

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Devoted to Local News, Literature, Family Matters, Industrial and General Information.

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

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A LOCAL INDUSTRY.

PAPER MAKING PRACTICALLY EXPOUNDED.

How Old Rags are Turned Into a Useful Commodity by Means of Modern Invention.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Lindsay of the Augustine Paper Mills, a reporter of THE TIMES was shown through that establishment, and the wonderful process of rags dissolving into pulp and then passing out of the large rolls as paper was explained. Fine book paper, beautifully calendered, is produced in the mill at the rate of about sixteen tons daily. The same firm, the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, owns another mill at Rockland, which produces newspaper, where in the wood fiber enters extensively. As the Fourdrinier machines are used the wood pulp is put in the finest condition, and the product is excellent paper. Some idea of the immense size of the Augustine Mills may be gained from the amount of machinery in the building and force required to drive it. There are four steam engines, the aggregate horse-power of them being 765. Water power from the turbine wheels will add 250 horse-power to that furnished by steam.

The number of employes at this mill is about 120, men and women. They run three machines, four stocks of calendars, six washing engines, eight beating engines, and four rag boilers. After the rags go through the last named, there is no possibility of any germs of disease remaining. The rags are boiled under a pressure of fifty pounds and lime is introduced to cleanse them. When the rag pulp arrives at a stage to be put into the heating engines, it is kept going round through the steel knives for four or five hours, and here a proportion of wood fiber chemically prepared, resembling white pasteboard, is torn up and dissolved with the rag pulp. The excessive heat of the water, wherein the fresh rags are put, completely dissolves all the woolen or other foreign substances, and after being finally washed the rags have the appearance of damp cotton.

After the pulp is made sufficiently fine by the beating engines it passes along over endless screens moving along in the water and pulp, and on the face of the fine wires is collected the particles that, in passing further along, partake of the appearance of wet paper. This substance soon gains body enough to pass along between the heavy iron rolls, having consistency enough to move independently of the supporting screen. Then the process is rapid, and the endless sheet moving along one system of rolls to another is soon paper complete. In passing from the last, rolls the fine glossy white paper goes to the cutter, where circular shears cut the paper the long way, and then these slips go down to the knife arrangement to cut directly across the whole thus completing the sheets.

If the paper must be super-calendered, it does not go through the cutting machine, but is rolled up in large cylinders-shaped bulks and carried to the systems of calendar rolls, and passing through the heavy irons comes out with a highly-glossed surface. After the cylinders go to other cylinders and the paper is formed into sheets of any size desired.

The Augustine Mill supplies the paper for the Scientific American, a New York illustrated journal, which has a very large circulation and necessarily requires a large quantity of paper. The size of the paper used by this journal is 33x46 inches, and weighs 80 pounds to the ream.

Blowing Up the "Devil."

The issuing of the first number of THE TIMES was celebrated by the blowing up of the office "devil." He was quietly enjoying an oyster stew in a corner of the room and a package of fire-crackers slyly placed under his chair did the work. It took his appetite away.

What a pity that a big heart is so often compelled to keep company with a small pocketbook.

For a clean shave go to H. Rosenberg's, No. 4 East Fifth Street.

Mr. Gibbons' Originality.

Among the distinguishing traits of character of William G. Gibbons was her way of thinking. He remonstrated in the following original manner: "Now, if you should find the Devil on that table, pick him up, dust him off, and put him just exactly where you found him." One day he met a young man who had recently entered business, and inquired: "Harry, have you a partner?" "No," replied he, "other, there is not enough profit yet for two to share." "It is very true, though, to have some one to share the losses," was the rejoinder. While in his counting house once during a rain-storm, this remark was made by some one present: "My gracious, isn't it coming down!" "Did you ever see it go up?" asked Mr. Gibbons. Although he arose to so prominent a position among his fellow men, he was not without an early history that in the earnest boy gave promise of the successful man. More than once he recalled a spot in his life where he knew not where the next meal was to come from, his perseverance helping him out of his dilemma.

POINTERS.

Mrs. S. H. Whitaker is visiting friends at Binghamton, New York.

The East Lake Park land just north of the city, is being surveyed.

The trees along the Brandywine have begun to put on their gaudiest dress.

