



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

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

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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 Crawfordville Manufacturing Company.

This is a small but well arranged factory, and is located 8 miles West of the town of Spartanburg, on the Middle Tiger River. It is owned by W. L. Morgan Brothers and Co., and the entire property, including 600 acres of cultivated land and a gin, is valued at \$30,000. The company was organized in 1876. The factory runs 880 spindles, and manufactures 8, 9 and 10 yarns. It also has 12 looms which are not now used. Twelve operatives, all white, are employed at an average of 33 1/2 cents per day, and 120 persons are all dependent upon the factory for a support. Residences are furnished, rent free, to the operatives by the company. The factory consumes 300 pounds of raw cotton per day, and produces 285 pounds of yarn per day. The force of the stream is 100 horse power, 5 horse power of which is used with a Laffell's Turbine wheel, and with a fall of 17 feet. The running time is 11 hours a day. The machinery is all American and is in very good condition.

"WHAT DOES THIS LITTLE FACTORY PAY?" I asked Mr. W. L. Morgan, the senior member of the firm.

"It pays 25 per cent. on the capital invested. It would pay more if we had new machinery and had more capacity. We propose to enlarge the factory very shortly to a capacity of 1,000 pounds of yarn per day. We sell our goods here and in New York and Philadelphia. We can't near supply the demand I could have sold all the yarn I could make in a year to one man. During the last year we were running 278 1/2 days. We consumed

80,630 POUNDS OF COTTON

and produced 73,300 pounds of yarn. Our pay roll for the year was \$1,890 30 and our supply account was \$100. The cost of manufacture at this mill is 2 1/4-100 cents per pound, and yarns sell for 23 cents per pound. The prospect for manufacturers in this State is extremely promising. It is brighter than it has been for five years. I think with the exemption from taxation of all new machinery a great deal of capital will find its way into this business during the next few years. So far as

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT

is concerned, I have never seen it but I don't think it will pay. Nothing big can be made out of it. The expense of handling and storing the seed cotton will be very great. It will take experienced labor to make good yarn and cloth that will hold its own in the markets, and I don't see how such a small concern can afford to pay for skilled labor."

"How about negro labor?" I asked. "I don't think negro labor can be employed," he said, "in connection with the white operatives, and I don't think the negro can be educated in the business sufficiently to make a good operative."

The factory of the Crawfordville Manufacturing Company is a two and a half story frame building on a stone foundation. The company also owns another valuable water-power at Collins' Shoals, five miles off, which they claim could be made to produce one hundred horse power by an outlay of \$500.

I think the argument in favor of the establishment of cotton manufactories in South Carolina, which the results of this factory present, is unanswerable. Twenty five per cent. at a locality eight miles removed from the slightest vestige of civilized habitation and with roads in a condition just about as bad as they could well be.

The Batesville Factory.

This factory has the distinction of being one of the old pioneers, and is of historic interest. During the war a very large and profitable business was carried on, and thousands of yards of the cloth that covered the Confederate soldiers were woven within its walls. The factory is located on Rocky Creek, in Greenville County, which supplies forty horse power. The factory lost money and failed. It was sold in November last and was purchased by George Putnam, of Greenville, for \$8,000. It has 1,152 spindles and 50 looms. The operations at present are confined entirely to the spinning of yarns from No. 7 to No. 12. New machinery for the manufacture of twisted yarns has been ordered, and will be put into operation shortly. The consumption of raw cotton is 1,200 pounds per day, and the daily production is 1,050 pounds of yarn. Mr. Henry S. Putnam, a brother of the owner, is the Superintendent, but has only very recently taken charge. Forty operatives, all white, are employed at an average of 38 cents a day.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION

is two and a half cents per pound. The operatives are furnished with houses rent-free. The factory is a wooden frame build-

ing two and a half stories high, and is in a tolerable state of preservation, considering the hard times it has seen. It has been in operation for so short a time under the new management that it is hard to estimate the per centage of profits that have thus far been made. The owners, however, express themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the results.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience in manufactures in Greenville County, while giving me some information concerning the Batesville Factory, expressed himself very positively concerning the Clement Attachment.

