

A GREAT SHOE CITY.

HISTORY OF LYNN AND ITS SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

The Massachusetts Colony was a Pioneer in the Business of Making Footwear as Early as 1629—A City Renowned for Its Patriotism and Wealth.

The history of the city of Lynn and that of its shoe industry are, chronologically speaking, almost identical. The shoe industry originated in Lynn in 1635, two years before the terse mandate was promulgated by the general court Nov. 15, 1637. "Saugust is called Lin."

Lynn was originally a pretty large town. Its bounds were "at Charlestown line, Reading pond, Ipswich river, Salem and Nahant."

A few men termed cordwainers (cord-wainers) in the Plymouth charter were sent over and laid the foundations of the shoe business.

Shoemaking has taken a front rank among the useful arts. The pilgrim fathers recognized this, and on the third voyage of the Mayflower the governor and deputy of the New England company sent over (1628) Thomas Beard and "Isack" Rickman, who were to receive "their dyett and houserom at the charge of the companie." Rickman went back. Thomas Beard remained. He was the first shoemaker in New England.

The first white men known to have settled in Lynn (1629) were Edmund Ingalls, a brewer, and his brother, Francis Ingalls, a tanner. There was plenty of raw material. Cattle had been introduced by Edward Winslow (1624), and there were over 200 head, "besides horses, sheep and goats" brought over in the next six years. There were deer and moose in plenty, and indeed buckskin was the principal wear of the early colonists. Francis Ingalls built his tannery on what is now Burrill street, on "Hamfry's brook," now a part of Swampscott.

This no doubt gave an impetus to the shoe industry. The Burrill tannery was established in 1630, and stood for almost 200 years. The Burrills were called the "Royal family of Lynn." John Burrill was for twenty-one years a member and ten years speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts.

The first Lynn shoemaker was Philip Kertland. Little is known of him save that he came here from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1635, and made shoes for Boston, Salem and Lynn people.

Thence commenced the remarkable growth. In 1648 we find the first iron works in America established in the town. These industries thrived until 1750. About that time an artistic shoemaker from London came to town and another impulse was given the industry. This man became famous.

Lynn made a good record in the Revolution. Meetings were called in 1773, and the "tea" and other taxes denounced. A company of women, emulating the Boston Tea party, went to the shops and destroyed all the tea in the town. John Mansfield and Ebenezer Burrill, representing the shoe and leather trade at that time, were members of a provincial congress which convened at Salem in 1774 to choose a "committee of safety." Four Lynn men fell at Bunker Hill. The trade revived after this war, though there was but little money.

As early as 1783 Lynn asked that a protective tariff be imposed. It was at this time that Ebenezer Breed, a native of the town, used his wealth and his influence to improve the trade. After him came the Johnson family, which accomplished much toward the building up of the town. Then came the Breed family, hardly less well known.

From 1800 to 1810 West Lynn, under the inspiration of Ebenezer Breed, soon became a manufacturing mart, probably the most flourishing of any in the state. Farming became of secondary importance. Large factories were built. The famous Salem and Boston turnpike was then completed (1803) and an imposing hotel constructed. The population of Lynn increased at this period more than ever before—from 2,837 in 1800 to 4,087 in 1810.

Ebenezer's son, Isaiah, inherited the spirit of his father. He was progressive and above all philanthropic.

At the time when schools were few and education difficult to obtain he built a school house onto his home, and for thirty years maintained, at a large expense, the best school in town.

Workmen's "mutual benefit" associations were organized in 1814, and in the same year we find the Lynn Mechanics' bank incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.

In 1822 the first directory of Lynn was published. In it was a list of shoe manufacturers. There were sixty. Of morocco manufacturers there were six, and in a footnote it is stated that "their yearly business amounts to a little more than \$60,000."

A few years later Mr. John B. Alley, long a leading citizen of the town, began the manufacture of shoes, establishing a house which was afterward respected throughout the country. The Eastern railroad extended a branch to the city in 1838.

The wholesale shoe trade had now increased in proportion, and, as might be expected, did much for the trade in general.

In 1850 Lynn was incorporated a city. The population was 13,618. The first mayor was George Hood, who, like most of the inhabitants, had been a shoemaker, and whose industry was rewarded by success both in business and political life.

Shortly after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion there came the application of steam and the multiplication of auxiliary machines. At the present time everything except cutting the uppers is carried on by machinery and steam power. Lynn was the first shoe town in which machinery for shoemaking was introduced.—Boston Journal.

THE SUMMER COTTAGE.

Its Growth in Size and in Importance During Recent Years.