The Citizens' Rink will open to-night with a benefit for the Wilmington Rifle Club.

Not for a long time have the street markets been so full as they were this week.

The repaving of Fourth street, between Jefferson and Madison is completed.

The new stack at the City Mill Station has about reached its lofty height of 200 feet.

The outlook for the oyster season is encouraging in regard to supply as well as consumption.

Officers Schorr and Lynch are the champion heavy weight lifters of the police gymnasium.

Chestnuts are bringing from thirty to forty cents per quart—not the kind that are announced by a bell.

The merchants are displaying considerable taste in the arranging of their Fall goods in the show windows.

House painters all wear smiling countenances, the fine weather having made the usual Fall work very brisk.

The city's telegraph wires have just undergone a clearing of rubbish that has collected on them during the Summer.

Business improvements on Madison street continue at a lively rate, and that Western trade mart is filling with stores.

The first story of the Wilmington Saving Fund Society's new building, at Ninth and Market streets, excites the unanimous admiration of passers-by.

The new Methodist Church being built at Edge Moor is nearing completion. When finished it will be a standing credit to the inhabitants of that village.

William Absentzer has a fine display in the south west corner of his store, No. 414 Market street, of the various skins from which he manufactures mufflers, capes, caps, gloves, etc.

Mrs. Arthur C. Brown has gone to Boston to join her husband, who is superintendent of the Art Embroidery Department of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company in that city.

Work is brisk at the Edge Moor Iron Company's Works. A double "turn" has been started, and the working force increased. Several other large contracts are in view, which, if secured, will give steady work to the men several months.

As the proud Alva giddied gracefully from her stays on Thursday she was welcomed by 10,000 admiring spectators. The half holiday given the workmen of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, the gift of Mr. Vanderbilt, was a pleasing companion of the gala event.

THE CITY ON A HILL.

WILMINGTON'S ADVANCEMENT PICTURED.

A Go-Ahead Place That is Developing on Every Side. Progress the Watchword.

The outlook for the future prosperity of Wilmington is brighter to-day than it has ever been. First to be considered in thinking of its hopefulness is its healthy situation. Standing 40 feet above the level of the sea and on a hill that gives natural drainage of the most purifying kind, only the ordinary sanitary precautions become necessary to keep its sick and death rate to the minimum. A fair idea of the advantage enjoyed in respect to its altitude is obtained from the fact that there are some cities in this country not more than ten feet above the sea level. The blessings secured by a temperate climate are also enjoyed.

The sea not consideration is its great natural advantages in a commercial and manufacturing sense. Directly connected by water as well as rail with the immense mineral and other resources of Pennsylvania and the growing South, and with capital already centered here, the busy wheels of industry must find profitable employment.

Then there is a more enterprising spirit shown by all kinds of business men than has before been seen by that proverbial individual—the oldest inhabitant. As a result, business is increasing, new people are being brought to the city, and buildings are going up in what were once called "off-places." This interest is not confined to one locality, although the central and western sections show the greatest activity. Two years have worked a remarkable change. The Ninth ward, not very long ago the quiet village, is asserting herself right lustily. A new bridge across the Brandywine, electric lights, a street railway and the opening of a large tract of farm land to the north being signs of a progressive spirit that will soon speak for themselves. The Arlington Mills are preparing for a larger force and other concerns promise not to be tardy in following in the same direction.

The B. & P. railroad has considerably enhanced the value of property near its tracks, and become a potent stimulus along the line.

The Palmar Car Works, the Wilmington Glass Works, Ford & Ryan's morocco factory, J. M. Pusey's stocking factory, Lea Pusey's ice factory, William Absentzer's seal, other and other skin wearing apparel factory, the Paradox Varnish Company, the Wilmington City Electric Company, and a dozen small establishments are grateful additions.

The Central National Bank, the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the new building of the Wilmington Saving Fund Society and remodeling of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and the Union National Bank indicate financial strength. A new Government building is now assured. A Commercial College that promises a good system of special education, the Mechanical Drawing School and the new High School are additional evidence of expansive ideas.

