

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

VOLUME XXXI.—NO. 21.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]
COTTON MILLS IN CAROLINA.**Their Number, Production and Profits.***A Steady Increase in the Value of Their Capital—The Annual Profits Ranging from 18 to 50 per cent.—The Advantages Over Northern Mills—Ten Thousand Persons Employed, or Supported—An Almost Unlimited Field for the Lucrative Employment of Home and Foreign Capital.*

The public are aware that during the last ten years considerable progress has been made in the development of the manufacturing interests in South Carolina, especially in the manufacturing of cotton goods. But few persons have any just idea of the magnitude of the work which has been done, or what is more important, of the number of persons engaged in it, the amount of raw material consumed, and the profit made by those engaged in the business.

Attempts have been made at different times to show the extent of the cotton manufactures in South Carolina, but until to-day no thorough and complete statement upon that subject has been given to the public.

With this will be found a summary of the condition of each and every cotton mill in South Carolina, showing its capacity, consumption of raw material, production, class of goods manufactured, water-power used, the number of persons employed, and the number of those dependent upon them; the wages paid and the rates of profit, forming as to each mill a plain and at the same time complete exhibit of its condition and operations.

The information now given was obtained within the last fortnight by a visit to the different factories in the State, made by Mr. J. K. Blackburn, of the *News and Courier* staff, who has endeavored to give similar information with regard to each factory in order that the results might be grouped together.

These results briefly stated are: That there are in South Carolina seventeen factories, (not including the Westminster Clement Attachment Mill) engaged in the production of cotton yarns and cloths.

These factories have 95,438 spindles with 1,933 looms in operation.

They produce 101,338 yards of cloth and 17,183 pounds of yarn for each working day; consuming for each such day 54,040 pounds of cotton.

They employ 2,206 operatives, who in turn support 7,918 persons who are dependent upon the monthly pay rolls being over \$38,000. The capital employed in these mills amounts to \$2,288,600, and they are estimated to be worth to-day \$2,844,600.

The profits range from 18 to 50 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. This 50 per cent. is the return from the Westminster Factory, the well known home of the "Clement Attachment." At the other factories the profit ranges from 18 to 25 per cent. per annum, the highest rate reported being that of the "Piedmont Mills" in Greenville County. With this summary of general results by way of introduction we pass to the report of the condition and operations of each factory, which every one can read and understand for himself. These detailed reports are given in the order in which the mills were visited:

The Graniteville Manufacturing Company.

The Graniteville Factory, one of the oldest and, at present, the most extensive cotton manufacturing establishments in the State, is located in the centre of the town of Graniteville, about a stone's throw from the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and about a mile from the South Carolina Railroad. The factory was first organized in 1846 under a charter which ran for fourteen years, and at a recent session of the Legislature the charter was renewed for thirty years. Mr. William Gregg was the leading spirit in starting the enterprise, and Messrs. Joel Smith, Hyram Hutchins and Kerr Boyce were the principal stockholders. The company started operations in 1846 upon a capital of \$200,000, and worked 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

The town of Graniteville, as it is called, is not an incorporation, and has no town government aside from the rules and regulations of the factory; in fact, it is dependent upon and inseparable from the factory. It has a population of 2,800 souls. It has three churches and an Episcopal chapel, and it takes just pride in an academy, towards the support of which the Manufacturing Company contributes \$1,000 per annum for the education of the children of the operatives. The average attendance at this school is 118 pupils.

In 1867 after several years of disastrous business operations the factory passed into the hands of the company which now controls it. The officers of the company are: H. J. Hickman, of Augusta, President; W. R. Walton, Cashier; James H. Giles, Secretary, and S. W. Howland, Superintendent. This company owns and controls what is known as the Graniteville Factory, and also what is known as the Vauluse Factory, which is the offspring of the former factory. The capital stock is \$600,000. The consumption of raw cotton per month at both factories is 1,000 bales, and the number of operatives employed is 775; two-thirds of whom are females and

who range from 11 years up. At the Graniteville Factory 24,204 spindles and 584 looms are in operation, and at Vauluse 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY.

