The TEXTILE MERCURY.

Boston, June 14th.

THE GREAT CARPET LOOM PATENT SUIT: FINAL JUDGMENT.

The great suit of the Webster Loom Co. v. Higgins, which has been proceeding for many years, has been finally settled. Ten years ago, when a decision had been rendered in the United States Supreme Court in favour of the plaintiff, the late Mr. E. S. Higgins is said to have remarked: "Well, we'll fight you ten years more, and then beat you!" The prophecy was an unusual one—for it came true. On the 17th ult., Judge E. Henry Lacombe handed down the final decision of the court, as follows:

The Webster Loom Company v. Emma L. Higgins, Eugenie Higgins and Josephine Brookes, as Executors, etc.

This case having come to be heard upon defendant's motion for final decree, now transcript it is, on motion of Livingston Gifford, Esq., counsel for defendant, ordered, ADJOURNED and decreed that the complainant do recover from the defendant the sum of six cents, for infringer committed upon the patent in suit. The decree is final and is further ordered, ADJOURNED and decreed that the defendants do recover of the complainant the costs in this suit, that the same be taxed by the court. And the said plaintiffs have execution therefore against the defendants.

As the Webster Loom Co. have filed no exception to the Master's report, there can be no further appeal. The case settles the rights appertaining to the Johnson loom, and is one of considerable importance to carpet manufacturers.

THE HANDKERCHIEF INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

Bollfast, Glasgow, and other centres, still lead the way in supplying the beautifully printed and embroidered handkerchiefs which are so sold in this country. The McKinley tariff did not have an effect upon the admissible handkerchiefs, but it has a great effect upon the trade. The finer grades of ordinary handkerchiefs are still principally imported, American manufacturers having attained perfection in the lower and perhaps some medium grades only. Since 1890 there have been more hand-stitching machines in use in the United States. The usual claims of superiority for the native article are made by the trade and other means, but they are not always accepted by the public. That there has been a decided improvement in the quality of handkerchiefs is beyond a doubt. The manufacture of handkerchiefs is a large industry, and the demand for them is great. The handkerchief trade is not yet affected by the McKinley tariff, as there are only a few machines at work, as it is found the Swiss houses hold the position, even with high duties, which favour the native product. The increase in the duties on silk-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs was 50 per cent, the rate now being 60 per cent. ad val. as against 40 per cent. prior to the advent of the McKinley bill. The trade may expect a further increase in the future, but it is not likely to be as great as it was before the tariff was enacted.

Of the 85,000,000 yards of carpets now produced annually in the Republic, 70,000,000 yards are made in New York, 18,000,000 yards in Philadelphia, and 5,000,000 yards in Chicago. The majority of these are made in New York, the city being the centre of the carpet trade. The total value of the carpets produced is about $15,000,000. The average price per yard is $4, and the average length of the carpet is 10 yards.

At a meeting of the German Jute Manufacturers' Association, held in Hamburg the other day, it was resolved to continue the short-time agreement, which has been in operation since February 1st, for another period beginning July 1st.

GUATEMALA TARIFF.—From the 8th September next the following articles, amongst others, will pay 25 per cent. instead of 70 per cent. Customs duty in Guatemala, 2d.—Blankets of all kinds for beds; woolen yarns for embroidery or weaving; cotton thread andick or yarns, bleached, for weaving; and red cotton yarn and different dyed cotton yarns.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON SUITINGS AND HEAVY CLOTHS.

Designs A, B, and C will be found well adapted for cotton suitings and other purposes; 24 shafts, 24 to the round, straight ever drafts. Warp 2/21 yd. in a 16 red, 3 in a dent, with 18 picks per inch of 12½ weft. The warp all one solid colour, such as chocolate, deep purple, dark moss green, dark drab, etc. Weft all white, cream, light straw, or linen. Fancy booties, jackets, and vests would show to great advantage if produced from these three designs. All the fancy colours may be used for warp and weft, provided they are in contrast with each other.

GINGHAM CHECKS.

Fancy gingham check patterns, in plain weaves, 40 ends per inch, 2 in a dent of 36½ warf, 80 picks per inch of 70½ weft. Warp and weft pattern: 24 white, 24 china blue, repeat six times—the 28th thread; 36 white, 36 dark drab, repeat three times—the 28th thread; 36 white, 12 red, 36 white, 36 pale blue, 36 white, 36 pale blue, 36 white, 36 white, 24 dark, 24 white, repeat six times—the 28th thread; 12 emerald green, and repeat the entire pattern from the first 24 white. The total threads for a repeat on the pattern sheet will be 1,104 threads, or nearly 14 inches in the cloth; hence these large-sized patterns require double width or 54 inches when cut out of the loom. Weft pattern the same as the warp. For variety, dark brown is placed in place of pale brown for dark brown for dark blue for pale blue for green, and dark blue for red. Other colour arrangements may be made, but we advise the pattern to be retained in the order we have given, and white or cream to form the
principal feature in warp and weft. Good bright finish, such as is obtained with metal bowls, which give a finer face and lustre than a finish with paper bowls.

Second pattern: 12 white, 4 mid lilac, 24 white, 4 mid lilac, 24 white, 4 mid lilac, 24 white, 4 mid lilac, 24 white, 4 mid lilac, 12 white, 16 mid lilac, 4 small black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 4 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 4 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 4 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 2 black and white print, 36 mid lilac, 8 dark brown, 24 white, 8 dark brown, 26 mid lilac, 2 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 4 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, 4 black and white print, 24 mid lilac, and repeat from the first 12 white. Weft pattern the same. These patterns will be found exceedingly handsome. Finish as for the first; width 4 inches.

FIGURED STRIPE.

Sketch 1 is an example of a very simple, yet effective stripe pattern, which may be utilized for various classes of goods, but which we have developed in Design D as a dress stripe pattern to the following particulars:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Design D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warp:</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 threads of 2/65's cotton</td>
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<tr>
<td>57 ° ° ° 2/33's mohair</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 ° ° 2/41's cotton or more, according to desired width of stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16°'s reel 4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weft: All 40's botany weft, 64 picks per inch.</td>
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Another effective method of development would be as a double warp mohair, i.e., let the cotton warp form the ground throughout the piece and introduce an extra warp of mohair to form the stripe figure. The method, however, given here will prove very effective, since the bold warp flushes of seven will form a good contrast with the weft ground, while the 4-end satin warp flush will give a fairly good representation of the crêpe effect indicated in Sketch 1.