reductions have been decided upon which will bring the wages paid in the velvet department of Liver and Co. to figures that are generally through the highest than doubled by the best Bradford firms. If the hands decline to accept the lower rate of wages proposed, the directors intend to close the department until such time as a rate can be agreed upon, and this time of year, being between the seasons, is peculiarly adapted for such a arrangement.

We have no wish to enlarge upon this matter in the present stage of what has hardly yet become a dispute. But in a general way it may be remarked that these reductions are inevitable in the present condition of things. The life of England is her commerce—that is, her foreign trade. That trade, as we have shown, is being steadily and successfully attacked, not by one, or two, or three, but by every civilized nation in the world, with the exception of a few of the sparsely peopled Australian colonies. And yet now and more stringent tariffs are proposed, any attempt to obtain an enquiry is resented as if it would imperil the whole system of our policy, which is, in the case. New that the working men of the country are threatened with a reduction in their incomes if the unfair tariffs imposed upon British goods abroad, they may be induced to take an intelligent interest in the question, and support the demand for an investigation. Such a course would prove far more profitable to them than to many subjects to which they give attention.

Learns this important subject, we turn to another aspect of the wages of this time abroad. Last week a delegation of Toronto millowners and working-men representatives was received by the French Board of Trade in order to submit their respective schemes for eliminating the differences between capital and labour set forth so prominently this year by the Hosiery Workers strike. The employers urge that it is necessary, firstly, to come to some understanding with Germany to institute a tax upon working days secondly, that night labour should be thirdly, that a local Government inspector be appointed, with power to grant overtime permission that it may be deemed advisable, and to ensure the proper working of the Labour Bill. The working-men representatives advocate, firstly, the suppression of night labour secondly, a ten hours working day, or even an eight hours day, if other Powers will promise to adopt the same course at once; thirdly, a rise of from three to five per cent in wages; fourthly, that no foreigner be employed in French mills; fifthly, that overtime be authorized by an inspector, appointed by the working-men's syndicate, only when accidental stoppages have occurred. As the parties still disagree upon certain points, the Board of Trade intend to consult their cliques individually, and decide what steps ought to be taken to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of the labour and its solution. It is a fact well worth the notice of the Continental, and particularly of any international arrangement on the subject so long as operatives here work less hours and demand a greater quantity of Continental. Whether the French and Germans will consent to compete on fair terms is open to question. In any case, the decision of the French Board of Trade will be awaited with interest.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARDS.—AMERICAN TEXTILES OF SEVERAL YEARS AGO.—DAY'S GORGEOUS GORGEOUS NAPKINS.

New York, Nov. 25th.

There is not much business by importers just now. The tendency of prices continues to be upward, and there is a general disposition to charge in all cases the full additional impost imposed by the tariff. Retailers are transacting a very heavy trade, as it is usual at this season, and, consequently, the demand for textile goods, as a result of the tariff and scarcity of cloth, has quite run up the price.

A patent has just been issued to Mr. Schaun, of Schaun and Uhligem, No. 430,370, dated November 11th, 1870, referring to a "glass beaded hat for women's or veiling of very vases." The peculiar advantage of the bracket is that it is adjustable, and may be troublesome and, in a sense, is to support the old style wooden glass and breast bracket on the ribbon handles. Whereas, if this bracket is used, it is not necessary to remove several wood screws and bore new holes in the glass beam and breast beam, and move the bracket along to the proper place. By the use of this bracket it is only necessary to loosen one thumb screw on the bottom and move the bracket along to the desired place. It will not require any more time to adjust the brackets against water drips. By the use of this bracket it would be as a single bracket of the same description.

Handkerchief house on your side will be interested to know that Mr. Thomas O'Neil, formerly sales agent for Mears & T. Holt, from Poland and Co. is now identified with the new firm of Emmons & H. B. O'Brien, importers of handkerchiefs, etc., 73 Green street, New York.

