ENRICHING A TRAMP.

How he Gravitated Back to Baxter Street -A Problem Solved.

Two wealthy gentlemen of this city, says the New York World, have lately been making an experiment upon a very v.le body and have worthily solved a very interesting, if not important prob lem. What would become of a tramp if he were taken from his wanderings and excellently well provided for? was a question they discussed one evening, and so many more or less curious thoughts came to the surface that they concluded to try the experiment just for a lark. They found the man they were in search of and then employed a detective to watch him. All being arranged, the tramp, who was apparently about thirty years of age and very seedy, was drugged one night by a detective, placed in a carriage and driven to a hotel, the proprietor of which, after some demur, had agreed to enter into the plan. The tramp was shaved and trimmed as to his hair, bathed and placed in bed in one of the most luxurious rooms in the house; his old clothes were taken away and a brand scription of the battle, at the close of new and elegant suit was substituted for them. Everything was there, from the fine silk hat and boots to the watch and chain, the cane and the sitk umbrella. In the breastpocket of the coat was put a wallet containing \$250 in notes of large and small denominations. The tramp's about the half dollar he has stolen.' name as he had given it when he was first treated by the detective to a drinkit may have been his, and it may not, but at all events he would recognize itwas written in the hotel register, and the day clerk was put "fly" to the whole had or had not carried off the half dolmatter, and instructed to address him lar. courteously in the morning when he should come down stairs, to ask after his health, and to depart so far from the or- ture of the average sort. dinary grandeur of the hotel clerk as to be even deferential in his deportment to the guest. The tramp was then left to himself, and woke not, it may be supposed, till the late morning, for he did not come down till afternoon. What his thoughts were on waking, in a condition analogous to that which set poor Abou Hassan crazy and made him believe him-

of course, be matter of conjecture. He entered the office in gorgeous array but with a bewildered look, and would have bolted into the street without delay had he not been addressed by name by the clerk, who most courteously gave him the compliments of the day, and asked if he had any message to leave for two gentlemen who had called to see him an hour before, but hearing that he had not yet come from his room, merely left their cards, saying that they would return at seven o'clock. To the clerk's surprise the whilome tramp took the cards, examined them, and told the elerk in very good English, though with the tramp's characteristic husky voice, that pressing business rendered it necessary for him to leave immediately for Chicago. He was sorry, but would be obliged to leave a note for his friends,

self the commander of the faithful, must,

Bennett and Hamblin.

The manner in which the elder James Gordon Bennett treated occurrences may be judged from his encounter with Tom Hamblin, manager of the Bowery, then (1836) the fashionable theater of the city. The manager and his wife had separated, causing much scandal and public discussion; the Herald siding with the wife. When the Bowery was burned a complimentary benefit was tendered Hamblin, but Bennett opposed it strongly in his paper, and consequently the house, on the evening of the bene- The Process of Manufacture. fit, was pitiably small. Soon after, at a dinner party of the actor's friends, it was decided, while the diners were flushed Down in the Gotton Fields-The cotton, as not one in five of the Northern with wine, to go to the editor's office and chastise him. Hamblin, large and muscular, in company with three or four others, entered the Herald furtively by. a rear entrance, and fell violently and unexpectedly upon the journalist writing at his desk. Things were disordered generally, and Bennett would have been seriously hurt but for the interference of the police. As usual, the paper printed a detailed, though not very accurate, de-

which, Bennett said. Hamblin had picked up a silver half dollar lying on the counter, and decamped. "Now we don't care a cent," continued he, "about Hamblin's foolish attempt to do us physical harm; but we do care fifty cents Bennett, speaking of the matter long

after, said the half dollar story turned the public mind from the main fact. People ceased to think of the assault, and fell to wondering whether Hamblin

The journalist unquestionably understood human nature, at least human na-

An Army of Water Rats.

