oven to a light brown.

Tok and Manaos, entering the main At that moment it seemed to me that I mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of Para. In the United States, and contains two mouth of the Amazon north of This line will probably receive a sub my life with as much music in it as in the "illigant plant." The tidy window ticle, strong, smooth and beautiful. It plan. They consume twenty-five tons of out vast quantities of thread, which is of thread, which will give some idea of the coal perday w small bits; have also some hard boiled eggs, and slice them, be careful not to break them. Take an earthen baking of the beginning of March.

The brink of the pioneer which is in the children cleaner, and send them regarded by the children cleaner, and size, and when they have receled off the children cleaner, and size, and when they have receled off the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged off the children cleaner, and send them regarded by the children cleaner, and send them regarded by the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged of the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged of the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged of the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged of the children cleaner, and size, and when they have reged of the children cleaner, and size, and when the children cleaner, and size and the children cleaner, and size and the children cleaner, and size and the children cleaner, and si part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity.
What it is and the blessings which flow loads, at brief intervals. from it, are not realized by one in a thou-

hands of every merchant and trader in grades, ready for the scutching machines, the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped scutching machine, it comes out in the into buildings. It was on a par with the shape of a roll, like wall paper, compara intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL-SOURCES OF WEALTH. usually exhibited by the average politiusually exhibited by the average politi-cian. Had it been some trust company or that is to be reached. Several of these curbstone broker that asked exemption. t would probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illus- the platform where you stand. The first tration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread a hopper which lets it through into knives ompany employ, as stated, about fifteen hundren persons, paying out to tremendous force, and lightning speed, them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the outcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, | out in the shape of a web or "lap" in

works were DESTROYED BY FIRE. it regulates the thickness of the web or the reeling department, the thread that 1869. There are twenty members employee they are fully insured. The Clark Thread lap to within half an ounce, in a web of is to be colored goes to the dye house, and of the factory, brave active men, trained by Company receive their insurance in cash five feet, weighing only twelve to eighteen that which is to remain white, to the frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. Their equiphers of their company and outfit. Their equiphers of their company and outfit. themselves; "Business is dull, sales are scutching machines in this way and com-uncertain, profits are small, the future is ing out with eight thicknesses of web or black. It does the work far better than unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The lap similar to that produced by the first by hand, and is equal to the labor of more pipes with extra nozzles. They also common than a dozen men. vast business requires close attention and process, it is ready for the carding ma- than a dozen men. persistent energy. We will not take this chines. This department is filled with the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz: go to Washington, buy government bonds, bring them home, put them in ery, the noise of which is like the roar of gallons of water are consumed daily in take our case, eat, drink and be merry, a thousand wheels. One of the large with no thought of care supported in lux. with no thought of care, supported in lux- rolls of web or lap that came from the last ury without risk by the interest on our scutching machine is placed on a carding bonds, paid by taxation of the producing | machine, which takes and runs it classes." Can any man calculate the widespread ruin which would follow such a of a large and small cylinder for the purcalamity and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be and laying them parallel or in the same incalculable. All those people who earn- line of direction and also to remove the ed money to purchase what they wanted small pellicles or motes which may have es-

to buy, would be added to the list of caped the action of the scutching machine. paupers who to-day clamor for work or After being treated in this way, a combbread. Misery, want, STARVATION AND CRIME ould be the fruit of such a course. But and it is gathered up and passed through this is exactly what has been done through- a small hole, say half an inch in size, after out the country, and explains why one in | which it is coiled in a revolving can. The twelve in Newark are to-day supported by whole process is one of wonderful delicathe city. The productive capital of the cy, the material being so finely worked country, which employed our now idle that a breath of air would break it. This millions, has been put into government card contains ninety thousand square bonds, and appalling destitution and want | teeth to a foot, or a total of four million are on every hand, and increasing at a fear- one hundred and eighty-six thousand. On ful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth | the carding machine is a little joker that and prosperity, and there is no loss equal works like some old man, raising the to that which follows enforced idleness of wire covered flats from the teeth of the

