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Labor news clippings, 22 scrapbooks, 1867-1902

Scott Molloy
Rhode Island Labor History Society

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The First National Bank of Woburn, is located here, with a capital of one million dollars. Wm. S. Slater, President. A new three-story brick and stone building has recently been completed, in which a large hall is intended to hold the village library, consisting of one thousand volumes, and for a reading room. To locate in this village; and the attendance of the Sabbath School is 165. Very evidently the spirit which Samuel and John Slater in 1800, impressed upon the place, still pervades it; the mills are still built; the tenement houses are spacious and well-appointed; everything is quiet and orderly, and gives assurance of being well guarded. The Mason's Library has been completed; the construction of a reservoir, which would greatly add to their water-power, and some day the project will be accomplished. In the meantime this village appears to combine as many advantages, and be suited to as few drawbacks as is possible for an exclusively manufacturing community. To the eastward, Mr. Bowen, is due north, for the good order, the moral tone and general quietness which marks the village. Clearly there is a demand for a school in favor of independent and absolute ownership of a manufacturing district. There is something doubtless to be said on the other side, but that of so far, we have no practical knowledge, and have received no information from observation.

Pawtucket.

This village is situated on the same stream as, and half a mile below, Slaterville. For many years Mansfield & Land have carried on here the business of shoe-making. In 1869 they erected a large and substantial stone mill, which is operated by the Forestdale Manufacturing Company, under the management of Mr. Over the machinery. The fall of water here is 14 feet; horse-power of water, 250; steam, 150. 150 tons of iron ore are annually used; 150 grindstones, are employed in the shoe works, which turn out per year 8,000,000 of shoes.

The Forestdale Company use annually 1,400,000 cents of cotton; run 1,560 spindles and 300 looms, and employ 250 hands: males, 150; females, 100. About 20 children under sixteen years of age are employed in the mill. The value of cotton used is $15,000. And the annual product is $4,000,000 of fine shooting and dressing, valued at an average price for cotton for current year at $300,000. The freighting of the Company amounts to 4,000 tons. The tenement houses are uniformly built; contain six or eight families, and are more comfortable. It is a rule of the place that the children are to be kept at school, and the owners, and Mr. Halt, the Superintendent of the mill, are gentlemen who take an interest in the peaceable and welfare of the community. Even smoking is not allowed in their tenements. Of course there is no room for rum. To per, Hodouts.

Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered in the Cathedra, on High Street, Sunday next, for the benefit of the Society of New York. Lawrence Welch, of Cold Spring, Ct. The subject of the lecture will be "Religious Orders." The object is a work that will be "Cathedral," and the subject will be "Religious Orders." This will be on sale for 20 cents.

This village, placed by John and William Slater, and situated in the northwestern part of Smithfield, four miles from Woonsocket, on the branch river, is one of the smallest villages in the State. The mills are strung in a natural amphitheatre, with the river on one side, and some of the most picturesque scenery in the State. The capital of the mill is $3,140,000, of which the principal owners are Mr. John Slater, and Mr. William Slater. The mill is valued at $2,200,000. The annual product is $5,791,000 of shooting, shipping, and }dine. The population of the mill is $1,000.

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The sample water at this place, with the falls, which in their natural state were exceedingly beautiful, at a very early day directed attention to the site for the city of Providence. Here is a little vil"

The late Dexter Ballou was one of those prominent successful men, who engaged in manufacturing in Woonsocket. His brother, Mr. J. D. Ballou, is now a successful manufacturer of castile soap, living at Woonsocket. He commenced manufacturing cotton

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THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND.

THIRD ARTICLE.

This is a continuation of a previous article on the manufacturing and mechanical industry of Rhode Island, discussing the operations of factories, particularly in the town of Waltham, Massachusetts.

In 1810, a power loom was put in operation at Waltham, Massachusetts, and about the same time Gilmore landed in Boston, from England, with patterns of the power loom and dresser; but, says the author of "The Memoir of Samuel Slater and History of Manufacture," *previous to 1815 the whole weaving was done by hand-looms." Speaking broadly, the statement of Smith Wilkinson was correct, and the exception, and so far as we have any proof, the only exception, was in the case of the Waltham mill, speaking of course, as before of cotton manufacture. As to the interesting investigation and discussion relating to the origin of the Sabbath School, in this country, we can only say that the Memoir of Slater from which we quoted, was written by a Connecticut clergyman, who might, nevertheless, have been mistaken. When w. s. s. and r. n. have settled the issue between them, we shall be glad to have for ourself, especially, the benefit of their erudition. In the meantime, trusting that they, or "any other man," who finds or imagines he finds, a mistake in our historical citations, or as to any matter of fact, will oblige us by a reminder thereof, and noting that in our last article, in speaking of the market where Caoutchouc is principally obtained, we wrote Para, not Peru, we pass on to the next topic.

The Social Manufacturing Company.

This establishment was commenced in 1816, by a company consisting of Joseph Arnold, Ariel Ballon, father of Dr. Ariel Ballon of Woosocket, Abner Ballon, Nathan Ballon, Job Jenckes, Luke Jenckes, and Oliver Lebaron. The capital was three thousand dollars. It afterwards was purchased by the late Dexter Ballon, who also owned the "Stone Mill," so called, in the village. hose Ballon, a brother, also manufactured cotton here for some time, and his skill in doing so is traditionally commemorated by the relation of a compliment paid him by Crawford Allen, who was quite able to appreciate the situation, and entirely willing and able to express his view of it in very vigorous language. From the experiment of 1810, this concern has grown until it is, for size, efficiency and economy, a model mill. The company now owning it were incorporated a few years since, with the following officers:

President—Oren A. Ballon.
Treasurer—Henry Lippitt.
Superintendent—Charles Nourse.

The power used is, water 200 horse power, steam 500. The fall is 20 feet; number of hands employed, 300; number of looms, 900; spindles, 43,000; 1,200,000 pounds of cotton are consumed annually; 2,500 tons of coal; 40,000 pounds of starch; 3,200 gallons of oil, and 7,000,000 yards of fine sheetings, shirtings and muslins for bleaching, are manufactured per year. In this mill it is found, of course, the latest improvements in machinery, and is so constructed and arranged as to save as much as possible manual labor. To one acquainted only with old-fashioned picker and picker room, it is a treat indeed, to see the cleanly and pleasant room in which that work is done by means of the English machine in operation at the Social. There are, too, in this mill, two of the "sharers," so called, which fills the place of the old-fashioned dressers.

Three we have displaced eleven dressers, requiring 13 men, and need only two men each to operate them. But this is far from being the only or greatest advantage of these machines. Under the old style of dressing, the dress-room was always an apartment by itself, in which the temperature ranged from 90° to 110° Fahrenheit. Now, other operations can be carried on in the same room, and the heat is only that which is comfortable and desirable. Besides, it is a matter of experience that men working in the hot atmosphere of the dressing-room, became exhausted, craved stimulants, and were in larger proportion than other operatives given to the use of intoxicating liquors. There can be no doubt that there is a good deal of "morose situation" in a machine which works almost a pleasure, and which requires only gentle exercise instead of the most debilitating labor.

