YE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. It is announced that this will be the largest and most up-to-date mill in the world, will front 60 feet on Lehigh avenue and run back 380 feet to Roosevelt Road. The building will be five stories high, with basement, and of the same general style as their rag mill. To present the firm and make it difficult for the rapid accumulation of such orders, and are putting in new machinery as fast as possible.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The new Flower Weaving Company's mill on Valley street, Oenoeville, is nearly ready for operation. Most of the new machinery has arrived. The looms and carders will be in operation soon.

The Hope Weaving Company, Tarentine, have just received an application for permission to build three brick buildings, one 200 by 60 feet, storey; one 150 by 60 feet, two story; and one 20 by 12 feet, for the manufacture of narrow fabrics.

The Central Falls Woollen Company, Central Falls, has placed an order with the American Woolen Works, of Worcester, Mass., for twenty-five looms. It has also recently put into its establishment the two new falling mills, made by James Hunter & Son, of North Adams, Mass., besides making some other improvements.

The Poster and Athenian Machine Company, builders of cotton openers, lappers, pickers, etc., at last night picked up the American company's mill at New Bedford, Mass.; also those for the new Hathaway mill of that city, and are nowcommencing to fill a large order for the King Philip mill, of Fall River, Mass. These houses have also contracted to furnish new pickers for the Stafford company's old mill in that city.

The Parkham Feeder Company, Providence, has recently received an order for fifty linen, Massachusetts, fourteen of its new feeders for the east room. It is also working for the American Woollen Company, Stafford Springs, Conn., feeders for all of the cards in that factory. It has also received an order for feeders from the Atlantic mill, Providence, R.I., and from the Providence Worsted mills, and orders for a lot of the Braunsell feeders that the parties are going to throw out.

WESTERN.

It is stated that a stock company is being formed in Kent, O., to run a new mills and that the site has already been purchased for the erection of necessary buildings.

SOUTHERN.

The weaving mill at Gyalina, Ala., is nearing completion. A cotton and knitting factory will probably be started at Portsmouth, Va.

The foundation for the cotton mill at Greenwood, S.C., is now being excavated.

The Harden (N.C.) Manufacturing Company, reported to be the largest cotton mill of the type in the South, has started work.

The Patavits (Ala.) cotton mills, it is stated, are paying 1½d. of a cent, more for cotton wrapped in cotton bagging than in linters.

The Mayfield (Ky.) woolen mills have decided to purchase property to Tidahou, Tenn., and capital will be increased and the capacity enlarged.

A manufacturer owning a machine to the value of $30,000,000, has started to build a cotton yarn and rayon factory at Dallas, Tex., provided a stock company can be organized and a site secured.

The Andover stock company recently reported as organized to build a cotton mill at Greensboro, N.C., is the Greensboro Cotton Mills Company, W. G. Murray, J. R. Scott, and others, are the incorporators.

The knitting factory erected within two miles of Martinez, Ga., by L. B. Barnes, turned out its first manufactured goods last week. The machinery is in operation, and operatives are learning the business under experienced instructors.

The Dunbar Silk Association has been organized in Wilmington, Del. The corporation will conduct the various branches of the manufacture, and every manufacturing department of the stock capital will be bought at a cost of $5,000,000.

The Board of directors of the Savannah, Ga., cotton mills has elected Major J. M. Winfield president and general manager, and appointed committees for the management of the building material. The committees were urged to act promptly and expeditiously, as early as possible, and the result obtained at once.

At the first annual meeting of the stockholders of this new firm, the cotton mills, it was stated, that they could increase their chances for large dividends very much by at least doubling the present capacity of the mill and putting in the machinery of such a pattern as to make a still greater variety of goods.

The Raleigh, N.C., cotton mills, which are about starting work on its cotton mill previously reported, is thinking of doubling its stock of 100,000 spindles, and building with capacity of 19,000 spindles instead of 12,000 spindles. G. R. Madeleine of Providence, R.I., has prepared plans, etc. Main building will be of brick, two stories, 215 by 20 feet, engine room 20 by 30 feet, and boiler room 40 by 20 feet. No machinery has been bought.

The Bossemer, Ala., Cotton-Mill Company has been incorporated by H. P. DuFredericus, William Nimley, of Birmingham, M. C. Looper and A. T. Smith, of Charleston, S.C., and W. C. Avery and others, of Bessemer, to establish a cotton mill at that place. The capital stock will be $200,000. Capacity will be 20,000 spindles. Main building will be brick, four stories, about 200 by 100 feet. Engine and boiler rooms are to be in rear. Work is to be started soon.

Society of Arts Lectures.

EGYPTIAN TAPESTRY.

BY ALAN S. COLE.

(Continued from page 45.)

Hitherto we have kept the hands and panels of dressers. Those for cloths or wrappers were on a somewhat larger scale: a very considerable number of them are made with purple or brownish wool, with outline patterns wrought in yellow or red threads.

Possibly the purple dye used at home was similar to the historic dye of Tyre. Long before Tyre was celebrated for its dyes, Greek and other towns became noted for corresponding dyes. Hermopolis, a town in Aegyptus, was such a one. The mention was made in the course of the previous lecture of the Egyptian artisans, weavers, and handcraftsmen taken captive and sent to Cymbales, about 355 B.C., into Persia. Now Plutarch writes that Alexander, after having made himself master of Bucea or Shamus, found, in the king's palace, a rich treasure, where he found a breast of purple wool; worth 30,000 drachmas, though it had been laid up 193 years, retained its freshness." Was this a store of purple weaving produced by the captive Egyptian weavers? The coincidence of dates lends support to such a suggestion. But leaving that, it is quite certain that much of the papyrus used by the Egyptian weavers has retained its freshness for over 2,000 years. This has been shown by the actual specimens of this papyrus. The endurance of such papyrus has been shown by the fact that in Tucholski's time, as we are told, he was famished in its time, as we are told, he was famished it with a basket; and he found the purple wool was combed with honey, and the white with white oil. We are assured, moreover, that specimens of the same kind and age are still to be seen in all these papyrus products. This is a specimen of papyrus, of such particular character. It is a specimen of the Greek, Roman, and others that are made to show over couches, or employed as cushions. The patterns are varied, but all are a character which may have been in vogue for many hundreds of years. I am now going to deal with certain of the Syrian and Oriental influence becomes more predominant generally.