Dr. Van Der Hork, the German traveler to the Arctic circle, says : On one occasion we had a curious adventure. While crossing a lacustrine part of the river called Kjoalmejaure, in the early part of the night, we were suddenly surrounded by swarms of lemming is sold by every merchant dealing in dry each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in (Myodes torquatus), an animal like the goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter mountain rat. They swam around the boat and attempted to clamber into it, so dred yards of that indispensable article, that it was with the greatest difficulty strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made that we could keep the fierce little creaup of tures from boarding us by beating about NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS, with the oars, at which they would set up sharp, shrill screams similar to those of the muskrat. After some time we succeeded in passing them. These little animals come unexpectedly down from the mountains-no one knowing exactly whence-and appear in millions, swarming over the whole country, eating up almost everything that comes in their way. Neither rivers nor lakes seem to deter them, both of which they swim with ease, usually keeping on their destructive path until reaching the open sea, which

CLARK'S "O.N.T." SPOOL COTTON

How, and Where it is Made ... The Clark Thread Company --- Largest Works in the New World ---Acres of Splendid Buildings --- Forests of Won-

derful Machinery. T har Log Isha

Employees' Societies - The Clark Hose Company - A Grand Relief Society-Employees' Centen nial Excursion-The Renowned

Eureka Club

and Thistle night 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 flooring of which measures 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 employees 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 having the

tries which have entered into the production

and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye." The imbusiness, amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal and the blessings which flow from it, are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every mer-

again in large quantities. Brokers on the money according to the labor performed in as it is very expensive and while it makes used to take an hour and a half. After the service is made to The Clark Thread Comraising the crop. Some lease the lands of the thread superior in quality, it adds thread has come out of the drying room, the former owners, but the old state of twenty per cent to the cost of manufacture.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON brings treble the price of inland. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventyfive pounds, or one to five. The negroes without doubt will eventually grow all the men have thus far succeeded in their athave not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth, these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The sail, the mine, commerce supply the Clark Thread Company's and each time they are coiled into cana. works, and when they stop the cotton may The last sliver is the same size and weight works, and when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall upplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, four hundred and thirty-five thousand, four the sails on the rivers be spread to the hundred and fifty-six times. The last cans breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manuembraces the islands of the sea and pene- rollers, then twisted to about the size of a trates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the lead pencil, and wound on boobins, all by treasures of wealth on every hand, enrich- the same machine. From this they go to drives the endless machinery of this vast two threads being wound upon one spool, pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human machine, and fills two hundred and forty brain and brawn. In the presence of this spools, which came from four hundred and largest pay roll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the wel-fare and prosperity of the city than all its fare and prosperity of the city than all the prosperity of the city the prosperity of the city than all the prosperity of the city than all the prosperity of the city the prosperity of the city the prosperity of the city the prosperity financial institutions combined, we hear vast piece of machinery, moving silently, less in the newspapers of this world of save the sharp click of the improved steam strong and hard. We now follow the varm partment, the spooled thread is taken to wealth makers than of some second-class cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined called "roving" to the self-acting "mule," money lending shop on Broad street. It draft of six hundred horses, and is two en- which makes eight hundred and torty would be useless for any one to attempt to gines in one, usually termed a double entrace to their source all the varied indus- gine, The fly-wheel traveling at the rate eighty bobbins. The wonderful machine, of forty-eight revolutions per minute and of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, which carrying three huge belts on its surface, and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand eight hundred cops (spools) making the pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in last number of thread yarn. We now com After ticketing, the spools of thread are put ORIGINATED. the United States, and contains two hun- and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand thickness, the double cylinders are twenty- to six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by which is a distinct and independent depart-Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on ment. The cotton yarn comes here, and the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet first goes to the cop winding machines, in length. But even this double monster where it is run from the cops, through deli-Company's Works and the vast volume of could not run the works. It has a big twin cate balances, over soft felt ground, upon brother, and together they travel every day bobbins, two threads together upon one. for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wondersof power bins go to the slinging department, where sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit the two threads that were run together on from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with thread, as it is unwound, runs through steam from nine immense tubular boilers water, and rapidly over glass guides, and and four large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. the bobbin which receives it revolves five They consume twenty-five tons of coal per thousand times per minute twisting hundreds they vainly endeavor to cross, never chant and trader in the city, as events have day, which will give some idea of the of threads on each machine. After being pen, sealed it, and directed the clerk to swerving from the direction once taken shown, the first thing which the City Fathers amount of steam necessary to drive the imgive it to either gentleman who might until they sink exhausted beneath the did when these works were being erected mense establishment. Besides these there hard thread, three of the latter are again call for it. Upon being opened, it was found to be merely a collection of words all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred strans, and THE PROCESS OF TWISTING THEM horse power. The young mountain of coal, suddenly descend from their rocky re- Had it been some trust company or curb- which looks enough to last the whole city a is exactly the same as the one last de-

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH.