The growth and firm founding of the Women's and Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions in their half a dozen attractive kinds of elevating work, the permanent organization of the Associated Charities, the new Almshouse and the renewed activity of older established benevolent institutions show that the progress has been of no narrow material. A free dispensary is assured. The new life that the Institute Library has developed is of such a civilizing kind as to fit company for the other elements of success.

The spirit of advancement has even struck the Police Department. Instead of a plodding and uncouth set of men as so often characterizes such systems, Mayor Rhoads's force has shown a decided taste for improvement. A gymnasium, bath room, library and parlor, all furnished in the most comfortable manner, are evidences of refinement not found in similar departments of many large cities.

Wilmington may be pointed to by its citizens without shame. Not only is she going ahead in the material ways enumerated, but Christianizing influences are at play along with the rest, and she is trying to deserve her advancement.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Where to go to Hear Living Issues Discussed.

The campaign in Kent and Sussex counties is decidedly ahead of that up here.

Lewis D. Vail, Esq., of Philadelphia, will be among the speakers at the Opera House to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at a meeting under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Red Ribbon Temperance Association.

The Temperance Reform Party of New Castle county will hold a grand ratification meeting in Institute Hall this Saturday night, beginning at 8 o'clock. The Opera House would have been better for the large crowd expected, but it could not be rented on account of previous engagement. James R. Hofferer, candidate for Governor, Richard M. Cooper, candidate for Congress, Major E. T. Scott, of Camden, N. J., who is now stamping his State for General Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Lewis D. Vail, Esq., of Philadelphia, attorney for the Law and Order Society, will speak.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and Red Ribbon Association have been fortunate enough to secure Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky, to deliver three of his popular lectures in this city on October 20, 20 and 21, respectively. This man, who is known as the silver-tongued orator, is in great demand at present, and the dates given Wilmington were the only ones at his disposal during either this or next month of an address delivered by him at Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting, the National Temperance Advocate says: "We can give no outline of his address. It was an appeal for the American home against the saloon, which brought conviction to every heart. The vast multitude was moved as the whirling sways the mighty forests of the West. Strong men and women wept, and vowed eternal hatred to the saloon, and everlasting objection to the homes of the people. At least 7,000 white handkerchiefs waved the pulsation of the hearts of the audience as the speaker sat down."

Thursday's Temperance Reform gathering in Lyman's woods, near Newport, was one of the grandest successes of the campaign. About 1,300 persons were present, including voters of both the old parties. The parade on horseback of Fairview Lodge of Good Templars, of Newport, 60 strong, followed by a procession of gayly dressed girls riding in festooned wagons, and a delegation of the Stanton public schools were incidents of the day. An enjoyable dinner was not an unimportant feature. Daniel Green presided, with a long list of vice-presidents. The speakers were candidates Hofferer and Cooper, "Uncle Billy" Dean, Charles Mead, of New York, and George W. Todd and the Rev. E. L. Hubbard, of Wilmington. The First Regiment Band gave some fine music between speeches. Further meetings have been arranged as follows: Delmar, Monday evening, October 18; Bridgeville, Tuesday afternoon; Seaford, Tuesday evening; Greenwood, Wednesday afternoon; Farmington, Wednesday evening; Lincoln, Thursday afternoon; Milton, Thursday evening; Lewes, Friday afternoon; Angola, Friday evening; Millsboro, Saturday afternoon; Laurel, Saturday evening. The meetings will be followed by excellent music, and the following speakers among others will deliver addresses: The Hon. William Dean, Candidate Cooper, Horace G. Knowles, J. R. Price, George W. Todd, D. E. Noll, Dr. A. C. Heaton, J. A. Peck and Captain Dutton, of Virginia.

A Touching Incident.

A touching instance of insect instinct is recorded by a writer who says: "I found a cockroach struggling in a bowl of water. I took half a peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it, gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars, and left him. The next morning I visited him, and he had put a piece of white cotton thread on one end of the toothpicks, and set the toothpick on end as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other toothpick, and then that cockroach set a fishing. The cockroach, exhausted, had fallen asleep. The sight melted me to tears. I had never to chew leather to get a soul; I was born with one. I took that cockroach out, gave him a spoonful of gruel and left. The animal never forgot my kindness, and now my house is chuck full of cockroaches."