It is, however, expressly stipulated that the net rate for any one item after deduction of this house’s 5 per cent. premium and 5 per cent. for buildings and 30 per cent. for contents, and 26.6 per cent. for contents of weaving sheds. The reduction of the fireproof discount allowable is limited to that of first-class properties. In many instances before the passing of this tariff, the discount amounted practically to 80%. Taking a premium of 130%, the two discounts work out as follows:

This may be taken as rather a high figure, but the increase in the amount of premium available for insurance, according to The Policy-Holder, will certainly be about 75%. The remuneration to the agent is strictly limited to 10%.

The text continues with a list of advertisers and notices for the textile industry.
ventures entice the public against the abuses which the modern Bung is guilty of.

THE CHEAPNESS OF RAW SILKS.
We have on several occasions alluded to the extraordinary fall in quotations of all classes of raw silks during the past season. This fact has taken place in conjunction with what would, it was hoped, prove a revival in the demand for silk piece goods, owing to the fashionable demand for the Royal wedding, greatly encouraged the friends of the industry. To a certain extent such hopeful anticipations have been disappointed, but there is still a ground for the hope that silks will revive before the year is out. In 1877 Lyon quotations for 22½ last class organza were 93½ francs per kilogramme. In 1878 they fell to 75, in 1879 to 69, in 1880 to 58, and at the close of last year to 52. Below we give a table showing prices of other grades at the close of the years 1877, 1878, and 1881. The rates are francs per 100 kilogrammes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organza</th>
<th>Pianoforte (½0 quil)</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Texn</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>85.50</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>105.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>105.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>29.50</td>
<td>29.50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>105.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>105.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>69.50</td>
<td>69.50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>105.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The characteristics of the reduction is not apparent from this comparative table. It may be added that stocks are not regarded as large at the present time, and that both in the English, French, and American markets the consumption is growing visibly. From the United States Consular district of Lyons shipments to the United States during the last quarter of the year show important increases over the corresponding period of 1871. Both Lyons and St. Etienne firms state that their business has not been seriously affected by the McKinley Act.

It is important to note that the fashionable demand appears to be directed largely towards pure silks, sometimes of medium and even inferior quality, in preference to mixtures of silk with cotton or wool. The very finest goods made of the best silks, both in plain and fancy weaves, are in limited demand, as they always have been, and wise manufacturers, recognizing the fact, have exerted a great portion of their attention to the production of cheap fabrics of a slightly character. In 1879, we may add, the exports to the United States from the United States Consular district were valued at $7,599,461, against $22,87,023, in 1879, a reduction of $8,277,562. Had it not been for an increase of nearly a million dollars in paisse, the decline would have appeared much greater.

These goods are chiefly of Eastern manufacture, and come to Lyons to be dyed or printed and finished, a fact which strengthens the hands of those in France who view with disfavour proposals to put a tax on such cloths. A report from Velshams, concerning a proposal to place an export duty on Japanese exports of silk, may be referred to here. The raw silk merchants of the commercial capital have held a meeting to discuss the question, but opinions differed widely, and one gentleman, who approved of the principle of the duty, took the novel argument of pointing out the effect the duty would have on the trade of all the silk goods, which naturally caused the meeting to break up in some confusion. If it is thought very serious, as the recommendation makes it appear, the Japanese government may be enticed to take some action in the matter, which will naturally cause the meeting to break up in some confusion.

The result of the American Tariff Board's report that any united action will take place on behalf of the abolition of export duties for Japan is one of some importance, and any fresh references to it may be regarded as worthy of examination. The American report has been to a great extent the trouble of making a series of special enquiries throughout Great Britain for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the McKinley Tariff on our trade with the United States. The present is no doubt a most suitable period for such an investigation, as shipper can more readily appreciate the nature of their position. The result of our contemporary examination is that, all things considered, British Industries have come out of the ordeal to which they have been subjected surprisingly well. In no quarter, we are told, has anything like panic been manifested, nor have the business men been able to hold its own. As to this, opinions, of course, differ. The chairman of the Committee of Manufacturers, Mr. Gurney, speaking the other day at Manchester, said that the McKinley Tariff had cut off a good deal of our trade, and that the industry was in a state of great distress. The American manufacturers are especially qualified to judge, seeing that they are of the greatest American connection. The Tariff has had little effect on Dundee cloths, but spinners have been affected, owing to the admission of raw silk duty free. The value of jute yarn shipped last year from Dundee to the United States was only one third of that of exports in 1879. Scotch tweeds have not suffered so much, but hosiery manufacturers are dependent, their trade having for some time been a declining one. The case of Lancashire and Yorkshire is not without its parallel in the English section of the industry, so that the experience of Scotch concerns is not exceptional in this respect. Some time ago we drew attention to the fact that the trade of the Lancashire firm of hosiery manufacturers to open an American connection had not been satisfactory, and that all attempts would be made to meet the duty. The Lancashire firms of hosiery manufacturers had not done well, Girdle had during the year to some extent been practically abandoned. So much for the hosiery industry. The operation would of itself have prevented the company carrying on a manufacturing business at a profit. The recent stoppage of Oldham looms was, of course, due to the heavy supplies of cotton piece fabrics sold into the American market before October, 1879, and the American Tariff. Other goods formerly in excess supply, have been largely reduced as a result of the American Tariff. The monthly trading has been coming to a standstill, and the result is that there is more work for manufacturers of all kinds. Such goods as cotton piece fabrics are still in demand, apparently as much as ever, and the extent of the reduction is as before. Bradford's trade in twelve months fell from an average of five millions a year to two and a half millions, the reduced Yardage being 27,500,000. Although silks, furs, and plumes have suffered in Yorkshire and Lancashire, corresponding industries have scarcely benefited in the States. The references made by the Courrier to this fact might have been supplemented by the statement that the sales of spun silk yarn consumed in the American market are not now operating to any appreciable extent—a sufficient proof that the producer in this case has been able to meet the competition. The British Textile Industry has no fear to be reckoned with in the United States. This it should be added, is chiefly due to a change in fashion, although conclusions of a different kind may be drawn and quoted in this connection. The result is that protection does not protect. A Dundas firm manufacturing the better classes of goods has had forty hands engaged in this branch a year ago, but only has twelve now. One Hawick concern is of opinion that, notwithstanding the increased duties, the trade of the South of Scotland with the United States has in many respects increased. Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons, of Leeds, say that the effect of the McKinley Tariff Act has
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been disastrous as far as Leeds manufacturers and exporters are concerned, and more particularly with regard to medium-class goods. Since the coming into force of the tariff, orders have been absolutely non-existent; but this is in some measure owing to the previous rush that was made by American houses to get a large supply before having to pay the higher duties, with the result that they have not been disappointed. They do not think, however, that this state of things will last so very long, and anticipate that in another six months or so, when American firms will have exhausted their stocks, the trade will turn to its normal condition, and orders will come in as freely as they used to do, although not to such an extent as immediately before the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill. Another Leeds firm states that Leeds is not much interested directly, as such goods are made in the immediate district for the States are of a better class than the mills in the States have been able to turn out, and these are still sent, and the only difference is that the American consumers have to pay a higher price for them. Machinery which has run in Bradford with low coarse worsteds has been thrown out, and work which has had a little competition with some in the Leeds district for a time, but not to any serious extent. Of course, also, any goods that are made for the market to be dropped in the extra-cash grade, and then landed and duties paid it is difficult to dispute claims made by the importers there; still, in the long run, this only increases the cost to the consumers that do not affect the bulk of business done. In the Bradford district there is an unpleasantly large number of idle looms, but during the last few months there has been a partial compensation in other quarters for the losses incurred in the shipping trade.

