

paper recently stated the situation in his State in these words: "A Georgia farmer uses a Northern axe-helve and axe to cut up the hickory growing within sight of his door, plows his fields with a Northern plow, chops out his cotton with a New England hoe, gins his cotton upon a Boston gin, hoops it with Pennsylvania iron, hauls it to market in a Connecticut wagon, while the little grain that he raises is cut and prepared for sale with Yankee implements. We find the Georgia housewife cooking with an Albany stove, and even the food, especially the luxuries, is imported from the North. Georgia's fair daughters are clothed in Yankee muslins, and decked in Massachusetts ribbons and Rhode Island jewelry." The people who are so dependent upon others as the Tennesseans and Georgians are here declared to be can never become prosperous. How much better would it be for every Southern city if it would adopt the policy of Louisville, a sister Southern city, which, on the 31st of August, 1874, had in successful operation more than 500 manufacturing establishments, representing an investment of \$20,000,000, producing wares annually estimated at \$56,000,000, employing constantly 10,000 persons, and paying out annually for labor about \$8,000,000?

At Columbus, Georgia, the manufacture of cotton is successfully and profitably prosecuted. There are several mills, running about 40,000 spindles, and the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* significantly says of them, in its issue of November 28, 1874, that "there is nothing visionary about the handsome dividends that the mills of Georgia, even in these trying times, are paying to their stockholders." At Atlanta, Georgia, an effort is being made to establish a cotton factory, and in referring to it the *Daily News* of that city, for November 26, 1874, makes the following argument in favor of the policy of building cotton factories everywhere throughout the cotton belt:

When cotton is shipped to Boston to be manufactured, there is the freight of transporting the raw material to be paid. After the staple is made up into manufactured goods, then, before Georgians can use it, it must of course be freighted back to the merchants. Here is a second expense. The manufacturer does not pay it all. His price is raised sufficiently high to save him. The Southern merchant does not even pay it all, for he prices his goods high enough to cover all unavoidable expenditures. Now, who does actually have to pay for all this shipping, freighting, etc.? Why, the old farmer himself, and nobody else. He finds that he has spent all the money he realized from the sale of his raw cotton in the fall to buy it back in the spring in the shape of cloth.