THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

A charter for a cotton factory at Marion, Ga., will be applied for as soon as possible. Some of the citizens are going to make an effort to build a cotton factory on the new operating plan.

New York mills have contributed largely to the stock of the Spartanburg, S.C., cotton mills, the capital of which has increased $600,000 since its organization, and an addition of 30,000 spindles contracted for.

It is, E. Smith, president of the Rockwood, N.C., cotton mills, recently burned, reports that the mill will probably be rebuilt, with a capacity of 5,000 spindles. New machinery will be contracted for.

The Wilmington, Del., Mills Manufacturing Company, has now in process of erection a new mill three stories high. It will be used for the manufacture of jute and flax yarn. The company will add some of the latest and best improved machinery.

A charter was granted to the Globe Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S.C., the third establishment of the kind organized in that parish and prosperous town. Of the capital stock of 100,000 dollars, 50,000 dollars has been subscribed, and 20 per cent. of the latter amount has been paid.

The directors are John R. Low,


The subscribers to the Savannah (Ga.) cotton factory whose charter has been granted and organized the Savannah Cotton Mills Company, following the decision of the late Mr. A. J. Holley, of Atlanta, Ga., to form a company to build a factory in that city.

The company, which will incorporate, will have a capital stock of 100,000 dollars, of which 20,000 dollars in material for building the factory will be subscribed, and 20,000 dollars for the purchase of the factory plant.

The charter allows the company to have the factory in operation in six or seven months.

Society of Arts Lectures.

EGYPTIAN TAPESTRY.
BY ALAN N. COLE.
(Lecture II.)

I attempted last Monday evening to convey to you an impression of circumstances which might account for the appearance of Akhnimit on a number of woven and embroidered textiles of Greek-Roman, Persian, and Syrian, character. This evening I want to bring you before representations of these textiles. The greater portion of them are mere fragments of costumes and clothes; there are, however, a few fairly complete specimens of garments, and some of them are all of the same class. Broadly speaking, the tunic has been worn by all historic nations. The draperies of the Carthaginian dancers at the tableau of the medieval herald, the house of the Greek, the Roman and the Egyptian, the French laborers, and the fishermen of the English and Scandinavian countries, are all survivals of the ancient tunics. In simpler forms we find that it was worn by Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans; and in our own day the relationship which the Akhnimit tunic bears to these, I have extracted a few examples from the tunic of Kheper, the chief of the Germanic tribes, on which I will now engage you.

The first is a plan of the ancient Egyptian tunic or tunic, of a period of Akhnimit's domination. It consists of a long rectangular piece of material, short in running across its width at the centre of the plate, through which the wearer passed his head. The sleeves are of irregular shape, narrow, which would surround the upper part of the arm, and wider where they came round the shoulders. The tunic was tied in at the waist with a girdle. When a girl was not to be worn, the garment was shaped as to be nar-
from graves at Ammon, which I mentioned at the close of the previous lecture. It was worn by some Persian kings, and by the Jews, in the Jaccs Empires. Is it, therefore, a descendant of the parent stock to which it is essentially similar? Can one imagine that the whole series, which are traceable in Ammon, is a descendent of a more remote and more ancient Egyptian tradition? The insignia of the Persian, in the dress of the Persian, is a square, several-colored garment. The holes for the women’s hair are cut in a vertical direction. For the skin and cotton which we have seen, there is no need to go to the ancients for them. The holes for the head are cut horizontally, or vertically, as the case may be. The same, again, is true of the circular Egyptian file, and similarly the adaptation of a Roman dress. The Hohean and Sardinian women wore a dress of the same sort, but rather longer. They used it as an over-clothing, and it was open at the sides. The question of the various clothes of each dress with and without the skirt of the 5th and 4th centuries, from the different nationalities, Hebrews, Syrians, Greeks, and Romans, who inhabited Egypt at the periods with which we are concerned, is, as may well be imagined, a very wide one.

![Image of a Christian wearing a tunic from Horom](image)

**Figure 4**

Said to be the tunic of a Christian soldier from Horom. It is characteristic of the Syrian period and is often worn with a headband or a cape. The material is a coarse linen, and the tunic is decorated with a pattern of crosses and chevrons.

**Figure 5**

A tunic from Horom, noted for its elaborate embroidery and the use of metallic threads. The tunic is made of fine wool and is decorated with intricate patterns of interlacing bands and geometric designs.

**Figure 6**

A tunic from Horom, showing the use of a variety of fabrics and colors. The tunic is made of silk and is decorated with a series of floral patterns.
Recently made by the Governor-General through the
provision of a commission of the country is pro-
ounced to be generally satisfactory, even from the
commercial point of view, but the decay of the silk
industry is deplored, and various remedies are sug-
gested for its revival. The decline of the industry is
due to the increase in the silkworms, which has re-
hanced the silk product to one-fourth what it was
four years ago. In 1898, 30,000 pounds of cocoons were
sold for 300,000 rupees, while last year only 4,000
pounds were disposed of for 50,000 rupees. Among
the remedies tried has been the importation of Maltese
and Japanese cocoons, but a certain degree of success
has only been attained in the case of the latter,
which are growing in the market. For more distant
delivery a more considerable business has been done on the
basis of a mutual compromise.

COTTON

Manchester, Friday.

Matters in the cotton trade are gradually
smoothing down to a normal condition. There is
yet, however, much to be done before that
condition is attained. The prices of "spot"
cottons in Liverpool, and cotton at sea, are fully
aided to 33s. per lb. in difference. Naturally,
therefore, there is a dragging market, though
the urgent necessities of spinners, who wish
to resume work have kept up a fair demand for
"spots." The transactions, however, were in very
small lots for some time, as consumers prefer to
visit Liverpool every day, rather than pur-
chase a week's supply at the present time on the
level of current prices, and this policy will be
continued until a proper relationship is estab-
lished between the two classes of cotton, and a
solid basis secured for the future.

The mill owners are making full preparations.
But the disastrous consequences and bitter memories
of the proceedings of speculators will remain, it is
to be hoped, as a warning beacon to the trade
to be more careful in protecting their interests
in the future.

Halfpenny.

The wool market continues fairly active at
firm prices for English wools. Colonial sorts are
the turn bearers. The demand for English
yarns on Continental account has been
a little checked by the advance in prices.
The home branch, however, keeps active, and
spit-
ters are well engaged for the present. In
places the tendency is for interior fabrics to
become more fashionable. The home trade keeps
very good, and there is a general tendency to
better prices.

Huddersfield.

The market has been attended to by a moderate
number of buyers, representing London
and other whole houses, and a very good
business has been done. The advance in
prices of wool has caused orders to be given rather
generally to manufacturers, who are now getting
better prices for their goods, the probability
being that rates will still further advance.

Not only are repeat orders being given freely for
spring goods, but inquiries continue for patterns for the
accompanying winter, and home
merchants are siting well selling winter goods to
tailors for the present season. The shipping
trade generally is in a healthy condition.