The motive power is supplied by a little stream bearing the somewhat unpronounced name of Horse Creek. This stream furnishes 600 horse power at Graniteville and 300 horse power at Vauluse. Two ponds, created by the damming of the stream covering 375 acres, are located a half mile above the Graniteville Factory, and the water from these ponds is conveyed by means of a canal and trunk to a "Borden" turbine wheel.

At Vauluse the water is collected by dams into a pond 343 feet long and is conveyed to a turbine wheel by an immense iron pipe six and a half feet in diameter.

The classes of goods manufactured are sheetings, shirtings and drills. The brands are: 3 C shirting, 3 R R shirting, 4-4 B sheeting, 4-4 A A sheeting, 4-4 L L sheeting, improved 3 drills and S S drills.

The machinery used at the Graniteville Factory is nearly all English, while at the Vauluse American machinery is used entirely. It would be useless to describe the numerous processes through which the cotton passes in its journeying from the seed to the loom. It is already thoroughly understood by those who have seen it, while those who have not seen it will be no wiser after such a description than before it. In brief, then, it will be only necessary to state that after ginning, the cotton first goes through the openers, then to the pickers, then to the cards, then to the drawing machine, then to the slubber, then to the fly frame, then to the mule and throstle. It then comes out filling and warp, numbering from 12 to 20 yarn. This then passes to the spoolers, then to the warper, then to the slasher, and finally to the loom from which it emerges cloth.

To give an idea of the capacity of these two mills I secured during an interview with the President and Superintendent the following figures which were taken from the books of the company: The daily production at the Graniteville mill is 35,000 yards and at Vauluse 16,500 yards. At the Graniteville mill during two weeks ending January 10, 1880, 165,616 pounds of cotton was consumed, which turned out 140,773 pounds or 489,000 yards of cloth.

At the Vauluse Mill during the same time 70,738 pounds of cotton was consumed, which produced 56,537 pounds, or 197,000 yards of cloth. The cotton which was used during this time was purchased at 11.72 cents per pound. The cost, therefore, for the cotton used at both mills during those two weeks was \$27,099.51. The cloth produced from this cotton at both mills was 686,000 yards, the price for which in the market at this time is over 8 cents per yard. Calling it 8 cents a yard, the value of the cloth produced is \$54,880, or within a small fraction of double the value of the cotton. In other words, the process of manufacture increased the value of the raw cotton 100 per cent.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Having arrived at the relative values of the raw cotton and the manufactured goods, we must next try and arrive at the cost of production, and thereby estimate as near as possible the net profit in the business.

I found the President and Superintendent, while scrupulously courteous and obliging, a little unwilling to divulge what they termed the secrets of the company. I could not, therefore, get the exact figures of the cost of production, but an estimate very nearly exact may be arrived at in another way. The pay roll at Graniteville for the two weeks ending January 10, 1879, was \$1,938.92, and at Vauluse for the same time it was \$2,188.74. This makes the total pay roll at both factories \$7,127.66. The cost of supplies, such as oil, harness, spools, &c., is \$100 a day at both factories. The supply account, therefore, for two weeks, of six days each, would be \$1,200. The cost of producing 686,000 yards of cloth, therefore, was \$8,327.66. Add to this \$27,099.51, the cost of the cotton, and we have \$35,427.17 as the total cost of the manufactured article to the company. This amount of goods, as shown above, is worth in the market \$54,880, or a net profit of \$18,852.73 in two weeks. There may be incidental expenses which have not been calculated, and which may slightly but not materially alter this result. Then, of course, must also be deducted commissions on sales and freight and insurance.

The real success of the company cannot perhaps be better demonstrated than by quoting the language of the President himself, who, despite his cautiousness, could not help expressing his pride and satisfaction in the work he had accomplished. "We have," said Mr. Hickman, "been running since 1873 between two fires, but we seem to have emerged from that trouble now, and we are at present making handsome profits. If this condition of affairs continues for five years, and I think it will, we will make a heap of money. Everything has conspired during the last twelve months to help this country, and of course cotton manufacturers have come in for their share of the profits. The success of this concern has been really wonderful, although I have seen some hard times. I was elected President of this company in the fall of 1867. The factory was then in a dilapidated condition. It had been run to death during the war, and the company had no credit, and we were in debt \$50,000. We were paying 12 per cent. interest on all the money we were using.

