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THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. VIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884. NO. 79

LOCAL NEWS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The storm signal was flying to-day.

The receipts of cotton at this port to-day foot up 20 bales.

Mr. J. A. Springer, of this city, had ripe strawberries for supper last night grown in the open air in his garden.

There is an unmailable letter in the Postoffice in this city addressed to Harriet Headen, care of E. T. Moore.

Messrs. Daniel Shaw and J. H. Alderman, of Pender county, were in the city to-day and favored us with a call.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the fact that first quality shirts are being made to order at one dollar at the Wilmington Shirt Factory. tf.

Mr. Sol Haas, Traffic Manager of the Associated Railways, was in the city to-day, and accorded us the pleasure of a short visit.

Ger. barque *Prospero*, Krenzein, cleared to-day for Stettin with 3,765 barrels of rosin, valued at $5 050, shipped by Messrs. E. Peschau & Westermann

The *North Carolina Presbyterian* comes to us this week in a new dress and in a new form. It is now an eight-page and we think the change an improvement.

Exposition Meeting.

Mayor Hall has called a meeting of these interested in the proper representation of our city and county at the State Exposition, to be held in the City Court Room to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock. We trust that the meeting will be largely attended and that measures may be taken for making a handsome display of the products of this section.

Pilot Boat Lost.

The pilot *Celia*, which Messrs A. M. Guthrie and Jas. Williams, two Smithville pilots, had recently purchased in New Bedford, Mass., was lost on Cobb's Island, on the Virginia coast, last Sunday morning. She was on her passage from New Bedford to Smithville in charge of Mr. Williams, with Mr. Guthrie and three other men on board and sprung a leak during a heavy Northwest gale on Saturday night.—For the safety of those on board she was beached on Sunday morning, but she drifted off and sank. The crew were rescued and cared for by the life saving station, but they lost all their clothing. The *Celia* was about 35 tons burthen.

Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Knives of best quality, and at manufacturer's prices, can be found at JACOBI'S Hardware Depot. †

Police Report.

The police made 27 arrests during the month of March, and for the following causes: Abusing police officer while on duty, 1 colored male; assaulting police while on duty, 1 colored male; asleep on the street, 1 colored male; disorderly conduct, 6 white males, 5 colored males, 6 colored females; drunk and down, 1 white male; failure to pay license tax, 3 white males; felonious entry, 1 colored male; larceny, 2 colored males; throwing rocks in the street, 1 colored male.

During the same month 16 white males and 6 colored males applied for lodgings at police headquarters.

Amount of court fines collected during the month, $17.50. Pound fees collected, $13.50.

During the month 16 places of business were found open by the police at night.

The Mercy of the Hour.

The reader who hears afar off of the celebrated Charity Hospital, nearly two hundred years old, learns with surprise that $5 or even $1 sent to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., will procure a whole or fraction of a ticket in the next drawing (April 8th,) the 167th, Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which gives $1,000,000 as a guaranty for the support of that noble institution. The reader may get $75,000, but that need not deter a real philanthopist.

The largest and best stock of Windows, Doors, Blinds &c., and at Factory prices is at N. Jacobi's Hardware Depot. †

CRONLY.

Its Settlement—Growth—Enterprise—Prosperity—Prospects—The Acme Manufacturing Company.

Seventeen miles from Wilmington, in Columbus county, on the Carolina Central Railroad, where less than two short years ago stood a wilderness, is located the town of Cronly, and there are the works of the Acme Manufacturing Company. This company have erected three large estalishments at that place in which commercial fertilizers, pine straw fibre and oil, and cotton seed oil are manufactured. Each department is conducted in a separate building, especially constructed and adapted to the business to which it is devoted, making three manufacturing establishments in all, each of which is 150 feet long by 50 feet wide and two stories high, with the exception of the cotton seed oil mill, which is three stories high for about half its length.

The ground for this enterprise was first broken on the 15th of December, 1882, although the company did not secure its charter until April, 1883. The officers of the company are, Mr. W. Latimer, President; Capt. Henry Savage, General Manager; Mr. H. G. Latimer, Treasurer; and Messrs. Cronly & Morris, General Agents. The company started with a capital of $152,000, although a capital of $1,000,000 is authorized by the terms of the charter. They own a tract of 2,500 acres of land, on the surface of which grow unlimited forests of pines from the leaves of which the fibre and pine oil is made, and under which are inexhaustible deposits of phosphate rock, of every variety, and large beds of blue marl, such as has enriched the soils of New Jersey until that State has been made a garden spot of fertility. The factories are situated directly on the line of the Carolina Central Railroad. They give constant employment to about 100 men, who live in the village which has sprung up by the magical wand of capital in the well-directed hands of energy and enterprise. The location is very healthy, being on an elevated plateau, a short distance from Livingston Creek, a tributary of the Cape Fear. The village is regularly laid out in squares, and contains now about 90 houses, besides a store, a postoffice and depot, in which there is an office of the Western Union Telegraph Company established. It is contemplated to build a church and schoolhouse at an early day, the grounds for which have been reserved and laid out.