rather than those, and to them we now to another machine called a Drawing introduce the reader. ON THE DOCK of the Clark Thread Company, which is

five hundred feet long, is a mountain of one, they fall into another sliver and are extractor, a perforated hollow cylinder, two or three thousand tons of coal drawn | then no larger than one of the six from | revolving several thousand times per minout of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick way from the same wharf to the brick cans full of slivers are placed at the "Lap-Foster, Ludlow & Co.'s circular, re- house for the storage of that precious ma- per" and run between two rollers, making a pleted. Those who know the resources | Carolina and is grown on the small is | wonderful little machine, a French inof the country through which this road lands along the coast. Considerable is vention, first introduced in this country be its terminus for some years to come, bays and inlets, but it is not equal to refined carding machine, the product of that of the sea islands, which is the finest | which is as much superior in fineness to than ever for the city of the Alamo. The | in the world. The first bag of this sea | the large carders just described as the island cotton of the crop of 1876 was pur- most elegant silk goods are to chased by the Clark Thread Company at

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS. many of them having as high as six hun- now passed together through the combing miles completed and additional five miles | dred slaves, and compared with whom the | machine between two rollers, and combed graded; the Dallas and Witchita road is feudal lords of England were children in by innumerable steel teeth to the finenow certain to be carried forward to luxury, hospitality, and elegance. But ness of gossamer and the thinness of a Denton, and the Texas Pacific will be to day all is changed. Those vast estates spider's web. It passes on, is gathered extended west of Sherman, in order to are cut up into small plantations, many into one soft round "sliver" again, goes accommodate the large cattle interests of them owned by the negroes, who now through rollers once more, when it is centering there. During the last year call no man master. They bring in their coiled into cans as before, with a loss of season's product, sometimes on a mule twenty per cent. on the material which and again in large quantities. Brokers composed the web when it was put on on the ground or at the landings, buy the French machine. It is a texture so and pay the negroes for their cotton, often | fine and soft that one cannot but wonder dividing the money according to the how it bears its own weight. After the last labor performed in raising the crop. Some process, six of the slivers are again put lease the land of the former owners, but | through the drawing frame making one the old state of things is "dun clar' gone." sliver no larger than any of the six from This trade and traffic, it may be fairly which it is drawn. Then six of these last expected, will in a few years largely in- are put through the same process reducing crease the wealth and intelligence of the | them in size six times, and adding that to race in these localities. the length. This is repeated three times, THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland. An as when the process began, although doubled four hundred and thirty-five thousand one to explain what it meant, upon which | cotton, which when ginned weighs about four hundred and fifty-six times. The last cans are now taken to seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes without doubt will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of Boys has two buttons for their s'penders | the Northern men have thus far succeedgle piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth, these works employ two threads being wound upon one spool. The sail, the mine, commerce and manu factures, all find employment to supply The Clark Thread Company's works, an when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manufac-ture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool cotton embraces the islands of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every acting "mule," which makes eight hunhand, enriching and blessing mankind The Process of Manufacture. at every step, from the womb of ages to dred and forty threads of yarn frem sixthe spindles at Newark. We will now exwonderful machine, two of which are opamine into the immediate sources of the power which drive the endless machinerated by one man, draws out the yarn and ery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE, itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of uman brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, first goes to the cop winding machines. one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the
improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draft of six hundred
horses, and is two engines in one, usually
termed a double engine. The fly-wheel,
traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three
huge belts on its surface, each two feet huge belts on its surface, each two feet runs through water, and rapidly over wide, is seventy-eight feet in circum- glass guides, and the bobbin which reference, twenty-five feet in diameter, ceives it revolves five thousand times per and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand minute twisting hundreds of threads on pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, three of the latter are again run together drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to three of the latter are again run together.