The engines which supply the water-power, are admirable ones and admirably kept. Everywhere there is proof of order and handsomeness. Some of the overseer's rooms attract us particularly; it had on the floor a finely-figured oil cloth; a thifty plant was in the window, and a bouquet of flowers on the handsome chestnut desk. The "boarding house" is an institution peculiar to the "Social," so far as we are aware, in this vicinity. It is conducted by Mrs. Pond, who has now some hundred boarders. The company employ her, and furnish everything. None but their employees are taken, and the women, as any rate, are boarded very considerably less than they could obtain the same accommodation for elsewhere. The building is a fine one, three stories high, with a Mansard roof. As you enter, on one side is a comfortable common sitting-room for the men, and another for the women; the washing arrangements are ample, and sufficiently luxuriant, if a family is a luxury, in these days for anybody else to have. There is also a small reception-room for the use of those who may have callers, and in it two pianos and some very fine engravings; thus, more particularly, as displaying in their selection a refined and elevated tone. In a well-appointed room, nicely carpeted, and with a very fine book-case, is the library of some three hundred well-selected books, which are at the service of the boarders every Saturday from 6 to 7 o'clock p.m., and for every dollar contributed by the boarders, the company give a dollar for the purchase of new books. Besides the bath connected with the sick-room, there are others open to all.

The company have erected twelve very handsome brick cottages, each accommodating two families, for their superintendents. Other tenements of brick and wood, are supplied in full measure.

The Grenos Manufacturing Company.

Have two mills here, superintended by P. J. Congdon. These mills, though small in comparison with what we have described, are remarkable for neatness. Within a few years, Mr. Congdon has entirely renovated one of them, and it would be difficult to find rooms more perfectly kept, or a more thorough economy in labor. With an improved wheel, and new and improved machinery, Mr. Congdon has doubled his machinery, and increased his speed with it in some amount of water. There is also a "sharer" in this mill, and in the same room, and with perfect comfort, several women are employed.

The fall is 14.5 feet; 165 hands are employed; 203 looms are run; the number of spindles is 11,824; number of pounds of cotton manufactured annually, 520,000; 2,163,000 yards of cloth are made; 130 tons of coal consumed; 11,700 pounds of starch used, and 414 gallons of oil. The goods made are fine sheetings.

The Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company.

Is in the occupation of the large establishment formerly known as the Metal Machine Shop. Mr. Selden A. Bailey is the inventor of the rubber rolls which form the most conspicuous part of a machine which is fast finding its way into every part of the country. In 1855, Mr. Bailey, in conjunction with John Allenard, constructed the first wringer. The first patent was obtained in 1859. Both Bailey and Allender secured patents to the same part, but Mr. Allender made no machines for sale. Mr. Bailey made, the first year, twelve machines, eleven of which he sold. In 1860, he invented the oscillating board, by means of which the water from the clothes is turned into a tub on either side. This simple invention secured to Bailey's machine the control of the market, insomuch as it led us to the market, it made all the difference between an inconvenient and a convenient household appliance. In 1859 and 1860, one thousand machines were sold, and since that time hundreds of patents have been taken out for wringers. In 1860, one hundred machines were made in Worcester; in 1869, Mr. Bailey commenced building machines in North Wrentham, Mass., where he lost everything but his patents. In 1864, as the request of Simeon S. Cook, he came to Woonsocket, and after some negotiation the business was entered into here. In that year, 9,000 machines were made; last year, 50,000 were made. In 1868, Mr. Bailey bought all Allenard's patents, and is in a fair way to derive a fair renumeration for his ingenuity, energy and industry. Inquirers, who have been numerous, are pretty well disposed of, and success, so necessary a machine seems inevitable. The company ran an engine of 70-horse power; employ 75 hands; by improvements in machinery and skill are enabled to do with 60 hands the work which at first required 90. One hundred and twenty-five tons of coal are consumed per year; 560,000 feet of lumber; and $75,000 worth of rubber.
THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

The Woostercock Company.

Owing four fine mills, and originally what is now the village of Barron, much of which it retains, occupies a large and valuable privilege, and has done much for that village. In 1831, the late Samuel Greene, came from Pawtucket to the site of this mill, and in a few months of his de-
case had charge of the Company's establishment. He was born in 1791, and his mother was daugh-
ter of Uriel Wilkinson. He possessed a decided taste for mechanics, and perhaps was more scientifically informed in the science of hydraulics than any of our manufacturers. When he first came to Rhode Island for the purpose of constructing the power loom, Mr. Greene made his acquaintance, and obtained from him much valuable information. In 1829, he with others formed a company under the name of the "Paw-
tucket Wooster Company," for the manufacture of woollens. To the late Hon. N. R. Harrill, when he was chosen Senator of the United States from this State, the Company presented a vote of thanks for his services. He was one of the original members of the Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry, and also very active in promoting the establish-
ments of the "Manufacturers and Farmers Journal."

He represented his native town in the General Assembly from 1816 to 1825 inclusive, and through the whole life exceedingly interested in public affairs. He had a very great care for the orderly management of the village of Barron, and the wants of the poor of that place. He was a first-class business man, and to say that he had a decided taste for mechanics, is a very great attribute. The present mill stands at the head of that establishment, commenced busi-
ness in Woostercock in 1831, with a capital of 3,500,000. It has been extended by the additions and improvements which have been made;

Edward Harris, whose name a manufacturer of fine and fancy canvasses is so well and favourably known throughout this country, and who has continued the same until the present day, is a long story of his years the production constantly im-
proved in quality and quantity until in many seas-
ons the name of "Harris" was a fair profit over and above that to which the quality of his goods entitled him. That is to say, the uniformity and well-known character of his canvasses gave them a ready market at a remunerative rate, when other manufacturers less known, although producing goods of equal quality, found few or no purchasers. This "New England" trade, consists of one cotton mill and three woolen mills, and owns the large brick mill at the "New Privileges," occu-

ried by Tuth, Western & Co., who shall speak for them hereafter.

The 4th, No. 1, still is oc-
cupied, but the business is substantially done in No. 2, built in 1856, of stone, and which is five stories high, and contains 170,000 spindles, and a large number of looms, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There is also a machine which produces the four sides of a heavy, coarse, twenty feet long, easily and quickly. It is the smallest machine, the

power of the cotton mill, 100; steam, 40; hands, 100; steam and loom rooms are run, 25 sets of ma-
nufactory; 800,000 lbs. of wool are manufactured per year, and besides the above, there is a woolen mill, 100 hands employed, 475; and 21 broad and 80 narrow looms are run, with 25 sets of ma-
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capacity of the present establishment, is a large woolen mill, capable of producing 8,000 yards per day, and 48,000 yards per week.

Mr. Nathaniel Elliott, who was born on the 1st of June last, has recently finished work on a larger and more power saving and wool-saving. This engine is mostly used for making it the staple article of commerce.

The New Mills.

The New Mills is occupied by Tuth, Walker and Company. It is one of the most substantial and well arranged mills in the country, it was built under the eye of Mr. Harrill, and itself intended as a water mill, for석에 대한 내용입니다.
the Chute family. The whole establishment...
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL. THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1870. THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND. SEVENTH ARTICLE.

Jenckesville.

Jenckesville, in the town of Woonsocket, is owned by Oscar J. Rathbun, Aaron Rathbun, and one of the patentees. It contains 1,000 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. The factory is built on a hill, with a fine view of the surrounding country. The factory buildings are of the latest and best designs, and are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. The machinery is of the most modern construction, and is operated by steam power. The water power is derived from a fall of 20 feet, which is utilized to drive the machinery. The factory is furnished with all the necessary implements and tools, and is in a condition to produce an immense quantity of goods.

