

Advertisements

2.00 PER YEAR

would be my take in here.

printers stop. Do not Put on ANY else
 anybody can set type: who knows
 Thing. I will not Put up with
 them. And set Them UP in a row
 with Spaced and s tops: I
 it is just as Easy. When you
 know how To do it, as any Thing
 Else.

I will give you a list of
 the best High Type, which is
 You set Them UP SIDE DOWN, is a
 little DIFFICULT AT first.

Be's like trying to read a
 newspaper standing on Your head!
 Which is not so Easy as
 then you have got To make ALL
 of ONE LINE even and Tight in
 the old way: High The Printers Call
 it a Straight Line.

"I have set all this up in a
 House of a half
 As the foreman said he would like to get
 the paper out this week, and he was afraid
 if I left it off and etc. all day there would be
 so much matter set up that he couldn't get
 it all in. I knocked off and called it half
 day.
 But I shall not give up the printing busi-
 ness.
 After the brilliant progress I have made
 this morning, the audience of which I have

art, and learning that there is a printing

buy it out and learn the business at my leisure."
 "BUT HE NEVER WENT ON STRIKE."
 It is a good thing to know how to set type.
 It is likewise a very respectable business.
 Franklin was a printer before he took to bottling lightning, signing the Declaration of Independence, and the foreign embassy business.
 But he never went on strikes.
 He was a philosopher, and there is no philosophy in strikes.
 I have great regard for printers.
 Particularly for the printers of the *Essex* office, who have set up my letters during

Consequently, I wouldn't put anything

But newspapers must be printed.
The wants of the American people are
not to be trifled with; and the mechanical
genius of this age rises equal to any emer-
gency.
So I give the compositors their warning
that if they don't go to work at once I will
invent a machine which will obviate all fur-
ther necessity for their services.
It will be a wonderful triumph of me-
chanical genius; all you will have to do will
be to put your copy in a receptacle like a
letter-box, turn a crank, and it will come
out in type ready for the form.
I had thought of a steam foreman to do
the rest of the work—make up the form and
send it to press—but, as Doolley is a poet

a mortgage on his house, I won't abolish his occupation yet awhile.

If you want any more assistance to set up type, send for me.
You see what I can do.
Yours in any emergency,
CORRY O'NEALS.

The Savannah News and Herald of Monday says: "On Saturday the sloop Miriam and Carolina, Captain Lyon, arrived at this port from Bluffton, S. C., having on board eight men who were rescued from a raft of timber which had gone to sea. The raft came from South Carolina. The manager

when it reached the mouth of the river, it

found themselves passing the ship *Tar-maria*, at Tybee, and called for a rope to secure the raft, but being unheeded, they were swept along until opposite Tybee Light, when the keeper put out in his boat and rescued the crew, seven colored and one white man, who were brought to Savannah as above stated, by the *Miriam* and *Caroline*. The raft being lost to its fate, was broken up on the breakers, and lies the shore of North Tybee Island.

FOR A GOVERN.—Roast a large lemon very carefully, without burning it; when it

oup, upon three ounces of sugar, finely
powdered. Take a successful wheatear on

ough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief.

Gail Hamilton deploras the fate of a young woman she knows, who is to be married and live in Chicago. Whereupon the Cincinnati Commercial remarks: "Gail forgets the Chicago probability that the bride will be divorced and back home in less than three months."

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day "is there any harm in breaking eggs shells? Certainly not, my dear, but what do you ask?"

"Cause I dropped the basket just now and saw what a mess I am in with the yolk!"

At a school examination a young tyro in declamation, who had been told by his teacher that he must declaimate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet flits its fiery tail," lifted his tail of his coat to a horrid, stal position.

When it was reported that Ohio ha

Johnson telegraphed to a Columbus editor: "God bless Ohio!" It is said that he now wishes to retract that observation.

Bricks.

HOUSES!!

For The

MILLION!

