

Special Notice.
THE WEEKLY of the *South Jersey Republican* is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of 10 cents per copy, and is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. The price of the paper is 10 cents per copy, and is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. The price of the paper is 10 cents per copy, and is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 5, NO. 50.

HAMMONTON, N. J. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

200 PER YEAR.

Advertisements.
Advertisements are received at the office of the *South Jersey Republican*, and are published at the rate of 10 cents per line per week. The price of the paper is 10 cents per copy, and is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Special Notice.

The Editor's Notice.
The Editor of the *South Jersey Republican* is pleased to announce that the paper is now published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays.

The Editor's Notice.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "It is a serious question to many gardeners, how to protect their melons and squashes from the ravages of the striped bug. I have the true remedy, and cannot too emphatically urge your readers to try it."

Take the very best quality of cotton batting, tear off as thin flakes as possible, and place them over the plants, putting a small stone or piece of dirt on each corner to keep them from blowing away, and you may rest assured that your plants are impenetrably protected from the attacks of the enemy. I say use the best quality of cotton; therefore it is cheaper and better. One pound is sufficient for one hundred hills at least.

The sooner it is put on after planting the better, for oftentimes the bug begins his ravages on the first appearance of the plants. I have had a fine patch of melons untouched in the morning; during the day an army of bugs has lighted upon them, and before night they were all destroyed. If you wait until the enemy has commenced operations, see to it that you drive them all away from the hill before you cover the plants.

The cotton being spread very thinly over the plants, admits the sun and rain, and acting as a shield, causes the plants to grow more vigorously than those uncovered, even if untouched by the bug. As the plant grows, the cotton expands, until at last the plant, getting so stout and tough to longer fear its enemy, breaks its bands and runs forth to bear its fruit.

No longer cease to plant the delicious melon, for fear that its greatest enemy will destroy your plant, but spread cotton over them, and rest in peace, being assured that they are safe.

How to Foretell the Weather.

A correspondent says: "The sensibility of many animals and plants to the varying conditions of the atmosphere is so great, that a careful study of their movements will often indicate with certainty approaching changes in the weather. When a storm is pending, the spider shortens the thread of his web, and lengthens them again when the storm is about to pass off. Careful observers even pretend to foretell how long fine weather will last, from the degree to which the web is extended. If the spider is quiet, it is a sign of rain, but when he goes to work during a shower, he sure it will soon clear off. The swallow is also an infallible barometer, flying low, almost touching the earth, and uttering a low plaintive cry, before a rain, but sailing back and forth high in the air, during settled weather; when a violent tempest is about to break out, he soars even to the clouds, and adopts a slow majestic motion, very different from his ordinary one. In pleasant weather the crow will at any time leave her nest in search of food; but if she feels a storm approaching, nothing will tempt her off her mate takes her place to protect the young. The peacock foretells rain by its frequent cries; the woodpecker by its cooling; the parakeet by its chattering; and the guinea-fowl by its going to roost. The geese manifest great uneasiness, plunging into the water, and rapidly returning to the land. The seagulls seek the shores and are only seen far inland in settled weather. The petrel on the contrary, dashes out boldly into the midst of storm and tempest. The chirp of the cricket is a sign of fair weather, but the cry of the tree-toad indicates rain. When the air is overcharged with moisture, the odor of flowers is strong and penetrating, and in dry weather is soft and agreeable.

How to Grow Large Vegetables.

It is hard for cultivators in general to save for seed their earliest berries or vegetables; yet a vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, and systematically carrying out for a time the principle of saving the earliest and best of each crop.

Take, for instance, a pea, plant it in very rich ground; allow it to bear the first year; save half a dozen pods only, remove all others; save the largest single pod of these, sow it the next year, and retain of the produce three pods only; now the largest on the following year, and retain a pod; select the largest again, and next year. The sort will by this time have troubled its side and weight. Ever afterward sow the largest seed; and by this means you will get peas, or anything else, of a size you could formerly have had no conception of.

Miscellaneous.

The London Times.