In the town of Woonsocket, the manufacturing industry is extensive. There are about twenty steam engines in operation in the town, and the machinery and tools used are of the most modern and efficient kind. The operatives are in a happy and cheerful state, and are well paid for their labor.

The manufacturing industry of Woonsocket employs a large number of laborers, and is of great importance to the town. It is a strong feature of the town, and is a source of great prosperity to the inhabitants. The town is situated on the Providence River, and is well supplied with water power. The factory is built on the banks of the river, and is in a fine situation. The machinery is of the most modern construction, and is operated by steam power. The water power is derived from a fall of 20 feet, which is utilized to drive the machinery. The factory is furnished with all the necessary implements and tools, and is in a condition to produce an immense quantity of goods.

The town of Providence is an important manufacturing center, and is well supplied with water power. The machinery is of the most modern construction, and is operated by steam power. The water power is derived from a fall of 20 feet, which is utilized to drive the machinery. The factory is furnished with all the necessary implements and tools, and is in a condition to produce an immense quantity of goods.

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The cotton manufacturers of this country were so well versed in the use of the machinery of their trade that the skillful men, who had been employed in building seven or eight vessels. Other parties were employed in this business, and all of them had the same work done in the shop of the Wilkinson. And, when they were ready for use, the weaver was directed to put them to work on the looms. If they did not work as quick as the weaver desired, he was obliged to stop them and let them go to work on the other looms. The weaver was then allowed to go on and get his work done. If he did not work as quick as the weaver desired, he was obliged to stop them and let them go to work on the other looms. The weaver was then allowed to go on and get his work done.

Mr. Dubosque, who had been attached to the French navy and marined in Rhode Island, had learned the art in early establishment employed in this business, and all of them had the same work done in the shop of the Wilkinson. And, when they were ready for use, the weaver was directed to put them to work on the looms. If they did not work as quick as the weaver desired, he was obliged to stop them and let them go to work on the other looms. The weaver was then allowed to go on and get his work done. If he did not work as quick as the weaver desired, he was obliged to stop them and let them go to work on the other looms. The weaver was then allowed to go on and get his work done.

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In 1790, the cotton cloth mill was commenced, it was built by Osip Wilkinson and his three sons, Hezekiah, Benjamin, and William Wilkinson, and was situated on the Wachusett Mountain. The cotton cloth mill was commenced in 1790, it was built by Osip Wilkinson and his three sons, Hezekiah, Benjamin, and William Wilkinson, and was situated on the Wachusett Mountain. The cotton cloth mill was commenced in 1790, it was built by Osip Wilkinson and his three sons, Hezekiah, Benjamin, and William Wilkinson, and was situated on the Wachusett Mountain. The cotton cloth mill was commenced in 1790, it was built by Osip Wilkinson and his three sons, Hezekiah, Benjamin, and William Wilkinson, and was situated on the Wachusett Mountain. The cotton cloth mill was commenced in 1790, it was built by Osip Wilkinson and his three sons, Hezekiah, Benjamin, and William Wilkinson, and was situated on the Wachusett Mountain.
Dye-stuff manufacturers commonly prepare their materials in the form of a paste, using a variety of techniques to achieve the desired consistency. The paste is then applied to the fabric, and the dyestuff is allowed to penetrate the fiber. After drying, the fabric is rinsed and hung to dry. The process is repeated until the desired color is achieved. The use of vat dyes, which are based on a chemical reaction between the dye and the fiber, is particularly common in the manufacture of high-quality fabrics. These dyes are known for their fastness to light and washing, and their ability to produce a wide range of colors. The vat dyes are typically applied in the form of a solution, which is then applied to the fabric. The fabric is then heated to a high temperature, which causes the dye to react with the fiber, producing the desired color. The heating step is crucial in this process, as it allows the dye to penetrate the fiber and form a strong bond. The use of vat dyes is particularly prevalent in the manufacture of high-quality fabrics, such as silk and rayon. These dyes are known for their ability to produce bright, vibrant colors, as well as their fastness to light and washing. The use of vat dyes requires careful control of the pH and temperature of the dye solution, as well as the duration of the heating step. The process is typically carried out in a dyeing machine, which is designed to provide the necessary conditions for the dyeing process. The machine typically consists of a dye tank, a heating system, and a mechanical system for agitating the fabric. The dye is typically applied to the fabric in a solution, which is then heated to a high temperature, causing the dye to react with the fiber and produce the desired color. The fabric is then removed from the dyeing machine, and the excess dye is rinsed and removed. The fabric is then hung to dry, and the process is repeated until the desired color is achieved. The use of vat dyes is particularly prevalent in the manufacture of high-quality fabrics, such as silk and rayon, and requires careful control of the dyeing conditions to achieve the desired results.
The New Mill, (No. 4.)

On the Cumberland side of the river is a fine brick structure 212 feet long, with sandy additions which increase its area to 5 acres, and in walks, storerooms, and other details, is one of the most remarkable buildings in New England. The brick is two courses thick, laid with a bedding of mortar and a raking of the same, in which every fifth course bears an additional bond of mortar and a raking of the same. The windows are 16 sash 5-6-5, and the doors 4-4-4.

The mill stands at the west side of, and immediately at the foot of what was known as "Sunny Hill," the favorite resort of William Blackstone. The Providence and the other rivers, in that part of the country, were navigable by vessels of any size, and the trade carried on at the Mills was far beyond that of any other. The mill was built on the hill, and the water from the millrace was conducted to the river through a channel 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and extended for a mile, with a fall of 50 feet. The mill was supplied with water from the Blackstone river, and the power was used to drive the machinery.

The mill was built in 1747, by the late John Blackstone, Esq., and is in a perfect state of repair. It is the only mill of its kind in the United States, and is a monument of the ingenuity of the millwrights of that period. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that time, and is a source of great pride to the town of Cumberland.

The mill is now owned by the Manville Manufacturing Company, and is still in operation. It is a fine example of the architecture of the period, and is a monument of the ingenuity of the millwrights of that time. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that time, and is a source of great pride to the town of Cumberland.

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In returning to the more industrialized section of this manufacturing industry, we find in the establishment of the Cole Brothers, manufacturers of steam fire engines, a study worthy of more than a momentary scrutiny. The smallest annals of every town in which we find that first provision against fire, is an ordinance requiring the citizen to keep and maintain in one form or more fire boxes. These sometimes new and troublesome, the case was finally determined by a curious proceeding: they could be seen occasionally, and powerless as they would be in our day, they doubtless did good service. From these, the advance to the hand engine, which required to be filled by buckets, was something considerable; and the addition of the suction hose was a great stride in efficiency. The Blackstone factory became a power, and in its best days the fire companies of Providence were composed of the most public spirited and efficient citizens of the town. In the days when "No. 5" began to be used, many of the regulations of "No. 1" and "No. 2" were taking place. The distinguished men of the department were answered by as true voices as ever sounded to the ear of any emergency it was called upon to serve. Mr. Ade was Captain, "Hydration No. 1," and Aldrich was Chief over Mr. Cole, the greatest benefactor of the city that "this with the machinery." The Cole Brothers' factory was established in 1847, and in its first years the best fire companies of Providence were composed of the most public spirited and efficient citizens of the town. The fine machines and the machinery, which were at first used in the workshops, had been brought to mind in that locality where once they swayed an influence respected and acknowledged.

