

BUSINESS NOTICE.
THE TRINITY Counting Room is the
southern hall of the Office of Mr. George
Phillips, Broker, Prince William street.
It is centrally situated, being near the
City Hall, the Banks, New Room, Re-
ception Office, Club's Corner and the
Ferry landing. Advertisements for the
Trinity should be left at the Counting
Room before 11 a. m.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1872.

Progress in Japan.—The Japs march-
ing on!

A few weeks back THE TRIBUNE directed
public attention to the wonderful progress
which Japan has recently made in approx-
imating her institutions and customs to the
usage and laws of civilized nations. The
same subject has since been fully dealt
with in the *Allegiance Zeitung*. A corre-
spondent of this influential journal states
that the Mikado continues to astonish the
world by his reforms. Schools receiving his
particular attention. "At Yedo alone five
new colleges, capable of accommodating from
fifty hundred to three thousand children,
have been established, and the largest
house in the city has been specially set
apart for instruction in sciences and modern
languages. Twenty-three Frenchmen have
been engaged as military, and ten Eng-
lishmen as naval instructors. Meanwhile
manufacturing interests are not neglected,
and twenty shoemakers and ten brewers are
on their way from Bavaria. In order to
put an end to the immoral practice pre-
valent among the poor of selling their daugh-
ters, a Commission will be appointed with
the view of making arrangements for the
State to take the children under its pro-
tection and educating them."

That the Daimios may understand that
the Mikado is in earnest, he has sum-
moned a good many of them to Yedo, to
prevent their interference with adminis-
trative changes are being made in the
provinces. The large force of soldiers
which these chieftains have been accus-
tomed to keep about them, will be dis-
armed, and portions of land will be allotted
to the men in compensation. The Code
Napoleon is being translated, and will be
the basis of a new system of law. Religious
affairs also come in for their share of
attention, and the very strong
step has been taken of ordering the Buddhist
temples to be closed. An English
steamship has been purchased by the
Japan Government as a trading ship; and
the domestic animals of Europe and Amer-
ica, cows, pigs, horses and dogs, are in
brisk demand. Such is the record of re-
forms unparalleled, for comprehensiveness
and rapidity of execution, in the history
of any other nation. Situated as Japan
is towards Asia, in much the same relation
as Britain to Europe, she may yet become
the seat of a great commerce with the
Old and New World, and even rival our
Mother-land in her skill in mechanics,
navigation and trade. For a people who
have accomplished such advances in so in-
credibly short a period,—who apparently
learn by intuition and are seeking after
Knowledge in all the quarters of the Globe,
who shall attempt to fix the limit of am-
bition and commercial conquests?

The Trains.
Telegrams received by Western Extension
officials, this morning, from Harvey
Frederick, Frederick Junction, and
McAdam agree in stating that the wind
is blowing a gale and the drifting is worse
than yesterday.

The locomotives which ran off between
Fairville and Carleton were expected to be
placed on the track at 2 p. m. to-day.

The train which arrived at Fairville from
Frederick Junction last night, left there
again this morning for McAdam, to bring
down the mails and passengers that have
accumulated there since Tuesday.

The train which left Frederick at 9.30
this morning, had not reached the Junction
at noon. There will be no passengers or
mails from either Frederick or the
West until the return of this train.

On the Government roads the train which
left St. John yesterday morning got through
to Shediac at 3.15, and the train that left
Shediac at 3.35 this morning, arrived here
at noon to-day, having had a heavy time
from Hampton.

The train that was stuck at Dorchester
yesterday is still there.

The Sunset train got stuck in a drift two
miles out; two engines were sent to its as-
sistance, and it was brought back at 9.30
to-night.

To-day a train left Shediac at 9 o'clock; had
not reached Fairville at 2 o'clock this p. m.
A train left St. John station at 2 p. m.
for Shediac.

Freight is hung up everywhere.

The Mails.
The mails for the West, made up in the
St. John office on Wednesday and Thurs-
day, were in the train which broke down
between Carleton and Fairville on Thurs-
day.

The mails for England via Portland were
despatched this morning by the steamer
"New Brunswick," also mails for Boston,
Portland, Montreal, &c.

Letter mails for the principal points
along the Western Railway were sent out
this morning. The newspapers had to be
left behind.

Several days' mails were despatched for
Nova Scotia this morning per "Empress,"
which, however, was obliged to return at
10 o'clock.