things is "dun clar' gone." This trade and Six of the rolls of webbing are now passed it goes to the warerooms, where it is counted

put on the French machine. It is a tex-ture so fine and soft that one cannot but sews day after day with Clark's "O.N.T." each receives assistance when needed, from ture so fine and soft that one cannot but sews day after day with Clark's "O.N.T." wonder how it bears its own weight. After Spool Cotton, to know by what patient and the fund according to the amount paid in tempts. Let the reader remember that we the last process, six of the slivers are again constant care the perfect smoothness and which must be at least one cent per week? put through the drawing frame making one regularity of the thread was secured. It is but no one is permitted to pay in an amount sliver no larger than any of the six from now taken to the hank winding department which would draw, in case of sickness, more which it is drawn. The six of these last and wound upon large bobbins, when it is than half their average weekly wages. are put through the same process reducing ready for the last wind upon the spools, Every cent paid in draws seventy-five cents them in size six times, and adding that to from which it is taken by the consumers for and manufactures, all find employment to the length. This is repeated three times, its thousand uses of necessity and utility, the wedding garment.

are now taken to

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME,

facture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton from which cans they are passed through ing and blessing mankind at every step, the second slubbing frame, where one hun-from the womb of ages to the spindles of dred and two spindles on each machine are Newark. We will now examine into the winding yarn from two hundred and four at the rate of three thousand revolutions per five dollars per week into the fund. Since immediate sources of the power which bobbins, which came from the first slubber, hive of industry, with its sixty miles of The next or intermediate slubbing machine belting and about seventy miles of steam winds upon one hundred and seventy-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two

bobbins, which came from the second slubber. The next and last is called the roving ling and twisting the yarn is fast becoming of the exhibition. I rom the spooling

two of which are operated by one man. draws out the yarn and twists it from six- a day, all of which have to be moistened by teen hundred and eighty spools, when i the tougue, placed on the spool, and then comes away, and on its return winds it on struck with the hand to paste it. Some of

THE THREAD MILL,

From the cop winding department, the bobthe spool, in the cop winding department, are twisted or spun in one thread. The

minute, and then it is transported to the equipments takes place on the first of each ground or at the landings, buy and psy the It is called the French combing machine drying room. In this way five hundred month, and a minute report of the exact connegroes for their cotton, often dividing the and is only used by the best thread makers, heads can be rinsed in four minutes which dition, position and effectiveness of the fire COLORED OR UNCOLORED

traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a together through the combing machine be- and put in packages to be given out preparfew year. largely increase the wealth and tween two rollers, and combed by innumer-intelligence of the race in these localities. able steel teeth to the fineness of gossamer market. The thread having reached this system and care of the Clark Thread Comand the thinness of a spider's web. It stage of perfection, has become very valu- pany for their employees, is the Relief Sopasses on, is gathered into one soft round able and is looked after with the greatest ciety. It was organized January 22d, 1870, "sliver" again, goes through rollers once care. Tickets direct it to its different de- for the purpose of providing a fund for the more, when it is coiled into cans as before, partments and denote its size, quality, etc. relief of those who might, by secident or with a lose of twenty per cent. on the ma- The inspection and testing of thread is one sickness, be incapacitated from sustaining terial which composed the web when it was of the most important features in its pro- themselves. All the employees of the comfrom tying the rag on the boy's whittled and bloody finger, to the delicate embroidery of

> THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT. The spooling room is a busy place, where below, picks up eight more empty spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and magnificent case of goods, was one of the out from 1870 to 1876 inclusive: great attractions among the many wonders

where the beautiful little label contai

the name, number, etc., of th . thread, is on by girls. The quickest of them will Inthe la on the ends of aine or ten thousan into boxes of one dozen each. They are then ready for packing. About twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per month is cut at the mills, in Michigan, to the various lengths required, and all that is done here is to put the boxes together. A private wire sending orders and transmitting messages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the country, and among them Wisconsin, Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Company sends out annually vast quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the lithographic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT?