"I HAVE NO FAITH IN THE MACHINE,"

he said, "I think the community are in error, and I think the newspapers are assuming a great deal of responsibility in giving it so much notoriety. In the first place, the men who are making such promising representations about this machine are not manufacturers, and they cannot take into account many of the difficulties which are apparent to a manufacturer. In the first place the party who runs a Clement Attachment will have to combat the prejudice of the planter to sell his cotton in the seed. In the next place, the market for the kinds of yarn that the Clement Attachment can make is limited. They don't claim to be able to make any of the higher numbers. Everything at present is on a boom, and it is hardly fair to judge its capabilities by its results to-day. A cotton factory which is not making money now had better close up at once. It is absurd for the Clement Attachment men to say that they cannot supply the demand when they have no production to speak of."

Buena Vista Factory.

This factory, which like the Batesville, acquired considerable prominence during the war, is now under the cloud of a lawsuit and is not running. The property is situated on the Keowee River, and is partly in Spartanburg and partly in Greenville Counties. Its capacity is 2,000 spindles and 40 looms. The machinery is all old fashioned, and the building itself is somewhat dilapidated. It is nevertheless a very valuable piece of property. By a recent decree of the Court the portion of the property in Greenville County has been ordered to be sold shortly, and the portion in Spartanburg County is still in the possession of the creditors of Lester & Bobo, the former owners. The water power under control is estimated at 100 horse power, and the entire property includes 600 acres of land. If purchased by the right sort of men the property can be made very valuable and productive.

Cedar Hill Factory.

This is another of those little miniature manufactories which are so thickly crowded in between Greenville and Spartanburg, and which appear to thrive and grow rich in a region which seems utterly desolate and cut off from the world. The factory is owned by Green & Taylor, and it is located on the South Tiger River, in Spartanburg County, ten miles from Greenville. The mill is run by a 30 horse power turbine wheel, only 20 horse power being used. It runs 800 spindles and 16 looms, and manufactures 7-8 shirting and 8, 9 and 10 yarns. It employs thirty operatives, all of whom are white and two-thirds of whom are females. Mr. B. F. Hutcheson is the Superintendent. The capital invested is \$30,000, which includes the value of the factory, a two and a half story frame building, the houses for the operatives and 240 acres of land. The production is 1,000 yards of cloth and 150 pounds of yarn per day. The average rate of

WAGES FOR SPINNERS IS 33 1/2 CENTS

per day. The machinery is American, and is partly new. The consumption of raw cotton is 500 pounds a day. The factory has been running off and on for forty years and has been in charge of its present owners for about four years. It is being advantageously managed, and is paying from 20 to 25 per cent upon the capital invested. The steam which runs the factory has a force of 75 horse power, and there is a probability that the factory will be so enlarged as to require the utilization of the whole of it. The manufactured article is hauled in wagons ten miles to Greenville.

The Fork Shoals Factory.

This factory is owned by the Sullivan Manufacturing Company. It is located on Fork Shoals Creek, about 18 miles from Greenville O. H., which is the nearest available depot. The capital invested is \$25,000. It is now running 2,000 spindles and has 50 looms, which are now in operation. The operations of the factory are at present confined to the manufacture of from 6 to 20 yarns. The force of the stream is 60 horse power. Sixty-five white operatives are employed at an average rate of 40 cents per day for spinners. The company furnishes houses for its operatives, rent free and a community of 200 persons are dependent upon the factory for support. The consumption of raw cotton is 1,600 pounds per day, and the production is 1,600 pounds of yarn per day. The factory building is constructed of red brick and is three stories high. It is comparatively a new mill, and much of the machinery is modern. The entire property is valued at \$30,000, and is now paying a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Reedy River Manufacturing Company.

