

HISTORY
OF THE
EXPOSITION
OF
TEXTILE FABRICS,
HELD IN
CINCINNATI,
AUGUST 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1869.
BY
SIDNEY D. MAXWELL.

AUTHORIZED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



Cincinnati, December 20, 1869.

Col. SIDNEY D. MAXWELL,

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Exposition of Textile Fabrics, it was resolved that you be employed to write the History of the same. And now, while communicating to you this fact, I beg to express, for myself and associates, the warmest thanks for your prompt and hearty appreciation of this work, and the influence of your zealous labor in promoting its best interests.

With much respect, I am,

Yours truly,

GEO. W. JONES,

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the
Exposition of Textile Fabrics.*

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THE EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

There is little that is more interesting to the citizen who desires the prosperity of the whole people, than the unfolding of circumstances that mark the progress of the manufactures of his country. It is true that prosperity lies primarily in the soil, and the muscle that takes therefrom its inexhaustible riches. But all can not produce. Some must clothe the farmer and his family, while they nurse the crops and gather in the food necessary to sustain the life of the world.

The community is most prosperous that has the various divisions of labor properly adjusted. The locality that comes most nearly producing all it needs is certainly the most independent and most happy, because, to a certain extent, removed from those disturbing elements that distract districts that supply but half their wants, and become dependent upon other sections for the remainder. It is a matter that has been quite apparent to the close observer in the West, that this section has not, in this regard, thus far met its wants, nor come up to its capabilities. It has been producing cereals and provisions and wool and cotton in abundance, but has relied solely, until recently, upon remote sections for the goods manufactured from the latter, and has shipped its surplus of the former to feed the operatives at work upon the fabrics intended for its own consumption. In the course of things, it was not hard to see that this would not always continue.

The past few years have witnessed in the West a marked change in this respect. Manufactories have been multiplying; the capacity of the old mills has been increasing; and the superior quality of textile fabrics produced at home has been pressing itself upon consumers, until it may be said we are well upon the threshold of a new state of things.

Much of the change of the past two years has been the result of organization, by which the numerous local manufacturers have been brought together to compare notes, and to be stimulated by wholesome emulation, and by which the merchants have been brought into immediate contact with the manufacturers, who otherwise must have remained unknown, save to the limited locality in which they were then doing business. Of these organized influences, none in the West has equaled the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west. This organization was effected on the 15th of January, 1868. On the 25th of May following, it was determined to hold in Chicago, under the auspices of the Association, an exposition of wool and woolen fabrics, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of August, following. This was an experiment; but it turned out to be a most gratifying success, bringing together a large number of specimens of raw materials and manufactured goods.

At the subsequent meeting of the Association, the following officers were elected:

President—GEORGE S. BOWEN, of Chicago.

Vice-Presidents—F. K. NICHOLS, of Illinois; J. S. GROSS, of Ohio; J. C. WALTERS, of Wisconsin; JOSEPH SHIELDS, of Iowa; T. V. HORTON, of Indiana; PARIS GIBSON, of Minnesota; GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Kansas; G. F. ROSS, of Missouri.

Secretary and Treasurer—JESSE MCALLISTER, of Chicago.

Assistant Secretary—W. HOLLY.

When the place of holding the Exposition of the next year was to be determined, a meeting was called in Cincinnati by James H. Laws, at which a Committee of merchants, consisting of Messrs. Geo. W. Jones, James H. Laws, James M. Clark, and Geo. W. McAlpin, was appointed to solicit the holding of the Exposition in this city. These gentlemen visited Chicago, and were successful, at a meeting held at that place, in inducing the officers of the Association to select Cincinnati.

It was also determined to extend an invitation to wool growers to send samples of the products of their flocks.

The Association appointed an Executive Committee of gentlemen to take charge of the Exposition, consisting of George W. Jones, Wm. R. Pearce, George W. McAlpin, James H. Laws, Louis Seasongood, Henry Lewis and James M. Clark, of Cincinnati, and

A. M. Garland, of Illinois. The members of this committee were also elected members of the Association.

On the 6th of April, a meeting of merchants and manufacturers occurred in Cincinnati, to which the committee submitted a report. It was then determined at once to begin the work of preparation.

The following permanent organization was effected:

Chairman—JOHN SHILLITO.

Secretary—JAMES M. CLARK.

Treasurer—GEORGE W. JONES.

Committee on Finance—GEORGE W. JONES, JAMES H. LAWS, W. R. PEARCE, G. W. McALPIN, L. SEASONGOOD, R. M. BISHOP, C. W. ROWLAND, R. J. MENIFEE, WM. THURSTON.

Committee of General Arrangements—JAMES H. LAWS, G. H. BARBOUR, HENRY MACK, WM. HOOVER, W. R. LOOKER, J. SHILLITO, Jr., J. H. BALLANCE, JEDEDIAH HEBERD, A. J. FRIEDLANDER, JOHN WYNNE, C. H. GOULD, HENRY LEWIS, ISAAC MACK.

Committee on Invitation—GEORGE W. JONES, L. C. HOPKINS, M. T. ANTRIM, L. SEASONGOOD, CHARLES COLEMAN, SETH FOSTER.