ship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the ment, it is inspected with the greatest care, by skillful persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be wound in skeins for the steam from nine immense tubular boilers. plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary sized engines, and size, and when they have reeled off the coal per day, which is six and a half feet, and have which is six and a half feet, and have ways play at the regattas in which the Eurefourteen hundred horse power. The without variations. Again after coming finished as yarn, has been doubled young mountain of coal, which looks from the reels, enough to last the whole city a year, is THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED,

varn. We now come to

THE THREAD MILL.

rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ten boat the work employing several girls, who take all the rough and imperfect thread the different processes.

vast establishment, although not the most agreeable. The progress in washing machinery, that is here exhibited, would make our grandmothers think that the millentively soft white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state, comnspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unpacked, counted and put inte large tanks, immense loads at a time, and boiled by steam for several scutching machines are running continually, and their sound is like the roar of a

lightning express train, as it whirls past hours, which takes out the dirt and CLEANS IT PERFECTLY. It is then put through washings oft, scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from and preparations wonderful and curious. set in large rollers, which revolve with picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by suction of air, on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes the dry goods merchant, and all who have large rolls. Four of these rolls are then anything to sell get a part of it in some placed upon a machine like the first and are put in and taken out of boilers, rinsway, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to and which is to business what blood is to which it is desired to make the "sliver" is done over again. The dry room is patented machines. the human system, giving it life, anima from which the thread yarn is to be spun. heated by seven thousand five hundred tion and power. Suppose to-night these What a "sliver" is will be learned further feet of steam pipe, and can be regulated to fire companies in the city of Newark is the on. The machine is so delicately set that any desired temperature. After leaving "Clark Hose Company," organized May 15th,

ALL COLORS OF THREAD oney and rebuild the works, but adopt | Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lap- | are made, and the quantities of soaps, dye fifty thou and gallons per day. This is a remarkable well, sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, of which Professor produced the purest water he ever saw. lued on a big scale, which gives that nandsome tint so greatly admired by the Thread Company, dies. Then it is committed to the ten- THE CLARK THERAD COMPANY RELIEF SOer or doffer takes the web from the small der mercies of the baby washer, which cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze are cruel, and goes through it ten times. The baby is built like the ordinary wasking machine, but each of the rollers weighs a thousand pounds, and as the thread

BETWEEN THE TEETH

Frame and run together into one "sliver.

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME.

the business thoroughly. This was fermery done by the old fashioned pounder and barrel which our grandmother used to The thread passes over a roller into the water, comes up again over another roller These six are so light that when they are passed together through a hole and made thread has come out of the drying room, COLORRD OR UNCOLORED,

t goes to the warerooms, where it is with the greatest care. Tickets direct it from 1870 to 1876 inclusive: to its different departments and denote its size, quality, etc. Tte inspect-ion and testing of thread is one of the most important features in its production, 1872 and it would surprise the lady who sews | 1873... day after day with Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, to know by what patient and constant care the perfect smoothness and regularity of the thread was secured. It is w taken to the hank winding department and wound upon large bobbins, when | Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1877, \$986.82. adds twenty per cent. to the cost of manrom which it is taken by the consumers ufacture. Six of the rolls of webbing are for its thousand uses of necessity and utility, from tying the rag on the boy's whittled and bloody finger, to the delicate emproidery of the wedding gament.

THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT. spools of thread of all sizes and colors by tens of thousands are woundevery day, two hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting at the rate of three thousand revolutions. per minute cuts a little slot in the edge of spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and never makes a mistake. The maand each time they are coiled into cans. chine, which is used in this country only by The last sliver is the same size and weight The Clark Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and with their magnificent case of goods, was one of the came also counterfeits which made it necessions. great attractions among the many wonders sary for the manufacturers to adopt a trade