"I went to New York and secured the money we wanted and commenced operations. The Graniteville Mill was then producing 240,000 yards of cloth per fort-

night. The production now is 489,000 yards per fortnight. From the time I took charge up to the present I have spent on this mill and the property on the place \$200,000 at least. I have doubled the production of the mill. I purchased 1,169 shares of stock, for which I paid \$150,000, and cancelled it, reducing the capital stock to \$600,000 from \$716,000. I have built the Vauluse property out of the earnings of the Graniteville Mill. That property is worth \$350,000, and during all this time, in addition to these outlays, I have paid dividends averaging 9 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock. We have been more fortunate than some of the other factories with respect to the sale of our goods.

"We sell our goods at the market value when delivered, and as we are always behind our orders we have reaped the benefit of the boom, and are getting 8 cents for the same goods that other factories under contract are furnishing for 6 1/2 cents per yard. I have orders ahead now for 350,000 yards of cloth, and have not a bale on hand.

The Vauluse Factory.

As I said before, was built out of the earnings of the Graniteville Mill without increasing the capital stock. The foundation stone was laid in July, 1877, and operations were commenced in the fall of 1878. The erection of the property in round numbers cost \$350,000, which includes the erection of 70 operatives' houses, the building of dams, bridges, conduits, pipes, &c.

"The building is constructed of granite and brick the first story being of stone. It is located three miles from Graniteville, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. At Graniteville we have 230 operatives' residences, and at both factories these houses are rented at about half their rental value. Each house has a garden attached which is cultivated. The operatives raise their own chickens and hogs, and are allowed the privilege of cutting all the wood they want from the place without charge. Houses of from eight to nine rooms rent for six dollars, and houses from three to four rooms for three dollars per month. Our operatives consist almost entirely of families from the surrounding country in the neighborhood. They have been educated to the business by skilled hands, and their moral, as well as their mental and physical, condition has been greatly improved. As a rule they are a well-behaved and thrifty set; and they can live so cheaply that they save money, some of which they deposit with the company. We do all we can to encourage this among them.

LAND AND LABOR.

"At Graniteville and Vauluse there are besides the operatives, 1,650 persons dependent upon the factories for support. Land here is very cheap. It is not worth more than one-fifth of what the same kind of land would bring at the North. There is another great advantage which we possess over the Northern manufacturers, and that is the absence of strikes among our operatives. In nine cases out of ten the strikes at the North are caused and led by foreign help. All our operatives are raised right here and are not subject to these influences. I might say, as a further proof of our success, that the stock of the company sold for \$63 a share in 1867, and now is quoted at \$123. Even this figure is not a fair estimate of what it is worth because nobody wants to sell. I could go in the market to-morrow and run it up to \$130, or even \$150, just by offering that for it. This is not what we want, however."

I asked the Superintendent why it was that they did not employ colored operatives. He replied that it was difficult to work the white and colored operatives together, but his opinion was that a factory could be started and run with colored operatives entirely superintended by skilled white operatives. Such a factory could be run 40 per cent. cheaper than one where white labor was used entirely. The experiment, however, had never been practically tried.

Mr. Howland, the Superintendent of the company, who is a Northern man and thoroughly acquainted with his business, in answer to a question as to what in his opinion was the prospect for manufactures in this State, said:

"I think that the prospect for manufactures in this State for the next five years at least is decidedly good. There are locations in this State which for the purpose excel any locality in the world. Manufactures in the South are no longer an experiment; all that is needed is good management.

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED.

"The advantages we enjoy over the New England manufacturer are too numerous to mention. Roughly estimated the cost of manufacture here is 1 1/2 cents per pound cheaper. We can run all the year round, are not liable to strikes and have abundant labor at very much lower rates. In my opinion if the first cost of applying water power is taken into consideration, and the interest on such investment is calculated, the steam power in certain localities is really cheaper than the water power. This depends very much upon the situation of the factory; for instance, a steam factory in Charleston where coal can be obtained in bulk at reduced rates, could be run as cheaply if not cheaper than water power. A steam mill away from the railroad would, of course, cost more. The question of health alone is the only advantage that the country would have over Charleston.

"The health here at Graniteville and at Vauluse is excellent. I don't think we need any legislation from Congress to encourage manufactures in the South. The only encouragement manufacturers need

is the exemption from taxation which now exists on all new machinery."