Committee on Reception—W. R. PEARCE, JOHN W. ELLIS, S. DUNCAN, GEO. T. STEDMAN, W. W. SCARBOROUGH, WM. RESOR, A. D. BULLOCK, HENRY PROBASCO, JAMES A. CHAPPELL, R. M. BISHOP, PHIL. HEIDELBACH, N. NEWBURGH, R. J. MENIFEE, THEO. COOK, JAMES A. FRAZER, S. LESTER TAYLOR, PETER A. WHITE, CHARLES W. ROWLAND.

Committee on Transportation—E. F. FULLER, A. W. MULLEN, H. WILSON BROWN, CHARLES C. REAKIRT, A. P. C. BONTE, J. M. CLARK.

Committee on Premiums—GEORGE W. McALPIN, JACOB SEASONGOOD, FRANK TURNER, PIERSON R. MITCHELL, EDWARD SEELEY, HENRY MACK.

The Executive Committee remained the same as appointed at Chicago.

To co-operate with these committees of citizens, the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and City Council appointed the following committees:

Chamber of Commerce—T. R. BIGGS, WM. CLIFF. NEFF, HUGH MCBIRNEY, ROBERT MITCHELL, and L. C. HOPKINS.

Board of Trade—ROBERT BUCHANAN, JACOB ELSAS, and JOSEPH MEADER.

City Council—A. T. GOSHORN, D. WOLFF, W. H. GLASS, H. B. ECKELMAN, and B. C. CORBETT.

The time fixed for holding the Exposition was from August 3d

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to August 7th, and it was determined at the close to inaugurate a Trade Sale.

A resolution was adopted extending invitations to manufacturers of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk, and also to growers of both wool and cotton.

These committees went vigorously to work. It was not an idle task, nor a work the results of which were to die with the busy hum of voices that were to fill the halls of the exposition. Involved in it were the interests of one of the important cities of the West—the metropolis of a great section of the Union, distinguished for its past prosperity, its wonderful growth, and its capacity for indefinite expansion in commerce and manufactures. The war for the preservation of the Union had ended. The smoke of the terrible battles through which we were led to peace, had passed away. A new era had dawned. The country was preparing for another, but bloodless, contest. It was to break down the prejudices of section, and inspire the people with love and pride, not bounded by State lines, but co-extensive with the country; it was to develop the great agricultural interests of the nation; to break up the unbroken fields; to enrich the impoverished lands; to fill the hillsides with herds and flocks; to open the mountains of coal and iron, and bring to the surface the rich deposits of minerals that were abounding in almost numberless districts; to open up the great rivers, and make them to the fullest extent tributary to the prosperity upon which the country was about to enter; to penetrate every section with railroads that would bind the country together, and render the interchange of products easy and cheap; to build manufactories beside the raw materials, thus rewarding the husbandman with the best prices for the products of his labor, and furnishing him fabrics at the lowest rates. The splendor of such a day of labor and conquest was dawning upon the country. Who could say how far the proposed exposition in Cincinnati might not contribute to these results?

But there was another view of the case, at first sight apparently local, and yet, really, of national consequence. Cincinnati was already the center of a great trade; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and, to some extent, West Virginia, had, in their growth, found the Queen City marching with them. Iron arms were reach-

ing into the adjacent States, wondrously rich in agricultural products and mineral resources. Millions were at work, and millions more were coming to make field and forest yield to the extent of their capacity, and to fill this section with the music of mechanical industry. With ordinary business diligence, these localities, increasing in wealth, must contribute to the growth of the city with which they were connected by so many ties of interest. But there was still broader territory with which the business relations of Cincinnati were not so intimately connected. To the southward were the great States of Tennessee, and those of the Gulf and Southern Atlantic, now well-nigh shut out from Cincinnati, but looking to it as their natural place of trade, and confident of the closest connection by rail within a very few years. It was not too much to expect, that the bringing together of the representative business men of all these States, would be of the greatest consequence at this juncture in the country's history. Again, there was a class of trade, that up to this time had received comparatively little of that attention, which was necessary to the symmetry of the business fabric, and without which the trade of this great section, immense as it was, must remain lame and incomplete. This was the dry goods commission business, the connecting link between the jobbers and the manufacturers. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia had thus far almost monopolized this branch of trade. So long as this condition of things continued, the jobbers of the West must patronize the East at an expense of interest, time, inconvenience, heavy stocks, and detriment to home manufactures. This was a state of affairs that should not last, and need not long beyond a proper effort to correct it. This occasion was an opportune one to bring together the manufacturers of the many States that were immediately interested, the producers of the raw materials, and the merchants of the same localities, in a way to demonstrate to them the desirableness of a common center in the West, where the representatives of the three classes would be in constant contact, and the circle completed which was necessary to achieve the highest degree of success and best subserve the interest of the whole country.

With such considerations to stimulate active effort, and such hopes to encourage, the various committees began the labor of preparation. Steps were at once taken to procure means to carry

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forward this work. Liberal premiums were provided for; a handsome bronze medal, to be made at the Government Mint, was promised each exhibitor, and appropriate certificates devised for successful competitors.