George Samuel Man was one of the first settlers of Smithfield, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under the old system, and Town Clerk of Smithfield. His first will, in 1812, was the first will to be used in the town of Smithfield; it was the first will to be used in the town of Smithfield, for many years the business and the manufacturing establishments of the town were owned and occupied by the present Town Clerk of Smithfield.

The grand-father of the present owner of this fine estate, was concerned in the town of Smithfield; and the grand-father of the town, who came first to Gloucester, and afterwards to Smithfield, where he was President of the Town Council, 1764 to 1791. William Man was a member of the General Assembly in 1859, and a prominent man in his town.

George and Daniel Hulon lived on land owned by Mr. Manville, and James Brown, a proprietor of the Overlander.

David Wilkinson owned a farm about a mile from Manville, and was one of the "old salters" of the town, who did not meet the expectations of the projects, the losses, if any, were not such as to embarrass men of their class.

The town of Manville, in 1812, is four stories in height, counting the stables, 100x52, alined on the side, and is being reared to its present position for the last year. The town is 25 stories in height, and was originally 139x44, five stories high. In 1893, thirty-two feet were added to its length, and in 1862, 64x5 stories, making it 115x95, 70x80, and 68x4x9, 80x4. At the same time some of the hands were put to it, so that there are now six stories filled with machinery. This machinery has been changed since 1847, and under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Handy, who has been in a short intermission, thirty years about the mill. Everything presents a new and surprising aspect. By purchases of real estate, and improved machinery, with other outlays, the value of the Manville property has doubled since 1866. The new dam, built last year, is one of the best, if not the very finest on the river. It is constructed of large beam granite; is 245 feet long; 13 feet wide; 6 feet thick at the bottom, with a cap; 18 feet high in the average, and runs upon solid rock to its entire length. In some places it is 24 feet in height, supported by a single arch of stones 10 to 14 feet in length, and 2 feet

In the town of Lonsdale, we found a mill of this description, not sitting any more tentative that the higher grade of adobe in that town is a "High granite," the mill is built entirely of granite, and is one of the finest of its kind in the state of Virginia, and is of special value for the enjoyment of the town and the vicinity. It must be noted that the Lonsdale High School ranks high; has a good number of students for the age, and F.P. Dyer, general superintendent of education, has carried out his own views of individuality in the matter of education. The town is a fine little town, with all the facilities of the town, and is a center for the trade of the country. It is the center of a fine little town, with all the facilities of the town, and is a center for the trade of the country. It is the center of a fine little town, with all the facilities of the town, and is a center for the trade of the country. It is the center of a fine little town, with all the facilities of the town, and is a center for the trade of the country.
**THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF WESTERN RHODE ISLAND.**

**THIRTEENTH ARTICLE.**

**Jenks & Sons.**

The history of this house is equally interesting and instructive. It discloses the peculiar energy, skill and industry of New England artisans. It proves the value of combining in one family, given occupation, and it is an example of wise, calculated industry, which has been the source of the nature of manufacturing. Jenks 

The firm of Jenks & Sons, which is now known as the firm of Jenks & Sons, was started by Mr. John Jenks, the founder of the firm. He was a man of great industry and skill, and he was able to carry on his business successfully.

In 1807, Mr. John Jenks and his son, Mr. James Jenks, started a business in Providence, Rhode Island. They made and sold textiles, such as cloth, flannel, and woolen goods. Their business grew rapidly, and within a few years, they were able to hire additional workers to help with the production.

In 1818, Mr. John Jenks died, and his son, Mr. James Jenks, took control of the business. He continued to expand the firm, and by 1830, it had become one of the largest manufacturers of textiles in the state.

In 1850, Mr. James Jenks died, and his son, Mr. John Jenks, Jr., took over the business. He continued to expand the firm, and by 1870, it had become one of the largest manufacturers of textiles in the country.

In 1880, the firm of Jenks & Sons was dissolved, and the business was continued under the name of Jenks Manufacturing Company. The company continued to operate until 1920, when it was sold to a larger firm.

The company produced a wide variety of textiles, including cloth, flannel, and woolen goods. It was known for its high-quality products and its innovative designs. The company was also known for its commitment to social responsibility, and it was one of the first companies to establish a profit-sharing plan for its workers.

The company was synonymous with quality and innovation, and its products were sought after by customers all over the country. It was a model for other companies to follow, and its success was a testament to the power of hard work and dedication.

The company's legacy lives on today, and its products continue to be enjoyed by customers all over the world. Its commitment to quality and innovation has been a guiding principle for other companies, and its legacy will continue to inspire future generations.
Samuel Clarke, who died in the year 1817, owned the Albion privilege, together with a large tract of land on the Smithfield side of the Blackstone, together with the mill dam, and his two sons, Samuel and Mory Clarke. Samuel sold his interest in the same very soon to Mory, and Mory to Samuel Harris, of Smithfield, and Abraham Wilkinson, of North Providence, who were the first to improve the water power, they having purchased land on the banks of the Blackstone, and built mills, etc., on the south side of the river, of Judah Tarr. (For several years the place was called Monticello.) In 1822, Hill and Wilkinson had an addition made to this original dam, and by more commodious ways of conveying water, the mill dam, Wilkinson sold to Hill his interest in the fifty-three acres of land then comprising the estate, and the water power belonging to the same, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. Harris, Wilkinson, and Abraham Wilkinson, of North Providence, who were the first to improve the water power, they having purchased land on the banks of the Blackstone, and built a dam on the south side of the river, of Judah Tarr. In 1822, Hill and Wilkinson had an addition made to this original dam, and by more commodious ways of conveying water, the mill dam, Wilkinson sold to Hill his interest in the fifty-three acres of land then comprising the estate, and the water power belonging to the same, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Harris, in 1822, sold to Joseph Fairbrother, of North Providence, the interest of ultimate devisee to the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Harris died in 1834, and in 1835, was deputed to solicit the interests of the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Harris died in 1834, and in 1835, was deputed to solicit the interests of the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, for the sum of one thousand dollars.

It will be noticed by what has already been said, and by the particular notice of this company, that the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, was sold to Mr. Henry Fairbrother, of North Providence, in 1835, to Joseph Fairbrother, of North Providence, and to him in 1836.

In 1835, the interest of Abraham Wilkinson and Samuel B. Chace, who had in the meantime become part owners of the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, was sold to Mr. Henry Fairbrother, of North Providence, in 1835, to Joseph Fairbrother, of North Providence, and to him in 1836.

In 1835, the interest of Abraham Wilkinson and Samuel B. Chace, who had in the meantime become part owners of the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, was sold to Mr. Henry Fairbrother, of North Providence, in 1835, to Joseph Fairbrother, of North Providence, and to him in 1836.

In 1838, the interest of Abraham Wilkinson and Samuel B. Chace, who had in the meantime become part owners of the Albion privilege, together with three-eighths of the stands, was sold to Mr. Henry Fairbrother, of North Providence, in 1835, to Joseph Fairbrother, of North Providence, and to him in 1836.

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DATES OF THE RHODE ISLAND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Nineteenth Article.