"What do you think about the Clement Attachment?" I asked.

"I don't think the Clement Attachment will hurt anybody," Mr. Howland replied, "except those who invest in it. I think it will break 8 out of every 10 planters that go into it. My main reason for thinking so, is that it will be next to impossible to store enough seed cotton to run a large mill, and a small mill will not pay."

"Yarn cannot be made without the employment of skilled labor, and it will not pay to engage such labor for a small mill which only turns out a few bales of yarn a day. At any rate it will not affect the large factories in the slightest, because if they manufactured all the cotton in the State into yarn we would manufacture more cloth and finally the South would manufacture all the coarser goods, leaving New England to make the finer goods which she can now manufacture cheaper than we can."

The property of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company is valued at \$1,000,000. The Graniteville Factory is built of solid granite blocks, and is provided with every modern appliance in the way of machinery. The system of fire protection is perfect, and the grounds in front of the factory are beautifully laid off. The Vauluse Factory is a strong red brick building, three stories high. Everything around the place is new and clean, and the owners claim that it is recognized to be the best mill of its size for the manufacture of brown goods in the United States. It is furthermore, they claim, the only mill in the South that paid anything during the first year of its operation.

The Langley Manufacturing Company.

The Langley Factory is within easy distance of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and is directly on the line of the South Carolina Railroad. William C. Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., is the president of the company, and M. F. Foster is superintendent. The town of Langley, which, like Graniteville, is not incorporated, is a neat little village with a population of 825 inhabitants, all of whom are dependent upon the factory for a support. The factory is a handsome red brick building, three and a half stories high, and is surrounded with grounds neatly laid off. The village is composed of one hundred dwelling houses, of from three to eight rooms, in which the operatives of the factory reside, and for which they pay from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents rent per week per room. A church is now being built by the company which will cost \$3,000, and a school is in operation. Towards the support of which the company contributes a handsome sum annually. The company owns the entire village, and they have, including their ponds, 4,000 acres of land.

Everything about the place is kept exquisitely neat and clean, and the observer is impressed at a glance with the perfect order and good management which everywhere prevail. The factory was erected in 1866, and in 1868 the company having it in charge failed. In 1870 the present company was organized with a capital of \$800,000, with the privilege of raising it to \$400,000. By a recent act of the Legislature the company has the privilege of increasing the capital stock to \$800,000.

The capacity of the factory is 11,880 spindles, 328 looms and 101 cards. The machinery is all American, and was made by the Lowell (Mass.) Machine Shops. The water power is obtained from Horse Creek, and 300 horse power is used. By means of extensive dams two ponds covering an area of 718 acres are formed above the factory which furnish a fall of 20 feet upon an American turbine wheel. The Langley factory has an advantage over the Graniteville and Vauluse factories with respect to its water supply, as it has the use of two or three tributaries to Horse Creek, which flow in below Graniteville.

THE CLASSES OF GOODS.

manufactured are: 7-8 Langley A shirting, 3-4 Langley shirting, 7-8 A drills; 7-8 B drills, 4-4 Langley A drills and 4-4 Langley B drills.

The production of the factory is shown in the following statement taken from the company's books. The consumption of raw cotton for the year ending 27th December, 1879, was 2,416,622 pounds or 5,593 bales. The amount of cloth turned out during the same time was 2,132,249 pounds or 6,398,784 yards. The waste is estimated at 13 1/2 per cent. net. The number of operatives employed is 330, all white and two thirds female. The average rate of wages per day is 78 cents, and the pay roll for the 12 months ending December 27, 1879, was \$77,580.40. During the last twelve months two semi annual dividends of 6 per cent. each have been paid, and during the three years previous dividends of 4 per cent. semi annually were declared. Besides the payment of these dividends the company has laid aside a commercial capital of \$150,000, and has made improvements to the property costing many thousands of dollars.