This is a small but remarkably well managed and prosperous factory, situated about ten miles from Greenville Court House on the Reedy River. Mr. J. A. David is the President and Mr. Robert Wilson is the Superintendent. The capital stock paid in

is \$47,500. The factory is run by water estimated at 125 horse power. The capacity is 2,600 spindles and 78 looms. The consumption of raw cotton is 1,500 pounds per day, and the production is 1,400 pounds per day, consisting of 4,500 yards of 7-8 and 4-4 sheeting and 300 pounds of Nos. 9, 14 and 16 yarn. Sixty-five operatives are employed and 120 persons are dependent upon the factory for support. The average rate of wages paid is fifty cents a day. The cost of production is about four cents per pound. The waste is 16 per cent. The machinery is all new, and is mostly from the Lowell, Mass., machine shops. During the last twelve months the company has declared two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent., purchased \$2,000 worth of additional machinery and laid by a surplus fund of \$2,000. Mr. David, the President, says that during the month of January the net profit was \$1,500. The factory at present is paying 23 per cent. on the capital invested.

The Camperdown Mills.

This factory includes two mills, about 150 yards apart, situated on the Reedy River, in the city of Greenville, and is the only cotton manufacturing establishment in the State which is located within the corporate limits of a city. Both buildings are of brick. That which is known as the lower mill is three stories high, and is run by two turbine wheels with 125 horse power, having a fall of 32 feet. The upper mill is a two story brick building, and is run by a 40 inch Laffell turbine wheel with 200 horse power and a fall of 32 feet. The lower mill was built in 1874, and the upper mill in 1876. At the upper mill both steam and water power is used, the steam being 1 1/2 horse power. In a few weeks the company propose to introduce steam to the amount of 325 horse power in both mills. This is to avoid the contingency of a failure of water in the summer months.

These mills were formerly owned by Sampson, Hall & Co., and in 1876, when the new mill was built, the name was changed, and Mr. Hamlin Beattie was elected President of the company. At present Mr. J. A. Sandford is general Superintendent. He is a New Englander, and is thoroughly educated in the cotton manufacturing business.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY IS \$168,000.

The total capacity of the two mills is 12,840 spindles and 112 cards. The class of goods manufactured are hosiery yarns from 6 to 18, and twisted yarns as high as No. 36.

The consumption of raw cotton is 7,000 pounds per day or 100 bales per week, and the daily production of manufactured goods is 6,000 pounds of yarn.

Two hundred and sixty operatives, all white, are employed, about one-half of whom are females. The operatives are accommodated in 72 tenement houses, owned by the company and rented at from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per month.

THE OPERATIVES ARE ALL NATIVE

with the exception of five skilled hands from the North. The pay roll per month including salaries is \$4,200. During the past year the company paid an 8 per cent. dividend, has laid aside a reserve fund as commercial capital of \$25,000, and has expended \$15,000 in improving the property. The property is now valued at \$310,000. As these mills were

RUN BY BOTH STEAM AND WATER,

I thought I would be able to get a definite opinion as to the relative cost of these two classes of power. In answer to my inquiry upon this point Mr. Sandford, the Superintendent of the mills, stated that he had never kept any accurate account of the matter. He rather preferred steam, he thought, because it could be more closely regulated, and was more reliable. "A combination of steam and water," he said "will yield the best results. I know that when we run by water alone our production falls off. The Merrimac Mills at Lowell are run by both steam and water, and they have an abundance of water power if they preferred to use it. I know the steam mills at the North pay higher dividends than the water mills, and that the mills which are run by a combination of water and steam produce the best results. If you can get a good and cheap class of operatives

IN CHARLESTON YOU CAN RUN A STEAM COTTON MILL

as cheaply as a water mill here. The cost of coal would be cheaper in Charleston than almost anywhere else in the State. I pay \$1 25 per ton for my coal at the mine, and yet it costs me \$6 10 per ton. Coal could be laid down in Charleston in bulk by vessel much cheaper than that, I should imagine. As to the salt damp atmosphere of Charleston, I don't think that an objection exists at Fall River, and it is never considered there. Goods are in those places manufactured entirely in an artificial atmosphere. As to the

GENERAL PROSPECTS OF MANUFACTURERS

in this State, my opinion is that the prospect is very favorable. I think that the same class of goods can be manufactured here half a cent cheaper than at the North under ordinary circumstances, and besides the manifold advantages of position, we can run here seventy-two hours per week to their sixty. The exemption from taxation for ten years is, without doubt, a great inducement for the establishment of new factories, and besides it places the State on a footing with the surrounding States where this exemption exists. I think if