To the writer abroad The London Times and its office are always objects of interest, and your readers may, perhaps, like to know something of this great newspaper, which stands at the head of the press of Europe. In the heart of the old city of London, near St. Paul's Church and the Thames, are "Printing House Square" and "Play House Yard," the former a small open space, about fifty feet square, the latter a narrow street, a few yards to the north; across being galled to both through some of the smallest, most crooked and dilapidated streets of the metropolis. Here, in a dozen or more low, ancient-looking houses, covering perhaps an acre and a half, is published the Times, the publishing office being on Play House Yard, the office for receiving advertisements on one side of Printing House Square, the manager's office on the other, and the editors' rooms on a third. The place is a quiet one, secluded from the bustle and noise of the traffic of the great

London streets, and none of the buildings make any pretensions to give beyond the

of the London streets any indication of the importance of the business transacted within.

On January 12, 1788, Mr. John Walter, of London, published the first number of the "Daily Universal Register," which was printed by what was known as the logographic system, in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. This system, being not found to answer, was soon discarded. Mr. Walter determined to change the name of his newspaper, and on January 1, 1788, issued the first number of "The Times," a four-page sheet, a little larger than the first number of the Public Ledger, and containing four columns on each page. It was of course, printed on the old-fashioned hand press. It had many rivals to contend with, and gained but slowly in circulation, having at the start and until 1803, a sale of 1000 copies, whilst the "London Morning Post" issued 4500. During this year Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, in whose hands it advanced to a high place in journalism, its start being gained by enterprise in gathering news in Napoleon's wars. On November 2, 1814, the Times was first printed by steam power, using the first English steam printing press, constructed by M. Koenig, and capable of working off 1200 copies per hour. By successive improvements this capacity was increased, and in 1815 there were 4200 copies per hour printed. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling to the Times gained it the well known name of "The Thunderer." During this period it gradually increased its size, adding a fifth and then a sixth column to each page, and on January 10, 1829, it issued its first double number of eight pages. In 1841, a memorable event happened in the history of the paper. It used its great power to defeat and expose a scheme organized by a public company to defraud, by forgery, all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought upon the proprietors a long and vexatious action for libel, involving them in heavy expenses. Finally the jury found the charge true, but gave a verdict of only one farthing damages. This trial was one of the great events of the time, and subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action, but this being firmly declined, the money was expended in founding "Times Scholarships" at Oxford, Cambridge and other schools, and marble tablets commemorating the event were set up in the Royal Exchange, in Printing House Square, and other places. These were the greatest honors ever given to an European newspaper. Subsequently, the paper came into the hands of Mr. John Walter, grandson of its founder. In 1845, the Times established an overland express from India for the conveyance of news. In 1848, it first used rotary printing machines, those of Applegarth, and in 1852 its average daily circulation was 36,000, whilst of the number Nov. 19, 1852, issued after the death of the Duke of Wellington, and containing his biography, 56,000 copies were sold. In 1854, Dr. Russell was employed as special correspondent in the Crimea, and wrote the letters that made him famous. During this period the Times began issuing triple and quadruple sheets, papers of twelve and sixteen pages. In 1858, Mr. Hoe's American printing machine was first used to print the Times. In 1861, the daily circulation had increased to 64,000 copies, over 18,000,000 copies being issued during the year. At this time the Times began occasionally issuing quadruple sheets of twenty pages to accommodate its business, and on June 22, 1861, it issued a sextuple sheet of twenty-four pages, containing besides the reading matter 4076 different advertisements, quite an increase over its modest number of 150, fifty years before in 1811. In 1867, the Times began printing with the Walter self-feeding press, patented the year before, and claimed to be the fastest and most economical printing machine in the world. The present circulation of the Times is from 63,000 to 68,000 daily, the ordinary issue being a sixteen page newspaper, whilst sometimes it is increased to a twenty page newspaper.

This is a brief history of the paper, and I will now pass on to an account of its present condition, and of the office at Printing House Square. The Times is in an era of great prosperity, and the outlook for the establishment is to issue a newspaper which will at once be a model of correct typography, excellent printing, and the purest English. It is considered that the care bestowed in the Times Office upon the dictation of its leading articles has contributed more than anything else to preserve the purity of the English language. The staff of "leader" writers is large, and upon it are the best newspaper writers in England where an editor's ambition is to be employed by the Times. Unlike the custom in America, the object at the Times Office is to preserve the impersonality of the paper. What it contains is said by the paper itself, and not by any individual, and go before the world with all the weight the newspaper can give them. Its editors write, or write. They forecast, day by day, the policy of the paper; suggest subjects to the leader writers; at in judgment upon their articles when written; and decide what shall or shall not go into the paper. Its correspondents, in England and abroad, receive but one instruction and that is to send accurate and impartial accounts of transpiring events, at the earliest moment, written in such a manner as to interest the readers.