The following address was issued by A. M. Garland, Esq., Chairman of the Wool Committee:

The Western Manufacturers' Association of the North-west has decided to hold its annual Exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Tuesday in August, to continue four days. A very cordial invitation has been extended to wool growers to take part, and furnish samples of the products of their flocks. And committee, composed principally of wool growers, has been appointed to look after the interests of those who may avail themselves of the opportunity of so doing.

The committee take this occasion to urge upon the wool growers of the country the importance of making the display in the department devoted to raw material as complete as possible. No limit is placed upon the amount to be sent, this being left to the discretion of the exhibitors; but it would seem desirable that the quantity should be sufficient to indicate with clearness the general characteristics of the flocks represented.

Bales or boxes, properly packed, and marked "For the Exposition, care of Laws & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio," will be cared for and placed upon exhibition; though, where practicable, it is hoped that the wool growers will be there in person, and extend their acquaintance among the Western manufacturers, who are soon to become their best customers.

Brother Wool Growers: Let our response be as liberal as the invitation is hearty. Let every flock be represented by a bale of specimen fleeces, and every wool-growing county send one or more of its representative men; and let nothing remain undone on our part that will tend to make the Exposition what it deserves to be—a complete success.

A. M. GARLAND, *Chairman Committee on Wool.*

CHATHAM, ILL., April 12, 1869.

Invitations were sent to prominent men throughout the country, and to the various manufacturers in the West, North-west, and South; and a special agent, James A. Chappell, despatched to the Gulf and other Southern States, to awaken an interest in manufacturers, and solicit their co-operation.

The committee was soon relieved of embarrassment with reference to the place of holding the Exposition, by David Sinton, Esq., who came forward and offered his new block on the east side of Vine street, between Third and Fourth streets. This building, four stories in height, and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, was all that could be desired. Spacious, well lighted and ventilated, eligibly located, with both capacious basement and cellar, it was

as well adapted to the purposes for which it was to be occupied, as if it had been constructed by the committee for this particular use.

The rooms were admirably fitted up, and furnished with the amplest facilities for the exhibition of goods. Extending through the center of each room was a double counter or table, each side of which was an inclined plane four feet in width, for the display of goods. Ranged along the wall on either side were tables that extended quite through the room, so constructed as to adapt them to the goods sought to be exhibited. In the rear of the main building a house was erected for the special use of machinery for the manufacture of Textile Fabrics.

An arrangement was effected by which articles intended for exhibition were shipped free of charge over many railroads, as well as by the Adams, United States, American and Merchants' Union Express Companies. The following railroads entered into the liberal arrangement, and agreed to carry persons attending the Exposition at half fare :

Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, Southern Minnesota Railroad, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, Dayton & Union Railroad, St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, Kansas Pacific Railroad, Little Miami Railroad, East Tennessee & Georgia, and East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, Rome (Georgia) Railroad, New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad, Kentucky Central Railroad, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad.

TUESDAY—THE FIRST DAY.

As the day for opening the Exposition approached, it brought with it increased labor to the Committee of General Arrangements. Many persons were slow in sending their goods. Some did not want to exhibit until they could see about what the exhibition was to be. When such saw the dawn of a magnificent success, they wanted to avail themselves of its benefits, and accordingly hastily prepared for a display. In some respects, this was, perhaps, fortunate, inasmuch as it brought together many goods.

that were only made for the general trade, and not for purposes of exhibition alone. But while this had its advantages, it greatly increased the labor of the committee. With as large a force as could be handled, they worked until after 12 o'clock Monday night, August 2, to return early the following morning, only to be confronted by still increased labor. Over fifty packages of goods of various kinds were received soon after the committee reached the rooms on the day designated for opening, which rendered it impracticable to open the second tier of stores as early as the first.

APPEARANCES IN THE MORNING.

A broad banner, spanning the entire front of Sinton's Buildings, announced words of "Welcome to the Manufacturers of the West and South." A large American flag hung midway the street, between the buildings and the Burnet House. At 9 o'clock the Zouave Battalion Band took its position on the balcony, and its stirring notes soon attracted a large crowd. While, outside, all anxiously awaited the opening of the doors, within everything was bustle and preparation. Manufacturers, numbered almost by hundreds, were already there, busily looking after their respective productions. Committees were hurrying to and fro. Consultations were proceeding in the committee rooms. The elevators were steadily ascending and descending in the work of disposing newly arrived goods, under the general direction of James H. Laws, assisted by Jedediah Heberd, A. J. Friedlander, and others. Mechanics were actively employed getting the machinery in shape, and the whole was a busy spectacle without confusion.

The rooms were decorated with the coats of arms of all the States of the Union; and in the rear of the first room, confronting the visitors as they arrived, were the words, "Welcome to the Manufacturers of the West and South." Immediately in the rear of the lower room, on the first or upper tier of stores, was the headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements. In the rear of the lower room, on the second tier, was the headquarters of exhibitors.

Immediately above each lot of goods was a handsomely painted card, exhibiting the name of the manufacturer, mill and location. Each lot of goods bore a card, showing in large, distinct figures its

number. The goods of each manufacturer were also grouped, so that no confusion could arise, nor need any one remain in doubt about the origin of any fabric on exhibition.