The number of feet of draft which one Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is pound of cotton undergoes is one trillion, associated. The thread is used and recomseven hundred and seventy-two billion, mended by agents of Singer, Wheeler & three hundred and twenty million, six hun- Wilson, Grover & Baker, D dred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred Florence, Weed, Wilson, Blees, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon secredible statement: The web of cotton cured for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trademark. for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every gennine spool of their thread is the following: This trademark is familiar to every merchant in the United States, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, continue to use it. EMPLOYEES AT THE CENTENNIAL. A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread Company has always been their thought-ful and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employees. The Cen-tennial Exhibition afforded an opportunity for its practical illustration which should not pass unnoticed in this article. Desiring to give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia of what the nation had accomplish ed during the first hundred years of its exgoes on the bobbins to the "mill" where 29, | istence in industry and art, the company planned and carried to complete success a monster excursion to Philadelphia, which embraced their fifteen hundred employees, with invited guests, members of the press of the original web, which is six and a half and the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when it is known that fortytotal of 1,772,320,635,600 f.et. The cotton, five railroad coaches were employed for when finished as yarn, has been doubled six their accommodation, and the cost for transportation, admission, entertainment, etc., exceeded six thousand dollars. But (6,967,296), in passing through the different this large sum is small compared with the doublings have been multiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 doublings. Now divide the total draft, 1,772,327,632,600, by the total doublings and if the total doublings and second and connect the total doublings and if the total doublings and if the total doublings and second and connect the total doublings and second and connect the total doublings and second and connect the total doublings and second and second and second to the total doublings are second to total doublings are second to the tot engrossed and presented to the Company, a series of resolutions from which for lack of space we copy only the following

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY RELIEF SOCIETY. One of the best und most beneficial organizations which constitutes a part of the

pany:

per week. The Clark Thread Company contributes five dollars per week to the fund without cessation, but all others / cesse their contributions when the unexpended halan-ce in the trea ury reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the fund is reduced to seven

hundred dollars, payments are renewed. spools of thread of all sizes and colors by The payments into the treasury average tens of thousands are wound every day, two about nine months in the year. We hope hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting that this humane and systematic organizaspooling machine is a marvelous piece of tion may find many imitators among the mechanism. The spools are placed in an manufacturers of Newark and throughout iron gutter by the operator, when the ma- the country, who read this article. The chine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them on the money in the treasury, besides their minute, cuts a little slot in the edge of the its organization one thousand three hundred spool, catches the thread in it, nips it off, and ninety-seven members have been re-drops the spools full of thread into boxes lieved, and twenty-four, deaths have occurred in the society. The reason that the receipts for 1874 and 1876 are less than usual is because the fund had reached the never makes a mistake. The machine, which is used in this country only by The Clurk Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and with their table shows the amount received and paid evenior a

nders	Fears.	Receipts.	Payments
ng de-	1870	\$1,742.34	\$1,504.28
to	1871	2,247.95	2,010.82
-61 C	1872	2.114.42	1,704.88
In Inco	1873	2.381.57	1,742.21
ining	1874		1,595.59
is put	1875		1, 1,624.75
ll put	"		
nd in	1876		1,751.94
ad he		the second s	and the second second

Until within a few years, the great diffi-

culty to be overcome in the introduction of sewing machines, was the objections made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. These complaints were so loud and well founded that the sale of runs from the works in Newark to the New York office, and the line is kept busy in account of the impossibility of obtaining a thread adapted to their use. Mr. George A. Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced into the American market the now famous Clark's " O. N. T." Spool Cotton, all were some from Maine, Texas, California, numbers being Six Cord, from 8 to 100, which met the demand, did away with all com-plaints, and long since established its repu-tation as the 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 quatities of Six

put together haphazard, but all correctly It was evident that the tramp they had tween their reappearance, or until they usually exhibited by the average politician. spelled and written in a beautiful hand. undertaken to examine was at least fairly well educated.

Followed by the detective, the nouveau riche went down Broadway as far Tenth street, looking furtively to the right and left occasionally, and, turning at Tenth, crossed over to the east side, and so onward down Avenue A, till he came to a low restaurant, into which, notwithstanding his fine appearance and the deference which he must have known it would win for him, he slouched and shuffled in the true ,ramp manner. Addressing the bartender, he began with: "Wouldn't you please give a poo"-but there he caught himself in time, and asked for a "little gin." When he had poured the glass full to the brim, turning his back to the bar as he did so and enveloping the tambler completely with his hand, he swallowed the whole at a draught, turned to the lunch of ragged sausage, and grabbing a handful of it was about to leave the place, when he was reminded that he had not paid. Then he felt in all his pockets for the crop. The immediate gains in and said that he hadn't a cent about him, but finally made shift to get at a one doll ur bill, and having received the change, he walked out, and at the corner stood for a long time in a brown study, muttering to bimself. They have draw out the model. In the the the same process d ctate of wise forethought to stick to bimself. They have draw out the model. In the the the same process persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING, himself. Then he drew out the pocket- the farm. book and emptied it, putting the roll of bills into his trousers pocket. With the wallet in his hand, he walked on till he

came to an ash barrel, into which he dropped it and then hastened away.