I asked Mr. Foster, the Superintendent of the factory, who is a man thoroughly informed upon all matters relating to his business, what he thought was

THE PROSPECTS FOR MANUFACTURES.

in South Carolina, judging from his own experience and knowledge of the advantages afforded by the State. He replied: "The manufacturing business is 25 per cent. better than it was a year ago, and the exhibit which can be made by the manufacturers of South Carolina is as good as anywhere in the world. There is more

encouragement for manufactures to be started in the South than any other section in the world. I don't say South Carolina alone, but she has as good chance as any. She grows as much cotton in the sections where factories would be likely to start, and has a climate equal to any in the world. She has superior advantages to those of New England, of Old England and of India. We have a great advantage with respect to labor, and the advantage with respect to the procuring of the raw material is immense. We can ship our goods to the Western markets just as cheaply as they can from Lowell, and at the same time save all the freights, commissions, stevedores, insurance and risk on the cotton. We have an advantage of fully 12 cents on a pound over the New England manufacturer. I don't think we need any National legislation to encourage manufacturers in the South. If the question of manufactures is taken into Congress it will be bound to go against the Southern manufacturing interests. As to State legislation, I think that the

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

for ten years on all new machinery should be continued. This exemption is necessary to place this State on a footing with other States where it is in force. I think the exemption should be on the capital stock of the company. Our property has increased in value under the present management 30 per cent., as is shown by the sale of our stock in the market at 130."

As to the relative cost of running a factory by steam and water power, Mr. Foster said: "That is a matter which depends greatly upon the situation. If you can find water power on the line of railroad it possesses all the advantages of steam and is cheaper, but if it is located away from the railroad where you have to haul your goods it cannot be compared with steam near the railroad. The first cost of applying water power is greater than steam. A steam mill could be established in Charleston near one of the wharves to as much advantage as anywhere in South Carolina, provided you have a railroad running to the factory so that the cotton can be delivered at the mill and the manufactured goods be shipped directly from the mill by rail or water. Under such circumstances

A STEAM MILL IN CHARLESTON.

where coal can be obtained cheaply, and where there is a market for cotton all the year round, would be cheap as any water power in the country."

How about the Clement attachment? I asked. What do you think of it? Mr. Foster replied: "I think the Clement Attachment is a humbug. I might as well call things by their right names. As a practical man I should object to it on its mechanical construction. I believe that manufacturing is a special business that requires skilled and educated labor, which the planter cannot command without paying for it. A small factory cannot be compared to a large one with respect to the cost of production, and the profits on a small machine, such as the Clement Attachment men propose, would be so small that it would not pay to employ the class of labor which would be necessary to make a style of goods which would stand the test of the market. This Clement Attachment is simply a revival of the Henry Attachment, which proved a failure thirty years ago."

In answer to further inquiries Mr. Foster stated that

LABOR WAS VERY PLENTIFUL.

and that they could get 20 per cent. more than was required to run the mill. The operatives, he said, are made up entirely of the people born and raised right in the vicinity. The overseers are New England men. One half of the stock is held in New York and the other half is equally divided between Charleston and Augusta. The cost of land in South Carolina is almost nominal. Mr. Foster said: "The land around Langley was not worth a dollar an acre a few years ago. It is now, of course, without the improvements, increased in value more than a hundred per cent. The health of the place when we first took hold was not good, but by thorough drainage and strict sanitary regulations we have made it as healthy as any place could be. We have had but thirty deaths in three years, and fifteen of these were infants."

The Langley Factory is in good hands, and with a continuation of the present favorable condition of affairs it cannot fail to yield a net profit of 20 to 25 per cent. on the capital invested during the ensuing year.

The Red Bank Manufacturing Company.

This is the name of a thriving little cotton factory situated on Red Bank Creek, in Lexington County, about 13 miles from Columbia. The factory which was erected in 1873, is a two-story frame building, 120 by 45 feet, with a picker room attached 19 by 25 feet. The company was first organized in 1873, with Mr. J. P. Southern as President, Mr. John Green as Superintendent and Mr. W. C. Swaffield as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Green now fills the position of President and Superintendent, and Mr. Swaffield remains Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$45,000, with a commercial capital of \$7,300, which has been created since 1873. The factory runs 1,936 spindles, and new machinery has been ordered which will increase the capacity 50 per cent. The machinery used is partly American and partly English, and is in excellent order. The company employs 31 operatives, all white, who are paid on an average of \$4.33 per week. The weekly pay-roll, not including salaries, is \$134.47. The operatives are accommodated in seven