Mails per train from Shediac arrived this
morning.

**A MODEL FURNITURE
FACTORY!**

**A SCORE OF MACHINES DOING THE
WORK OF 200 PERSONS!**

Development of an Important Branch
of Industry!

NO FIRES; NO STOVES; BUT IRON DOORS AND
AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER!

A watchful interest in the growth of our
Manufacturing Establishments will repay
the time and attention bestowed upon them
by the capitalist, the trader, or the phil-
anthropic editor. Step by step, year by
year, our Factories have been developed,
until they now bear favorable comparison
with those of any other Dominion
City. The manufacture of Furniture on a
large scale has probably been of as slow
growth as any among the number, but
even here solid progress has been made,
and there is fair promise of still greater
advancement in the future. Among the
manufacturers in this line Messrs. C. E.
Burnham & Co.

TAKE THE LEAD
at present, and it is their business and fac-
ilities which we wish to describe. The
firm is composed of Charles E. Burnham
and James B. Emery, and the commence-
ment of their manufacturing on anything
like an extensive scale dates back only
about five years, when it was done prin-
cipally in Fairbanks & Co's Factory on
Union Street.

THE WARE-HOUSES
of the firm are on German Street, corner
of Smith's Alley. The location, midway
between Princess and King Streets, is ver-
y central and suitable for this description
of business. The lot occupied by the Ware-
houses, on a portion of the Benjamin
Smith Estate which the Masonic body de-
voted to purchase. Before Mr. Burnham took
possession, the shops had been leased by
the Estate to shop keepers and others,
some of whom paid their rents and some
didn't, and it required a watchful eye and
much patience to secure the payment of the
rents in all cases. By the lease to Mr.
Burnham these uncertainties as to income
have vanished.—the premises

HAVE BEEN IMPROVED
by him on a liberal scale—small rooms
and shops have been thrown into large
flats, a considerable amount of rock cutting
was done, a story was added to the build-
ing, and the locality largely improved by
Mr. Burnham's enterprises. His ex-
penditures on the premises do not total
less than \$1,800. Mr. Burnham has made
these the finest Furniture Ware-houses in
the city. There are here four stories; the
ground floor is devoted to the reception
of show rooms, containing every variety of
the most useful as well as the most valuable
of House, Ship and School Furniture,
besides a great variety of other Wood
goods; the third floor and part of the
second are devoted chiefly to upholstering,
repairing and putting chairs together; and
the upper flat to a paint-shop.

IN THE BUILDING
there are now employed five upholsterers,
four painters, and six clerks and assist-
ants; and here there is now stored Furni-
ture and other related goods to the value
of \$85,000. The firm employ the most
skilful as well as practical painters, and
the very best men in the upholstering de-
partment. A number of the most skilful
establishment for eight to twelve years,—a
circumstance that speaks volumes for the
merits of the arrangement. It may not
be amiss to note just here that the building
lot, which probably will be sold to the
Masons, is 200 ft. deep, with a frontage on
German street of 100 ft. The frontage
the Alley takes 8 ft. Mr. Burnham occu-
pies 40 ft., and the Masons will probably
erect their Hall on the remaining 52 ft. The
price which they offer for the whole, we
understand, is \$20,000, it being subject to
Mr. Burnham's lease for four years from
May next. If not sold to the Masons, Mr.
Burnham's arrangement secures him his
portion of the lot for 13 years to come, or
as much of that time as the Trustees re-
tain control of it.

THE FACTORY
is located on Coleridge street, and Mr.
Emery has charge of it. The lot on which
the buildings are erected has been leased
for 21 years from Mr. Robert Robertson,
of Indianow, and three lots adjoining have
been leased from Mr. Young. There are
here a blacksmith shop, in which are made
the numerous knives for the machines and
the general iron-work of the Factory; a
large four story building, (75x250 ft.) is
just being completed at a cost of \$2,000,
to be used as a paint shop and warehouse;
and a barn for the use of the
Factory teams. What we have the deepest
interest in, however, is the Factory itself.
A portion of this building was at one time
a single story shed in which the late Mr.
Fred. James built railway cars, and, later,
was used as an Oakum Factory. Since it
came into the hands of Burnham & Co., it
has been