About every fourth block he stopped at some restaurant, drinking and taking a bite at each, but his liquor seemed as yet to have no effect on him. Toward evening, however, he became-not, indeed, top-heavy, but generally dissolved and soaked. Appearing to see the necessity of getting under cover, he entered a hotel in the Bowery-for thus far on his journey had he come-boozily registered his name, and then was shown to er should stick to his business, and that his room. He did not go to bed, but Abram should enter Columbia College snoozed in his chair all night. In the and impart to him every evening all he morning he went at once to drinking the worst gin he could get, and presently up this system with incredible industry entered a pawnbroker's shop, where he and were both graduated at the same put up his watch and overcoat ; so out time. again, and in a second-hand clothing store he bought the cheapest of all possible cheap suits, rolled his good clothes into a bundle, pawned them at another shop, and so, fully at ease, he went on his way.

The story told by the detective of his subsequent career speaks of how the tramp ended up in Baxter street, and was robbed while dead drunk. It was noticeable that at about that time the detective wore a swell watch and chain, and came out brightly with a diamond cluster, for which he long had yearned. As for the two extravagant truth seekers, they had their expense for their pains.

The Red Sea.

pound of which will make one hundred some old man, raising the wire covered flats chemist, said it produced the purest water It is rumored that the Red sea is losing the world on the last day, the Newark boys One of the best organized and equipped miles of thread, containing about forty-two from the teeth of the carder, which it cleans, h ever saw. It makes a man thirsty to look the raddy hue which obtained for it its of The Clark Taread Company coming very million doublings. The mind cannot grasp and throws off the particles of dirt and at it, and is absolutely free from any partifire companies in the city of Newark is the close to the championship of the world. The Thistle Band, one of the best in the popular name. This may be owing to "Clark Hose Company," organized May 15th, 1869. There are twenty members the numerical fact. But four grades of coarse cotton left on them. Six of the cles of matter, by chemical test. The thread is blued on a big scale, which gives that climatic or chemical reasons, for, as is TIN CANS CALLED CARD SLIVERS, State, is organized from the employees of cotton are ordinarily used in the manufacwell known, the red color is given by the ture of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, and in which the roll is wound are now taken handsome tint so greatly admired by the known as "Sea Island Cotton." This to another machine called a Drawing ladies. Then it is committed to the tender employees of the factory, brave, active men the company and plays for all the many expresence in places of myriads of a minute trained by frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. cursions and festivals of the employees, beand all but microscopic plant, belonging to the seaweed order. Many spots in comes principally from South Carolina and Frame and run together into one "sliver." in rcies of the baby washer, which are cruel, sides answering outside calls when made. Their equipment is as follows: Two hose is grown on the small islands along the These six are so light that when they are and goes through it ten times. The baby is They accompanied the Eurekas to Philathe open ocean are similarly discolored, coast. Considerable is raised on the penin- passed together through a hole and made built like an ordinary washing machine, carriages with wrenches, bars and axes, delphia, and also the grand excursion of carrying seven hundred and fifty feet of and over wide regions the same fact is sulas and around the bays and inlets, but it one, they fall into another sliver and are but each of the rollers weighs a thousand the employees to the Centennial last year, and always play at the regattas in which the Eurekas take part. true of the Antarctic ocean. Still more is not equal to that of the sea islands, which then no larger than one of the six from pounds, and as the thread passes through hose on reels and two pipes with extra nozis the finest in the world. The first bag of which it was made, although they have not the water into the washer recently it has been discovered that the zles. They also command nine hundred feet of hose with pipes and nozzles in twendark green discoloration of some portious this sea island cotton of the crop of 1876 yet been twisted at all. Fourteen of these THEY HOP AND JUMP BUFFALO. THE NEW YORK HOUSE. was purchased by the Clark Thread Com-pany at fifty cents per pound. The island per" and run between two rollers, making a the business thoroughly. This was formerly tactory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worth-At No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker resence or absence of ice, as was ouce cotton is not used in the manufacture of new web nine inches wide and half an inch done by the old fashioned pounder and bar- ington, one Watts & Campbell, and one street, New York is the splendid marble Coru-Mixed..... 50 pany at fifty cents per pound. The island cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too hort in the fiber. On these sea islands were the richest planters of the South in THE OLD SLAVE DAYS, that the "whale's food," also minute ani-PHILADELPHIA. the South in THE OLD SLAVE DAYS, many of them having as high as six hun-dred slaves, and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in hundred slaves are compared with whom the hund Beef Cattle-Extra..... 06%@ C6% mals, lived on this microscopic vegetapacking house, the machine and the carpen-ter shop and the drying rooms. There are their immense business. also sprinklers in the two top floors of the luxury, hospitality, and elegance. But to- chine, a French invention, first introduced another roller, then down into the water, thread mill and in the warehouse, and there day all is changed. Those vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of pany. It is a refined carding machine, the and up over the reels into great boxes on premises. Regular meetings are held on the page current only in theorem, the and up over the reels into great boxes on premises. It requires a great deal of poetry to cut up into small plantations, many of pany. It is a refined carding machine, the and up over the reels into great boxes on premises. Regular meetings are held on the pass current only in theory; the reality them owned by the negroes, who now call product of which is as much superior in wheels, from which it is put into a large second Monday in each month, and practice is a dull failure. no man master. They bring in their sea- fineness to the large carders just described water extractor, a perforated hollow cylin- is had every two weeks. Examination of he was shot in the private box of Ford's der revolving several thousand times per all valves, hydrants, pumps and other M.Y. M. U. Theater, Washington, was sold the oth r son's product, sometimes on a mule and as the most elegant sik goods are to 1- 11 day for \$4.19,