To conduct this establishment, a large force of course is required. It prints every day from 1700 to 3000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more.

It also prints twenty to thirty columns of

reading matter. To perform the mechanical part of the work, 400 persons are employed at Printing House Square whilst probably as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promotes early insertions to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after twelve o'clock on any day with his advertisement, can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, whilst generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed until two or three days or sometimes six or seven weeks, after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is the anxiety to get them in the Times, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would never tolerate. The lowest charge for "wants," in which each advertiser is allowed three lines for half a crown, about 60 cents, gold. For all others, the regular rate is a shilling a line, 24 cents, gold, but no advertisement is taken less than four shillings, whilst long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate after the first fifty lines, being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favorite positions in the paper.

In the mornings, when the people flock to the Times office to hand in their advertisements, Printing House Square is a place of the greatest bustle and activity, but in the afternoon it is comparatively deserted. The advertising pages are made up in a regular order, beginning with the births on the first column of the first page, and the "agencies," as "personals" are called, on the second column, and closing with the auction notices, of which alone in the paper of last Saturday, June 6th, there were twenty-five columns. There are no headings to the advertising columns, each department coming unannounced on the heels of its predecessor, and this course by bringing "washings taken in" immediately ahead of the aristocratic "tutors," I am told, has caused great complaint among that class of the English community, as they regard their characters as soiled by the juxtaposition. The office for the receipt of advertisements is conducted by eleven persons, and is devoted to that business exclusively, the publication office being a separate building.

The reading matter is furnished by the editorial, reportorial and corresponding staffs, there being besides, 22 law reporters, 19 Parliamentary reporters, 12 police reporters, and an indefinite number of miscellaneous writers, known as "penny-liners" in London, at least 100 correspondents in other parts of Great Britain, and some 40 foreign correspondents in other parts of the world. Of the Parliamentary reporters, 16 are photographers, two make summaries of the debates in the Houses, and one directs the force. To set up the types there are 130 compositors employed, 60 laboring by day, and 70 at night, whilst 11 foremen and assistants direct their movements. Twenty-four persons are required to read proofs, and three are employed merely to "pull" the proofs. The advertisements are set up during the day, and the reading matter at night, the advertising pages being made up at from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Reading matter is received until daylight and afterwards, and the reading pages are rarely put to press before 4 A. M., whilst leading articles are frequently written on Parliamentary debates and other events happening after midnight, and appear in print the following morning. England is different in its habits from the United States, and very early newspaper issued are not demanded. In all this work the greatest care is taken to guard against mistakes, and every line printed is read over by proof readers, four or five different times.

Ten stereotypers prepare the plates for the printing machines, by the papier-mache process now in use in the Public Ledger office and in other leading newspaper offices in the United States, and these machines are now run continuously from about eight o'clock in the evening until seven the next morning, besides work during the day upon "second editions." Sixteen firemen and engineers attend the engines and boilers, six men prepare the paper, before printing, ninety are employed on the press, and seven deliver the paper to the news-agents after it is printed. No carriers are employed in the United States, but the whole edition is sold out to news-agents, the number of copies printed being no more than the sum total of their orders, which have to be handed in by 2 P. M. on the previous day.

The wholesale price of the Times is 24d. per copy (about 4 cents gold); the retail price, 3d. (6 cents gold). For the benefit of the employees, there are established in the office a saving fund, a sick fund, and a co-operative restaurant, managed by five persons, at which all the employees get their food and drink at wholesale cost prices. This is known familiarly as "The Cannon." Stability and comfort are great objects in Printing House Square. The apartments, dingy without, are clean and spacious within, and faithful laborers remain there a lifetime, bequeathing their places to their sons. Many now in the place have worked there five-and-twenty years, and two in particular, still hale and hearty, have been in the office respectively 45 and 55 years. Father and son work side by side, and all seem to regard the place and its directors with the greatest affection.