single and five double houses owned by the company on the place, rent free. The operations of the factory are confined to the manufacture of No. 20 warps, which find a ready market in Philadelphia at thirty cents per pound at present, against eighteen cents per pound a year ago. The consumption of raw cotton is 13,000 pounds per month, and the production per month is 11,000 pounds of warp. The waste is about 18 per cent., a large proportion of which is utilized and manufactured into cotton twine. The Red Bank Creek furnishes 50 horse power, and the factory is run by a 52-inch Lafol's turbine wheel. In answer to a question as to how the enterprise was paying, Mr. Swaffield, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, replied, that the company had paid an annual dividend of two dollars per share, and had devoted the bulk of the profits to the purchasing of new machinery and the creation of a commercial capital. The factory is now paying a profit of

ONE PER CENT. A MONTH.

on a capital of \$45,000. "We have never had a bale of the warp on hand for sale," Mr. Swaffield said. "Our orders are always ahead. In August last our warps were selling at 20.18 cents per pound, and cotton was selling at 11 cents per pound. At the present time our warps are selling at 30 cents a pound, and cotton is selling at 11.00 cents per pound. Our labor is composed entirely of natives, who have been educated to the business. They are very comfortably located, and have the free use of all the wood they require."

Concerning the relative cost of

WATER AND STEAM.

Mr. Swaffield gave it as his opinion that, while water power was cheaper, steam was surer. "The relative cost would depend greatly upon the location, but, said he, I am satisfied that a handsome profit can be made with steam power in any locality where fuel can be obtained in bulk and at wholesale rates. Steam can be worked all the time."

With respect to the prospect for cotton manufactures in this State, Mr. Swaffield said: "I think there is a great deal of money in the business in this State, and if the prices keep up in proportion to the price of cotton any ordinary factory will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. during the ensuing year. We have everything in this State to make cotton manufactures a success.

CHEAP LAND, CHEAP FUEL, CHEAP LABOR.

and the great advantage of having the cotton right at hand—being able to work the year round without any interruption from cold. Taking into consideration the difference in the cost of labor, fuel and transportation there is fully 11 to 14 per cent. a pound advantage in favor of this State over New England in the cost of production. The proof of that is that the Southern factories have always made money, even in the most trying times. There is no doubt that the law exempting mill property from taxation for ten years is a great encouragement to the starting of new factories, but taxation wouldn't deter me from going into one. I think the cotton industries are going to pay a fair profit, and should contribute at least to the school fund."

With reference to

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Swaffield said that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the process to give an answer. "I hardly think, however," he said, "that it is practicable, and even if it is I think it will only result in attracting attention to manufactures generally, and increasing the number of large factories all over the South. There is a field here large enough for an unlimited number of factories to make money. The South, before very long, will be manufacturing all the coarse goods."

Mr. Swaffield's opinion with respect to colored operatives was that they could not be properly educated to do the work. The whites and blacks will not work together, and we have an abundance of white labor, which is certainly superior to any class of colored labor that we could employ."

The Red Bank property is valued at \$50,000.

The Saluda Cotton Factory.

This small but prosperous factory is located on the banks of the Saluda River, about two miles from Columbia, in the county of Lexington. The building, which is a substantial frame structure and stone foundation three stories high, 205 feet long and 50 feet wide, is located on the site of the old Saluda Factory, which was burned by Sherman at the close of the war. Mr. Wm. Johnson formerly of North Carolina, is the owner and proprietor of the property and his son-in-law, Mr. J. M. Campbell, is the Superintendent. The water power of the river is estimated at 25,000 horses, 10,000 of which are under control and 100 in use. There are at present 7,000 spindles in operation and an addition of 1,500 more will be made shortly, and will be in operation by the first of March. The factory also contains 100 looms, which are not now running, the operations of the factory being entirely confined to the manufacture of No. 20 yarn. One hundred operatives are employed, twenty-five of whom are colored, ranging in age from eight years up. The rate of wages paid ranges from 25 cents up to 83 per day. The weekly pay roll amounts to between \$400 and \$500. Between three and four hundred persons are dependent upon the factory for a support. The operatives live in houses located around the factory owned by Mr. Johnson. These residences rent for from 20 cents to \$1 per week, and range in size from 1 to 10 rooms.