THE OPENING OF THE DOORS.

The clouds, which had threatened rain early in the day, had dispersed before the opening hour arrived, letting a flood of morning light into the rooms, and admirably preparing them for as careful an inspection of their contents as visitors might elect to enter upon. One could not avoid the reflection, that this was a happy augury of the success that was about to be achieved after the many days of discouragement and labor through which the projectors of this enterprise had industriously toiled.

At five minutes before eleven o'clock, George W. Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee, accompanied by James H. Laws, George W. McAlpin, Jedediah Heberd, James M. Clark, L. Seasongood, and other active members of the committee, proceeded to the front doors and opened them, proclaiming, as he did so, that the Great Exposition of Textile Fabrics for the West and South was open to the public.

Immediately, from the balcony, the band struck up a lively march, and a large number of visitors filed into the spacious room of the first floor, until it was quite filled. Among the number were many ladies, who saw things specially for them, well worthy their admiration, both for their beauty and superior quality. Gradually, those in early, found their way up stairs, first to the second floor, and then to the third, until all the rooms, then open, were filled with visitors, each of whom found something to admire.

The doors remained open until two o'clock, when they were closed for the day, to give time for the arrangement of the overwhelming quantity of goods yet unprepared for exhibition, and to avoid interrupting the formal opening ceremonies to occur in Pike's Music Hall at 3 o'clock.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

The formal opening ceremonies of the Exposition took place at Pike's Music Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A large audience was assembled, notwithstanding the intense heat, and it was

quite noticeable that there were present very many ladies. The latter seemed to take as genuine and profound an interest in the proceedings and the learned discussions of tariff and free trade, as any of the male despots who sat by their sides. The exercises were quite long, the last announcement not having been made until nearly five o'clock; but the attention of the audience was well sustained to the close. The Zouave Battalion Band, under the direction of Prof. Currier, occupied the orchestra, and music was made to intersperse the speeches. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform, were Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Mayor Torrence, Hon. Judge Storer, Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Hon. Job E. Stevenson, of Cincinnati; Dr. N. J. Bussey, of Georgia; G. B. Stebbins, Esq., of Detroit; Jesse McAllister, Esq., of Chicago, Secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west, and many others.

REMARKS OF GEORGE W. JONES.

At 3 o'clock, the assembly was called to order by George W. Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who welcomed the guests to the city in the following words:

Representing the managers of the Exposition now inviting your attention, I welcome you, and beg to express our pleasure and great satisfaction at the consummation of our labors. Our work has not been entirely free from anxiety; and vexations, arising from the novelty of necessary details, have sometimes clouded our hopes; but, thanks to your co-operating encouragement and pecuniary aid, we now, with profound satisfaction and exultation, throw open to the world this commercial feast, relying on your judgment and continued assistance to promote the grand object of the enterprise. Prompted by motives free from personal consideration, we have labored in the hope of placing our city favorably in the calculations of the trade, as a market worthy of its consideration for the increased distribution of textile merchandise.

Having scattered our invitations far and near throughout the country, we have contributions representing every Western and Southern State; yea, even from the Golden State, our new neighbor, California, attended by active delegates, eager to note the progress of this branch of industry.

Textile manufacturing is almost unknown here. Though our factories cloud the sky with their streams of smoke, and our artisans are counted by thousands; though the roar and clank of machinery is heard in every street, and our city ranks as third in the grade of manufacturing cities in America, to the Fairmount Woolen Mill and the Cincinnati Skirt Braid Factory alone is due the honor of representing, in the weaving department, Cincinnati in this great Exposition. Though many of our citizens have accumulated vast wealth through personal industry and mechanical ingenuity, and ranked with the

great men of commercial worth and enterprise in our land, to Adler, Karlsruhe & Franke, alone is due the distinction of having established the first and only woolen mill ever successfully operated within our corporate limits. This sounds strange, but it is true. Three hundred thousand souls, two Congressional Districts, surrounded by a country teeming with all the elements of prosperity, ambitious to feel the pulse of the torrid queen, and bind in her chains the chilly North and the sunny South, and but one woolen mill!

By this Exposition we hope to awaken an interest in this wide field of industry; and so, when you crowd through those rooms, filled with merchandise surprising for its quality and variety, as well to skilled experts of the trade as to you, comparing favorably, in every instance, with the production of the most celebrated mills of the older States, and in many cases superior to any ever known, notice the variety; count the number of the mills; see the fineness of texture and delicacy of color; and then realize the activity of our surrounding towns and cities, and appreciate our anxiety to make this Exposition a jubilee, marking a new era in our commercial existence.

To you, too, gentlemen strangers, we say welcome. Right heartily do we give you the grip. Long may we all remember this meeting, as a mutual benefit—strengthening our arms for work, stimulating to greater efforts, and filling our hearts with kindly feeling, and a just pride in the success of honest toil.

WELCOME BY MAYOR TORRENCE.

Mayor Torrence was then introduced. He expressed his gratification, as the chief executive officer of the city, at seeing so large a number of the wool growers and manufacturers of the country gathered together. He believed that no finer exhibition of the products of the loom had ever been given in the country, and it spoke highly for the forward state of Western and Southern industry that this was the case. He bade all present a hearty welcome to the city. He then presented Governor Hayes, of Ohio.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAYES.