To print the Times, seventy tons weights of paper, and two tons of printing ink are used every week, whilst the average weight

of the daily issue of the paper is from 11 to

12 tons. The machines upon which this large edition is printed are the best of their kind. There are two cylinder Hoe presses, and two eight-cylinder Applegarth machines; the aggregate work done by them being 52,000 impressions an hour, 16,000 from each of the former, and 10,000 from each of the latter. Besides these there is now in use, the "Walter Printing Press," which is a self-feeder, and managed by a man and two boys, prints a large share of the advertising pages of the Times. Its capacity is from 22,000 to 24,000 impressions an hour, and it produces in that time from 11,000 to 12,000 perfect sheets, printed on both sides, and ready for the readers.

This machine is somewhat similar to the American Bullock press. It prints from a large roll of paper containing 2500 to 3000 sheets, cuts them apart after printing, and then delivers them by a double motion in case each advertiser is allowed three lines for half a crown, about 60 cents, gold. For all others, the regular rate is a shilling a line, 24 cents, gold, but no advertisement is taken less than four shillings, whilst long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate after the first fifty lines, being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favorite positions in the paper.

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The reading matter is furnished by the editorial, reportorial and corresponding staffs, there being besides, 22 law reporters, 19 Parliamentary reporters, 12 police reporters, and an indefinite number of miscellaneous writers, known as "penny-liners" in London, at least 100 correspondents in other parts of Great Britain, and some 40 foreign correspondents in other parts of the world. Of the Parliamentary reporters, 16 are photographers, two make summaries of the debates in the Houses, and one directs the force. To set up the types there are 130 compositors employed, 60 laboring by day, and 70 at night, whilst 11 foremen and assistants direct their movements. Twenty-four persons are required to read proofs, and three are employed merely to "pull" the proofs. The advertisements are set up during the day, and the reading matter at night, the advertising pages being made up at from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Reading matter is received until daylight and afterwards, and the reading pages are rarely put to press before 4 A. M., whilst leading articles are frequently written on Parliamentary debates and other events happening after midnight, and appear in print the following morning. England is different in its habits from the United States, and very early newspaper issued are not demanded. In all this work the greatest care is taken to guard against mistakes, and every line printed is read over by proof readers, four or five different times.

Ten stereotypers prepare the plates for the printing machines, by the papier-mache process now in use in the Public Ledger office and in other leading newspaper offices in the United States, and these machines are now run continuously from about eight o'clock in the evening until seven the next morning, besides work during the day upon "second editions." Sixteen firemen and engineers attend the engines and boilers, six men prepare the paper, before printing, ninety are employed on the press, and seven deliver the paper to the news-agents after it is printed. No carriers are employed in the United States, but the whole edition is sold out to news-agents, the number of copies printed being no more than the sum total of their orders, which have to be handed in by 2 P. M. on the previous day.

The wholesale price of the Times is 24d. per copy (about 4 cents gold); the retail price, 3d. (6 cents gold). For the benefit of the employees, there are established in the office a saving fund, a sick fund, and a co-operative restaurant, managed by five persons, at which all the employees get their food and drink at wholesale cost prices. This is known familiarly as "The Cannon." Stability and comfort are great objects in Printing House Square. The apartments, dingy without, are clean and spacious within, and faithful laborers remain there a lifetime, bequeathing their places to their sons. Many now in the place have worked there five-and-twenty years, and two in particular, still hale and hearty, have been in the office respectively 45 and 55 years. Father and son work side by side, and all seem to regard the place and its directors with the greatest affection.

To print the Times, seventy tons weights of paper, and two tons of printing ink are used every week, whilst the average weight

of the daily issue of the paper is from 11 to 12 tons. The machines upon which this large edition is printed are the best of their kind. There are two cylinder Hoe presses, and two eight-cylinder Applegarth machines; the aggregate work done by them being 52,000 impressions an hour, 16,000 from each of the former, and 10,000 from each of the latter. Besides these there is now in use, the "Walter Printing Press," which is a self-feeder, and managed by a man and two boys, prints a large share of the advertising pages of the Times. Its capacity is from 22,000 to 24,000 impressions an hour, and it produces in that time from 11,000 to 12,000 perfect sheets, printed on both sides, and ready for the readers.

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