THE FRENCH TARIFF DUTIES AND SILKS.

The other day Messrs. Ramsden, Sykes, and Ramsden, of Huddersfield, issued a circular intimating that their clients, Messrs. Henry litter and Co., Ltd., silk, plait, and worsted manufacturers, had suspended payment. The reason given was, it need scarcely be said, the diminution of the American demand on account of the duty, and the tariff being followed by the heavy decline in the silk market, which has been disastrous to many firms engaged in the trade, and that this arrangement is in the hope that arrangements will be made for the reconstruction of the business. In Huddersfield the new French duties are viewed with much alarm. A duty of 11d. per yard on smooth, hand-twined silks, and an increase in the impost on cotton mixtures, will seriously affect an important branch of the Cheshire silk industry. It is interesting to note, in connection with the new French duties, that the pongees (corals and tussocks) are admitted free if of extra-European origin, manufactured with unbleached silk, and unprepared either by dyeing or printing. As far as English thongs are concerned, the French trade has for a considerable time been a falling one, and the sales made during the past few years have not been of great importance. Italian throwers have been for some time the great competitors of French houses, British concerns not having been regarded as factors in the situation. On pure silk goods, hitherto free, five per cent. duty is now imposed. The Macmillan report suggests that supplying goods to Paris concerns, who afterwards re-ship them to all parts of the world, will be heavily affected, as will all trades which dispose of any important section of their production in the same way. It remains to be seen whether English merchants will step in to supply the gaps which the houses now hold, but which will have to be supplied from other sources, if it is still to remain in the same hands. The increases just imposed were pretty much expected, as the majority of most experienced judges, seeing, that even on a level, French silk firms occupy such a strong position. It seems relevant to ask why a nation which occupies the first place in the world as a manufacturing country should find it necessary to increase its protective duties as to silk goods, when the country has been assiduously added duties were surely unnecessary excepting as a studied act of aggression, seeing that Ronnells, Elsden, and Sedan can teach Yorkshire as much as this manufacturing nation itself.

The position of the French woollen trade during the past two years may be a measure, be gleaned from the following figures, which relate to the four great woolen centres of the Republic—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports to U.S. in 1892</th>
<th>Exports to U.S. in 1893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000 lbs.</td>
<td>4,000,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000 lbs.</td>
<td>1,500,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000,000 lbs.</td>
<td>2,500,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500,000 lbs.</td>
<td>1,750,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cotton Thread Trade.

Imperfectly informed persons have affirmed during the past few days that the reported intention of the Messrs. Coats to lower quotations was such as to lead to the belief that no such scheme has been under the consideration of the Paisley house. It has been further asserted that there would be no reduction in prices. Positive assertions of this kind should not be made by newsmen's agents of maintaining a reputation for accuracy. It may be remembered that only a few days ago, when an announcement concerning the contemplated formation of a cotton thread syndicate was made, the report was indignantly denied in two or three newspapers, but the Central Agency is nevertheless existing to this day. So much for authoritative denials.

The actual facts with reference to the movements of the Paisley thread companies are not to be heard of on the Manchester Exchange. From Paisley itself, and from agents of Paisley firms, however, it may be, as stated, by those who know where to enquire, that the question of reducing quotations has actually been under the consideration of the firms referred to by us last week, and that Messrs. Coats have consented to the reduction of 10 per cent. of six-cord 200's. After this resolution had been made, there was an attempt to purchase a large piece of the cotton piecing firms, and the Messrs. Coats decided to postpone the issue of their reduced list for a month in order to give time for the arrangement of the dispute. A well-known home-trade house also expressed its willingness to act as arbitrator and to fix a minimum rate for the products of the Paisley mills. But it is untrue to say that the reports so widely circulated in Glasgow, Manchester, and London during the past few weeks have no foundation. The Central Agency will have to reckon with firms outside the Association, for as long as the latter adhere to low quotations the Agency will be compelled to retrench in the case of all others, but the attitude of outsiders—by which the English trade understands the trade themselves, and their section of the trade is referred to—is uncertain, and tends to prolong the prevalent feeling of uneasiness among French firms on this side of the border continue hostile ties they will naturally have to be fought, and this cannot of course be done without a reduction of rates. The first effect of such a reduction is to show the magazine and other houses, when any decisive change will be made should competition of an aggressive character be decided upon by the parties interested. The Agency is not in a position to pay 200 yards six-cord and 2s. 6d. for 500 yards, but new lists having been issued by Messrs. J. and P. Coats and others on the basis of these new conditions, 500 yards at 2s. 3d. is priced from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 0d. Although these facts indicate the present condition of the market, it is manifest that a further revision is of the beginning of March, and the most important arrangement, therefore, is purely experimental.

The following letter from a correspondent bears directly on the above.

The differences in the thread trade have opened the eyes of the merchants to a fresh field of opportunity, and it is not unlikely that a few weeks hence a large amount of trade will be transacted. With regard to the scotch trade, it is likely they will return to the reasonable times. A "thread war" may break out at any time, and it is wise to be prepared for it by holding a large reserve stock for immediate delivery, and the central authority continues to pay its present dividend, it will pay better than the vast majority of persons.

At the same time, considering the risks inseparable from being the best business, I should say a fair price for the ordinary qualities would be about 9½ per cent. 

HOW TO PROMOTE FREE TRADE:

A SUGGESTION.