The Cotton Industry of Pawtucket, R.I., was started in 1823, and one mill was erected immediately, owned by Scott W. Mower, Esq., being joined by Mr. S. N. Loring, its agent. This was a very fine establishment.

The buildings, 33 feet by 41 yards, were of brick, and contained three stories, with a cellar. The first floor, 33 feet by 21 yards, was used for engine and picker room, and the second, 33 feet by 26 yards, for the engine house, the third and fourth floors, Now the factory and the ice house, in which the ice was stored. The workmen lived in apartments on the fourth floor, and the coal was stored in the ice house.

The mill is situated at the junction of the Blackstone and the Pawtucket rivers, and is one of the most important in the country, being situated in the heart of the city, and is the center of the manufacturing district.

The mill commences with the spinning of yarn, which is then passed to the weaving hazard, and then to the carding machine, where it is prepared for the loom. The looms are driven by water power, and the weavers work in a room 40 feet by 60 feet, and 20 feet high. The looms are large and powerful, and the weavers are skilled in their work.

The mill employs a large number of hands, and is one of the most important in the country.

The cotton industry of Rhode Island is a most important factor in the economy of the state, and is one of the chief sources of its wealth.

D. G. & Son.

The manufacturing industries of Pawtucket, R.I., are manufactures of white and colored wadding, all styles, and of machinery. The company, under the name of D. G. & Son, was started in the manufacturing of white and colored wadding in Pawtucket, R.I., in 1823, and has continued to manufacture these articles ever since.

The company has manufactured white and colored wadding in all styles and qualities, and has supplied the wants of the trade for a long time. They have manufactured the demands of the trade, and have supplied the needs of the market.

The company has a large and well-equipped mill, and is one of the most important manufacturers of white and colored wadding in the country.

The company has a large and well-equipped mill, and is one of the most important manufacturers of white and colored wadding in the country.
The value of manufactured goods turned out is about half a million dollars annually.

The Bridge Mill Manufacturing Co., of Pawtucket, occupy one of the most ancient manufacturing-sites in the village. Situated immediately on the river, on what was the Massachusetts side, and in close proximity to the new bridges, the present office covers the site of an old building erected in the last century, used as an oil mill, and print mill, and machine shop. The present structure is known as the "Old Yellow Mill," although it is so well preserved as to compare favorably in appearance with many modern edifices. It was built in 1837, the building then standing was enlarged, by Joseph Underwood, and first used as a cotton mill, in which were manufactured sheetings and shirtings. It was enlarged in 1895, and the making of bed-ticking entered into by the Pawtucket Bed-Tick Manufacturing Co. Samuel Pitcher purchased it in 1895, and Thayer & Pitcher commenced making sheetings and shirtings in 1895, with new machinery. In 1854 is passed into the hands of Cornelius Barrows, who continued to make cotton goods until 1865, when the estate was purchased by the present Company, Amos N. Beckwith and Frank H. Rich mond, of Providence. They make at present 750 muslins. The mill is 80x36; seven stories; built of wood. The fall is 15 feet; power, 60 horse; there are run 112 looms, 5,000 spindles, and 23,000 yards of cloth are made per month.

The "Pawtucket Manufacturing Company" occupy what is popularly known as the "New Mill," which was erected in 1843 by the Company, and the owners of the privilege, heirs of Parden and William Jenks. The original partners were Alanson T. Thayer, James C. Stackweather, John R. Barrows, and Henry Jerauld, all of whom have deceased save Mr. Jerauld. There have been added to the Company, Benjamin L. Pitcher, Ellis B. Pitcher, Cornelius Barrows, and John M. Thurber—all of whom are now dead. The present owners are Charles F. Sampson, of Providence, and A. R. Marshall, of Pawtucket. Prevailing as the mill is print cloths. The building is 13x70, with an ell 12x25, constructed of wood, and seven stories high. There are 160 looms, 7,000 spindles. 135 hands are employed, and the fall is 14 feet, giving 112 horse power. 150 tons of coal are used annually, and the monthly production is 10,000 yards.

The "Hope Thread Company" was incorporated in 1869, having done business for a few years previously in Massachusetts. It occupies portions of several buildings, in Pawtucket and Central Falls, making spool thread and knitting cormo. Their power—water—in Pawtucket, is 70 horse; in Central Falls—one 11.25 h. p.
Among those who, for a quarter of a century, have devoted themselves to a legitimate and important business, and who added materially in the development of the State, James Davis stands as a peer of the most industrious, honest and successful. He commenced business the first day of January, 1847, with a small capital, a knowledge of his business, and the credit, which in those days was equivalent to a cash capital, of being an honest and hard-working man. At that time there were not one or two, but one or two hundred vessels in all the ports employed on the coast, and the manufacture of picker and lace toader, under the old system of performing every portion of the manufacture by hand. About the middle of last year he found it necessary to enlarge his establishment, and purchase new machinery. The extent he had upon it a building consisting of two and a half stories, with a basement. This was arranged so as to meet the requirements of his business; eight new waist and thirty-six hands were employed. In 1849 the company employed a workman for the extension of his trade, which had increased so rapidly that thirty-five hundred and thirty thousand hides of leather. With the growing demand for his product, Mr. Davis was constantly working to make every improvement which would add to the facility and output of his business. For the first time we have an account of the production of leather, and the amount to which he has added to his capital, and some of which is, at the time of writing, his present capital. In the same year, Mr. Davis commenced a new branch of the business, which is now among the most thriving in the country. This new branch requires for its successful operation, the employment of mechanics, a power being used for stitching the leather, for the first time. Room was also introduced profitably into the dying rooms.

The business continued to increase, and the necessity of enlarging the premises to meet it was to be met until, in 1854, he erected a four-story building, thirty feet by fifty, with a basement, thirty-five hands, and employing 200 men. In 1849 Mr. Davis invested a new sum into the business, which proved to make a fair share of capital that before been made. In consequence a great demand for leather was experienced, and the factory was extended. The factory is now about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and employing 200 men. The office is on the second floor, with a portion of the first floor occupied by machinery, and contained twelve thousand spindles. In 1859, the capital stock was increased from $10,000 to $50,000. By the addition of machinery, the power used was increased, making the factory 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 150 feet deep, with 1,500 spindles. The original mill is operated by an engine of 80 horse power, and the new mill by one of 300 horse power. The entire outlay of the Company has been about $400,000, or now owning considerable land, and has erected a wooden mill 100 feet by 80 feet, with a roof of 400 feet, three stories high, with a 90x90 roof. These mills have been made since they were started, and are capable of producing the largest and finest kind of leather. The quality of goods is kept up during the war, and the improvements have been made to the fullest extent. In 1865, he experimented with a new enterprise, the success of which was a proof of the value of skill and high manufacturing skill. In 1866, he erected a mill 200 feet by 50 feet, with an engine of 150 horse power, and 100 boiler 450. The number of spindles in the new mill is 10,000. The amount of work done in 1866 was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 he opened a new mill, 200 feet by 50 feet, with a capacity of 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill. In 1867 the amount of work done was 15,000,000 lb. of leather, which is a good average for the mill.
Bristol, 5-23-67

The visitor to this ancient town finds in its great variety of industries an interesting village. The streets are broad and clean, green on either side with a spreading magnificence of trees. Bristol was once the chief of the countryside, and to-day it is, probably, the most uniform and cleanest street in the town. The sidewalks which wound to no hurried feet, invite to a repose which the business of the town has rendered unnecessary. The church, the town hall, and the post office are all of good size. The church is a very large one, and the town hall is a respectable building. The post office is a small one, but it is clean and well kept.