dreaded in the North as the locusts are with the intelligence and appreciaton of the in Egypt. Years, however, elapse behave actually seen them fall.

Farmers and Merchants.

The dull times of the last few years have discouraged many farmers and induced them to seek other employment. Farming, as a rule, is a slow way of the dry goods merchant, and all who have making money, but it is much more certain than mercantile business. Of 1,112 bankrupts in Massachusetts last year only fourteen were farmers, and in New York, of 2,550 bankrupts but forty-six were farmers, though farmers constitute fully half the population. According to the report of the New Hampshire board of agriculture there are in that State over two thousand deserted farms, so They are fully insured. The Clark Thread force and lightning speed, picking the cotton find it next in the bleach house. The bleach completely worn out and impoverished that no one can be found to work them mercantile pursuits seem large in comparison with those of farming, but when

How They Learned.

The right pleasant manner in which the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and his out risk by the interest on our bonds, paid brother fought their way early in life is by taxation of the producing classes." Can within half an ounce, in a web of five feet, thus told in the Philadelphia Times: Mr. Hewitt and his brother worked their way through college together in an original and highly fraternal manner. The brother had an occupation in which he could earn enough to support them what they wanted to buy, would be added ready for the carding machines. This deboth, so it was agreed, as both were equal- to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for partment is filled with Carding Machines, are on a scale equal in magnitude to any of ly thirsting for knowledge, that the broth-

The Markets. NEW YORK.

ALW IOAA.		-	-
Beef Cattle-Native	10	Ø,	10
Texas and Cherokee	69	•	19
Milch Cows 55	60	€60	
Hogs-Live	06	e	06
Dressed	071	6	073
Sheep	06 >	6	07
Lambs	06%	10	08
Cotton-Middling	123	60	123
Flour-Western-Good to Choice 7	05	Q 8	25
State-Good to Choice 6	60	a c	05
	45	ã 1	45
No. 2 Milwaukee 1		ãi	42
Rye-State	83	Ğ.	90
Barley-State	62	ä	75
Barley Malt 1		a 1	00
Oats-Mixed Western	38	à.	58
Coru-Mixed Western	543		55
Hay, per owt	65	a	70
Straw, per cwt	70	a	80
Hops	0	ä	10
Pork-Mess.	50	@11	75
Lard-City Steans	113	ía.	113
FishMackerel, No. 1, new 19		@13	00
" No. 2, new	00	A 9	50
Dry Cod, per ewt		@ 5	
Herring, Scaled, per box	13	6	18
	Refi		15
Sool-California Fleece	23	a	30
Texas "	24	ě	28
Australian "	38	æ	41
Butter-State	23	ä	24
Western-Choice	6	ä	22
Western-Good to Frime.	16	æ	7
Western-Firkins.	12	a	15
Cheese-State Factory	13	a	15
State Skimmed	05	à	07
Western.	10	â	15
Eggs-State and Pennsylvania	16	a	16
Eggs-State and rennsylvania	10	9	10,

