

The News and Herald.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1877.

[VOL. I. NO. 15.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 FANCY CARDS, 15 styles with name, 10cts. post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rem. Co., N. Y.

TRIPPLING
With a Cold is Always Dangerous.

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets, a sure remedy for Coughs, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucous Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
Sold by all Druggists.
C. N. CRITCHESTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

\$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED
ON OUR GREAT
THE STORY OF CHA-LEY ROSS, a full account of this great mystery written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The Illustrated HAND-BOOK to all religions, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 Illustrations. Also the Ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Parke, 110 Illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and female agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail \$2 each. JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Philadelphia.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, Address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Chicago.
827 & 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.

A HOME AND FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a great railroad with good markets both East and West.

Now is the Time to Secure it.
Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, full information, also, "THE PIONEER"

Sent free to all parts of the world.
Address, **O. F. Davis**,
Laud Com. U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

Wonderful Success! \$25,000

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

Sold in 60 days! It being the only complete low-price work (770 pages only \$2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated and 5¢ cheaper than any other; ever body wants it. One new agent cleared \$300 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above opinions of officials, clergy, and press, sample pages, full description, and our extra terms.
HERBERT BROS., PUBLS., 733 Sanson St., Phil., Pa.
Caution. Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

BIG

Eight Million Gold Jewellery combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' brooch and earrings, pair elegant gold sleeve buttons, set of spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50¢. Have been retailed for \$3.00. Stock and must be sold. Solid Million Gold Watches, \$10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a \$200 genuine gold. His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city. -New York Day Book, Dec. 16, 1876. Postage stamps to be paid in cash.
F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., N. Y.

Established 1859.

CHARLES MULLER

Has removed to the store next to Francis Gerig's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed to everybody.
Those who have work on jewelry will please pay at once, for

Hampton is Milled.

CHARLES MULLER

feb 2-4t

In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of J. A. CALDWELL, Bankrupt.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Jacob A. Caldwell, of Fairfield county, and State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by W. H. OLAWSON, Register. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt will make immediate payment to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 15th day of March, 1877. W. H. OLAWSON, Register.
feb 18-19

OUR HOUSE

JOHN D. MCCARLEY,

Located next to Doty & Co.'s store.

Has recently been refitted, and furnished with a full supply of choice Liquors, Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

A RESTAURANT has been opened in the rear of the building, where may be had at all times, everything usually kept at a first-class establishment—such as Oysters, Fish, Partridges, best delicacies, etc.—indeed everything that the most fastidious can desire.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Foot 5

Publishers and Printers

Can buy direct of the Manufacturer on favorable terms.

THE ASSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machine made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability. -The Electrotypist, Chicago.

THE ASSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength. These machines have always taken the highest stand. It is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. This device has a reputation of itself; by it, the cutting board can be instantly and accurately moved, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in the machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued. -Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter and Printer's Gazette.

THE LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the most desirable Card Cutter in the market, for the general uses of printing office.

The well known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines.

None genuine but those having my full address lettered in the casting.

Newspapers in want of advertising from first parties should send for my circular.

F. A. HARDY,
Auburndale, Mass.

I will buy of those that buy of me.

dec 14-

JUST RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fine stock of liquors, such as

WHISKEY,
BRANDY,
WINES in great variety,
ALE,
BEER,
etc., etc.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

B. ROSEHEIM.

feb 10-4t

Ellenger & Edmond,

Richmond, Va.

MANUFACTURERS OF Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all kinds, Oil and Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafts, Pulleys, etc.

AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

Cameron's Special Steam Pumps.

Send for Catalogue.

feb 10

GOOD

ADVERTISING

\$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty States will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of the papers, giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41, Park Row, New York.

GLASS THAT WON'T SMASH.

MAILS DRIVEN WITH LAMP CHIMNEYS AND TUMBLERS.

How the De la Bastie Process Has Been Developed in 1876.

From the New York World.

A little over a year ago attention was drawn in America to the fact that Mons. A. de la Bastie was producing toughened glass at his glass foundry, near Paris, by means of a process, the details of which he did not at first make public. A number of specimens were brought to this country and experiments were made with them.

The genuineness of the specimens was at first doubted, so incredible did the results of these experiments seem to many. It was thought that they were of some substance resembling glass, which could be thrown around the room, dashed against the floor, jumped on and knocked about generally. It was argued that, in the nature of things and in the light of the experience of many generations of mankind, when you dropped a chunk of iron, weighing two or three pounds, on a sheet of glass a quarter of an inch thick the glass would break, and that, therefore, when you dropped such a chunk on such a sheet of what M. de la Bastie offered as glass and it did not break, you were justified in thinking that it was not glass. No hypothesis of what the substance might be was offered by the skeptics but the existence of some plausible scheme for the conversion of dollars into francs was suspected, and the general public looked with some little curiosity for the time when propositions for the embarkation of American capital should be made.