As the Governor stepped forward, he was greeted with loud and hearty applause—a little evidence that must have been grateful to him, of the respect and love in which he is held by the citizens of the metropolis of Ohio. After the applause had died away, he addressed the audience as follows:

The managers of this, the second Exposition of Textile Fabrics manufactured in the North-west, have assigned to me the very agreeable duty of offering a few words which shall speak, on behalf of the people of Ohio, a welcome to the citizens of other States, who, by their presence with us to-day, contribute so much to the interest of the occasion which has assembled this large audience. It will gratify those who hear me, I am sure, to know that in per-

forming this duty, I am not expected to detain you with the discussion of any of the important topics relating to the growing of wool, or to the manufacturing of wool; and still less am I expected to enter upon an investigation of any of the mooted questions of political economy, which are suggested by the important interest which it is believed this Exposition will largely promote.

I understand that the leading purpose of this occasion is to show what can be done in the States of the North-west, by an exhibition of what has already been done in the special industry whose friends are here assembled. You will excuse the anachronism of calling these now Central States of the nation the North-west. No facility in changing local designations can keep pace with our country's marvelous progress.

Where fuel and food, and land and building materials, and minerals are abundant and cheap; where the climate is healthful and friendly to labor; where the raw material can be produced without limit; where the consumption of the manufactured article is large; where the best facilities are afforded for transporting both raw material and the fabric, by land and by water, to and from the great markets of the world, it would seem that the only remaining elements essential to the successful establishment of any desired manufacture are capital and labor; and that, with the conditions here supposed, both capital and labor are bound to appear at the command of intelligence, enterprise, and will. Now, I need not pause to marshal facts and figures to prove that in the States, represented by the gentlemen whom we are glad to welcome to-day, are land, and fuel, and food, and materials for building, and mineral wealth; a climate healthful, and in which it is good for man to work; roads, canals, rivers, lakes, railways—for easy and rapid transportation to and from all the earth. All these things, if we would see them, we have but to open our eyes, and look around us. The wise farmer, traveling through a new country, looking for good land, knows when he has reached it by the forest which covers it. The soil is known by its trees. Judge this favored region, which we still call the North-west, by the farmer's rule. Behold what has grown upon this land during the few years since civilized men first began to possess it! Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and the host of smaller cities, towns, and villages which are dotted all over it, and the roots of whose growth and prosperity are in its matchless soil, decide for the intelligent observer every question as to its fitness to be the home of that varied industry which is always found with the highest civilization. The possessors of a country like this have only themselves to blame if they fail to complete the circle of diversified pursuits, without which a general diffusion of knowledge and culture is impossible.

Now, perhaps, the best way—certainly it is the American way—to spread information, to awaken interest, to influence the opinions and actions of men, is to assemble together and form associations of those who are ready to devote time, and means, and effort to the advancement of the common purpose.

The friends of the special industry which we have assembled to promote, have done the State of Ohio the honor to hold their second Exposition in the city of Cincinnati. The success of the Exposition depends largely upon the number and character of the gentlemen from other States who give it their influence and assistance. It is, therefore, with good reason that we heartily welcome to Ohio this

large body of intelligent citizens of our sister States, and thank them for their presence, and especially for their successful assistance in collecting here such a vast number and variety of valuable and beautiful specimens of the work of the manufacturers of the North-west.

We meet at a most auspicious period in our country's history. Our greeting and welcome to citizens of other States are "without any mental reservation whatever." It is plain that we are entering upon an era of good feeling, not known before in the lifetime of the present generation. For almost half a century the great sectional bitterness which is now so rapidly and so happily disappearing, and which we know can never be revived, carried discord, division, and weakness into every enterprise requiring the united efforts of citizens of different States. Now the causes of strife have been swept away, and their last vestiges will soon be buried out of sight. Good men will no longer waste their strength in mutual crimination or recrimination about the past. The people of different sections of our country will hereafter be able to act, not merely with intelligence and energy, but with entire harmony and unity in any enterprise which promises an increase of human welfare and human happiness.

This Association, then, is working in perfect accord with the spirit of the times. The development of new resources, the opening of new paths to skill and labor, the discovery of new methods, the invention of new machinery and implements, and the employment of capital in new and useful pursuits—these are the objects which associations like this aim to accomplish. All who encourage these things, and who desire to aid in such achievements, deserve a hearty welcome wherever they may go, and will, I assure you, always find it, as you do now, in the State of Ohio.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, the band played a lively waltz, after which the Hon. Bellamy Storer was introduced.

SPEECH OF HON. BELLAMY STORER.