A Conference of the United Empire Trade League was held in Manchester on Tuesday afternoon, following in the evening, a public meeting, reports of which will be found on another page. With hostile tariffs smothering our trade in every quarter, one of which, as that of the United States, have been planned with the deliberate and absolute intention of working this country an injury—there is a friend face change for in the matter on the part of the United Kingdoms. All our commercial rivals would be rivals have gone out of their way to tell us in every unanswerable term that they intend to bring their trade by every means, fair and foul; that not one cent of money shall we earn from them if we are forced to pay any of it. Knowing this all this, they will themselves continue to reap the rich harvest of these islands and of the wide domains that British enterprise has opened up to competition, equaling, or less, or equal to or better than our own. Under such circumstances it savours of crafty selfishness to continue piping "There's a good time coming, wait a little longer," a base and other wise sensible Manchester Guardian whenever a foreign tariff is raised against us by another ten per cent, or half a cent. But the day is at hand when the people will tire of dancing to that tune. Unfortunately, however, the brunt of the battle will fall upon the employers; come fair, come foul, the working-classes manage to endure high wages, and as they manipulate our Parliamentary parliamentaries, the Tariff is never so much out of hand before the Conservatives. In any case more, however, and the pinch will be felt by them—so, indeed, is already the case in Bradford and elsewhere—and then, perhaps, what they have sought will be an easy one, if not a difficult one, will be attempted. And that task will be to utilise the enormous purchasing power of this country under an extreme anxiety of every other nation to trade with us, as a means for compelling them to concede to Free Trade, or something approaches thereto. But this is another story. This desirable object—an object that will become an absolute necessity to our national
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The great vent of the operatives has been that they themselves were sufficiently powerful to cope with the strength opposed to them; but their second thought over the matter, upon sober consideration, and the consequences of the action of a man whose moral courage required some good backers to bring it up to the scratch. Hence the necessity of the Amalgamation of the operatives. These gentlemen at once saw a gain in time, and upon their application being refused, they went to their members with this statement—the masters were most intractable human beings; they were most inconsistent; they expressed a desire the matter amicably, but refused facilities for bringing about such settlement; and a monster meeting must be called in order to stop the war to the necessity of another convention, which should make them willing to strike, regardless of the sufferings that such a struggle would entail.

The textile manufacturers and children and the evil effects would have been upon the trade of the town. The leaders of the operatives seem to forget that by securing a ban on the Amalgamation, the once prosperous trade in the finer counts of goods in Radcliffe is ending away to other districts such as Cenon, Newport, and Manchester, and that this is going in a great measure to the fact that the employers of Radcliffe are somewhat lower paid than the prices they have to pay wages to the trade, in these years compared as being in the districts named. They lose sight of the fact that if they insist upon the fact that the employers of this class must continue, and that in the end the operatives will have to go elsewhere, probably to Nelson, Cenon, etc., where they have to work at exactly the same prices as are paid in those districts, whereas the Radcliffe employers propose those prices with ten per cent added, and being the custom of the mill seems social; especially if it is borne in mind that the Nelson and Cenon line has been sanctioned by the Amalgamation. The nature of this reminds us that if the employers of Radcliffe are inconsistent, they do not seem to be the only persons open to the charge; for how can the Amalgamation reconcile their interference in support of the operatives’ arbitrary claim, when they have recognized a list to govern the same trade which is not even per cent less as a standard list to be paid in the trade? Of course, the postponement has a twofold object in view: besides as the representatives of the Amalgamation time to investigate the facts and ensure the cause, it enables the operatives to strengthen their position as an association, which is anything but strong, seeing that there have been only one-half of the operatives connected with it. Under such circumstances, we think the masters would have been within their rights, to say the least, if they had adhered to their refusal to postpone their notices. However, we are pleased that the masters, in their desire not to inflict unnecessary suffering and hardship upon their workpeople, consented at their meeting on Tuesday night to postpone their notices for a fortnight, during which we hope some means will be found of settling amicably the points in dispute. We would ask the employers to consider whether any return for the consideration they have shown.

A NEW TRADES-UNION LIGHT.

We discover from the organ of the Operatives’ Association that a new light has sprung up in their midst. E. Jones, Secretary of the Oldham Cardroom Workers’ Association, and successor to Mr. Silk, who appears to have gone out of trades-unionism into the outer darkness, Mr. Jones had a meeting of his Association on Saturday week, and felt foul of The TEXTILS MERCURY for its criticism of the proceedings of trade-unionists in relation to their action respecting non-unionists, whereby, it was shown, and we think very clearly, that they are acting in contravention of the law of the land, and are rendering themselves liable to a criminal conviction. Mr. Jones holds different views, of course, we would expect of his co-workers in the same field who concur with The TEXTILS MERCURY in its conclusions. Perhaps, however, he may agree with us in his conclusion that the deductions drawn from it are more uncertain still, and that therefore it is hardly safe to look upon the law as it affects combinations as being clearly and irrevocably established by the decision of the Court repealing the judgment of Mr. Recorder Bampton. By this strongly worded decision one day, and another higher Court the day after will reverse it, as now appears, and bring back to the workers from the courts of Oldham. We shall see.

Mr. Jones tells us he has a belief which he admits he is perfectly entitled to hold,—it is that his association guarantees the protection of the rights of all cardroom workers. Non-unionists believe these associations do not exist, and therefore refuse to be bound by them, and these people have as much right to hold and put in practice their views as Mr. Jones and those who believe with him. Mr. Jones maintains that many advantages result from the union, and that all who share in them should contribute to the cost of the organization which he alleges procures them. Non-unionists by their action deny this, and virtually affirm the contrary. They have, therefore, quite as much right to demand from Mr. Jones and his co-workers as they shall not molest them for refusing to combine, and that he and his followers shall not demand their union, divide their interests, and treat with their employers in every thing relating to their work in their individual capacity. This would undoubtedly be a position that Mr. Jones and all trade-unionists take up. But Mr. Jones would deny this, and in doing so would be denying to others rights that he demands for himself. This is arrogance, though Mr. Jones may not know it, and when he proceeds to compel others to submit to his views and contribute to his union it is tyranny. If, therefore, we have charged the cotton trade-unionists with being arrogant and tyrannical our charge is perfectly justified.

Mr. Jones is an aristocratic. This is a trait that we admire, and it is one that is unfortunately somewhat rare among his companions, whereas which are not uncharacteristic of him. Says Mr. Jones:—"An union, even in this country, could not bestow its talents as he might think it, neither had he perfect freedom of either mind or body. A bargain might be very clever and talented, but when he was
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caught using these ‘talents’ according to his own mind and will, what become of his personal liberty? A social liberty was another very vague term. Well might Madame Roland exclaim, “Oh, Liberty! what crimes have been committed in thy name!”