It is now admitted by practical men that English cards have grown in favor in this country. Five years ago there were probably only a few English cards of small size in the country; to day there cannot be much less than 5,000. If these 5,000 cards per week, the whole product will amount to 10,000. a year, the English cards are of a much smaller size, and the English card is much better made. One large firm of operation for making English cards has remained so far untouched. For some reason many carders and superintendents have almost taken the English card to the old system is the only possible way of doing this. Very few carders ever tried double carding on English cards. A writer in Fibre and Soaps advises their trial. "I often hear it," he remarks, "and there is no double carding done in England on revolving carding machines. That I believe to be the case, and yet a large proportion of the very best celebrated Bolton yarns, Nos. 50, 60, 70, are single carded. How is it done? First of all, cards in America with United States duty cost 25 per cent. more than in England, and they card probably 50 per cent. more than here in England. Second, for these counts English spinners use Egyptian cotton, which, for its own peculiarities, but it is very easy to card compared to the irregular Kafir, "Feder," "Allen," and long Texas cotton is in use in New England for the same counts of yarn. It is therefore easy to see that by using cotton 20 per cent. more difficult to card, and carding say even 30 per cent. more than is done with Egyptian cotton in England, the difficulty of getting a good grade is very obvious. I believe for superior fine yarns, 50, 60, 70, 80, uncombed, that double carding is absolutely necessary when using long staple cottons referred to, and to do this successfully, there are no cards made that will do it, except a larger quantity and better quality than the English revolving flat cards, and I recommend your very intelligent writers and merchants, subject, who are evidently practical men and desirous to arrive at the best solution of all mill problems, to try this experiment, to carry it entirely separately that, into yarn, and I will, if you will, admit that they had little conception of the capability of revolving flat cards in the direction of double carding. For carrying out such a plan an English Derby doubler is required, but the experiment can easily be made in much different ways for a trial, that will be suggested to the minds of any intelligent carders.

A correspondent of the Tribune this city has had some interesting remarks to make recently on the prices of clothing in the United States in the early years of the century, and how high in the old days compared with prices prevailing at present, on the basis of the 100-dollars bill. Clothing certainly had no fancy value put upon it when it came into the hands of the appraisers of estates. There is the sample lot of the personal decorations of a prosperous farmer who died not far from 1812—

| Item                     | Number
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pair buckskin breeches</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 suit green coat</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vest</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair gloves</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great coat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About 1820 there died a woman, among whose effects were the following:—One "dimity petticoat," valued at 1s. 6d.; a pair of handkerchiefs, worth 1s.; a pair of coarse, valued at 1s. 6d. The lady's umbrella was worth 15 cents. Another list is: a "calico gown" was put at 24 cents, a petticoat at 1s. 6d. What clothing it evidently had many victuals in those good old days. Quilts were plenty. One day a man was called upon to look the estate of a person who had died possessed of eleven of these productions for winter draughts. Modern quilt makers may be pleased to know that the lot of eleven was worth $150 in 1871.

About this time as to male attire are as follows:—One blue pantaloons, valued at 50 cents; one pair shoes, valued at 25 cents; one pair short breeches, 35 cents; one plain coat, 30 cents. It will be difficult in such a aristocratic country as England for any one man to acquire that great status and power that each man in any other country may possess. Business men in Great Britain would not for a moment tolerate such a monopoly as that implied by the union under one control of the North-Western, Midland, Great Northern, Great Western and other trunk lines. In this country, however, the public are at the mercy of Gould, Vanderbilt, and other men of a similar stamp, whose existence is a greater drawback to the welfare of the nation at large than a wire for the blowing of the blue laws. All the men whom Americans profess to entertain such feelings of profound contempt. By clever manipulation, they have been made to appear as such a man as Jay Gould has now obtained control of the lines of traffic by which the country is supplied with the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. He controls the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Mr. Samuel Jones has been elected president; has a commanding voice in the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and, in fact, all the trans-Continental railroads. The country is at his mercy, and he can juggle with its interests as he pleases. Fortunately for European shippers who desire to utilise the North American routes for Atlantic shipments there is still the Canadian Pacific route in British territory, over which the Little Wizard's malign influence has not been cast.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

REVERSIBLE SATIN.

This design is a suggestion, and may be applied to a variety of cloths. It is a perfect five-end satin on ten ends, warped end and end, of any colours, thus producing an equal surface nearly wide of two dyes, and all the effects of the wasp may be any colour: being almost burnt, or as nearly as possible out of sight, for rage, maroon, shafts, and many other fabrics it
will be found a neat and appropriate method of concealing colours which contrast and harmonize, because the shades are muted or blended in such a way as to be very easily affected in the warping pattern; an additional advantage in combination is the manner in which the figures can be produced, and it will be found serviceable for shallow borders. A very simple one, covering the entire space as in illustration, any body of shade and end of black and white, side would be all black, the other side white; by reversing the order of warping for the borders, the black shade would have a solid border of white, and the white side a solid border of black. From this it will be seen how the changes are obtained in a simple expedient manner, and at the same time without requiring any great amount of skill.