Scientists, however, were a number of them convinced that a valuable process had been discovered. Among others, Professor Eggleston, an English Professor Chandler, experimented carefully with the De la Bastie glass, and found that while it was not adapted to the manufacture of anvils and hammers, it was really very different from ordinary glass. Still the number of specimens at command was so small that they were forced to wait before formulating the difference, or deciding to remodel the similes of the world.

In December, 1875, the first patent on the process of producing the glass was taken out in France, and it was then found that the process consisted in annealing the glass by plunging it into a bath of oil or only substance. A reissue of the patent was obtained in 1876, and care was taken to obtain patents not only in France, but in England, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and the United States.

No proposition to American capitalists was made, but, on the contrary, M. Ernest de la Chappelle, a cousin of the patentee, came to this country, and in January, 1876, started a foundry in Brooklyn, in which he began the manufacture of glassware under the patent. The works were unfortunately destroyed by fire in June last, and much of the result of his labor was lost. In the latter part of September, however, he was again under way, and though he lost one season by the fire, he now has the business of manufacturing in full operation.

A visit to the foundry, which is in Delevan street, Brooklyn, showed that the glassware produced there is manufactured in exactly the same manner as all glassware, and is subjected to the toughening process afterward. This process is apparently a simple one. As only one kind of goods is as yet manufactured for sale, that is, lamp chimneys, there is no variety in the process. A workman, having in his hand a pole about eight feet long, with a knob on the end of the size of a lamp-burner, fits a chimney on the knob and plunges it into the flame of a furnace. He withdraws it twice or thrice that it may not heat too quickly, turning the pole rapidly the while, and when the glass reaches a red heat quickly shoots it into one of a dozen small baths fixed on a revolving table, and seizes another chimney.

A boy keeps the revolving-table always in position, and as the chimneys come around to him, having been the proper time in the bath, he takes them out to be dried, sorted, cleaned and packed.

The bath has to be of just the right temperature, explained the foreman. "When we first began making chimneys it was found that they were very liable to explode, and after experimenting for a con-

siderable time we found that it was because the bath was too hot or too cold. In either case the process of annealing is imperfect. Now we find that by working these tables at just the rate at which they are now running, the baths are kept at the right temperature by the immersion of the red-hot glass."

"Is the explosion dangerous?"

"Oh! no. The glass simply shatters. There is no force to make missiles of the particles. But we have obviated that now."

"What is in the bath?"

"Oil or tallow. Any greasy substance will do. The proportions of material that we use we have determined by experiment. At first we used linseed oil. Then we mixed in mutton tallow, and found that it was an improvement, and we used for a while equal proportions of each. Then, one day we happened to be short of the oil, and we used more of the tallow than of the oil and found that it was just as good. Then we tried all tallow, and found it equally good."

M. de la Chappelle is very confident that he is engaged in a business that has a great future before it. He applied several tests to his goods to show the reporter their quality, and smiled complacently at the triumphant manner in which they bore defiance to the rules of natural philosophy.

"This," said he, taking a hand some chimney in his hand, "is as good a chimney as is made anywhere in the United States—excepting here. You see the workmanship and material are both beautiful." "And this," taking up another precisely similar in appearance, "is one of the same kind that has been treated by your process."

Placing them on burning lamps, side by side, he waited until they were thoroughly heated, and taking a wet brush he sprinkled water on each. That which he had treated by the De la Bastie process was not affected, but the other cracked instantly.

"That is the great test of a chimney," he explained. "Nine out of ten that break by the sudden change of temperature, produced by drafts of cold air or moisture. And that test my chimneys stand perfectly. As to knocking them around, this is not so much of a test—dashing one to the floor—because chimneys don't get knocked around so much."

"Still, that might be considered a severe test," suggested the reporter, picking up the uninjured chimney.

"Do you think so?" said M. de la Chappelle, smiling. "Here, Jean," calling to a young Frenchman; "drive a few nails with one of the chimneys."

The workman picked up a handful of French nails and one of the chimneys that lay near him, and began driving the nails, one by one, into solid pine planking.