Mr. Jones shows how innocently un- conscious he is of the confusion of his ideas. Lord Bramwell is speaking of the old liberty that existed in civilised lands, namely, social liberty. Mr. Jones confounds this with the natural liberty of man in a savage state, which was simply the liberty of wild beasts to devour one another. When men came to live together in society they abandon a considerable portion of these rights, and receive in return a guarantee that they shall be protected in their exercise of the remainder. And it is a portion of this remainder that Mr. Jones and his associates are attacking. In reality the action of the trades-unionists is an endeavour to establish an _Indiens in Indier_; one power within another. He argues for his society the right to levy taxes in the form of subscriptions to support it. There have been times within the history of this country when a pretension, if un- avoided to be carried into effect, would have speedily led to his being, as a plebian traitor, introduced to the language; an aristocratical pretension would have gone to feel the headstrong’s axe. We leave Madame Roland’s characteristic exclamation out of the reckoning, and refer to Mr. Jones’s predictions:—He should like to ask _The Textile Mercury_ if any man had personal liberty with regard to Imperial taxation? A man might say, “I will use my freedom of mind, and refuse to pay any Imperial taxes, because I need no protection from the Government. The army and navy are of no use to me. I have no quarrel with any foreigner, and I need no protection; and as Imperial taxes are chiefly used for what is called the defence of the country, I will refuse to pay these taxes.” _The Textile Mercury_ would at once say that as the Imperial Government defended the whole of the community, of which this man was a part, they must of necessity be protected, and they would compel him to pay his quota of this necessary taxation. This was just their position at the present time. They protected the whole of the cotton and woolen workers’ community, and as long as a man or woman remained in that community he or she must contribute something towards the maintenance of the society. Mr. Jones does not improve in his mental perception even when he endeavours to illustrate his views. Here again is the confusion between natural and social liberty pointed out above. A man who acted or proposed to act as he supposed he would be both ignorant and foolish in an unspeakable degree. No man continuing to live in a civilised community can possibly lay down the advantages it confers upon him, nor would he be permitted to evade its obligations. In the first place, the freedom he is supposed to declare he will use is a natural freedom, which he has never possessed, and which is quite outside the limits of social freedom. He will take this course because he has no need of protection from the Government. Suppose he possesses a considerable amount of money and other property, and the Government board of and accepted his declaration, and allowed him to pass outside the limits of the country, he might say, “I will do this as soon as possible for anything they might do to the way of stripping him of what he might possess, and of slaying him if he made resistance to their withdrawal. He could then be free; no one would be punished for anything they might do in the way of stripping him of what he might possess, and of slaying him if he made resistance to their withdrawal.” This highly civilised England, even how long would he be able to the soul of the cemetery? Certainly not long, though he might have no quarrel with either native or foreigner, and might, in fact, be the most peaceably disposed man within the kingdom. If, with all the laws, prohibitions, and punishments, robbery and murder continue, what is the use of much more abundant would it be here there no such laws! Then, again, nations don’t wait for quarrels any more than lawless individuals when they have the desire to acquire the territories and possessions of their neighbours; a state of preparation to repel an attack is the only security of those who are liable to attack. But Mr. Jones seems to forget this position in order to affirm an analogy between the position of the Government and that of his association. This is, however, altogether erroneous. There is no more analogy between the two than can be found between a dog’s hind leg and a parallel ruler. In the first place the card and wool drawing-room workers do not form a community in the sense of that of the State. Mr. Jones evidently does not know the meaning of the word. As a class of workers, the card- room hands are as far removed from the position they need to be defended. Their employers do not stand in a position of antagonism towards them, for the men are united in one associations, and by the nature of the law, be only a voluntary one, the members of which either join or retire when they like, or at least when they can mutually agree. But in attempting to coerce individuals to join and compel them to pay contributions to their funds they are usurping the functions of the paramount government, and setting aside its authority. If they doubt this let them sue a non-unionist in the Courts for arrears of subscription, and see what the verdict will be. They are attempting to levy taxes against the wishes and at the behest of those against whom the force derived from their expenditure has to be directed. This is treason in a minor degree, and a government that permits it is recreant to its duty. Our old-time kings would have made short work of any such pretensions. And so would public opinion in the healthier days of the Commonwealth, when politicians regarded principle more than the prestige that membership of Parliament accorded, and would have scorned any attempts of the country to take from the privilege of a seat in Parliament. Charles I, levied ship money without authorisation of the Commons, the people at length resolved that the people armed against him, found him guilty, and brought him to the block. The actions of trades-unionists to-day are identical in principle, and if they met with political justice a similar fate would be meted out to them.

After delivering himself of the political wisdom embodied in the above, Mr. Jones got excited and perorated, during which he showed that the lawyers were a trade; and so were the doctors. Well, we are not concerned to defend either of them, the belief as we do that both of them professionally are as undesirable acquisitions as are trades unionists, and that the less one can have to do with them the better. Said Mr. Jones, in his final passage:—

_Individualism must always stand on one side when the rights of the community are in danger. They were working for the rights of the community— the right to a fair share of the profits derived from labour, and so worked that where they believed they were working out the social salvation of their nation, and so rapid was their rise to prosperity because of the effect of turning them from their path. They threw back into the teeth of _The Zests_ of _The Times_ the charge of arrogance and tyranny which they used against their own leaders, and astounded to find that there was more arrogance and tyranny and arbitrary conduct used by managers and over-storiers and carriers than had been used by the leaders of the trades’ organisations since they began to exist._

Well done, Mr. Jones. We, Mr. Jones, judging by his name, is a Welshman or of Welsh extraction, and has gone into the "hywel"—a state of ignorance. The fact was much advance as the excuse for the above. As to the phrase by which it was received, those who gave them may be excused also—they know no better.

We have discussed the point of Mr. Jones’s argument at this length, not because they are of any particular importance, but because they are those that are being assiduously inculcated into the working men of the operative classes. The injury of their best interests and prospects, and those of their employers and the community at large.

Traditions of to-day are enemies who are sowing tares in the new fields of the working man’s intellect, and by-and-by the reaping time will come. What will be the harvest by? Let working men care- fully seek to find an answer to this question, and they will then withdraw their ill-bested and much-abused confidence from where they have placed it.

METHODS OF WOOL DYEING: THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. III.

(Continued from page 76.)