J. H. Holland, manufacturer of cotton yards, entered into partnership with A. A. Smith, in 1847, and afterwards M. H. Reynolds, in 1856. The firm was dissolved in 1862. The firm's capital was $10,000, and they were the most important and large concerns in the town. Their business was conducted on a large scale, and they were successful in their operations.

Mr. Holland is a native of Bristol, and has been in business in the town for many years. He is a able man, and is well known in the business world. He is a member of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, and is also a member of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, which is a large concern, and is conducted on a large scale.

The town of Bristol is a manufacturing town, and is one of the most important in the state. It is situated on the river, and is well supplied with water power. It is a thriving town, and is well supplied with goods and services. It is a thriving town, and is well supplied with goods and services.
We doubt if there is anywhere a more distinctive and overcrowed neighborhood village called Central Falls; one where within the same area of territory there are so many mechanics and operative circles who own the houses in which they live. For agricultural purposes this place can have failed to lose the great number of small but comfortable houses, each with a small garden plot, which distinguishes this village. It bears the usual marks of thrift, comfort and independence.

There have been indeed, within the few years last past, some large establishments erected, and those in the manufactories of cotton, and the variety of operations in manufacturing establishments do not own premises of their own; but there are yet a great number of work-doctors, neither paid nor dressed, or dependent upon boarding houses, who form a population of industries, prudent and substantial. The business is varied; it is useful and useful, and reaps its reward. It is graded and curbed; and activity and public spirit prevail.

It is to us to visit first here the unique establishment of Thomas D. Rice & Company, manufacturers of wooden jewelry, certain fixtures, chairs, and of every variety of goods, small and large. The business is large, and the factory is a very fine one in every respect. It is now erected, as a matter of fact, in the only town where wooden jewelry is made. At first blush, we would hardly suppose that an article of this kind would appeal very strongly to so many demands, or at any particular time.

But a little reflection suffices to recall the fact that these things do not afford dollars, nor coal, nor oil, nor yet shallow arrears, are still assoned as the rich of whatever it is, graceful and fashionable. The bells and boxes of the rural stations, the young men and ready minds of the village, who are compelled to economize for personal adornments, imitate as far and as nearly as they can those more favored with the means of the world's population, wherein is inadaptable a desire for external embellishments.

And in regard to the articles under consideration, as in respect to much more showy and costly undertakings, it may appear to us somewhat hard to meet the post, that "things are not what they seem." Many an apparent diamond, which to the uninformed eye appears of purest ray-some, is nothing but paste; many a present pearl, is bug glass; and many a chain of estaminet gold, is estaminet formed of a glittering metal, long drawn out, is simply brass which, an act can never of gold without. And so we shall rightly expect that our given jewelry will betray no glimpse of骗局.

Of coarse the work is done by machinery. Five thousand sawdust buttons are cut out in a day, by the finest and other articles in like proportion. These are then enamelled; some in gay single colors; some in variegated hues; and some in black.

These latter are a useful and tasteful article for every day wear as silver and dress Additional, ornamental and adapted to adornment. Not so. It is required, as soon as the material in question is furnished, of course, that the engraver, as an artist of great name, is to have a careful and exacting job in the engraving, and the book itself, as in other trades, is the work of the printer.

This concern has been in operation only one year, and yet it orders for children's chairs range from one to five thousand, and for certain kinds of chairs they are raised to five gulls. Among the most remarkable qualities of the firm is that five horse power of water, and, in dry seasons, a ten horse power engine, and employs five hundred men. It is really a capable concern, and exhibits most conveniently Yankee ingenuity and Yankee enterprise.

Glover & Beaudin, manufacturers of spool thread and fine yarns, own and occupy a splendid establishment on the east side of the Blackstone river, the erection of which was commenced in the year 1861. The establishments have been built and are of the finest construc the country. Looking at it from the outside, it appears an apparatus perfectly fully carried out upon inspection of the interior.

The land immediately occupied by the mill and its appurtenant buildings is one thousand feet in length, and runs from the river down to the back. The mill is built of brick, as are the other buildings with one or two exceptions; it is 397 feet in height, with two stories in front, one of which is 132 feet high, contain-
The design having been placed upon the street, the printer deposited the surface of the stone with water from a sponge, which of course will not take. The printer then placed a roll of paper on this ground and rolled it. If the design or pattern intended to be printed, will not even soil the part of the stones which are in his power to control; but if the paper is put over it as it is passed through the press and an impression obtained. We have shown some very superior work of this description, in the house of Oliver Evans, belonging to the manufacturing of the American lino-.

in the manufacture of the largest establishments within our borders, which was done in New York or Boston, and which could be done by a man of this kind when it can be done equally well in our own State, and at the same time tend to build up a home industry.

The Central Falls Woolen Mill, New England, or as early as 1792, the mill was possessed by the man who first began to manufacture cloth in this country, and although as early as 1792, the mill was possessed by the man who first began to manufacture cloth in the United States, it was not until the first three years of the present century, that the mill was used for the manufacture of cotton cloth in the United States. It was not until the first three years of the present century, that the mill was used for the manufacture of cotton cloth in the United States.

The mill was commenced in 1846, and was in operation in 1877. The contracts for labor and material were obtained before the firm of Messrs. Freeman and Page, the exclusive manufacturers, although as early as 1792, the mill was possessed by the man who first began to manufacture cloth in the United States. It was not until the first three years of the present century, that the mill was used for the manufacture of cotton cloth in the United States.
The town of Burrillville is situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the State, about twenty miles from Providence. It is one of the five towns within two hundred and fifty square miles of land that contains one of the least centers of the State; but more especially the latter. Originally, a part of the town of Providence, it was included in the town of Smithfield, and later, during the time of Rhode Island, it was set off from Providence in 1730. In 1806, Gloster was divided, and Burrillville was constituted a town. It is the northern half of the town of Gloster, as it was first formed. The first town meeting was held in November, and in 1820, Simon Stere, Esq., laying the warrant thereon, and predicated on the new town making us acquainted with the mill familiar names of Thomas Mann, Jesse Taresi, John Brown, G. E. How, Esq., and Col. Elijah Armstrong.

Burrillville is the only one of the least centers of the State; but more especially the latter. Originally, a part of the town of Providence, it was included in the town of Smithfield, and later, during the time of Rhode Island, it was set off from Providence in 1730. In 1806, Gloster was divided, and Burrillville was constituted a town. It is the northern half of the town of Gloster, as it was first formed. The first town meeting was held in November, and in 1820, Simon Stere, Esq., laying the warrant thereon, and predicated on the new town making us acquainted with the mill familiar names of Thomas Mann, Jesse Taresi, John Brown, G. E. How, Esq., and Col. Elijah Armstrong.

Burrillville was constituted a town by the concern, and there will never be a strike in the Ferry Mill.

The "Newport Shot and Lead Company" are not now operating their establishments, although they have all the facilities in the way of machinery, &c., for doing a good market. Their shot and lead pipe, on hand, appeared to be of the very best quality, and their lead pipes is of a quality equal to any made. Shot lead is sold cold from a mass of two and a-half tons, two inches thick and 5 feet in size. The rollers through which it passes weigh about two tons each, and a shot is made of sixteen feet long. The lead does not gain in width materially during the operation.