There have been signs that the institution known as the summer hotel has reached the height of its popularity and power in this country, and that its continued progress is more likely to slant down than up. The reason is not that city families are learning to spend their summers at home, for they flock to the lakes, the mountains and the seashore in greater numbers than ever, but a smaller proportion of them live in hotels and a considerably greater proportion in cottages. At Bar Harbor several of the largest hotels have remained closed, not because the vogue of Mount Desert has waned, for it was never so much the fashion, but chiefly because the island is full of cottages and the "best people" live in them, thereby damaging the hotels directly by the loss of their own patronage, and indirectly by ceasing to serve them as bait.

The tendency which is illustrated in an exceptional degree at Bar Harbor is generally noticeable in the majority of the summer places, and a natural and commendable tendency it is. The part of the population to which it is most essential to get out of town are the women and children, and for them hotel life even in the summer is decidedly a second best expedient. The American hotel bred infant, with whom Mr. Henry James in the earlier years of his literary industry helped to make the world familiar, is a type which it is as well should not survive outside of the fiction of the last decade. Without admitting that it ever was a very prevalent type, it is safe enough to assume that the more American children are enabled to substitute the atmosphere of a summer home for the garish delights of a summer hotel the better it will be for the manners of the rising generation.

Of course it is by no means a new thing for rich Americans to have summer homes. The growth of moss and ivy on scores of the Newport houses at test that. Of course, too, a summer cottage is a luxury, and luxuries are ever prone to make their first bows to the people with the most money. Nevertheless there are cottages and cottages, and whenever families that have been used to taking refuge in summer hotels once make up their minds that they would like a cottage better there is no sound financial reason why they should not eventually have one. The main difficulties are to decide where it shall be, and to bring the family's mind to the point of giving hostages to return to the same place several summers in succession. For of course, unless one is rich enough to have an assortment of scattered dwellings, it is an extravagance to build a house unless he is going to occupy it or can rent it.

No doubt the possibilities of vagrancy in the summer hotel method constituted originally one of its chief charms. It enabled people to try at least one new place every year, and ascertain finally where they preferred to go. But this very quality in it has helped the development of cottages, since, after a due series of vagrant seasons, the family is able out of its sufficient experience to declare a settled preference for some particular spot. There, the spirit of adventure having given place to the desire for assured comfort, the cottage begins its growth and finally develops into a true home, with its accompanying possibilities of hospitality and of continuous accretions of grace and strength.

The observer who watches the progress of American civilization must be both interested and edified at the spread of the summer cottage. He finds in it another sign of the settling population which is in process, and which makes the land constantly pleasanter and more habitable as it goes on.—Harper's Weekly.

An Improved Shuttle.
A shuttle manufacturer in Massachusetts has effected an improvement in that mechanism which promises to be of considerable practical value in the operations of woolen mills. In lieu of the ordinary hinged spindle for receiving and holding the bobbin of yarn, a short rigid spindle is employed in combination with two holding jaws, one above and the other below the head of the bobbin; the latter they clasp and securely hold in a central position, a single spiral spring being arranged in the base of the shuttle so as to exert an equal pressure on the bobbin holding jaws, between which it is placed. As a result of this unique construction all splitting of the bobbins arising from the use of the long pointed hinged spindle is obviated, with a consequent saving of waste yarn. The trouble from the breaking of this yarn by the canting of the spindle point in the weaving operation is also overcome.—New York Sun.

He Followed the Advice.
A little jobbing carpenter, unable to get his account for work done paid by his late employer, had at last taken action against him. The case came on for trial, defendant not appearing, and the plaintiff was briefly narrating the facts.

"And did you then call at his house and demand payment?" asked the magistrate.

"I did."
"What did he say?"
"He turned me out of doors and told me to go to my grandmother."
"Oh! And what did you do then?"
"I came on here for a summons."—London Tit-Bits.

Sweet Solitude.
We read in a Swiss paper the following advertisement: "Wierbach, in the Bernese Oberland, is the favorite resort of all persons in search of solitude. Hence this peaceful hamlet is frequented by a crowd of visitors from all parts of the world."—Tribune.

A Vital Question.
He—Is my hat on straight?
She—Yes. The ideal. Why do you ask such a question?
He—I'm going out in a canoe.—Good News.

His First and Last Time.
Romanelli, having heard wonders told of the skating rink, determined to go there. The sight of so many young ladies and gentlemen sliding around in all directions so gracefully and in such apparent safety led him to believe that skating was the easiest and most natural thing in the world. He suddenly made up his mind, and after ordering a pair of roller skates, he took a step forward and—bang—he dropped full length on the floor. The manager ran to pick him up. "Is this the first time you have put on the skates?"
"No, sir; the last!" growled Romanelli.
—Nemo Rosso.

Local Coloring.
A conscientious painter sent to the "Salon" a canvas representing a view in Newfoundland.
"What a queer smell there is about this picture!" exclaimed one of the members of the hanging committee as he examined it.
"The fact is," remarked one of his colleagues, "the scene has been painted in cod liver oil."—Chronicle.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacio Lopez, 227 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Belle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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