Third Method.—This method consists in dying the wool in a bath containing the dye, soda, a little wool (usually sulphate), with the addition of Glaisher’s solution or other alkaline salt, the essential feature or principle being that the bath is an acid one. This method is applicable to the large group of azo dye-stuffs derived from coal-tar, and also to a number of dye-stuffs prepared to give similar colours by the process of sulphonation. It is also used to apply indigo carmine to wool—probably the only good example of a natural dye-stuff applied by this process. Most of the natural colouring matters, such as lignin and lignin in its dye-stuffs will be rendered by the process. The simple azo dye-stuffs are combinations of two or more organic bases, united together by a peculiar and characteristic group of nitrogen atoms. Such azo colours are, however, insoluble in water, and therefore they can only be used in dying or textile colouring, although the firm of Nears, Read Halliday and Sons patented a process by which these insoluble azo colours could be developed on the fibre direct, and thus fabrics could be dyed in various shades. When azo dye-stuffs are treated with sulphuric acid they are converted into sulphone acids, undergoing what is called sulphonation—an operation of the greatest importance and value in the preparation of dye-stuffs. The preparation of indigo extract or indigo carmine from indigo is also a case of sulphonation. The sulpho-acids of the azo colours, of the basic dyes, and of indigo, are usually insoluble in water, although there are great differences in their properties in this respect. They will combine with bases such as soda, calcium, and potash, to form salts which are soluble in water, and it is usually in the form of sodium salts that these azo and acid dye-stuffs are sold to the dyer and calico pricker. In this power should be combined with bases that makes them of value in wool dyeing. As Knecht and other authorities have pointed out, the wool fibre consists of the simple, capable of combining with acid bodies, and in wool dyeing, with the colouring matters under discussion, this combination between the sulphone acid of the dye stuff and the basic principle of the wool fibre. This points to the fact that the dye and acid dye-stuffs are sold to the dyer and calico pricker. In this power should be combined with bases that makes them of value in wool dyeing. As Knecht and other authorities have pointed out, the wool fibre consists of the simple, capable of combining with acid bodies, and in wool dyeing, with the colouring matters under discussion, this combination between the sulphone acid of the dye stuff and the basic principle of the wool fibre. This points to the fact that the dye and acid dye-stuffs are sold to the dyer and calico pricker. In this power should be combined with bases that makes them of value in wool dyeing.
throughout the fabric, but if the wool is left out and allowed to drain, nearly all the liquor will be absorbed, leaving a small quantity, nearly a pint.

If it gets quite white, showing that the dye-stuff is in the form in which it is sold with no affinity for the wool, it will not take when a few drops of sulphuric acid be added to the dye liquor the wool will become dyed. The sulphuric acid liberates the free sulphuric acid of the dyestuff, and this is now in a form to combine with the wool fibres with which it does. This is the fundamental principle underlying the acid method for dyeing wool with the acid group of colouring matters.

The practical application of the principle laid down above is a matter of simplicity compared with the old method of dyeing. The composition of the bath is given above; it is best to enter the wool at from 120° to 130° F., and then to slowly raise the temperature to the boil. This method of proceeding gives time for the free colour of the fibre to be liberated from the dye-stuff on the one hand, and for its combination with the wool fibres on the other. In dyeing with acid with acid-dye-stuffs it is a good plan not to add the acid until after the goods have been entered into the bath and worked for a short time to enable them to become impregnated with the dye liquor; the acid may then be added, the balancing being finished as usual. By this plan of working even delicate dyes can be combined with that simply entering the goods directly into an acidised dye liquor.

Another method is for a preparation of indigo durance artificially. The patents start from phynyl-dye-stuffs which has already been used for the same purpose by other chemists; but whereas so far only indigo itself has been obtained, the present process gives prepare indigo durance. They have found that when that phynylglyoxylic acid is acted on by ordinary sulphuric acid no indigo is produced, that if sulphuric acid be used, then the phynylglyoxylic undergoes both sulfonination and oxidation, the oxide being to indigo dye is formed. The operation is carried out by treating one part of phynylglyoxylic with 2 parts of fuming sulphuric acid containing 30% of anhydride, when a yellow solution is obtained. This is now mixed with ordinary sulphuric acid of about 60° Bé. strength, when a blue solution is obtained, from which the indigo dye can be precipitated out by adding salt. The dye-stuff so obtained dyes wool or silk in the same way as the natural product, but gives rather brighter shades. It is doubtful whether this artificial product will come into the market; but even yet it adds it as a final step in their process. The bleaching powder will act as a bleaching agent to the fat, and thus a better-looking product will result; otherwise there does not seem to be much improvement in this over the ordinary process, but in all cases of this sort it is of very difficult to give an exact chemical analysis.

Designing.

New Designs.

Weave Tints.

A favourite method of producing figured grounds for waistcoats or dress fabrics in which an unusual fatigue material is used, is shown in Design 8 and 9. Design 8 is composed entirely of the two-and-two twill, the former, the produced being that of an upright and ordinary twill, the following particulars for production being suitable:

One 30 yards of fancy muslin: 1 1/2 yards 40 din. each.

Two 14 yards of wool and 14 yards of silk: 18s. per yard.

Two 14 yards of wool: 15s. per yard.

Both the above cloths are to be woven in the same manner as for waistcoats or mantlings the following are useful particulars:

Two 14 yards of fancy muslin: 1 1/2 yards 40 din. each.

All 30 yards of wool and 30 yards of silk: 1 1/2 yards 40 din. each.

The construction of Design 9 is based upon the fact that the eight and sixteen twills are obtainable combined in a perfect manner with them. A four twill is required in the foregoing 1/2's worsted, with about 6 threads per inch. Many other effects on a similar principle will double be suggested.
COTTON DRESS GOODS DESIGNS.

When the period for mourning garments expires, there will be an urgent call for the home trade for coloured fancies in every possible textile material. As we are at one time prone to carry things through these columns, that Scotch chat tartans would be revived, which would take place shortly after we had given patterns for same, so shall we are called upon to a forecast in the same direction. These tartans seem to command attention at all times and seasons. Perhaps one main reason for the increase in popularity is the consummate colour arrangement of the crossings, independent of the weave, and, with that, they have so many brilliant dyes for enhancing the ornamentation of all tissues, no wonder or surprise need be felt at Scotch plaids, clan tartans, and their modifications in stripes, taking a leading position.

In the spring, cotton canvas in light neutral shades, as well as same in decided dark colours, will be in use for daily wear as serviceable costumes, while white and printed muslins will compose coats for more dressy occasions. Zephyr and other fancy cotton gingham cloths will be used for plain morning gowns.