Northern capitalists only thoroughly understood the condition of affairs here, a great deal of capital would be invested in this State. You would be surprised to know how little the North really does know of the condition of affairs at the South. I know how ignorant they are because I have been there and was raised there myself. I never had an idea until I came to the South of the very great

ADVANTAGE SHE POSSESSES OVER THE NORTH

as a cotton manufacturing country. The South has one of the best climates in the world, the labor is cheap, the cotton is right at the doors of the mills, and, in addition to these, the South has the advantage of extra running hours. I think that ENGLAND WILL BE THE GREATEST SUPPLIER

by the general establishment of cotton manufactories at the South. The North, as soon as the South goes into manufactures generally, will be speedily compelled to abandon the manufacture of the coarser goods, and will, as an act of self preservation, take up the manufacture of the finer goods, in which England now takes the lead. In time, of course, the South will monopolize all the coarser manufactures, and, if she chooses to, there is no reason why she should not get her share of the finer goods. There is plenty of room here, and no one need fear competition. There are only about

60,000 SPINDLES IN OPERATION IN THE SOUTH

against 10,000,000 in the United States, and 90,000,000 in the world. This last year England has had 80,000,000 spindles stopped, which is three times as many as we have in the United States. The field here has not begun to be occupied. If we had the same number of spindles here we would beat the North to death in a short time. These are bound to come in time. As young as I am, I remember that 20 years ago we at the North thought it impossible to get along without English superintendents, in our factories. They have become educated to the business now themselves and they never think of calling in foreign skill. It is the same way at the South. You are just beginning and you think you can't get along without a Northern superintendent. A few years will work a change here just as it did at the North. You have the basis, and in time you will not need anything but

NATIVE LABOR AND NATIVE SKILL.

It takes time to reach the standard which they of the North have reached by year of experience. But it is bound to come in time.

"This last year we produced 1,000,000 pounds of yarn with 12,840 spindles, spinning and twisting. This of course includes all the variety of numbers up to No. 35. If we had manufactured only Nos. 6 and 8 the production would have been nearly double. The Northern mills get a more uniform rate of high speed than we do, and they have by their experience a closer management. The Southern manufactories will improve just as they have done by experience. Our increase in production over last year is 10 per cent."

WILL THE CLEMENT HURT MANUFACTURERS?

I asked, "I would not like to express an opinion," Mr. Sandford said, "because I have never examined it. I don't think that if it is a success it will interfere with the large manufactories. It might come into competition with the manufactories of very cheap yarns. The process is too cheap to compete with the finer goods. They have simply gone right back to first principles."

It may be said in connection with these mills that they are the only establishments of the kind in the State that manufacture COLORED HOSEY YARNS.

Six large vats and eight tubs are used, and the dyeing is done in the raw material and in the skein. The process adds ten per cent. to the value of the yarn, which meets with ready sale in the South. In conjunction with this department is also a bleaching room with all the necessary machinery for making bleached goods. From the waste the company also makes large quantities of white, brown and colored wrapping twine and rope, which also meets with ready sale, and goes very far to reduce the percentage of loss by waste in the process of manufacture.

Another very useful and profitable department which is attached to the factory is the department for covering the rollers which are used in the process of drawing and doubling the sliver. The expense of having this work done at the North is quite an item in the expense of a cotton mill. The Camperdown Mills do their own roller covering as well as the same class of work for other factories.

The Pendleton Manufacturing Company.

This cotton factory is situated three and a half miles from the Town of Pendleton, on "Twenty three Mile Creek," and is within easy distance of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The mill is owned by Col. A. J. Sitton and J. W. Norris, Esq. Col. Sitton is the President of the company, H. P. Sitton is Secretary and Treasurer, and B. F. Wilson is Superintendent. The factory is constructed of red brick and is two stories high. The main building is 150 by 50 feet, and the machine shop and packer room is 75 by 25 feet. The mill was built in 1838, and was run by a company of which Mr. B. F. Sloan was President up to 1866. It was then bought by Messrs.