I will now show you a copy of a Roman mosaic found at Corinth, in Albericia, belonging probably to the 1st or 2nd century. Amphilicthus in a chariot drawn by four horses, with two winged cupids holding a festoon, there are here represented. We find a somewhat similar mosaic in the ostiarii, or square, a fragment of another mosaic in the same times. But the weaver's describing it is not clearly defined as the mosaicist. In this we have a girl and a goddess in a chariot drawn by two horses on each side of the goddess and goddess is a dancing figure, one holding a cup, the other apparently a drummer with her hand raised.

Here is another specimen of similar style. It is a mosaic put on a panel by a mosaicist, and the painting of the ornament is quite in accord with that adopted in Roman mosaics. The central square is set with a wheel resembling a horseman. The border contains four women, holding seashells, and three of these are facing each other, but the other is apparently a drummer with her hand raised. The design of the ornament is quite in accord with that adopted in Roman mosaics. The central square is set with a wheel resembling a horseman. The border contains four women, holding sea-shells, and three of these are facing each other, but the other is apparently a drummer with her hand raised.

I will now show you a piece of a mosaic which is quite in accord with that adopted in Roman mosaics. The central square is set with a wheel resembling a horseman. The border contains four women, holding sea-shells, and three of these are facing each other, but the other is apparently a drummer with her hand raised.
The textile mercure.

The houseman or hunter seems to have been a favorite subject with the Akhmin weavers. It was possibly the subject of the first textil, and survived to a still later period. It also frequently appears at the central group of the pattern, with a Roman head and horns, as a specimen of each. In the central medallion is an ox, beneath the head of its pruning horn; a sheep, a long-eared dog, and a sheep. At each corner of the square is a round. Two at opposite corners consist of a single little square, and are painted on the other with a bare or long-eared dog; the other two corners—carnivorous animals—showing figure, hatched or ornamented, a circular shield, both in apparent in the act of throwing something. Between these four corner squares are four boxes of old classic form, which complete the balance of ornament so characteristic in the 3rd century A.D.

On another side I have two other varieties of scenes. One is set in a circular panel; it is rising swiftly, and stretches out his right hand. This figure is seen in brown woods, picked out with yellow lines, and red. The second specimen shows a woman in a similar attitude, but his horse is walking gently. This latter panel is from a mosaic and is a representation fine in texture, in respect of which is one of the most delicate of all the Akhmin weavings; so small are the threads that they might easily be mistaken for silk from one, and not, as they actually are, flax and wool. The ground generally is greenish blue; the horse is white, its trappings and the rider's coat are red. The squares border to the circular center in this panel.

The first of these examples is of a man fighting a lion. A signalised version of this subject occurs in a sculpture, probably of the 6th century B.C. from Powspolla. This is said to represent Xeres, or thus Persian man fighting a lion. It is the subject of some of the many skilful sculptures which were carried on the base of the palace that preceded the Persian conquest of the East. The king has seen the rearing lion by a tuft on his head, and is about to strike it with a sword. The rectangular space that this group adhered naturally affected the designer in the composition and arrangement of the design. As in the case of the Akhmin we have a circular ornament from a tunic, and a circular space would presumably attend the arrangement of a corresponding group of figures if such were placed within it. In the centre of this rosette we see a man fighting a lion. The lion's body is visible, and the lower parts of his limbs, as the lion is on his knees, with his right hand seized by the lion's tail, and his left hand raised in the act of throwing a stone. The lion is a large lion, and seems to be a favourite subject with the Akhmin weavers. It was possibly the subject of the first textil, and survived to a still later period. It also frequently appears at the central group of the pattern, with a Roman head and horns, as a specimen of each. In the central medallion is an ox, beneath the head of its pruning horn; a sheep, a long-eared dog, and a sheep. At each corner of the square is a round. Two at opposite corners consist of a single little square, and are painted on the other with a bare or long-eared dog; the other two corners—carnivorous animals—showing figure, hatched or ornamented, a circular shield, both in apparent in the act of throwing something. Between these four corner squares are four boxes of old classic form, which complete the balance of ornament so characteristic in the 3rd century A.D.

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In order to make the animal work out of the square, the weaver has laid the legs of the horse directly over the square, and has placed the animal in the square, so that the horse is seen in a side view, and the head is on top of the square. The horse is white, and the rider's coat is red. The squares border to the circular center in this panel.

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The textile Mercury.

The attempt is being made to clean the slate and to mildly polish and polish previous errors & mistakes. This is, of course, accomplished, for every one of our previous columns of hopes which has played before the eyes of the wearing apparel and slave owners late; their destruction will be legalized, for they are common by now. However, it is said that poor women & youth is yet to be waked in, between our tailors & dressmakers, who may have their chairs riveted on by the last hand that are on these [female hand] dresses and the signatures to our behoof such as this arrangement.

Syril Burghoff decreed that every slave be hanged down from New York to the coast of Europe. Both slave dealers who take them to Banda, which is now by far the largest city, Scott, would have his slaves "confiscated".

The volume of proclamation referred to in the telegram is a delusion and a scare, and Mr. Walker in substance asks for its repudiation and that the demand for the performance of previous obligations shall be made in an imperative form.

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