Design A now is given somewhat of a novelty so far as we are concerned, and all-over diagonal in cotton dress goods are concerned.
Machinery and Appliances.

IMPROVED REVERSING ARRANGEMENT FOR CYLINDERS OF DRYING MACHINES.

Makers: Mr. Lang Bridge, Accrington.

Amongst the numerous machines to be found in textile factories bleaching, dyeing, and finishing establishments, the drying machine occupies a conspicuous and important position. To permit the admission of steam and the discharge of the condensation water. To effect the latter there is constructed within each cylinder an ingenuity conduit system which by the revolution of the cylinder automatically scoops up the water of condensation and discharges it into a central conical reservoir, from which it is conveyed through the hollow axis on which the cylinder is mounted. The cylinders are the most effective in their drying capacity when composed of copper, owing to the superior heat-conducting power of this metal over tin plate. The fabric having been placed in the machine that the cloth passes from one end to the other through tiers of rollers with only what may be termed its back in contact with the cylinder. The driving gear of both these arrangements has been of an unchangeable type. It has also implied the necessity of having two machines, one for each description of work. This has long been felt to be a drawback, and has entailed the outlay of capital upon two machines, and housing the same where one might have served.

The desirability of this coming under the notice of Mr. Lang Bridge, whose experience in the construction of this and similar classes of machines is great and wide, he set to work to effect the necessary improvement, which was speedily accomplished in the simple and effective manner illustrated herewith, which is a system of reversing-pawl.

In the arrangement of the ordinary machine, when the drying is from both sides of the fabric, the top tier of cylinders all revolve in one direction; that is, away from the feed; the cylinders of the bottom tier, which receive and dry the fabric upon the opposite side, revolve in the contrary direction. In our principal illustration, Fig. 1, the machine is arranged to dry upon one side only, and is, therefore, furnished with carrier rollers for both tiers of
THE TEXTILE MERCURY. 99

Wednesday morning, having been working short time since December 29th.

The annual dinner of the members of the Bradford Designers’ and Managers’ Club was held at the County Restaurant on Saturday evening last. About forty members and friends were present. After dinner the address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Edmund Dance, the president, who, in a short preliminary address, reviewed the position of the society, and its objects and utility. Subsequently Mr. James Andrews made a few remarks respecting the position and duties of designers and managers. The musical part of the programme consisted of songs, and instrumental solos.

One of the most attractive features which have occurred in Bradford for months was discovered on Wednesday morning on the premises of John Hill and Son, worsted manufacturers, of Richmond Road. The premises have been extended, and when the fire-bombed arrived they found that one portion was in flames. A large scale of the burning premises there were 180 large boxes, but the prompt attention of the fire engine, fortunately, protected them from injury, and the fire was extinguished. The portion of the premises in which the fire broke out was entirely gutted from the basement to the roof. The damage, which is commercially, is estimated at about £3,000. The London correspondent of the Scotsman writes:—

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I understand the Mayor of Bradford has been in communication with the Chartered Company of South Africa to seek whether it would be possible for the manufacturers to open up trade with the new country. So far the Chartered Co. has not attempted to do this, much more than to seek the interests of their own people, and the probability is that they will not undertake the management of trading in South Africa, especially as they view with favour the establishment of the South African Trading Expedition, to which I have already alluded. The intention of the Chartered Co. is to establish a trading expedition, if the land is given to them, to establish a trading settlement in parts of the country.

Blackburn.

Mr. Fraser Johnston, cotton manufacturer’s traveller, died suddenly in the street last week of apoplexy. The deceased gentleman, who was a son of the late Mr. John Johnston, J.P., of Viewfield House, Overton, leaves a widow and three children.

Bolton.

Messrs. James MacLaren and Sons, of the Aitken Mills, Bolton, have placed an order for a quantity of new rolls with the established firm of John Hargreaves, of Huddersfield. A large order for the production of new machinery was also made. Thralll’s are also supplying new sets at present to the Jackson Street, Aitken’s of Manchester, and Messrs. Henton, Lostock Junction.

A meeting of the Technical School Committee was held last week, at the Fielding office. It was reported that Messrs. Houston and Larbr, skilled lamp-makers, have returned to Messrs. J. R. Clay, J.P., safety lock, and Mr. William Milgley (curator at Clitheroe Museum) a case of 25 lantern slides. The work of the school was reported as progressing very satisfactorily. The printing in the printing and weaving rooms is complete, and some of Messrs. Bolton & Partners’ workmen are fitting up the machinery. The school is being fitted up by Messrs. Scott, Mountain and Co., electrical engineers, who have all the electrical apparatus and the lamps for electric lighting, and are now engaged in laying down the dynamos, etc. The engines are being erected by Messrs. Dyer, Kerr, Co., and Co., Almondbury. There will be sufficient power for 350 lights, and new lamps, each light to be illuminated by a man-made gas, or coal gas. A sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman (Mr. Fielding), Councillor Knill, and Councillor Faircloth, was appointed to deal with the question of procuring the necessary appliances for use in the school. Arrangements were made for the examination of the pupils in the cotton spinning class at present the classes are held in the school, there being over 200 students. It is expected that the schools will be ready for opening in the middle of March.

Owing to the unusually large demand for cotton goods during the last few weeks, from the cause of the death of the Dalkeil Cloth and the high rate of mortality of the last few weeks from influenza, a great impulse has been given to the cotton trade in England, which for some time had been very slack. The factories at Blackley, Halsall, and other places in the country have commenced working full time, and in some cases overtime.

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Bury.

The Bury Spinners’ Association report that there have been 81 members on the funds during the past year, and that the income has exceeded the expenditure by £194 12s. 4d.

The Committee of the Bury Spinners’ Association have requested their secretary to notice to the members to work on behalf of the spinners at a mill where they are engaged. The members are requested to send a copy of the notice to the spinners and card-room hands returning their work on the following morning, after a stoppage of nearly three weeks.

Halifax.

The Technical School Committee at Halifax are about to make an appeal to the public for subscriptions towards the sum of £2,000 required for the establishment of the proposed Technical School.

Hadfield.

The death is announced of Mr. John Brodley, manager of the premises of Mr. John Dalton, Hollingworth, in his 61st year.

Huddersfield.