Connected with this concern is the apparatus for making shot, which is a very simple manufacture. The lead is melted in the top of a tower 150 feet high, and falling through, and cooling in droplets of the same size as the droplets, the latter are readily worked by slaves in which they are caught, and made ready for market.

The shot tower was built in 1859, and is such a solid matter that it has never settled in the least, although there is always more or less vibration at the summit. The lead and shot are carried to the shot tower by steam power, and the upper chamber has a diameter of ten feet. It would, we think, have been worthy of the concern, there will never be a strike in the Ferry Mill.

The town was named in honor of the Hon. James Burrill, of Providence. Daniel Smith, Jr., the first Town Clerk, and the present, is the only surviving member of the firm. The Council consisted of John Eten, Esq., Simon Stere, Esq., Samuel Smith, Amsah Hitchcock, William Smith, and Larsanson. Bailey and Mr. Finch, constitute the present partners. They are the owners of this establishment, and there will never be a strike in the Ferry Mill.

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Harriville is one of the older sections of Burrillville, and is a very neat and attractive place. In 1859, Andrew Harris bought the privilege here, and built a mill on a stone mill, the latter surmounting a short house and hall. Stephen and Jason Emmerson, of Burrillville, bought Harris in 1853; they built the old part of the present stone mill, and added the new part to the mill, and enlarged the present mill, to which an addition was made in 1857. In 1863, another mill was erected by Stevens & Thimble, both mills being built of stone. The firm own about 100 acres of land. The mill is at present an 8 set mill, although the purpose is to make it 12 sets. The fall is 18 feet, 150 horse power. The mill was built in 1867, 10 narrow looms run. This firm commenced business in 1853, at Mapleville, with one set of machinery. The consumption of wool is about 300,000 pounds per year, and they produce 200,000 yards of cloth annually. The goods, fancy cambrics, tricots, and doilys, are of a high class, and have always maintained a high reputation. At the fair of the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of domestic industry, the meritorious and beneficial character of this firm received a diploma, and they claim that they are now making the finest tricots made in this country. They, as well as their doilys, are certainly fine enough for the best market. The mill is worth $120,000. Mr. Honible, formerly of Woonsocket, is the superintendent of these mills, and he, as well as his brother, with Taff, Weeden & Co., of New York, are partners. The Harris New mill, is a proprietary of his business.

Pawtco. Fish & Sayles, manufacturers of fancy cambrics, run a 4 set mill, in this place. They began business in 1868, own their privilege; have a mill 110x40 feet, 4 stories in height, with one 21,000 spindles, and one 23,000 spindles, 2 sets of machinery; 60 hands, and 40 horses power. They make 90,000 yards of material annually.

A. & H. Sprague, manufacturers of cambrics, run 2 sets; employs 30 hands; 20 yards, 40 spindles, 40 hands are employed. This, and other manufacturing establishments, are stepped up for winter.

Globe Silver Mills.

Job A. Warden owns about half of the company, and have the other half in stock. The business is his. Manufacturers fancy cambrics. Runs 4 sets of machinery. Mill is built of wood, 100x40 feet, 3 stories in height; fall is 18 feet; 40 hands are employed, and 120,000 yards of goods made yearly. Stopped for want of water.

Greenville.

This is a pleasant village with a fine stone mill of large size, which is in operation and has not been since 1862. It has been operated for years by Potthoes & Soarove, of Providence, whose lease expired this spring.

Wethersfield Water Mill.

This establishment is owned by Charles H. Whipple, of Providence. It is a 1 set mill, for the manufacture of fancy cambrics. This privilege was originally owned by David and Kretas Mathewson, of Burrillville, who built a cotton mill on it, about the year 1844, which was rented by M. C. Rich, of Remington. The estate was afterwards sold to Jordan, and was purchased by Mr. Whipple in 1855, and 3 set cotton machinery was installed, which was increased to 5 sets about 1861. During the war years goods were manufactured, and at its close the present fabrics were for the first time made. The mill is of stone, 100x25 feet, with an 80x25 feet
The Gorham New England, a name of long standing in theisto historically known for its craftsmanship and reputation for quality and durability. Founded in 1830 by Jabez Gorham, the factory initially focused on producing jewelry and small silver items, but over time its offerings expanded to include a wide range of goods, including watches and clocks, as well as larger pieces such as dinner services and decorative objects. In 1850, Gorham's factory was moved to a new location on Battery Place, and the company incorporated under the name Gorham Manufacturing Company. By the late 1800s, the company had become one of the leading manufacturers of fine silverware in the United States, and its products were sought after by the elite of society.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Gorham continued to grow, expanding its operations and diversifying its product lines. In 1902, the company introduced a new line of hand-wrought silver dinnerware, which became known as the "Craftsmen" line. This line was characterized by its simplicity and elegance, and it quickly became one of the company's most popular products.

In 1918, Gorham purchased the74-year-old tine company, Tiffany & Co., which added another layer of distinction to the company's reputation. In the decades that followed, Gorham continued to innovate, introducing new materials and production techniques to keep up with changing tastes and市场需求.

By the 1980s, the company had become a subsidiary of The Kimball International Corporation, which continued to operate the factory in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1996, however, the company was acquired by the House of Waterford Crystal, which had previously purchased the Longchamp Company in France. This acquisition brought Gorham into the fold of one of the world's leading manufacturers of fine crystal and glassware.

Gorham's legacy continues to be felt today, as the company continues to produce high-quality silverware and other goods that are sought after by the world's most discerning collectors and connoisseurs. The company's commitment to craftsmanship and attention to detail continues to set it apart from its competitors, and its products remain a symbol of quality and durability for generations to come.
The famous Gorham Manufacturing Company and its products.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company was one of the most renowned and respected silversmiths of the 19th century, known for its high-quality, handcrafted silverware. The company was founded in 1831 by John Gorham, and it quickly became one of the leading manufacturers of fine silver goods in the United States. The Gorhams were known for their attention to detail and their ability to create exquisite pieces that were both functional and beautiful. The company’s products were highly sought after by collectors and wealthy individuals, and they were often used as gifts to celebrate special occasions. The Gorham Manufacturing Company was a testament to the skill and craftsmanship of its artisans, and it continues to be a symbol of quality and excellence in the silverware industry today.
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. XLII.

Furniture.-Peter, Dennis & Co. In the business of making and importing fine furniture of the best quality, have lately opened a store on the corner of Water and Dyer streets, which they have fitted up in a style that will compare favorably with any in the city. The stock of goods for the season is very large, and includes a great variety of articles, which are all of the highest class. The designs for the furniture are furnished by the dealers, who bought them at the large prices paid for them. The designs for the best work are eagerly sought.

In connection with this establishment, and naturally resulting from it, is the firm of Messrs. Peter, Dennis & Co., who have a large factory at Richmond, N. Y., where they manufacture furniture of the best quality, and have a large stock of goods for the season. The designs for the furniture are furnished by the dealers, who bought them at the large prices paid for them. The designs for the best work are eagerly sought.

The amount of cream of tartar that is used in the business of Peter, Dennis & Co. is very large, and includes a great variety of articles, which are all of the highest class. The designs for the furniture are furnished by the dealers, who bought them at the large prices paid for them. The designs for the best work are eagerly sought.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. XXXIX.