Judge Storer was greeted, as the Governor had been, with hearty cheers, as he advanced to the front of the stage. He said:

I know not, fellow citizens, why I should be called upon to address you. I was not educated in mercantile pursuits, nor have I any practical knowledge of manufactures. I presume, however, the main inducement on the part of the committee that I should make a few remarks was, that when I came to the West, fifty-two years ago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas were territories. Illinois and Indiana had but two years before been admitted to the Union, and this great, flourishing State then contained but 5,000 people. I saw the first steamboat built upon the Ohio river that ever sailed from Cincinnati. There was but one steam engine in the city, and that was built in Pittsburgh, and continued to be the only one until 1818. Those gentlemen who were the pioneers in steamboat navigation put an engine on board their frail bark, which was of domestic Cincinnati manufacture, and he who built it lies in an unknown grave. Permit me to name him—William Greene. I was but young then, but I watched with great curiosity and anxiety the process, and it was novel to me; and when it was finally on board the vessel, and she was about to

depart, and the bank, then being in its native state, was lined with spectators,—some predicting that she would not return, others pitying those that had embarked their means in the enterprise—I was filled with mingled emotion. But she did return; and she was but the pioneer of thousands of others that have been successfully built in our shipyards. At that time all there was of Chicago was the ruins of Fort Dearborn; and all of St. Louis, one or two streets of the old French fashion, without a manufactory.

These feelings are not subdued by the lapse of time. They place me in a position to the past that gives me an opportunity for sober and for exulting reflection. The young men, who, within the last twenty years, have appeared in our midst, and have supposed that they mark strange events, and have seen the progress of our State and our neighboring States advance to a point that is almost marvelous, may imagine that there have been vast changes. But when we go back for a century, and look forward, and then stand here and look backward, what are the impressions, what the emotions, and what the hopes for the future!

At that time every family did its own spinning and weaving. The noise of the wheel and the noise of the loom were heard in almost every family; and there was a noble pride in being able to clothe themselves, without calling to the East or the land beyond the ocean for help; and I have thought that, perhaps, the best tariff that can possibly be imagined, or that ought ever to exist, for the protection of manufacturers, is that native pride which induces every true man to help himself [cheers], and not to call upon Hercules until he has put his own shoulder to the wheel, and endeavored to extricate his vehicle from the rut.

I used to be a strong protectionist, and made many arguments in favor of it, but the longer I live the more I am satisfied the better it is that there should be no national protection. [Cheers.] The danger is that if you begin you can not anticipate where the end will be, whether the end will come even after \$30,000 a mile have been granted to the Pacific Railroad. If you begin to protect one interest, you must protect another, until after a while every interest will be a bantling in the arms of the public, that will be not only its godfather, but its wet as well as its dry nurse. [Cheers.]

Understand me, I do not deny the power of the Government to protect, but I deny the policy in these days when men have got beyond their leading strings. But another idea, which I, as an old man, will be permitted to suggest,—for whose benefit is this protection, after all? Is it for the small manufacturer, for instance? For those ingenious men in Wisconsin who have furnished us beautiful specimens of shawls at eight dollars apiece, which I saw yesterday in the Exposition Rooms, or for those people in Scotland who make the same article, but no better, and charge fifteen dollars for it?

Protection in its results, however it may have been right when first inaugurated, in my humble opinion is wrong when it is attempted to be applied to any particular interest, and not the general good. But, without that, the argument is true. I used to vote against it. Others of the great men whom I honored and loved used to vote against it. But, after all, the consumer pays the bill.

But, friends, you have seen, already many of you have, and to-morrow you

will be more attentive observers of the specimens of the textile fabrication that have been furnished for this Exposition. We are accustomed, in the West, to take the credit to the West, that we are rather oratorical and eloquent than otherwise. The assumption is very broadly taken, and not founded in truth. But there is a powerful eloquence and oratory in that Exposition which can not be misunderstood, and leads to the reflection that can not but be profitable.

I told you that I did not know why I should be called upon to address you; but being willing always, since I have cast my lot among this people, to identify myself with the West, and to know no portion of my country, but every State in this Union, regard each one as my State [cheers], I have thought it proper to go back to the period when I first lived here, and state a few instances which passed before me, as a type of what the whole South and West were then. We had no manufactures except those of the household, and we rejoiced when we heard the music of the spinning-wheel, and saw the housewife and the mother and the daughter at the loom. We felt then an honest pride in the people of our State; and that sober advice, those deep and interesting lessons which were taught then, I trust, have not lost their influence upon me, and I trust they never will.

In those days mercantile character needed no recommendation. It was of the highest order. They had not yet learned the mysteries of Wall street. No man was ever tossed upon the horns of a bull, or devoured by a bear. Each man felt that honest industry was his vocation, and if he could support himself and family, it was the highest duty he owed to them; and the father and the mother, daughters and sons, were not unwilling to be seen in homespun. They were not too proud to wear the products of their own industry. They were like the good housewife mentioned by Solomon. She understood the use of the distaff; and they were like that great Emperor, Augustus Cæsar, who never wore any other garments than those produced by his family. [Cheers.]

I don't know whether these remarks would fall very profitably upon the ears of those who have introduced, for the last ten years, such a flow of luxury, and have spent, and compelled others to spend, in order that they might keep in the fashion, all their substance, that might be devoted to nobler and higher purposes. I leave the dead, for I regard them as such now, to bury their own dead; but I do feel that the manufacturer in the West must take heed that he does not fabricate any unnecessary article—those which pamper prurient taste or pay tribute to inordinate vanity. There is enough in that Exposition of what is beautiful and artistic, without taking from the streets of Paris or the millinery of England, to decorate the persons of those we love, or adorn those who, when unadorned, are adorned the most. [Cheers.]