In the Chorley Observer, dated Saturday, Mr. J. N. North had before him a petition from Messrs. Thomas Brassey and Son for the winding up of H. List, Son, Ltd. The petition was incorporated in February, 1859, with a capital of £2,000, to take under its control and to manage for the benefit of the shareholders 56,000 shares of £1 each, and 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and the amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up was stated at £60,160. The objects for which the company was established were to take over the undertakings known as Henry List & Son, carrying on business at Ash Brown Mills, Huddersfield; Ford Mills, Holbury; and Bow Lane, London 1, and to carry on the trades of bull, woolen, and worsted spinners, manufacturers of and dealers in worsted goods, fancy worsteds, handkerchiefs, stockings, and other textiles, and of proprietors of cotton and woolen mills. The company was wound up with a balance of £2,000, and the petition was unopposed. The petitioners are the holders of 28,000 shares, with a paid-up capital of £10,000, and a floating capital of £2,000.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Wm. T. Toulson and Son, Co. (wool and cotton manufacturers, Woodbridge Mills, was held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. George Bower of Manchester, who is the present chairman of the company, was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Leeds.

The members of the Yorkshire College Textile Society held on Thursday evening last a meeting in the Textile Department of the college. The society, which is under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Robinson, head of Leeds, seeks to teach the textile trades by means of lectures and demonstrations, and to promote the development and extension of the mill, and to increase the employment of the spinner and card-room hands and to improve the working conditions of the spinners and card-room hands in the mills.
The textile industry has been severely impacted by the recent recession. The production of yarns and cloth for the first time in several decades has significantly decreased. A leading producer of cotton goods has lost over 20% of its business in the last quarter. The company has laid off 500 employees, and there is concern for further job losses. The company had projected a 15% increase in sales for the current fiscal year, but due to the current economic climate, these projections are now being revised. The company has implemented strict cost-cutting measures, including reducing overhead and eliminating non-essential expenses. Despite these efforts, the company is facing a significant challenge in recovering from the current downturn. The textile industry as a whole is facing a challenging period, and there is a need for government support and intervention to help stabilize the industry.
IRLAND.

Belfast.

Mr. Thompson, from the firm of Messrs. Ross, has recently concluded a deal with the Clan Line Co. Ltd., that firm is going to the Danish trade, and has recently placed an order for a cargo of which Mr. Mark Anderson.

The giganlic works of the Belfast Rope-works Co. Ltd., have been visited recently, and the establishment is employed in the production of a large variety of marine and other cables. The firm is known for its high quality of cordage, and its products are widely used in the maritime industry.

Coagh, Co. Tyrone.

Sawhill E. Eakin, Esq., J.P., who, for a long generation, has been extensively engaged in the linen trade, is retiring from the business. Mr. Eakin is the highest honour among all who had mercantile relations with him, as well as by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Miscellaneous.

JUTE IN TRANSIT.

It is now but a few years short of a century since the directors of the East India Company received the first consignment of jute sent to this country. The consignment was a small one, in fact, it took the shape of a single bale. The jute was exported from Bengal to London, and at that time considered as a curiosity or as a bit of any commercial value to western civilisation. It is not uncommon to find that the East India Company were in those days in recognising the true value of the jute fibres. They were usually but too keenly alive to the adaptability of Indian native products to British markets. The policy which asserted—

Once the harvest, whose the Indians now;

We plough the deep, and reap where others sow,

would never have sanctioned the leaving several others to follow.

Jute is perhaps the most successful and brilliant of all the fibre industries, and it is largely used for the production of cordage, especially in the marine industry.

The year 1830, however, the availability of jute fibre for the manufacture of coarse carpets and bagging was efficiently demonstrated, and since that date the jute trade has increased by leaps and bounds, until it has attained its present enormous dimensions. As is well known, jute is at once the great jute-port and also the principal centre of the manufacture of those articles in which jute is the chief constituent. It can hardly claim, however, to be the pioneer of the jute trade in India, as some years prior to 1833, the year which saw the inception of the Dundee industry, a factory for coarse carpets of jute was in operation in Alhambra. The business was, however, only carried on for a short time, and the jute was sent to Calcutta and other ports.

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The British Empire Commercial Union.

A Conference of gentlemen interested in the future of commerce with India was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Boardroom of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Robert Goodenow, chairman of the union, and Mr. Thomas D. Sturmer (Manchester, Mr. Henry Horsley, chairman of the union, and Mr. E. H. Horsley, president, were also present.

The chairman said that the union would meet in order to take full consideration of the position of the union with regard to the commercial interests of the colony. They had found themselves in a position where they could not come to an agreement with the colony in the matter of commerce.

He went on to say that the union had been formed to put an end to the difficulties that had arisen between the colony and the union.

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February 5, 1885.

very nice if we could preferential treaties with our colonies, but how was it possible to secure such treaties?

Mr. Lowther replied that the League had no idea of modifying the principle of free trade or of the proposed arrangement, it would be left to its own way.

Mr. Eden said it had been stated that the League would bring great good to all classes between the mother country and the colonies upon the principle of mutual advantage and consent. He had been asked to say, in his opinion, whether the League would be a boon or a bane, and he was of opinion that it would be a bane. He had been told that the object was to secure the spread of free trade and that the League would bring great good to all classes. He had been asked to name the classes who would benefit from the League. He could not see how they would be able to trade with either us or the colonies upon the principle of free trade, which he was not able to treat with each other, if the League was to be subject to the same restrictions as the United Kingdom.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting in favour of the objects of the United Kingdom League was held in the Town Hall, Manchester. Lord Maccintosh occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Heathcoat, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. W. H. Briscoe, Mr. Edward Cole, Mr. C. W. Price, Mr. J. H. Worthington, Mr. T. W. Norris, and Mr. W. N. Chalmers. The meeting was not well attended.

Mr. Heathcoat declared that the League was a project which was calculated to bring great good to all classes. He said that he had been asked to name the classes who would benefit from the League. He could not see how they would be able to trade with either us or the colonies upon the principle of free trade, which he was not able to treat with each other, if the League was to be subject to the same restrictions as the United Kingdom.

Mr. W. H. Briscoe said that, in his opinion, the League was a project which was calculated to bring great good to all classes. He said that he had been asked to name the classes who would benefit from the League. He could not see how they would be able to trade with either us or the colonies upon the principle of free trade, which he was not able to treat with each other, if the League was to be subject to the same restrictions as the United Kingdom.

Mr. T. W. Norris said that, in his opinion, the League was a project which was calculated to bring great good to all classes. He said that he had been asked to name the classes who would benefit from the League. He could not see how they would be able to trade with either us or the colonies upon the principle of free trade, which he was not able to treat with each other, if the League was to be subject to the same restrictions as the United Kingdom.