Grady, Hamilton and Perry. This partnership was dissolved, and the mill fell into the hands of Mr. Perry who organized the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, and operated the mill under that name. The company was unsuccessful and failed. The bondholders bought it in and ran it for fifteen months, and then it was sold to Col. Sitton and Mr. Norris for \$10,350. The mill has been put in good repair by its present owners and the machinery has been renewed with all the latest improvements. The

CAPITAL INVESTED IS \$20,000.

The capacity of the mill is 1,600 spindles. The consumption of raw cotton for the month ending 24th January was 23,767 pounds. The production during the same time was 23,113 pounds of bunch yarns and chain warps from No. 4 to No. 12. The waste in the process of manufacture was 1,649 pounds, which is only 6.9 per cent. a less waste than any other mill in the State shows. The cost of the cotton for the same month was 10 1/2 cents per pound or a total cost of \$2,538 31. The total expenses for the month, including operatives' wages, salaries and supplies, were \$230 18. The yarn manufactured sold for from 22 to 23 1/2 cents per pound, or at an average of 22 cents per pound. The gross receipts, therefore, for the production during the month were \$4,805 86. The total cost of manufacture was \$2,760 49, and the

NET PROFIT FOR THE MONTH WAS \$2,008 37.

This is a magnificent showing, and if the same rate of profits continue throughout the year the capital will double itself. Of course the expenses of shipment, insurance, drays and commissions must be deducted from the profits as given above, but piling those expenses at the very highest figures they will not amount to more than 15 per cent; and on the other side there were receipts from bagging and ties and sweepings and notes which would swell the profits.

The mill is now engaged in working off an order for a lot of 4 and 5 1/2 yarns, which will keep them working for six months. The cards are run from 6 A. M. to 12 o'clock midnight in order to keep the spindles supplied.

The factory employs 60 operatives, three-fourths of whom are females.

SPINNERS RECEIVE 40 CENTS PER DAY

and the highest price paid per day for any operative is \$1.75. These operatives are accommodated in 85 tenement houses, which are owned by the company, and are furnished rent free. Two hundred persons are dependent upon the factory for a support. The water force employed is 63 horse power applied to two Laffell turbine wheels.

The profits of the factory for the last year has been invested in new machinery and improvements, and the property is now valued at \$25,000. The percentage of profit for the year was over 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

As to the prospect for the establishment of manufactories in this State, Col. Sitton, with whom I conversed, stated that he had been working his mill since last April under a contract. For the 15 months previous to that time it was pretty hard to get along. Now they were always behindhand in their work. "The demands for our goods," said Col. Sitton, "is unprecedented and for the next five years, at least, there is a great deal of money in the business. The revival of trade all over the country helps us, and there is not a day I do not have to decline orders."

ABOUT THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT

Col. Sitton said: "I have never seen one of the machines. I have seen the yarn and it is good. I have nothing to say against the quality of the goods, but if any practical man will read the statements made by the agents of the machine he will see that they are not prepared accurately. For instance, they claim a great saving from the fact that the planter need not bale his cotton, while the truth is that the planter makes money on all the bagging and ties he uses. He pays \$1 25 for them and gets \$2 10 on every bale for the additional weight. Another objection I have to it is that

I AM TOLD THAT IT DOES NOT GIN CLEAN.

If this is so the percentage of waste must be very great. They can't work their waste over, like we can a portion of it, by running it through the cards again, because they can't get it to the cards without running it through the gin, and it won't go through the gin without the seed. In my opinion the only use it will be found profitable to put it to is to work up the cotton on a small plantation. They say that they consume 500 pounds of seed cotton and turn out 160 pounds of yarn per day. There must be some mistake here, because the very best gins do not turn out more than 160 pounds of lint cotton to 500 pounds of seed cotton. This would leave them only six pounds waste in manufacturing 160 pounds of yarn. There are many other reasons why I think the machines will not do what is claimed for them."