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH, the sky, many of them stating that they probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing

DESTROYED BY FIRE. tain, profits are small, the future is un-

work or bread. Misery, want, STARVATION AND CRIME this is exactly what has been done through-

lions, has been put into government bonds, runs it. chinery. Better far that all other songs be doffer takes the web from the small cylin- men. hushed and every note be stilled, rather der, which is now a delicate guaze; and it

the reader. ON THE DOCK

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixwhich might really happen at any time. ing rooms, when it is examined and placed The Clark Thread Company employ as in bins, according to the different grades, stated, about fifteen hundred persons, pay- ready for the scutching machines, which ing out to them sixteen to twenty thousand open and beat the material, cleaning it from dollars every two weeks. These hundreds the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. ons, and daily turn out vast quantities of of hands pay out that money to the After going through the scutching machine, thread, which is packed, and given a butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall through ticket to the bleach and dye houses. They measure off the thread into skeins of paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. anything to sell get a part of it in some It is, however, really in a very rough state, an exact length and size, and when they way, either directly or indirectly. From compared with the fineness and perfection their hands it goes to pay debts, meet that is to be reached. Several of these always stop, and unlike some kind of yarn-obligations and fill the channels of trade scutching machines are running continually ers, they never forget to tell the same story with the circulating medium called money, and their sound is like the roar of a light- without variations. Again after coming and which is to business what blood is to ning express train, as it whirls past the from the reels, the human system, giving it life, anima- platform where you stand. The first scut- THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED, tion and power. Suppose to-night those cher is fed with the bale cotton from a hop- the work employing several girls, who take per which lets it through into knives set in all the rough and imperfect thread from the large rollers, which revolve with tremendous hanks. After this second inspection, we Company receive their insurance in cash into small pieces, and passing it by suction and dye houses are among the most interfrom their underwriters. They say to them- of air, on to other rollers, between which it esting departments of this vast establishselves: "Business is dull, sales are uncer- goes and comes out in the shape of a web or ment, although not the most agreeable. 'lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls The progress in washing machinery, that is known, and our taxes are heavy. The vast are then placed upon a machine like the first here exhibited, would make our grand-

the plan pursued by most moneyed men, when it comes out again in the same shape viz: go to Washington, buy government as before, rolled to exactly the thickness bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin which it is desired to make the "sliver" box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take from which the thread yarn is to be spun. our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no What a "sliver" is will be learned further thought of care, supported in luxury with- on. The machine is so delicately set that it steam for several hours, which takes out the any man calculate the wide spread ruin weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. It is then put through washings oft, and which would follow such a calamity and After being put through three scutching course of action by The Clark Thread machines in this way and coming out with Company? It would be incalculable. All eight thicknesses of the web or lap similar those people who earned money to purchase to that produced by the first process, it is Noah's ark from the snag on Mount Ararat. Drawing Frames, Lappers and Combing Col. Seller's schemes for making millions. Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, would be the fruit of such a course. But pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled out the country, and explains why one in with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One twelve in Newark are to-day supported by of the large rolts of web or lap that came the city. The productive capital of the from the last scutching machine is placed the city. The productive capital of the from the last scutching machine is placed thing is done over again. The dry room is country, which employed our now idle mil-lions, has been put into government hands. The dry room it

feet of steam pipe, and can be regulated to Labor is the source of all wealth and pros- pose of drawing out the entangled fibers be colored goes to the dye house, and that perity, and there is no loss equal to that and laying them parallel or in the same line which is to remain white, to the bleach hand lithograph presses are continually em-which follows enforced idlencess of the pro- of direction and also to remove the small house. In the dye house is the patent dyeducing classes. There is no music so full pellicles or motes which may have escaped ing machine, used only to dye black. It of the "art preservative" is in the highest of joy and peace and good will to men as the action of the scutching machine. Af- does the work far better than by hand and style. Orders for the paper box department

dirt and

ALL COLORS OF THREAD

CLEANS IT PERFECTLY.