Mr. W. N. Chalmers said that, in his opinion, the League was a project which was calculated to bring great good to all classes. He said that he had been asked to name the classes who would benefit from the League. He could not see how they would be able to trade with either us or the colonies upon the principle of free trade, which he was not able to treat with each other, if the League was to be subject to the same restrictions as the United Kingdom.

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February 16, 1902

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An overseeor I understand. In what until — Messrs. John Reid and Co’s one of the old mills in the borough.

How much? There were but two when we have all on a little over two.

How large is it? I have been twice there as an overseer.

I have been twice there during the time. I have worked alongside of it.

And during fifteen years you have not regularly and periodically been the inspector inside the mill? — I have seen it from time to time in the room where I am employed.

You know? Yes.

You mean to say that if he had costs in — 2 — it is important, I should have to pay you, at the same time.

Mr. REYNOLDS: I have been a factory inspector for a considerable number of years, and have inspected, I think, in the factory.

You have seen him at the Trustees Council meeting, and that is the only time.

How came the inspector to be at the Trustees Council?

Mr. WILSON: It was after a resolution had been passed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trustees Council in favour of the appointment of working men as assistant factory inspectors, and the inspectors came, which he did during the day, where he put in his time.

The inspector was asked to attend another meeting, but he said he would be at that time on his visit to the other district, and would not be available for the nex

Mr. WILSON: I have no work for this week, and I have had no work for this week, and I have had no work for this week.

Mr. WILSON: I may say, sir, that both Mr. Findlay and myself are very much attached to this committee, an

Mr. WILSON: I can say, sir, that the inspectors are very much attached to this committee.

But if any employer does not have the necessary power of doing that, it cannot be done.

I don't know how we are going to do without finding ourselves changing places.

What you say? Simply, I know that it is a very difficult thing to do, and that there is no precedent for it.

I don't know how was done at the Berlin Congress.

How was it that you so strongly opposed its principal provisions? — It is the question of the property of the parents of the children.

What is the use, then, of having conferences if the working people themselves oppose their decisions when they come into operation? — I don't think that the working people are so stupid as to oppose the findings of the Berlin Congress. I was opposed to them, and I have endeavoured to get them changed at once.

I want it to come gradually, with an interval of three or four years, so as to fall as lightly as possible.

Mr. WILSON: This is a question of the twenty-fourth clause of the new Factory Act as to the factories, and the factories have been very much larger.

The miners have been very much larger.

Mr. WILSON: The Act provides for those particulars, but they are not given as they should be.

Why does not your trade-union take the matter up.

The management of the factory was, and the third since then, as Mr. Henderson, charteried technicians, who issued the questions of all who, in their own estimation, were, not be bestowed as a piece of kindness.

Mr. DREW: and the representatives of the Trades Unions.
THE JUTE TRADE.

The first witness called was Mr. Alex. Brown, secretary of the Brdock Factory Workers' Union. For several years he had been engaged in the manufacture of jute in the Brdock district, and he had been in the textile industry in India and Pakistan, and had been in the employ of Messrs. M. & J. Brown, Ltd., for more than 10 years. Their union was federated with other unions in the district, and had been in existence for over 50 years. He had been a member of the executive committee of the union since 1905, and had served as its president for the past 10 years. The union was affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and had a membership of over 2,000 workers.

The present situation in the jute industry was very serious, and the workers were fighting for better conditions. The wages were low, and the working conditions were harsh. The union was working closely with the employers to improve the situation.

Mr. Brown concluded his testimony by thanking the committee for the opportunity to present the workers' case and by stating that the union was committed to continuing its efforts to improve working conditions for its members.

THE HOSIERY TRADE.

Mr. R. E. Waters, a partner in the firm of Whitmore & Company, warned spinners of the dangers of the textile industry. He stated that he had been a spinner for 25 years, and that he had experienced the ups and downs of the industry. He advised the spinners to be careful and to work hard, as the纺织品 company was very competitive.

Mr. Waters concluded his testimony by warning the workers to be careful and to avoid taking on too much work, as it could lead to burnout and other health problems.

The testimony of Mr. Brown and Mr. Waters was followed by the testimony of other witnesses, who shared their experiences in the textile industry. The committee was still in the process of hearing testimony, and it was unable to render a decision at this time.

TRADING UNIONIST CIRCULARS.

The following are copies of circulars issued by Mr. Thos. Bristow, the secretary of the United Textile Workers' Association, to its members.

To all Members,

The following orders have been received from the headquarters of the United Textile Workers' Association, and are for the information of all members.

1. Pay any orders for goods promptly.
2. Keep records of all orders and payments.
3. Report any problems with orders to the association immediately.

Signed,

[Signature]

Secretary.
It is generally desired that you shall forward me a copy of the particulars supplied by each firm as early as possible.

With a view to the full carrying out of the New Act, your Council desire to ask you to report to me here all matters that come to your notice in this respect. As far as possible, all transactions shall be reported to your office.


To the Cotton Manufacturers,

Gentlemen, I am directed by the Council of the above Association to inform you that they desire that the following rules are adopted by you:

1. Every week's report must be made to the firm responsible for the transaction.
2. Every week's report must be made.
3. Every week's report must be made.
4. Every week's report must be made.
5. Every week's report must be made.
6. Every week's report must be made.

Yours truly,
E. E. Secretary.

The directors of the Bremen (Railway) Woolen Mills, in their annual report for 1901, state that the market for woolen goods is in excellent condition.

Textile Markets.

COTTON.

Manchester, Friday.

We have recorded another dull week in the cotton trade. Prices have steadily declined since they were at their highest point last week, and the prices have continued to fall since then.

The following particulars of the business of the week are from the official report issued by the London Cotton Association:

| Import | Forward Sales | Short | Actual | Seller
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>76,890</td>
<td>6,121</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>4,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>4,360</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>3,280</td>
<td>2,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>2,752</td>
<td>2,117</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indian</td>
<td>3,174, 1,959, 2,000, 1,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td>1,050, 600, 1,370, 280, 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 56,471, 1,250, 57,600

The following are the official quotations from the same source:

| American | 3½% | 3% | 4% | 4½%
| Brown | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5%
| Paraffin | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5%
| Manchattan | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5%
| Blue white | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5%

Woolens and Worsted.

Bradford. Half-baled goods, wools, and Shropshire, Kent, and Irish wools have been in better demand this week, and the prices have held up fairly well. The market for woolen goods is in excellent condition.

Arrivals in January:

| Hengsh | 51 Bales |
| Chiny | 66 Bales |
| Ustia | 33 Bales |

Yarns. Last week's business in yarns was very dull, with no improvement in prices. The market is in a very quiet state, and the prices are steady. There is no active demand for yarns at present.