Mr. Joseph Cheshire, St. Petersburgh.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Joseph Cheshire, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of St. Petersburg, which occurred at his residence in that city, on Friday, the 18th inst., at the age of 61 years. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Cheshire went to England in a visit to England, and called at The Textile Memory Office, when, although not in robust health, he appeared far from the end of his active and prosperous career.

When about 21 years of age Mr. Cheshire, who was born at Mr. Samuel Darlow's mill, in Mill-street, Ancoats, relinquished that post and proceeded to St. Petersburg, to take up the position of assistant manager in Thomas Wright's cotton mill there, of which concern his uncle, Mr. Robert Anderson, was managing partner. Three years elapsed before he went to England, but after staying a short time he again went back to Russia, where he became managing partner in Count Lamotroff's spinning and manufacturing establishment in the Great Ogoro, St. Petersburg. This position Mr. Cheshire held until about two years ago, when he started manufacturing solely on his own account in St. Petersburg. Soon after commencing, a misfortune that might have closed his less prosperous days occurred, which took the form of a fire, which completely burnt out his premises. Undismayed, however, he immediately commenced again, and maintained his former success as a cotton spinner and manufacturer. His products in the latter department range from plain andira, and also include decorative weaving and knitted fabrics.

Mr. Cheshire contributed, amidst the many duties of an busy man, to devote an unusual amount of time to intellectual culture, and possessed a knowledge of the largest private libraries in St. Petersburg, which he was continually enlarging. In private life he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, both in England and Russia. He is survived by a family of one daughter and six sons. Four of the latter have been associated with him in the management of the business, and will continue it in the same way, and it will steadily increase. The weaving machinery is more likely to be supplied from American makers. It may also be added that the employment here for

The McKinley Tariff.

It is not our duty in these articles to deal with such a measure as the above further than to note its probable effects on design in textiles, and if possible to offer suggestions which may prove of service to manufacturers who have been more or less engaged in the American trade and who, consequently, at the present time are deprived of a greater or less proportion of their business. We would therefore call attention to certain classes of materials which in our opinion may prove very marketable and which, whether the McKinley Tariff is repealed or not, manufacturers will do well to note.

In the first place the least direct attention to the more costly fabrics which English manufacturers of rayon should find difficulty in making and in competing therewith successfully with our foreign rivals.

Of the better-class fabrics in which silk is largely used, such as all-silk goods, silk and cotton, silk and worsted, and many of the best worsted fabrics, a very large quantity is imported from France, while at the same time the year of which these cloths are composed is often span in England and shipped to France.

A tremendous amount of copying from French designs is done, very often to be utilised in lower fabrics. There is not the slightest need for this if our art and technical schools are properly utilised, which they are not, though a great deal of effort has been made in this direction. Why not make a determined effort to get the artistic cloths we require made by the hands of our own countrymen? Here is undoubtedly a means of extending our trade, and that in a direction which always pays the best.

In the woolen trade there has of late been decided depression, very often to be utilised in lower fabrics. There is not the slightest need for this if our art and technical schools are properly utilised, which they are not, though a great deal of effort has been made in this direction. Why not make a determined effort to get the artistic cloths we require made by the hands of our own countrymen? Here is undoubtedly a means of extending our trade, and that in a direction which always pays the best.

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FANCY TARTAN CHECKS.

The newest colours for autumn and early winter wear are brown, tan, grey, a clear dark blue, deep rich red, a purple heliotrope, very deep in colour, and deep old rose. Black will also be a great favourite upon all occasions and in all fabrics. We give this week particulars for the make of a durable cloth, which will stand plenty of hard wear, and will look equally bright and pretty in dark red, navy blue, brown, olive green, and a deep tint of terra cotta. Floral and inlaid designs are for the present in reserve for spring patterns.

No. 2 design and draft is for a checked tartan, which, as we have said, will stand a great amount of wear if made from 16’s cotton twist for warp in a 90 reed, or really 60 ends per inch, the weft 16’s cotton. 60 picks per inch, on six shafts, 24 end draft, three in a dent. Warp pattern: 24 dark brown, 130 very light olive green, 24 clear dark blue; weft pattern: 2 light brown, 2 cream, 2 light brown, 2 cream, 2 light brown.

No. 3.-Straight over draft with same reed, counts of warp and weft as No. 1. Warp pattern: 18 of deep rich red, 18 of grey, 6 of deep rich red, 18 grey, 6 deep rich red, 6 grey, 2 red, 2 grey, 12 red, 90 of grey, 12 red, 2 grey, 2 red, 2 grey, 6 deep rich red, 18 grey, 6 deep rich red, 18 grey, 15 of very deep green. Weft pattern the same as the warp.

No. 4.—No. 1 draft, and the particulars of warp, reed, counts and end as No. 4 and 2. Pattern—warp: “The Macuff or Fife Taran,” 24 red, 4 black, 24 red, 4 black, 24 red, 24 light or yellowish green, 12 black, 12 royal blue, 24 red, 12 royal blue, 12 black, 12 yellowish green, and repeat from the commencement. The weft pattern is the same in every respect.

No. 5.—On 8 shafts, straight over draft, in a 72 reed, three in a dent, 18’s warp and weft, all cotton, 72 picks per inch. Warp pattern: 0 deep purple heliotrope, 6 dark buff, 24 deep purple heliotrope, 0 duck buff, 2 deep purple heliotrope, 0 of mid coral, 6 deep purple heliotrope, 5 dark buff, 24 deep purple heliotrope, 6 dark buff, 2 deep purple heliotrope. Weft pattern the same.

No. 5, in Linen.—No. 1 draft, 6 shafts, 80 ends per inch, and 80 picks per inch of linen weft and warp. 40’s cour, or warp 40’s two-feld cotton, and weft 50’s linen. Warp pattern: 12 cardinal red, 12 white, 12 peacock blue, 12 white, 12 peacock blue, 2 white, 12 straw, 12 white. Weft pattern same as warp. The white of warp and weft in this case might be linen and the colours cotton. Patterns Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are not reproductions, but original checks, specially designed for early winter, and no doubt would become de- sired in popular favour, made up in silk, woolen or worsted materials with a plain or ordinary twill weave, and we give them with every confidence that they will be found of value to manufacturers who wish to be abreast of the times. The colours ought to be fast, as they are meant for a washing material.