The above is a brief outline of this important enterprise, its locality and the advances it has already made as a thriving, busy town which has sprung into existence in such a remarkably short space of time. We will now proceed to describe more minutely and more in detail the different industries carried on at Cronly, and the process of their manufacture, beginning with the

FERTILIZER ESTABLISHMENT.

This building is situated in the centre of the three factories, and it is to this that the thousands of tons of phosphate rock, with which the yard has been filled from the quarries, are brought. These rocks are of different sorts, but all possess valuable fertilizing properties. Some are almost as hard as flint, while others are quite soft. These are thrown into a Blake Quarry Crusher, on the first floor, which is carried by an engine of 105 horse power, and whether hard or soft are made to crumble under the immense power which is brought to bear upon them. This crusher is capable of crushing from 10 to 12 tons of rock per day. After being crushed the rock is conveyed to a drying furnace and then, by another elevator, to the second story, whence it is shot down to the atomizer on the first floor, where it is reduced to an impalpable powder. This being accomplised, the powder is blown by a current of air, through a tube, again to the second floor into the dust chamber; thence to the dust bin, whence it is taken and piled in heaps on the second floor to be used as wanted. When wanted the dust, a quantity of kainit and cotton seed meal are taken to the mixing machine into which they are emptied and thoroughly mixed, by which process the mixture again reaches the first floor. Thence it is taken by elevator to the top of the second story and thence back to the second floor through a seive by which any large particles that may remain are excluded from the mass. Thence by elevator it is carried to the top of the second story, whence it is conveyed through a shoot to the first floor and into the proper bags, all ready for market. The factory is capable of turning out about 10,000 tons of first class fertilizers per annum. It is under the special charge of Mr. James Moran, who is well qualified by years of experience for the position.

THE PINE FIBRE FACTORY.

About 50 yards West of the factory we have just described, and on a line with it, is the factory where the ordinary long-leafed pine straw is made into an excellent fibre for stuffing mattresses and other upholstery work.—This factory is supplied with a 60 horse-engine, and is under the charge of Mr A. F. Scott, who is a Scot by birth as well as a Scott by name, and who invented and constructed a large portion of the machinery used in this department, and made it, too, right there at the works. Aside from the manufacture of the fibre, as we have said, it is at this factory that the pine oil is extracted from the pine straw. The oil is extracted while the process of making the fibre is in progress, as we shall presently describe, This oil possesses valuable medicinal properties and may be used externally or internally as occasion demands. It is used externally for rheumatism, sprains, cuts and bruises with successful results and internally it is efficacious in a variety of diseases. It is a powerful antiseptic. The factory is capable of turning out about two tons of the fibre per day, which would yield about four gallons of oil. The fibre is an excellent article for mattresses as vermin will not abide where it is, and, unlike jute, it will not decay with moisture, but will last many years and should it, by any accident, get wet, it will regain its elasticity upon being dried. The process by which the fibre is made and the oil from the straw is extracted is about as follows:

The pine straw, of which there were about 300 tons in the yard, is conveyed to the second floor by an elevator, where it is placed in large iron cyclindrical tanks which reach nearly to the first floor. In these tanks it is subjected to intense pressure and the oil extracted. The straw is then put in other tanks filled with hot water and thoroughly cooked so that it is soft, and it washed and cleansed of all foreign matter From this it is taken to another machine which rubs it and works it until there are many strings to each particular straw, in fact, makes it into fibre. During all these processes it has been kept saturated with water, but it is next taken to the wringing and breaking machine where the water is squeezed out and the curling process is begun. It is then carried to the carding machine through which it passes, and thence to the drying machine, where every particle of moisture is evaporated, and thence to the press where it is put up in bales and ready for market. In all these various processes and machines through which the straw is made, from the raw material to the manufactured articles, it is carried by machinery working automatically and without the aid or labor of the hands of man. The means employed are all apparently simple, such as any man of ordinary intelligence might arrange, but when taken with all the other machines, shows the work of a patient, thoughtful, calculating and ingenious mind, fruitful in expedients and skillful in combining them for the purpose of labor-saving expedition.

THE COTTON SEED OIL.

