

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1873

EVERITT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE

Dry Goods Merchants and General Clothiers,

Full Lines of a Most ATTRACTIVE STOCK IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

55 and 57 King Street.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST, Office Union St., Near Germain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

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OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

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SUPERIOR LIGHT HOMESPUNS, and UNION GREY FLANNELS

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FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

BARNES & CO., GREY COTTON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

OUR, Groceries & LIQUORS.

J. E. DUNHAM, ARCHITECT.

Rooms, 1 and 2 Bayard's Building,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MOORE'S Sign Painting ESTABLISHMENT,

47 Germain Street,

Victoria Dining Saloon,

No. 8 Germain Street,

JUST RECEIVED, and now serving up

P. E. Island and Buatoche Bar OYSTERS!

United States Hotel,

FRONTING ON KING SQUARE.

DR. J. BREEN, Graduate of Georgetown Medical College.

FOR A FASHIONABLE HAT!

DUNN BROS.

78 King Street.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, EDITOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1873.

The Salisbury Steam Tanning Company and its Patent Difficulty.

Last Tuesday THE TRIBUNE published

an item of local news, a brief account

of a row that had occurred at a meeting

of the stockholders of the Salisbury Steam Tanning Company,

where the promoter of the Company, a leading merchant,

had been called hard names because he acknowledged

having had a secret interest in a patent that had been purchased by

the Company. We published this as an ordinary news item,

stating distinctly that it was only one side of the story,

and refraining from a single word of comment. It never occurred

to us to suppose that the gentlemen of high standing

and influence, as our practice is to give the news, no matter to whom it relates,

nor who is affected, or appears to be affected, injuriously,

our columns being always open to explanations from any one

who deems himself wronged by the information supplied us. We should

expect to be surprised by all parties interested on both sides, if we suppressed

the news of their difficulty, simply because gentlemen of high standing

and influence are concerned. The next paragraph as "sensational,"

and proceeded to give precisely the same account of the cause of the trouble

between Messrs. Cushing and the other stockholders, elaborating it and giving

a few more particulars of the agreement. Now the News, after taking

a week to form its opinion, declares our paragraph, which it dignifies with the name of "article," as "exceedingly derogatory,"

"a scandal," etc., and then gives essentially the same account of the trouble as we have given. But here is what the News says:

An article exceedingly derogatory to the character of a firm of long and high standing in this community appeared in the Evening Tribune of Tuesday last,

which on Saturday evening was endorsed by an article in the form of a legal opinion, and called for some notice on the part of the accused in order that the public might not take offence at the truth of the scandal. We have therefore procured a copy of the agreement between the parties forming the Salisbury Steam Tanning Company,

Messrs. Amie Cushing & Co. having made a large sum of money out of the company by paying \$15,000 to Mr. Woodruff for his patent, and obtaining \$80,000 from them therefor, the contract is directly between the parties named.

We do not call for any money whatever has been paid for the patent, as we learn that the whole amount has been swallowed up in the erection of works for carrying on the business of tanning leather, and the other services of Messrs. Cushing, who have had an understanding with Woodruff that they were to be remunerated for their services in working up the Company, but that was a part of the business matter, and not to themselves, which in no way involved the Company's affairs.

It is not in our power to give a full operation of the business, and thus far has yielded no advantage to them. The Court has held that the agreement is a very clear and satisfactory statement of the whole affair, but as the agreement is published below we appear to be sufficient refutation of the slander, we deem it sufficient to place the charges affecting the character and standing of Messrs. Cushing before the public, and should any legal question be involved, the public will, no doubt, prefer that a competent tribunal should decide, rather than form its opinion from newspaper statements.

The agreement between Woodruff and Amie Cushing & Co. Duff & Co. is as follows: "The undersigned, Amie Cushing & Co., Duff & Co., give to Woodruff \$80,000 stock as payment for his patent, if the same be declared legal, or \$5,000 if it is not found legal.

We give the News's statement, as above, as a curious specimen of the practice of denouncing a statement and then serving up the same truth in a diluted form. We stated that Messrs. Cushing were charged with having a half interest (\$15,000) in the price received by Woodruff from the Company. The News refers to this "exceedingly derogatory" statement, "a scandal," by saying that "Messrs. Cushing acknowledged having had an understanding with Woodruff that they were to be remunerated for their services in working up the Company." Isn't this the precise statement made in THE TRIBUNE, namely, that Messrs. Cushing had a private understanding with Woodruff for a share of the proceeds of the patent? In the same paragraph the News has contrived to condemn a transaction as "a scandal," and to commend it as "a perfectly legitimate business matter."