The Pendleton Factory also gins 175 bales of cotton and cards 3,000 pounds of wool for the surrounding farmers. This pays 10 cents a pound for carding the wool and a toll of 1 1/5 for ginning. The recent success achieved by this factory as compared with its past difficulties, shows very conclusively that good management is the prime factor of success in a cotton factory.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

This factory is the pride of the up-country, and it deservedly holds a foremost

place among the manufactories of the State. It is located on the Saluda River, at the Town of Piedmont, and is within a few hundred yards of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The buildings are constructed of red brick. The main building is four stories high, and 254 by 64 feet in dimensions, with a wing 40 by 86 feet. The packer house is 40 by 70 feet, and the opening room is 40 feet square. Mr. H. P. Hammett is the President and Treasurer, and Mr. A. R. Steele is the Superintendent. The capital stock is \$334,400, all paid in. The consumption of raw material is 8,800 pounds, or 20 bales per day. The classes of goods manufactured are sheetings, shirtings, drills and from 8 to 12 yarns. The factory was built in 1874, and operations were commenced in 1876. Its present capacity is

10,024 SPINDLES AND 240 LOOMS.

The production is 15,500 yards of cloth and 2,600 pounds of yarn per day. The cost of production 2,04 100 cents per pound inside of the mill, and 3.75-100 cents per pound on the railroad ready for shipment. This includes pay rolls, salaries, insurance and everything. Three hundred operatives, all white, are employed and a population of 600 people are dependent on the factory for a support. The average rate of wages for spinners is 50 cents a day, and the annual pay roll, including salaries, is \$50,000. The operatives reside in 77 tenement houses which belong to the company, and are furnished rent free. The company also owns a church, a boarding house, a store, a depot at the railroad, and 600 acres of land which have all been paid for. The force of the river varies

FROM 600 TO 1,000 HORSE POWER.

Three hundred and fifty horse power is now being utilized. The running expenses of the factory, not including the pay roll and salaries, is \$1,000 a month.

The success achieved by this factory during the past year cannot be better shown than by the following exhibit of the operations of the mill for nine months from March 31 to December 31, 1876, as taken from the books of the company:

The gross profits for the nine months were as follows:	
From New York sales,	\$14,896 96
From Baltimore sales,	8,068 08
From Boston sales, yarns exclusively,	22,690 14
From local sales,	29,864 63
From all other sources of profit,	6,281 67
Total gross profits,	\$81,810 47
Against which the following charges are to be made:	
Fraights paid,	\$1,707 58
Insurance,	3,437 50
Interest,	2,243 46
Expense account,	4,173 35
All other expenses	2,038 55
	\$13,599 44

Net profits for the nine months from March 31 to December 31, 1876, \$68,211 03

This is 20 to 40 per cent. for the nine months, or at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum. The total balance to the credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1876, after deducting expenses and dividend paid January 31st, 1876, was \$86,743 44.

The result of this showing was a meeting of the stockholders on the 29th of January last, at which it was determined to double the capacity of the factory and to increase the capital stock to \$500,000. The full details of the meeting have already been published in the *News and Courier*.

I asked Mr. Hammett, the President, what he thought of the relative advantages, disadvantages and cost of water and steam power, and he said that in his opinion water power was much cheaper and far superior to steam. As to the prospect of manufactories in this State Mr. Hammett said: "We have never had any time since the war a future which was so encouraging as the present, and it will not do at all to base calculations on the present condition of affairs. I think a well constructed and well managed cotton mill, in a favorable locality is one of the best pieces of property in the State. It should not yield a net profit of less than 15 to 20 per cent. on the capital invested."

The machinery at the Piedmont Factory.

is ALL AMERICAN AND ALL NEW. To use Mr. Hammett's own words: "There is no improvement in machinery in either Europe or America to improve the character or the quantity of the goods manufactured that we have not got."

With regard to the legislation necessary to induce the establishment of manufactories in the South, Mr. Hammett said: "I don't think any national legislation necessary. What you want is money, and if you can't get men with money here to go into manufactures, you can get as much money as you want from the North. I think the State exemption from taxation on all new manufactories for ten years is a wise provision."

Mr. Hammett was not very enthusiastic in his commendation of the "Clement Attachment." "This is the third time," he said, "that it has

RISEN UP LIKE A SEA SERPENT.

A man that can run a "Clement Attachment" can run the Piedmont Mills. I don't think the planters can make any money with these machines unless they employ experienced operatives, and they can't afford to employ skilled labor on such a small scale. Their goods will not stand the test of the market. There is not enough uniformity in their yarns."

As to what the success of a cotton mill in