Nearly East, on a line with and about 50 yards from the fertilizer factory, is the factory where the oil is extracted from the cotton seed. The machinery of this establishment is run by a 50 horse-power engine and the work is conducted under the supervision of Mr. Henry O'Neill, who has had many years of experience in this sort of business. Near the factory is the storehouse in which are stored about 700 tons of cotton seed ready for manipulation. From this storehouse the seed is carried by a screw conveyor to the factory, whence it is taken by elevator to the third floor to a revolving screen which clears it of all sand, sticks, stones or other foreign substances. Thence it is taken by another screw conveyor which discharges it to the linters on the second floor when whatever lint that may cling to it is taken off. Thence it is carried by elevator to the huller on the third floor, where the hull is taken from the seed, and from thence it is carried to another screen, where the hulls and kernels are separated, the former being conveyed to the fire room and the latter to the rollers to be crushed, after which it is conveyed to the extractor, where the oil is extracted, by the aid of naphtha, with which it is mixed, instead of hydraulic pressure, as it was formerly done. The oil is then conveyed to a still, where it is separated from the naphtha by distillation, and the latter is conveyed to a large tank, 22 feet square and 8 feet high, in which there is a mile and one-eighth of pipe, where it is condensed and ready for use again. The seed, after the oil has been extracted, is loaded into cars and conveyed on a railroad track, which has been constructed for the purpose, to the fertilizer factory, where it is utilized in the manufacture of fertilizers, as we have described.

In all these manifold operations we have attempted to describe there is but very little manual labor, the chief part of the work being done by machinery. In conveying the different materials from one machine to another automatic appliances, working with the regularity and simplicity of clockwork, accomplish the task. Mr. J. T. Most is in charge of the linting and hulling department of the mill and is an experienced millwright. He is a skillful workman, and has in several instances wrought mechanical revolutions, but it must not be inferred from this fact that he is any relation to Herr Most, the political revolutionist, for he is not.

We have thus far endeavored to describe the town of Cronly, with its industries, growth and condition, as it is at present. What its prospects for the future are may be predicated from its remarkable growth in the few brief months since operations were commenced. The work is not yet finished; it is but comparatively just begun. None of the factories are entirely completed. Everything is new, and with the exception of a few dwellings, everything is incomplete. Improvements are constantly in progress; new dwellings are in course of erection and new arrivals are being added to the families already there. It is a new enterprise, a new place, inhabited by a new people, yet it has its traditions of the past, which are believed and repeated by some of the old colored people who live in the vicinity. The principal of these echoes from the past is the existence of a

MALE AND FEMALE GHOST.

Of these, the legend is, that the male ghost was an old planter when he was here in the flesh and that he was very cruel to his slaves. He was a hard worker and hard master and during the week he was so much employed that he had no time to devote to the punishment of his wayward colored people, but on Sundays he would call them up and flog them indiscriminately as a sort of devotional exercise. This cruelty became a torment to him after death, and his spirit is denied rest but is continually riding about the country on a ghostly mule cutting at ghostly slaves. The other ghost is that of an old woman who, during the revolutionary war, buried an old stocking filled with gold, and forgot where she buried it, and her spirit now wanders around the vicinity in a vain search for the buried treasure.

Mr. John H. Francis, 68 Maiden Lane, New York, sole agent for Orrick's Celebrated Vermifuge, the best of its kind in the market, says: "that in his experience of over twenty years, he has never sold anything with such invariably good results, as St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure."

City Court.

The following cases were disposed of by the Mayor this morning.

Mary Eliza Lively, colored, disorderly conduct, $10 or 30 days. She went below.

Victoria Collins, colored, drunk and down, $5 or 20 days. She also went below.

Sent to Bladen.

Wayman McKay, the colored fugitive from Bladen justice, who was arrested a few days since, was fully identified by the officers who were sent for him, and he was promptly surrendered to them and was taken back to Bladen county where he will be furnished with comfortable quarters in the jail until it is time to investigate his case by the Superior Court.

Harbor Master's Report.

The following were the arrivals of vessels at this port during the month ending Mar. 31st, 1884:

American—Steamers 7, aggregating 5,837 tons; 1 barque, 283 tons; 19 schooners, 5,843 tons, making a total of American of 27 vessels, aggregating 11,023 tons.

Foreign—Barques 9, aggregating 3,424 tons; 1 brig, 229 tons; 3 schooners, 394 tons, aggregating a total foreign of 13 vessels and 4,043 tons, and a grand aggregate of 40 vessels and 16,006 tons.

Now is the time to give Smith's Worm Oil. ly d-w

Slight Fire.

About one o'clock this afternoon a spark from the chimney lodged on the roof of the building on the Northwest corner of Hanover and Fourth streets, and ignited it. The alarm was at once given and the firemen as well as citizen were promptly at work, but did not succeed in extinguishing the flames until several small holes had been burned. The building is occupied by Mr. H. L. Fentress, as a drug store, and is owned by Mr. John H. Strauss, whose loss is about $50, which is fully covered by insurance in the Hartford Fire Ins. Co., represented in this city by Messrs. Atkinson & Manning. Mr. Fentress suffered no material loss.

The æsthetic movement in England has entirely died out, because—well because people think there is more good common sense in taking a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than in carrying a lily.

"NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXPOSITION,"
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
April 2, 1884

A MEETING OF ALL CITIZENS OF New Hanover County who take an interest in the above named Exposition, will be held in the City Court Room, at 8 o'clock, April 3d, for the purpose of adopting some plan of organization and cooperation whereby the interest of the County and City may be fully represented.
E. D. HALL, Mayor.
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