ROGER'S PATENT

CONCRETE BRICK

MADE UNDER POWERFUL PRESSURE

Roger's Patent

Concrete Brick

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

BUILDING MATERIAL KNOWN they have been used in the West, particularly in Chicago, and wherever used are popular. The Illinois Central Railroad Company building material is regarded with respect by the building public, and the following letter received a few days ago from their architect:

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE ILL. CENT. RAILROAD
Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1890

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have tested and am now using the **CONCRETE BRICKS**, and recommend them to be the **best** brick manufactured.

ISAAC L. SCHRIEDER
Architect I. C. R. R.

varieties engaged in the manufacture of the Concrete Brick are daily growing up with the building community. We haul 10,000 to one party at \$35 per thousand, and hauls them 31 miles. We have compared bricks made by the Rogers' Concrete Brick Company and find them superior in every respect. Our bricks in the yard are now being used in the Chicago Hotel, and are superior to all others at about 30 down to the office last autumn at some on a hot stove, and could perform any service. Every one who sees them will be sure to give the credit to Rogers' Concrete Bricks. Prof. Silliman, Yale College.

maintained them and says it is his opinion that it will continue to harden for at least two or three years.

And whenever these bricks have been examined and tested the verdict is invariably favorable. The value of concrete as a building material is properly made but long been attested by many failures have been made by perverting its manufacture while entirely ignorant of the process that in some localities it is made. The common concrete has been mixed with perfect adobe, and is safe, but cheap when properly made, by the use of the best materials.

The concrete used in the manufacture of some is similar to common concrete, but is made in a more complicated manner, and is an entirely new process, the uses of which, as well as the machine it is made by, are entirely new and are protected by letter patent.

The bricks are made by a machine and are subjected to the enormous pressure of

Sixty Thousand Pounds

This pressure causes a union of the bricks that can be effected in no other way. It is one of the secrets of the superiority of this brick and is one of the points protected by letter patent.

The bricks are harder than the best

brick, which are especially clean and smooth. The bricks are made of no more than one kind of clay, and are never glazed or painted. The appearance of brick is similar to blocks of granite.

In some the bricks are equal to 3 or 4 inches thick, and are laid in mortar. One hundred of these will lay over a square foot of surface, or more than a peck. The bricks are so laid that they will not allow water to follow a wall, the spaces between the bricks being no more than half an inch or two inches. This makes the wall perfectly proof, if the doors and windows are properly fitted.

The walls being hollow no dampness can enter them. It is found that buildings of brick are even dryer than wood, and that the most driving storm cannot find a service to penetrate.

As the inside wall is perfectly dry, so is the outside wall, and the walls are as lasting as the building, and the walls are in the building cost, which is less than to brick. Thus, studding, joists, nails, and plastering are saved.

The partitions can also be made of the
without studding or lath.

CELLARS.

The bricks are the best known material
for cellars. A wall of them is cheaper than
all of stone and many times better. The
bricks being laid with an air chamber,
warm in winter and cool in summer. By
double windows and a proper system of
ventilation, the cellar can be made proof against
winter, and nearly cool enough for
use in summer, and all with less expense
than any other cellar can be built for.

They are extensively used for foundations
Chicago, and are being introduced in
London.

SIZE.

The bricks are 10x6x8, and in a wall
each brick lays 10x6x8, one end

of each brick being allowed for the mortar, which is two inches.

COST.

In Chicago and the West they sell at \$1.00 a thousand—and considering the price and superiority to both wood and iron, this is not a high price; nor is it true, as manufacturers at this price give no profit at the present prices of their lumber.

But it is proposed to introduce them extensively by manufacturing them at a small size, when the profit is close and the material is not so much affected by any change in the price of material used, and the price of labor.

cannot be definitely stated; but a contract will be made for the bricks at \$25 a thousand.

In the yard, or place of manufacture, will be found their clay, at as cheap as \$0.75 per cubic foot for clay brick. At the same time they are laying them is less than the expense of breaking stone or common bricks.

The manufacture of these bricks will be in Hamilton in a few days—where the principal office of the company is located.

Orders are solicited. All inquiries by letter will be promptly answered.

E. C. SNOW & SONS.
HAMILTON, N. J.

Jan., 19th 1867.

Persons desiring rights for any partnership, will please address K. C. Snow, Hamilton, N. J., who will negotiate all rights throughout the State.