But the manufacturers of the West present a thought which is full of abiding interest to you all. Why should we be tributary to England, or any other portion of the world? Why should we regard ourselves as bound to import from any portion of this, our hemisphere, let it be the Eastern or Western, any article necessary for use, or that is just and proper to be used? It is said, however, that we cannot manufacture as cheap here. My pride is humbled when I know that a pound of cotton is sent over to Europe, and it comes back to us in, perhaps, one or two yards of gossamer texture. Who pays the duty?

We pay the broker who buys the cotton; we pay the insurance upon it. We pay the commission in Manchester or Birmingham. We pay the freights over here. Then we pay to him who imports another duty upon it, and by the time it arrives here it is very much like the shawls which cost \$15 that our own manufacturers can furnish for \$8 !

And now we have lost a great deal of our national pride in not protecting, as individuals, and standing boldly and manfully for those who have invested their capital in domestic manufactures. And here, again, we are taught another lesson. It is not those large, extensive, and overgrown corporations in Lowell and Manchester that produced these great results for the happiness of the nation. They are profitable to those who have invested their money in them. But what profit are they to the great mass? Our wool is purchased here; taken over to that part of the world, and brought back here in the form of shawls, or cassimeres, or broadcloth; but we are paying freight upon it there, paying for its manufacture, and freight upon its return here, when our manufacturer can afford to do the same work here. Where is, then, the State pride, the national pride, on our part, which should induce us thus to stand up for each other? Not that I feel any prejudice in relation to States; but I do admit that the first duty we owe is that which we owe to those with whom we are connected, and with whom we live, and by whom we have obtained whatever of possession we may have acquired, and by whose energies and industry our property has been enhanced in value, and our own wealth enhanced. Do we think the manufacturer of Illinois, of Indiana, of Wisconsin, does a work that is merely for his own benefit? Why, no. In this great theater, every blow that is struck, every arm that is extended to strike that blow, composes, in its humble way, a part of these giant forces that doubtless produce those most glorious results. The little girl in the manufactory, who pulls a handful of cotton or silk, and applies it to the spindle, until it becomes attenuated to the smallest thread, is just as important to the hissing or tumbling water, as he who wields the capital employed in the concern. We ought to feel this; we ought to feel that every one depends upon the other; that every screw in the machine, however small, every wheel is essential to the success, to the common result. We forget this; we are isolated; our object seems to be to make money; and sometimes, following the advice of the old man to his son, "My son, make money—honestly if you can; but I tell you, make money."

I do not perceive any reason why, ere long, if the duty which you owe to yourselves in the cities of the West and those of the North and South is fulfilled, the desired result should not take place. And in its train of circumstances one unquestionable result will follow that can not be too much appreciated, and that is this: we have hitherto, as States, bounded as we are by the inland seas on the north, the Alleghenies on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, inclosing this great Mississippi basin—we have had too much isolation; we have felt that we could do without each other; we have felt that we were, in some respects, better men than our neighbors, and that we were less prejudiced than they; that we had more love of country than they. But our eyes have been opened; we have learned that a common destiny binds us all together; that the great future of this great country is the heritage of all; and we who now stand between the living and the dead—who are old

men, and must ere long give place to the young men who are just assuming the responsibility of their positions—we have learned that, after all, when we come to know each other better; when we come to learn the common motive which governs every human being, and that that motive is, after all, selfishness, but to be controlled by association and mellowed by sympathy; and, after the result has been reached, produces a feeling of unity and brotherly love that hitherto has not been known to exist.

The success of these manufactures will unquestionably exhibit to us, on a broader scale, and in a broader manner than ever, what is the real strength of the Union of these States? It is not the power of one portion or the weakness of another—it is not because one portion is more gallant, or more refined, or more virtuous than another—but it is because, when we meet each other on a common platform, we learn at last, that we have but a common purpose to accomplish, a common aim to which our eyes should be directed. [Cheers.]

Why, my friends, if you ever have thought of it, the topographical position of this great basin is a world by itself. The Mississippi with its confluent rising in the Rocky Mountains and in the Alleghenies, pour a common tribute into the same ocean. There is no distrust in those bubbling waters as they go dashing over the mountain rocks and through the valleys, and pour their tribute into the mighty Atlantic. There is harmony there, for it is the work of an All-wise God. But there appears to be no harmony among those who bear the image of God, and the reason is there is prejudice; there is strife one with another; they have taken no lesson from nature; they have taken it solely from their own selfishness. I have never anticipated there would be any unkind feeling in the period of history yet to be written, between the North and the South. I have always thought there was a truth in the beautiful emblem that, from the western slope of yonder Alleghenies, the head springs gush out which form the beautiful river that washes the border of our State; that that river is swelled and strengthened by streams from North Carolina, and mingles with others from Georgia, and from Virginia, from Kentucky and Indiana, and from Missouri, and from Illinois and Iowa, and all the Territories between Kansas and Nebraska, and the Rocky Mountains. They all furnish the volume of the Father of Waters, and that glorious flood bears them all upon her bosom to the ocean, until they mingle in that mysterious stream which has its source in the Gulf of Mexico, and sweeps by our whole southern and northern borders until it reaches the banks of Newfoundland, and there meets another stream gushing out from the prairies of the far North-west, which pour their tribute into those great lakes which sparkle in the bowl of the cataract of Niagara, and then, passing on down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they flow together, and the two are joined in one. "What God hath joined together, let no man attempt to put asunder." [Applause.]