of the exhibition. From the spooling de-partment, the spooled thread is taken to their thread is the following: from which cans they are passed through THE WAREROOM. rollers, then twisted to about the size of a where the beautiful little label contain lead pencil, and wound on bobbins, all by ing the name, number, etc., of the thread the same machine. From this they go to is put on by girls. The quickest of them the second slubbing frame, where one hunwill put labels on the ends of nine or ten dred and two spindles on each machine are thousand in a day, all of which have to be winding yarn from two hundred and four moistened by the tongue, placed on the bobbins, which came from the first slubber, spool, and then struck with the hand to paste it. Some of these girls work about The next or intermediate slubbing maas quick as lightning. After ticketing, chine winds upon one hundred and sevthe spools of thread are put into boxes enty-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two bobbins, which came from the of one dozen each. They are then ready for packing. About twenty-five thousand second slubber. The next and last is called feet of lumber per month is cut at the the roving machine, and fills two hundred mills, in Michigan, to the vari us lengths and forty spools, which came from four required, and all that is done here is to hundred and eighty bobbins, from the in-termediates lubbing machine. By this rep-etition of doubling and twisting the yarn put the boxes together. A private wire s fast becoming strong and hard. We now busy in sending orders and transmitting followithe yarn called "roving" to the selfmessages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the counteen hundred and eighty bobbins. This try, and among them were some from Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, twists it from sixteen hundred and eighty spools, when it comes away, and on its return winds it on eight hundred cops are magnificent specimens of the litho-(spools) making the last number of thread graphic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT! which is a distinct and independent department. The cotton yarn comeshere, and trillion, seven hundred and seventy-two billion, three hundred and twenty milequal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 480x6, equal to 2,880; the lapper 2,880x21. equal to 6,480; the THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to winning the prize against the world at the 1,019,880 THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again making 1,010,880x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal 36,891,680. Now comes the first slubbing frame where 36,391,680x5 is equal to 181, 958,400; the second slubber 181,968,400x4 800; the finishing thread winding machine 912,876,800x6 equal to 29,477,260,800. en thousand, two hundred and ninetysix times (6,967,296), in passing through MANUFACTURING THE THREAD. from the hanks. After this second inspection, we find it next in the bleach house. In different processes. When the different processes. When the different processes. When the different processes.

772.327.632.600, by the total doublings, and i the work is correct, we shall have the total number of feet of yarn in a pound of cotton which is 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 our grandmothers think that the millen-ium had come. The baby washer, as we be added, making a total of 305,254 feet of call it, of this concern; is rather a large | yarn for a pound of cotton, or 120 hanks of child, whose place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the York to Trenton, a distance of sixty miles. MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FACTORY

AND PRINTING HOUSE. The Clark Thread Company do all their orinting and lithographing at the works here Four printing presses are kept running al the time, and in the lithograph depart ment one steam press and siz or eight hand lithograph presses are continually employed. In both departments the practice of the 'art The water used, we judge, would have increased the flood just about enough to have lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount | eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the Ararat. Some of the wash tubs are of machine shop a large number of men are emstone, and all are on a scale equal in mag- ployed in making new machinery and keep nitude to any of Col. Seller' scheme for ing in repiar the vast quantity in use in the making millions. The loads of thread various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred THE CLARK HOSE COMPANY.

One of the best organized and equipped ment is as follows: Two hose cariages with and nozzles in twenty-one different stations in and around the factory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worthington, one Watta & Cam bell, and one Blake pump, one hundred and seventy-eight filled buckets in their proper places throughout the works, sixteen hand pany has a capacity of one hundred and and carpenter shop and the drying rooms. "There are also sprinklers in the two top floors of the thread mill and in the warehouse, and there are thirty-five fire plugs or dydrauts on the premises. Regular meeting Maynard, the New York chemist, said it are held on the second Monday in each month, and practice is had every two weeks t makes a man thirsty to look at it, and | Examination of all valves, hydrants, pump is absolutely free from any particles of and other equipments takes place on the first matter, by chemical test. The thread is exact condition, position and effectiveness of the fire service is made to the Clark