"That is merely a trick," explained the proprietor. "Very likely my chimneys would not all stand such a test. But what will you? A lamp chimney is made to drive nails. Glass is not wrought iron. The test of a chimney is to subject it to a sudden change of temperature, and you have seen how they stand that test. It does not so much enhance the value of a lamp chimney to be able to jump on it without breaking it." And he suited the action to the word. "But it does enhance its value to make it capable of standing sudden cold or moisture."

"I have begun with the manufacture of a single article," he explained, "because I wanted first to be able to make one thing perfectly before making other things. And I have, I think, accomplished that. I have sold already about \$150,000 worth of my goods, and, as evidence of the success I have had in their manufacture, I will show you letters from some of my customers."

A number of these letters were shown, highly laudatory in their nature. Among them was one from Mr. Butler, the President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, on which the chimneys have been used for a considerable time, and one from Mr. Chaffangeon, a manufacturer in Hoboken, who uses a large number of lamps in his factory. Mr. Chaffangeon wrote that while there was formerly a breaking of six or seven chimneys a night in his factory, there had only been six broken in the twenty-one days that he had been using the new chimneys.

"What is the comparative cost of your chimneys?" asked the reporter.

"It is a little difficult to reduce it to a percentage, as the difference differs in the different kinds of goods. But the average excess of the cost of mine over ordinary

chimneys I should think was about 60 per cent. But of course if they outlast a dozen ordinary ones they are the cheapest.

"I have been experimenting on other goods," said he, "and I have samples that I have made here as well as some that Mr. Muzard has just brought over from France. He has lately been at our factory in Belgium and comes direct from the one in France, which is used mostly for experimenting, and brings some new processes."

M. Muzard hereupon produced a number of tumblers, plates and finger-glasses, which he recklessly dashed together much after the fashion of the coffee-and-cake saloon waiter, and finished up by dashing the whole lot on the floor some ten feet away from him. They rebounded and rolled in all directions, but not one was broken. He jumped on them and they did not crack, and taking them up one by one he threw several on the floor with his whole strength, but failed to damage them.

"Why not make pots and kettles, or policemen's clubs, or artificial checks for life insurance agents and experienced newspaper men, or anything of that kind?" asked the reporter.

"Pots and kettles, perhaps," said M. de la Chappelle. "But I say nothing of that at present. I wish to make perfectly whatever I offer for sale, and I am now only coming to the table crockery. Kitchen utensils must be very strong. My glass is not steel, see!"

And he threw a small plate against the brick wall. It shattered into a thousand pieces.

"The philosophy of the toughening process is very simple," he explained. "If you take an ordinary piece of glass and scratch it with a diamond it will snap easily. The reason is that you have cut through the outside shell which is very hard. You will notice that our lamp chimneys are rather thick. We find that while it does not answer any good purpose to have them very thick, it does not do to have them thin. The process we put our glass through simply thickens the hard shell. You will notice that the fragments of a broken chimney of our make, while they are tougher than ordinary fragments of glass, are not nearly as tough as a complete chimney. This hardening of the glass or thickening of the hard surface also decreases its conducting properties. Ordinary glass is a poor conductor, but our glass is a much poorer one. It is an easy matter for us to treat any piece of glass by our process, whether it be cut or blown glass, and the effect is the same. We can treat the most fragile wine glass so as to make it much stronger, but of course, being so thin, such glass would still be very liable to breakage. But one of the most valuable applications of the patent I conceive to be the toughening of window glass and vault cover and sky-light glass."

And he took out a pane of corrugated glass three-eighths of an inch thick, about eight inches by twenty-four. Leaning it up against his desk he dropped a five-pound iron weight from a height of about three feet on the oblique surface, and the weight bounded off.

"Professor Chandler found," he said, "that a sheet of the prepared glass similar to one of ordinary glass that would be broken by the fall of a pound weight one foot, would stand the fall of the same weight five feet without breaking."

The application of this invention seems almost endless. It has been found that photographers' plates are equally sensitive to the sun's rays after being subjected to the De la Bastie process, and no one who has suffered from the loss of a "negative" will fail to see the importance of this fact. How the proverbial queen of the kitchen will regard the introduction of unbroken glassware is problematical, to say the least, but to the long-suffering head of the household a large vista of economy opens at once.

BLIND IN ONE EYE.—"Gentlemen, I can't lie about the horse. He is blind in one eye," said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a spectator who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty. After paying for the horse, he said, "You were honest enough to tell that this animal was blind in one eye—is there any other defect?" "Yes, sir, there is. He is also blind in the other eye," was the prompt reply.

The loss by the recent fire in Camden footed up \$50,000, and the insurance company paid \$30,000.