The News also charges us with having published "an article in the form of a legal opinion" endorsing the paragraph of Tuesday. We never did anything of the kind. We published the change in consequence of the feeling against the Messrs. Cushing, the raising of more capital by the Company, the resolution to obtain a tanner from abroad, Woodruff, the legal opinions obtained by the Company, but did not give one word of comment, as we believed that, as a legal question was involved, the public would, no doubt, prefer that a competent tribunal should pass upon it rather than form its opinion from newspaper statements. We left the opinions to be expressed by the News, and the News has expressed them with a vengeance. We simply published the news, as we got it, leaving the public and the courts to decide on the business and legal aspects of the case. Wouldn't it be better for our contemporaries, after denouncing our versions of matters as "sensational," "scandalous," etc., to give different versions of the same, and not state the same things in an altered form? We are modest, and yet we cannot help expressing the opinion that, if any gentleman deemed himself unfairly treated in our report of this affair, he would have saved his explanation from being so grievously bungled by having brought it to this office. We will take pleasure in publishing the "very clear and satisfactory statement of the whole affair" that Mr. Cushing furnished to the News—publish it without bumping comments or comments of any kind.

THE TRIBUNE had no motive whatever in publishing a report of the Company's difficulty except a desire to give the news. The matter was talked about in the streets, every other man having a different version of the difficulty, and we would have appeared to be a fair statement, without comment. We afterwards published the opinions of certain lawyers, as the law of the matter as interpreted by them, and have been and are ready to publish the opinions of lawyers on either side of the case. Our columns are wide open for the publication, without money and without price, of any statement from Messrs. Cushing or anybody else interested. Our position is exactly this: We desire to give the news of the day, fairly and correctly, without bias against any one, and will not suppress information that may appear to reflect on personal friends. We leave the commercial community to decide on the fairness of a commercial transaction, and we leave the Courts to decide on it. We will not suppress reports of public matters that are torn talk because leading and honorable business men happen to be interested parties. If gentlemen will only understand this, once for all, they will see the foolishness of attributing the publication of news paragraphs to any desire to injure or misrepresent them in any way whatever.

We take it for granted that the arrangement made by the Messrs. Cushing with Woodruff—no matter whether it be called an interest in the patent, or a remuneration for working up the Company, or commission on sales—was regarded by them as a perfectly legitimate business transaction, and a perfectly legal one. That was their opinion. The other stockholders did not deem it fair, and acted accordingly. Certain and just laws do not deem it legal, and expressed themselves accordingly. The action of the stockholders and the opinions of the lawyers we published, as we had a perfect right to do, as news that belonged to our readers, and as a man has a right to be displeased at it. If there was anything wrong in our reports, we will publish corrections. If there are legal opinions in opposition to those published, we will freely give them place.

Westminster Circuit Court. DORCHESTER, 28th July.

Wilson, Sr. vs. Tower. Was finished Saturday afternoon, after having occupied the Court for three days. The jury after three hours failed to agree, whereupon the Judge charged strongly for the plaintiff. This case which has occupied so much time, was caused by each party claiming a strip of land about two feet wide and worth perhaps \$200. The lawyers will probably settle the matter by taking the farms to pay their costs, and thus leave their pugacious clients at naught to quarrel over.

His Honor advised the parties to settle, and not come into court again as he thought "the play was hardly worth the candle." Court adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday. It is thought that one or more cases will be tried, viz: Curry vs. the Bank of British North America, and Judge Allen is interested in the case in some way. Judge Wetmore will probably be sent for. At the counsel in St. John and other places at a distance, it will not likely come before Wednesday.

It is after that it is his Honor's intention to adjourn the court until the 8th of November, and then to clear of the docket.

A Starring Dramatic Company. MONROE, July 28.

"The Fanny Herring Dramatic Company" are on a tour through the principal towns on the E. & N. A. Railway between St. John and Halifax. They performed at Moncton on Thursday evening at Dunlop's Hall to a house of about two hundred persons, among the number being a dozen or more ladies. The latter portion of the audience did not appreciate the entertainment. On Friday evening the same company gave a similar "show" in the same hall to upwards of 120 persons. The ladies who were present left the hall ere the programme was half disposed of. The quality of the entertainment and the style of the actors were not such as the Monctonians are accustomed to patronize.