**SPRING VESTINGS.**

This design is extremely simple, being reducible to 4 shafts, 24 to the round (see pegging plan). A very suitable, pretty, and neat cloth for vestings may be made by using a single reed, 4 in a dent, or 100 ends per inch; 2 or 3 reeds in a dent would give a better appearance to the cloth, although the former is more convenient; two-fold 40s twist for warp and 12's single warp and weft per inch. The distinctive character of the design may be varied according to the warp and weft as required, though rumple in the three colours would be very desirable. The following colourings for wars are required and likely to be in favour:

No. 1. 4 black, 4 white, 4 slate, 4 white, 2 slate; 28 ends warped double, two in a hook, two heads in a dent.

**NO. 1. PEGGING PLAN.**

No. 2. 4 brown, 4 light straw, 4 lavender, 4 light straw, 4 lavender, 4 light straw, 4 lavender. This pattern is also 28 ends, all doubled as in No. 1. It will readily be seen how varied may be the effect of a pattern increased by enlarging the warp and pattern and the round, which also may be varied from black to any dark shade.

A very light mate of this design would be effective for light dress goods. Take No. 4 pattern in a 46 reed 2 in a dent, or 80 ends per inch of 40s linen warp or warp 20 linen or rayon with 16 picks. No. 2 pattern with a two-fold yarn of blue and orange twist in place of light straw would give a very satisfactory result.

**NOVELTIES IN LOW WOOLLEN AND WORKS.**

In our last issue we made some suggestions for the production of goods obtained by modifications of the methods of backing worsteds in general use. This week we direct attention to the production of goods for use in high-grade warp and weft goods, either combined or separate, and in which to satisfy the requirements of those who have asked for suggestions in this direction, our remarks shall be comprehensively dealt with.

**DESIGN 309** demonstrates as simply as possible the method of using a single reed and two or three ordinary cases. The two latter covering entirely the cotton warp both back and face, and yet producing a small shaded effect which will of necessity be developed on both back and face of the cloths, since these effects are practically reversibles.

Now it will be observed that in this design, four, three, and two threads respectively, work together throughout the piece. This may be objectionable owing to the threads failing always together to retain their relative positions, and therefore it is often deemed advisable to braid each thread into position, at the same time producing a finer effect.

**DESIGN 310** demonstrates a method of effecting this, a blend of more than three being avoided, and one of the four threads predominating each strip being up each pick, thus preventing any weaving over.

It will at once be perceived that if either of these designs be worked 1 pick dark, 1 pick light, or 1 pick woolen, 1 pick mohair, stripes of light and dark or of woolen and mohair will appear both back and face. On this system both the preceding designs are intended to be developed.

**DESIGN 311** practically consists of two portions, viz., a twill and a stripe effect. The twill effect is of course to be used alone, and may be extended as required, using the principles demonstrated in Design 310.

The following is a suitable set:

**Warp**

All 2/30's cotton. 24's reed 3%. Weft.

20 sh. woollen, or, as a finer worsted set:

**Warp**

All 2/30's cotton. 32's reed 2%. Weft.

20 sh. worsted.

If a handloom is at hand, a reed of 14 to 16 picks with 25 to 30 mohair may be used.

**DESIGN 312** is a novel effect, that may be developed with parasitively little trouble. It consists of a figured stripe effect on 4 threads, which may be developed either by weaving or by drafting, and a twill effect on 24 threads. As the design is given here 32 shafts are required for its production, but if the twill effect be brought into two or 12 threads, then only 20 shafts are required, as indicated in the draft. There is a fault, however, in this design, which may require correcting, namely, that owing to the peculiar form of the eight-end stripe there is the likelihood of bars being developed across the piece, unless the stripe effect lengthways is strong enough to counteract this tendency. If, however, the similar effect in the twill stripes is made to oppose the effect, all tendency to show bars will be avoided.

Cotton warp and mohair and woolen weft will produce an effective pattern in this case.