than those, and to them we now introduce is gathered up and rassed through a small are made, and the quantities of soaps, dye hole, say half an inch in size, after which stuffs, and other material of the kind used, it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole are immense. Eighty thousand gallons of of the Clark Thread Company, which is process is one of wonderful delicacy, the water are consumed daily in the bleach five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two material being so finely worked that a house alone, and one of the Artesian wells or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out breath of air would break it. This card of The Clark Thread Company has a capaof boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, contains ninety thousand square teeth to a city of one hundred and fifty thousand gal- fact about all the Clark Thread Company and the bales of cotton find their way from foot, or a total of four million one hundred lons per day. This is a remarkable well, the same wharf to the brick house, for the and eighty-six thousand. On the carding. sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, storage of that precious material, one machines is a little joker that works like of which Professor Maynard, the New York

feet, or stated in figures, 1,772,320,635,600, a distance of 335,477,5821 miles. The foltreats. The Lapps tell us they rain from stone broker that asked exemption, it would year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty scribed. It is known as the finishing twist- lowing demonstrates the apparently infrom which this immense length of thread from the finishing twisting department, it is is drawn is forty inches wide. It goes to inspected with the greatest care, by skillful the carder, where it is drawn to 4x120. persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be equal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 480x6, equal to 2,880; the wound in skeins for the bleach house. The lapper 2,880x27, equal to 6,480; the comber machines in this department are very curidraws it out to 6,48)x26, equal to 168,480 ; then it goes to the head drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to 1,010,880.

THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again have reeled off just the right amount of yarn, making 1,010,380x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal to 36,-391,680 feet. Now comes the first slubbing frame where 30,391,680x5 is equal to 181,-958,400; the second slubber 181,968,400x41 equal to 818,812,800; the int-rmediate slubber 181,958,400x6 equal to 4,612,876,800; the finishing thread winding machine makes the total length of the thread 4,912.-876,80x6 equal to 29,477,260,800. Now it 477,260,800x91 gives us 272,664,662,400 feet. We then multiply the last number of feet which states the total length of one pound of cotton drawn into thread, by the length mothers think that the millenium had come. The baby washer, as we call it, of this concern, is rather a large child, whose feet, and have the total as stated before 272.664,662,400x61 feet making a grand place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the inspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unmillion, nine hundred and sixty-seven thoupacked, counted and put into large tanks, sand, two hundred and ninety-six times immense loads at a time, and boiled by processes. When the yarn is made into six preparations wonderful and curious. Th water used, we judge, would have increased by the total doublings, and if the work is correct, we shall have the total number of the flood just about enough to have lifted feet of yarn in a pound of cotton, which is Some of the wash tubs are of stone, and all 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 per cent. loss in the manufacture, which must be

added, making a total of 305,254 feet of yarn The loads of thread are put in and taken for a pound of cotton, or 120 hanks of 840 out of boilers, rinsers, washers, dryers and yards each, enough to reach from New York half a dozen other processes by machinery. to Trenton, a distance of sixty miles. Then after all this, it goes right back to those huge steam boilers, and the same

MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FAC-TORY AND PRINTING HOUSE.

The Clark Thread Company do all their printing and lithographing at the works and appalling destitution and want are on BETWEEN THE TEETH any desired temperature. After leaving here. Four printing presses are kept run-every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. of a large and small cylinder for the pur- the reeling department, the thread that is to ning all the time, and in the lithograph department one steam press and six or eight the song of labor and the music of ma- ter being treated in this way, a comber or is equal to the labor of more than a dozen in the one item of straw board are given as high as eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the machine shop a large number of men are employed in making new machinery and keeping in repair the vast quantity in use in the various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred cabinets per day. The bobbins, etc., used in the mill are made here. In go outside for is the raw material. They manufacture all they use, except a few of

the more intricate or patented machines. THE CLARK HOSE COMPANY.

extract: extract: Resolved, That we witnessed with great satisfac-tion the kindness and attention shown by he offi-cers of this Company to their fifteen hundred work-ing people and the evident good feeling that exists between them; recognizing that when labor and capital thus harmonize, prosperity must ensue. Resolved, That the location of the CLARK THERAD COMPANY in our city, with their immense works, and their army of operatives, has proved a wast benefit, and that 1 ewark is and should be, justly proud of her manufacturers on which her growth and prosperity must ever depend, and that this

and prosperity must ever depend, and that this municipality should toster and encourage by every proper means their establishment and success. Resolution of thanks to the Company were also passed by the employees.

THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE BAND.

The now famous crew, which came so near winning the prize against the world at the Centennial International Regatta last August, is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-five 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, beating the Dublin and Argonauta crews On the second day they were beaten by the celebrated Beaverwycks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beawerwycks winning the championship of