"Providence Shoe Work."-Adams & Knight.

Since the times when the oldest servant of Alber, with a half a shilling weight, and two kittens of red and yellow color, was found favor for his master in the eyes of Rehak, jewelry has been one of the most useful and universal of all the arts; but in polished communities, the symbol of the progress of civilization. Among rude people common and merely glittering ornaments are worn, but in polished communities, and in the Roman empires, which are preserved as wonders of art, and in our day and city some of the most precious stones are engaged in producing jewelry of all qualities and styles. Among these the pearl shell work of Adams & Knight stands preeminent; it is the most refined and the most perfect workmanship. The only manufacture of this kind in the State, it is at the same time the most complete and the most perfect establishment in the world. The result of small beginnings. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Owen Clifton commenced the manufacture of shell work in Providence. His shop was first on Bowen street, and afterwards removed to North Main street, where Mr. Clifton remained during his life. For many years he occupied, for the purposes of his business, a house on the corner of Water and Dyer streets, and in the spring of last year removed to his present establishment on the corner of Water and Dyer streets, where he now has a large stock of goods for the season. The designs for the best work are eagerly sought.

In carving, there is a great want, sometimes as much as seven-eighths of the original mass. It is in the delicacy of the carving and in the perfection of the polishes that the American shell work is superior to the European articles, as well as in greater thoroughness and solidity with which the positive articles are wrought into one.

No very considerable fraction of the business done by this concern is that of making elaborate work upon special and private orders, and special orders for the trade for a limited number of the same kind of articles, preventing such imitations. The lockets are sold at retail for from five to fifteen dollars each, and the completeness of the work is something marvellous. The new store of Adams & Knight has been fitted up in a masterly manner to correspond with the tastes they make. Lofly, light, handsomely framed, and filled with goods of their own manufacture and some imported from England and France, it is not singular that it should have proved one of the most attractive establishments in the city. It will be readily understood that the cost of such shell work as we have been describing is not slight. The day's work's worth in costs in France one dollar costs here five. True, after having become accustomed to the improved tools given him here, the workman can produce more and better work in a given time, but the difference in the average par is still very great. Some of the men employed by this firm earn six dollars per day; the average par for a skilled workman in Europe is about one hundred and forty dollars. This, of course, refers to the carvers and manipulators of the more delicate processes. A four-horse-power engine furnished with two men, and fourteen men are employed. Perhaps no business in our city has grown up to the same extent and to so wide a proportion of the mass of luxury, with so little advertising, as this. Mr. Clifton was a real genius, and his successors have mainly depended for their success upon the merit of the work.
The business of manufacturing jewelry was commenced in Providence at an early day, of which Nehemiah Dodge and John Gothen were the earliest and most prominent actors. The late Joshua Wiliker, who recently deceased, and whose memory is still fresh, held an important place in the trade. He commenced business in 1823, and afterwaris joined the concern formed by Davis, Richmond and others, which was dissolved in the year 1830, and afterwaris Christo­

In 1848, the firm of D. Brown & Son employed five hands, and the present concern is the result of the mechanical skill and the well-known integrity of the firm, supplemented by the intuition of skill and honesty as the new partners successively came in. Messrs. Sharp and McFar­

No. XL.

Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company.

Newark, N. J. July 20, 1857.

Messrs. Brown & Sharp are also interested in the firm of Darlington, Brown & Sharp, manufactu­

No. XXVII.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY OF RHODE ISLAND.

They are the result of the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Brown, and the industry and business acumen of Mr. Sharp. The business was commenced in 1844, and has been conducted ever since by the late Mr. Joseph R. Brown, and Joseph R. Sharp, who is now the sole proprietor.

The business of manufacturing sewing machines is a comparatively new one, and has been conducted in this country by a few men who have been successful. The first machine was invented by Thomas Jefferson, and was patented in 1807. Since that time, the art has been improved, and many different kinds of machines have been devised and made. In 1848, the firm of D. Brown & Son employed five hands, and the present concern is the result of the mechanical skill and the well-known integrity of the firm, supplemented by the intuition of skill and honesty as the new partners successively came in. Messrs. Sharp and McFar­

In 1858, Brown & Sharpe commenced the manufacture of tools and sewing machines, and up to 1863 had manufactured 12,000 machines. The business is now conducted by Joseph R. Sharp, who is the sole proprietor.

No. XL.

Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company.

Newark, N. J. July 20, 1857.

Messrs. Brown & Sharp are also interested in the firm of Darlington, Brown & Sharp, manufactu­
The establishment, which is situated on the[...]

The bleacher is situated on the south side of the[...]

The dying works consist of one four-story brick building, 165x40 feet, with an ell story of[...]

The White Wine Vinegar is manufactured by[...]

Pickle, Sauces, Fresh Tomatoes, &c.

To owners of Horses.

Corliss Steam Engine Co.

STEAM ENGINES

With Corliss' Patented Improvements

GEARING

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. NESMITH & CO.,
1st and 2nd Streets, Boston, Mass.

PICKLES, SAUCES, FRESH TOMATOES, ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. M. NESMITH & CO.,
98 and 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

W. H. LATHAM & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two good, smart, and intelligent Boys, 11 and 14, for work in an established woollen manufactory with handsome uniform. They will expect to work for 15 weeks in a year, and go for 16 weeks in the summer, at $10 per month.

WANTED.

An experienced Photographer or Optometrist, to go into a first-class connection; must have practical knowledge of business. Apply 92 West Street, New York City.

WANTED.

A young man of experience, to take care of a small farm. Must be capable of learning any work. Address A. W. T. Melbourne, 120 Water Street, Providence.

WANTED, FOR THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 8000 FEET OF 7 INCH CRANKED FLAT IRON TUBING, 10 INCH DIAMETER. Address, R. C. SAYLES, 4 South Water Street.

ATTENTION, MASONs.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 1200 IBS. OF RYE. Address, Hon. J. D. S. O'BRIEN, 180 Broad Street, Providence.

An agent for the sale of Corliss' Steam Engines in this State and Territory.

BRICK MAKERS WANTED.

WANTED—Woolen manufacturers; H. R. EVANS, Hartford, Con.

Rogers Williams Hall.

Every effort will be made to make this the most interesting and successful: The lecture will be preceded by a special entertainment of half an hour.

The PNEUMATIC OR BEESWAX MERCHANTS.

To Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Products.

A Patent granted by the United States to Henry Cattley, of Providence, R. I., for an improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel, having for the purpose, the insertion of a certain article therein, as specified, and for the purpose of the apparatus herein specified, is to be patented.

CHEMICAL COMPANY.

TO SELLERS OF INGOTS.

J. B. BLEINING & CO., Wates Street, Boston.

WANTED:—A handsome, well-dressed, manly man, capable of doing a good day's work, to succeed Mr. J. B. BLEINING as foreman of the above-named concern.

WANTED:—STEAM INGOTS.

Two for the sale of Corliss' Steam Engines in this State and Territory.

A steam engine manufactory, and steam engine repair shop, under one roof, containing all kinds of machinery, and capable of doing any kind of work required, is for sale. The building is 40x50 feet, and is well fitted up. Address, Mr. G. W. McMasters, 162 Water Street, Providence.