THOROUGHLY RECONNECTED,
in fact, almost erected anew. It is now a
three story building, 300 ft long by 30 ft.
wide. It is substantially built, and thor-
oughly strengthened; the light is good
as we have found in any workshop; the
ceilings are of ample height; the heating
is admirably arranged; and the whole ap-
pearance indicates cleanliness, thrift and
comfort. The Engine and Boiler house
(20 ft square) is a brick building, separat-
ed from the Factory by iron doors in each
story. The boiler is encased in brick and
completely isolated from the rest of the
premises. The second and third stories of
this brick building are used as drying
rooms,—here it is that the seasoning of the
lumber, whether in the rough or the
manufactured article, is secured, the heat
being distributed by an ingenious arrange-
ment of steam pipes, inducing a uniform
temperature conducive to a satisfactory ab-
sorption of the moisture of the wood. The

SECURITY AGAINST FIRES
is the very best that can be devised. The
building is heated throughout by steam-
pipes, there being on the premises over
4,000 ft. of piping laid, and not a stove or

piece of stove pipe to be seen anywhere.
Cold water is carried through every part,
two sets of hose are hung up in each
flat, or 300 ft. in all, and the fire pump
connects with the tank under the engine
room. As additional security, a watch-
man is on the premises night and day,
Sundays and Holidays, and steam is con-
stantly kept up, so that it is scarcely pos-
sible for fire to gain a headway unwar-
anted. Besides these precautions, the shavings
are removed from all parts of the Factory every
evening by the watchman, and consigned to

THE PERNICE
of the Boiler. And here it is proper to re-
mark that everything in the shape of
shavings, saw-logs, chips, cuttings, or waste
pieces of material required uses up nearly
all the sound portion of every plank or
board taken into the Factory.

The original Factory building cost
\$1,400, including the old shafting, boiler,
engine, etc., then on the premises,—which
was considered at the time a decided
bargain. The improvements of this build-
ing alone cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000, a
sum much below what the same work
would cost at present.

ON ENTERING THE FACTORY
A BEYOND AND CHEERFUL SCENE
is presented. On the first floor the ear is
almost stunned by the noise of the ma-
chines, all rippling away as if for dear life;
you are treated to the resounding hum of
the Variety Moulder; the impetuous roar
of the jig saw; the scur—of the
planer, and the half hiss, half screech,
of the circular. If you ascend to an upper
flat you are met by a variety of noises from
the lathes, the dowelling machine, the
tenoning machine, and sundry machining
saws. On the same flat may be found
nearly a score of persons who plane, shave,
hammer, etc., all at their respective work
benches, some dozen or more. Here the
work of fitting and finishing the furniture
is performed, and a more cheerful work-
room for a large body of operatives is not to
be found anywhere. In the third flat you
have a view of comparative rest, for here
only carvers and painters flourish, the larger
part of the flat being used as a temporary
store-room for chairs, bedsteads, school
furniture and fifty other descriptions of
the manufactured article. The Manager
has his office on the second flat, in which
he prepares his designs, and whence he
superintends the operations of the various
divisions of the great workshop, giving
his orders to the hands, examining the
work, and so arranging each individual's
duties as to make the most of the time
and the most economical use of the ma-
chines. The upper part of the second
floor is occupied by carpenters, who do the
din, and dust, and other interruptions of
their more placid occupations.

THE STEAM ELEVATORS
of the Factory form a notable feature, and
are probably as useful as labor saving ma-
chines" in any in the building,—passing
up through the three flats they carry up
the large quantities of half finished work
for completion or storage, and again lower-
ing the goods when the time comes for
transporting them to the City Ware-houses,
the cars or steamboats. The great saving
of labor, handling and breakage secured by
the Elevators will be readily under-
stood.

THE MACHINERY
of the establishment is, after all, its leading
feature. The amount of manual labor
saved by it is incalculable. Taking up
first, we find here six Saw Tables of the
common kind, such as the cutting-off
Saw, which cuts the raw material into
lengths; another large circular for ripping
the goods into rough sizes; still another cir-
cular of the same style for smaller stuff,
such as spindles, banners, etc.; yet
another saw bench for machining common
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for a better class of machining for the
cabinet makers. Then there is a Bal-
ance Jig Saw, from Gear & Co. of Boston,
running 450 revolutions a minute; and the
most curious of all is a Band Saw—an
endless saw, the teeth being set in a steel
band of an inch in width, which re-
volves around wheels with extraordinary
rapidity. This saw will do fifty per cent
more work than the jig saws generally
used for the purpose, in cutting out top
mouldings, head boards for bedsteads, par-
lor chair stock, etc. Then come