On Saturday evening this company performed in Smith's Hall, Shediac, to a limited audience. They were to "exhibit" again in the same building on Monday evening. At Shediac the want of harmony was fully demonstrated in "Grattan's Inn," on Sunday evening where one member of the company (a male) had an altercation with another member (a female) and since that time the factory has been in active operation. At first it was Messrs. Parks' intention to commence the manufacture of cotton cloth, but seeing a large opening for warps, they dropped the cloth until the present season, and devoted themselves entirely to warps. The result is that they now supply a very large portion of Canada, and are in a position to supply all demands, and to extend their manufactory in other directions. Previous to Confederation it was rather uphill work, the market in

THE NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.

How Cotton Cloth is Manufactured—The Machines in use—Fifty-two Looms in Operation—The Growth of the Demand for Warps, etc.

A very interesting process is the manufacture of cotton, as seen at Messrs. Parks & Son's Cotton Factory, near the Valley Church. From the time the cotton is taken in its raw state until it is turned out either manufactured into yarn or cloth, all the various changes it goes through are well worth observing. Nothing shows more thoroughly the perfection to which machinery is brought and how labor is saved by its adoption. The cotton in its raw state, as brought from the Southern States in bales, is first placed in large machines which consist of a succession of rollers. In passing through these machines any foreign matter is cleaned from the cotton, and it comes out in a large web on a roller. These rollers are then placed in the carding machines, and the cotton passes through until it comes out in rolls about an inch in diameter, soft and white, which are packed in long round boxes. These boxes are moved to another machine, which the cotton passes through, being made by the process finer and firmer and arranged in skeins, packed in bundles, and from Parks & Son's celebrated warps, which are known throughout Canada, and which are most successfully stopping the importation of warps from other countries. The various processes of packing are all interesting and worthy of examination. The carpet warps—a comparatively new industry—and for which during this summer there has been quite a large demand, are also packed and arranged in this room.

The finer numbers for the spinning jennies are used for the work of the cotton cloth manufactured at the factory, and are immediately above the spinning room, and is transferred to large reels. These reels, to the number of three hundred, are placed in a large frame, and the thread from each passes through a very fine eye, and is wound on a large frame. By this process the number of threads required for the warp of the cotton are arranged together. This of course depends on the width and quality of cotton to be manufactured. The greatest skill is required in the process, as a thread breaking and not again fastened would make a difference in the value of the web of cotton. An experienced Lancashire operator has charge of this machine, which is one of the most delicate and interesting in the establishment. In this room the filling is spun, in a peculiar machine, which by moving backward and forward spins and feeds the cotton on the proper size bobbins, which when full, are about 4 inches in length and one 1/2 diameter, and are all ready to be placed in the shuttles in the looms. These are then taken up by the men, each of which there are five hundred bobbins being wound and spun at once. The thread, thus prepared, is then carried to the weaving room, where other processes are required before the work commences. The warp must first be stretched, afterwards dried, and then the threads rolled on large rollers, which are placed in the loom, and then the weaving commences. The looms are then the work passes through, the shuttles fly back and forth, each time leaving a thread of filling, and the web of cotton comes out in a roll at one end of the loom. There are in this room at present fifty-two looms in operation, though the works only commenced a few weeks ago. The looms are attended by girls, a smart one being able to tend four looms at once, and earn good wages. The cloth turned out by Messrs. Parks looks well, and is pronounced by judges to be fully equal to any other of English or American manufacture. It is smooth, the thread is well twisted, presents a very nice appearance, and is very free from the black specks that are found in much of the English cotton. The reason of this is, in a great measure, that only the best quality of Southern cotton is used, and, as a consequence, the best looking and much the more durable cloth must be made.

It is a new enterprise, and it is hoped that the same measure of success that has attended the enterprising firm in their yarn department will follow them in this. The scene in this room and throughout the whole establishment is lively. The betting and wheels flying round, the various machines moving, the operators stirring round, all presenting a scene of life and animation. In some of the rooms the din and noise prevents all conversation, in others the machinery is moving so easily and quietly that almost a whisper can be heard.

There are other parts of the building as interesting as those we have described. The motive power of the whole establishment is a steam engine of one hundred horse power.