CLETY. One of the best and most beneficial organ izations which constitutes a part of the sys tem and care of the Clark Thread Company for their employes, is the Relief Society. It was organized January 22d, 1870, for the purpasses through the water into the washer pose of providing a fund for the relief of those who might, by accident or sickness, be in and pound with antics queer, but it does | capacitated from sustaining themselves. All the employes of the company must be mem bers of the society, and each receives assistan when needed, from the fund according to the amount paid in, which must be at least set us at when we were boys, before going one cent. per week, but no one is perto school in the morning. Then it is mitted to pay in an amount which would drawn through the rinser, which is a draw, in case of sickness, more than half simple and novel machine, continually supplied with pure Artesian well water. The thread passes over a roller into the dollars per week to the fund without o sea water, comes up again over another roller tion, but all others cease their contributions then down into the water, and up and when the unexpended balance in the treasudown, and out and in, and out and over ry reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the reels into the great boxes on wheels, the fund is reduced to seven hundred dollars from which it is put into a large water payments are renewed. The payments into the treasury average about nine months in the year. We hope that this humane and sides their five dollars per week into the fund Since its organization one thousand thre been relieved, and twenty-four deaths have counted and put into packages to be given occurred in the society. The reason that out preparatory to being wound upon the receipts for 1874 and 1876 are less than spools for the market. The thread have usual is because the fund had reached the ing reached this stage of perfection, has maximum of \$1,500, and payments were become very valuable and is looked after stopped. The following very interesting ta-

\$1,504.28 1.704.88 2,114,42 1,742 21 1,54 .01 1,624.75 953.311,751.94 \$11,936.53 Total. \$12,923.34

it is ready for its last wind upon the spools, | HOW CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON ORIGINATED Until within a few years, the great difficuly to be overcome in the introduction of sew ng machines, was the objection made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. These complaints were to loud and well founded that the sale of new-The spooling room is a busy place, where ing machines was greatly impeded on account of the impossibility of obtaining a Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced bundred yardson a spool. The self-acting into the American market the now famous spooling machine is a marvelous piece of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, all numbers echanism. The spools are placed in an being six cord, from 8 to 100, which met the iron gutter by the operator, when the ma-chine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them best thread in use for sewing machines or hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualifties of Six Cord Spool Cotton with the spool, catches the thread in it, nips it which his name is associated. The thread is off, drops the spools full of thread into boxes below, picks up eight more empty Singer. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Blees, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The su-perior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon procured for it an immense sale,



This trademark is familiar to every me chant in the United states, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O. N. I.

Spool cotton, continue to use it. EMPLOYEES AT THE CENTENNIAL A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employees. The Centenits practical illustration which give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia runs from the works in Newark to the of what the nation had accomplished during Nork York office, and the line is kept the first hundred years of its existence in incarried to complete success a monster excur-sion to Philadelphia, which embraced their fifteen hundred employees, with invited guests, members of the press, and the mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Compa- it is known that forty-five railroad coaches ny sends out annually vest quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the litholars. But this large sum is son il compared with the unalloyed pleasure which was afforded the grand army of industrious people The number of feet of draft which | who find employment at the Clark Thread one pound of cotton undergoes is one Company works in Newark. The Common Council passed and caused to be beautifully engrossed and presented to the Company,

> The now famous crew, which came so near is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-live active and about forty honorary members. It is the champion crew of the Passaic, and has beaten the celebrated Atlantic crew of New York. They won the first heat on Monday, August 28th, 1876, at Philadelphia, heating the Dublin and Argonauta crews. On the second day they were beaten by the cele brated Beaverwycks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beaverwycks winning the championship of the world on the last day, the Newark boys of The Clark Thread Con pany coming very close to the championship of the World,

The Phistle Band, one of the best in the State is organized from the employees of the company and plays for all the many excurkus take part

At No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New York, is the splendid marble six million, nine hundred and sixty-sey- building of George A. Clark & Brother, the selling agents of the Clark Thread Company. The entire five stories of their magnifi possible for the prompt transaction of their