THE PLANERS,
—one a large Wood and Giny Planer for
"true" stuff; a Surface Planer, which
descriptions of surface planing; and a Box
Planer for jointing. There are four first-
class Turning

LATHES,
adapted for all kinds of work, from the
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of 100 bed-post per day, which is called a
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on this a small boy can turn off 2,000 chairs
a day, easily. A Variety Moulder is
also one of the most valuable and the
most dangerous pieces of machinery in
the building. It is fitted with scores
of knives of every pattern and use, and
makes all kinds of crooked mouldings,
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all sorts of tools; three Sandpapering
Drums for finishing the surface and edges
of chair seats; a Polishing Drum, into
which are put spindles, which are quickly
polished by friction during the drum's
revolutions, the globe imparted being equal
to that obtained by sand papering. A
patent bed-fastener, a Canadian invention,
will be in operation in a few days. Con-
nected with the Factory, too, are numerous
glue-heaters, and about 20 glue pots, con-
nected with the steam apparatus, and
which are very serviceable auxiliaries of
the workmen.

The machines alone are valued for \$7-
000, and were imported mostly through
the house of J. Gear & Co., Boston. The
benches, tools, etc., of the Factory cost
another \$1,000.

THE MOTIVE POWER
of the Factory is, of course, steam. The
Boiler is a very fine one, of Mr. J. W.
Fleming's well-known make, and gives the
utmost satisfaction, offering ample steam
surface, and being maintained at the slight-
est expense. It was built about a year
ago. It is enclosed with a brick wall,
22 inches thick, and covered with
gravel. The engine is 30 to 25 horse-
power, and drives the whole of the twenty
old saws, planers, borers, lathes and other
machines, all at once. This is a heavy
undertaking, but the gallant Engine does
not flinch.

THE WORKMEN
are a lot of intelligent young men, chiefly
belonging to St. John, though a few have
come from other parts of the Province. The
Factory itself fifty hands,—the whole num-
ber of the employees of Messrs. C. E.
Burnham & Co., including those on Ger-
man street, being 65. They are all sober,
steady fellows, who take pride in their
work and in the establishment, and are
always at their post. Many of them have
been in Mr. Burnham's employ ever since
he commenced to manufacture furniture.
A few are piece work.

such as those employed on common bed-
steads, tables, sinks, bureaus, etc., but
most of them draw weekly wages. They
average \$7 to \$10 a week, the piece
men averaging about \$11. No smoking is
allowed on the premises, and a drinking
man is never employed. The men speak
in terms of the highest respect of their
employers, and the firm return the com-
pliment.

THE RAW MATERIAL
used suggests some interesting facts. Since
the 1st July last, the Factory has consumed
about 250,000 ft. of Birch and Ash, 175,
000 ft. of pine, and about 20,000 ft. of
Walnut, Mahogany and Chestnut. Birch
enters largely into common bedsteads,
cribs, common fall-leaf tables, common
chairs, etc. Black Ash is used in School
Furniture, Office Furniture, Bed-rooms,
etc. Pine is chiefly in demand for
bureaus, bedsteads, chair seats, common
bedsteads, common lounges, smks, wash-
stands, ward-robes, tea trays, etc. Walnut
and the most expensive woods of course
enter into the finer class of work,—
rich chamber suits, sofas, book cases, side
boards, what-nots, desks, office and cabin
furniture. (The manufacturer of Ship Fur-
niture, by the way, is an important part
of the Factory's operations.) Cherry
as well as Black Ash, is used in
School Desks. The toy sleds, wheel-
barrows, etc., made by the firm, use
up a good deal of ash and pine.—The
sawing and planing of the raw material
is done in a recent experiment, and has
proved quite successful, the demand
for them having almost stopped the im-
portation of the American article.