It is just twelve years, last Friday, since Mr. Parks arrived in St. John with his lot of machinery from England, and since that time the factory has been in active operation. At first it was Messrs. Parks' intention to commence the manufacture of cotton cloth, but seeing a large opening for warps, they dropped the cloth until the present season, and devoted themselves entirely to warps. The result is that they now supply a very large portion of Canada, and are in a position to supply all demands, and to extend their manufactory in other directions. Previous to Confederation it was rather uphill work, the market in

Markets.

July 29th, 1873.

[Corrected weekly for THE TRIBUNE.]

Hay, per ton.....\$12.00 a \$14.00

Sheepskins..... 35 a 40

Beans, per bushel..... 2.00 a 2.80

Buckwheat, Grey..... 2.20 a 2.75

Yellow..... 1.90 a 2.00

Flour, Am. Extra State..... 6.50 a 6.75

Canada Superfine..... 6.85 a 7.10

Choice..... 7.25 a 8.00

Extra..... 8.25 a 8.40

Cornmeal..... 6.50 a 6.75

Potatoes, Kidney per bush..... 2.00 a 2.20

Potatoes, per bush..... 1.50 a 2.00

Potatoes, (new)..... 2.00

Butter, Hols, per lb..... 24 a 25

Butter, packed..... 18 a 21

Strawberries, per pall..... 80 a 1.00

Lard..... 12 a 14

Eggs, per dozen..... 17 a 19

Oats, (P.E.L.)..... 48 a 50

Oats, (P.E.L.)..... 50 a 55

Cheese, Dairy, per lb..... 12 a 14

Beef..... 8 a 9

Mutton..... 5 a 9

Lamb..... 10 a 12

Feet..... 6 a 7

Beef, per lb..... 18 a 20

Beef, per lb..... 60 a 70

Turkey..... 80 a 1.00

Green Peas..... 1.30 a 1.50

Beans..... 1.80 a 2.00

Carrots..... 3.50 a 4.00

Hams and Shoulders, green, per lb..... 9 a 10

Hams and Shoulders, smoked, per lb..... 12 a 15

Hides, per lb..... 6 a 7

Flax, per lb..... 8 a 10

Flax, per lb..... 80 a 90

Flax, per lb..... 25 a 30

Wool, per lb..... 18 a 20

Grand Manan, No. 1, per box..... 14 a 18

Grand Manan, No. 2, per box..... 7.50 a 8.00

White Birch..... 4.00

Dry Spruce..... 3.25 a 3.50

Kerosene, Can. per gal..... 32 a 35

Am. "..... 40 a 44

Apples, Dried, per lb..... 8.00 a 9.00

New, per bbl..... 3.50

Old,..... 80 a 90

Corn, per bushel..... 48 a 55

Molasses, Porto Rico, per gal..... 24 a 27

Gal..... 9 a 10

Sugar, per lb..... 25 a 30

Tobacco..... 10 a 12

Cargoes of Fish, Produce, &c., in Slip will average 8 to 10 per cent. lower prices.

Dramatic Lyceum.

The presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" last evening attracted a good house. Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Lanergan played in the title roles. They were frequently called before the curtain to receive the well deserved ovation from the audience. Mr. Woodruff, who was also a fine piece of acting. The part of Mercutio in the play was played by Mr. Woodruff, the only regret being that he is not more of it; and it was doubly regretted last night. The other members of the company also did well. London Messrs as Xuro, Mr. Fuller as Capulet, and Mr. McDowell and Mr. Conolly in their parts. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the whole performance. To-night the "School for Scandal" will be played, and all should endeavor to hear Mrs. Lanergan as Lady Teazle, it being one of her best characters.

Carroll's Vesperias.

The Carroll family will give two performances in the Clearmont House at Torriburn, on Tuesday—the day of the Cathedral picnic. The first performance will take place in the afternoon at three o'clock, and the second in the evening at 7.30 o'clock. Their entertainments are well worth seeing, and visitors to the picnic should not fail to be present.

Shipwreck.

Drowned—Captain Leadwell, of the schr. Ellen, was drowned at Bay Verte on Saturday. He attempted to jump from his vessel to a raft and missed his footing. Drowned belonged to P. E. Island.

"They cure" What cures? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SASSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

THE FIRST PRIZE.

THE CELEBRATED GARDNER LOCK STITCH Sewing Machine

RECEIVED the first prize at the most recent Exhibition in Hamilton, Ontario.

A large assortment at the General Agency, W. H. PATTERSON, 78 KING STREET.