THE PRODUCTS AND MARKETS.
Since the 1st July last, when the new
Factory might be said to be in thorough
running order, over \$45,000 worth of
goods had been turned out to the 1st
March instant. The manufacture this
year, however, will be much larger;—
the present demand and
apply, it will not fall short of \$100,000
valued "in the white," that is, without
paint and the finishing touches. The firm
has made up a considerable quantity of
School Furniture, say one half of the 1,500
seats and desks, for the City Schools, and
of the 750 for Portland, besides filling
orders for Rothesay, Sackville, St. An-
drews and other points. Some idea of the
EXTENT AND PROPORTIONS OF THE PRODUCTS
may be obtained from the following
figures.—The Factory will this year turn
out, by the proprietors' estimate, 4,000
Bedsteads; 700 dozen Chairs; 250 Bur-
eaus; 500 Lounges; 50 Parlor Suits,
ranging from \$75 to \$175 each; 100 Pine
Wardrobes; 1,000 Common Tables; 1,000
Washtands; and a great variety of other
goods. This matter of variety, indeed,
is an interesting feature of the Factory's
operations, and that it may be clearly
understood, we append a list of the kinds
of goods actually produced in the establish-
ment:—

**FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY C. E. BURN-
HAM & CO.**
Bedsteads—Birch, Pine, Chestnut, Oak,
Black Ash, Walnut, Mahogany,
Tables—Kitchen Tables, Dining, Di-
ning, Extension, Toilet, Tea-tray,
Bureaus—Pine, Chestnut, Black Ash,
Walnut, Mahogany,
Chairs—Common, Birch with Pine and
Ba Wood seats, Maple slat Camp Chair,
Lounge Chair, Dining Chair,
Commodore—Pine, Chestnut, Black Ash,
Walnut, Mahogany,
Sofas—Walnut, Mahogany,
Cabin Furniture—Tables, Settees, Ec-
clesiastical, and other Hinged Settees,
Lounges, and Desk.

**Sinks and Washtands—Pine, Chestnut,
Black Ash, Walnut, Mahogany,
Lounges—Common Lounges, Parlor do.,
Beaumont, Common Wood Seats, Music
Stools,
Music Racks—Wardrobes, Side Boards,
Book Cases,
Looking Glass Frames and Stands;
Pine, Black Ash, Chestnut, Walnut, Ma-
hogany,
Crib, Double, with patent fastening;
Single Crib, Rocking do., Swing do., Cradle,
Spring Beds, Patent Clothes Horses,
Patent Night Commodore, Settees, Otto-
man Furniture, School Furniture, Rail-
way Station Furniture,
Sleds, Wheel Barrows, Rocking Horses,
Woods Ware—Pinning Mashes, Tweed
Rollers, Knife Boxes, Knife Boards, Bread
Boards,
About one half of the Factory's products
are sold at retail from the German street
store; the remainder at wholesale all over
this Province and Western Nova Scotia,
from Parrsboro to Yarmouth. All up the
North Shore, from the demand
is good,—in that direction the Factory's
wares go as high up as Dalhousie, and up
the St. John as far as River de Chate.**

Our notice of the Furniture Factory has
been extended on our hands that no space is
left for more than a passing reference to
the manufacture of mattresses, spring beds,
and other articles in the German street
building, which consume large quantities
of iron-bush, excellent Black, manilla,
sponge, canvas, etc.; or to the de-
tails of the upholstering which involve
large purchases of hair, repp, damask and
other goods. It is sufficient to say that
every thing in the furniture line may be
procured from C. E. Burnham & Co.,
wholesale or retail; that most of the fur-
niture is made up with special regard to
neatness and durability; and that the
Province is to be congratulated on the fact
that we have within our own territory a
facility for the production of this class of
goods, thus rendering unnecessary former ex-
cessive importations, retaining at home the
means and the labor of the country, and
fostering that spirit of self reliance so
essential to the continued commercial pros-
perity of our Province.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.
The Stokes Trial.
GRAHAM'S TERROR OF ASSASSIN—HE DEMANDS
A POLICE SQUAD FOR PROTECTION.

New York, March 3.—The face that
was enacted in the Court of Oyer and Ter-
miner, yesterday, has been the almost ex-
clusive topic for gossipers to-day. Stokes
declared this morning to an interviewer
for this port, now 31 days from the latter
port, has not yet been heard from.

The Rink.
Despite the other attractions and the
cold last evening, the rink was well pat-
ronized, and those present had a good time.
The Bishop of Fredericton
will preach at St. Paul's this evening.
Service at half past seven.

Mr. Boyd
lectures this evening in the Vestry of the
German street Baptist Church, on "The
Crucifixion of Jesus Christ." M. du Chail-
lu, we understand, will be present.

Robert Lockhart, aged 16 years, an
employee of the News office, had his right
arm fractured in four places by being
caught in the belting of some machinery.
Dr. James Christie was obliged to ampu-
tate the arm between the shoulder and