One hundred years ago this very time, Watt obtained his patent for his steam engine; and Arkwright obtained his second patent for his spinning machinery; and if there are Kentuckians here let me call to mind a fact, that in this very year their State was first explored by Daniel Boone. All these historical facts are mementoes; they are subjects, not merely for reference, but for reflection, and should teach us the history of the past. Why, my friends, not until the year 1787 did the English import cotton from the United States;

not until 1790 was there any manufacturing in the United States, except the product of the hand-loom and spinning-wheel. Slater, at that time, erected a small manufactory in Rhode Island. In the year 1822, the first mill at Lowell was built; in the year 1808, the power loom was first introduced; and here we are, after nearly a century, and what are the results? Why, we are infinitely further forward in our manufacturing than Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New York were thirty years ago. And what reason is there why we can not advance until we reach the great results at which we aim? There is none, except our will. If you, ladies, will have pride enough to abandon foreign fabrics, and patronize the products of Western art and industry and skill—if you merchants who import from the East, instead of buying their articles of comparatively little more value than our own, will pour your wealth freely into the hands of these men who have engaged in the manufacturing business in the West, so as to increase their machinery and improve the quality of their fabrics, you will be doing a work for the country that you can not estimate. You will keep at home that which would otherwise go abroad,—you will be contributing to the great stock of patriotic industry that which it deserves to have, and which has hitherto been denied them.

I may have spoken too strongly, but I feel that I have a right to speak. I was once a politician, theoretically, not professionally, and I have long since learned not to swim in those muddy waters—not to submit the great interests of the country to mere politicians, who make a shibboleth their principle and war cry. The increase of domestic manufactures will enable us to rid ourselves of that class of men who live on the surface of politics, and afterward die of politics, and call themselves political martyrs. [Cheers.] There will be an end of that generation, and we will have a new people, and an honest people—men who dare to think and to speak, because they feel they are right.

I thank you, my friends, for your attention. I was only called upon on Friday afternoon, and informed that I would be expected to say a word to you, and ever since that time I have been engaged in my official duties. But there were some things I wished to express, and if I have made myself clearly understood, however my remarks may have been disjointed, I shall feel satisfied. It is my duty, at my time of life, if I have anything to say, to say it from the heart—to say it because I believe it—to say it, not because I have tied myself to any opinion or to any party, to gain the favor of any one man or set of men. I hope I speak from the convictions of the soul; and I tell you, in conclusion, that the best interests of the country, the enduring interests of the country, consist in fostering the industry of the country; for after all, labor alone is capital; labor alone conquers every difficulty; labor alone will give the husbandman his increase; labor is the great lever that upholds all our institutions; and if it is subjected to large monopolies—if it is held merely as an instrument to promote profit, it is worthless, for it has lost its opportunity. But, give it free scope; let every man who has a pride in what God has given him—his ingenuity, the power of his arm—let him commence a village manufactory, and if he does not see there the result which God intended every man should attain, when He proclaimed the fiat, "By the sweat of thy brow, thou shalt earn thy bread," if he does not see the sublimity and fullness of that enunciation, then he will be the only man who has learned the contrary lesson.

After Judge Storer had concluded, the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner, an appropriate response to the eloquent and able address of the distinguished judge.

SPEECH OF G. B. STEBBINS.

G. B. Stebbins, Esq., of Detroit, Secretary of the Industrial League, was next introduced, and spoke as follows :

My thoughts go back to the pioneer days scarce a generation ago. Some of you lived in them, and can remember, as I do, the log cabin, the little clearing in the tangled forest, the few sheep guarded so carefully from ravening wolves, the few fleeces kept in the cabin garret, the patch of flax, the hum of the spinning wheels, big and little, for wool and linen, household music indeed, calling up thoughts of womanly care and industry and kindness, such as piano music does not always match in our modern day; and the clang of the loom weaving stout jeans and home-made flannels. What a change! This great Exhibition, with its thousands of samples from hundreds of mills, goods strong and serviceable, fine and beautiful, honest goods with no shoddy in them, cottons woven from the products of our Southern soil, samples of the new ramie, fleeces fine and valuable enough to recall the Grecian story of the "Golden Fleece," tells of great factories, of finished mechanism, of noble farms from the Falls of St. Anthony to the sunny South.

That pioneer day has passed. Let us accept its best features, and work to make our own time better still.

This is a meeting of men of business, not of professed philanthropists; yet, gentlemen, the success of your business honorably pursued is a great benefit to the people.

Manufacturers must give employ to many persons. In 1860, the eleven North-eastern States had over 225,000 men and women working in mills and factories of all kinds, and turned out \$390,000,000 worth of their products. This has largely increased since. In 1865, Massachusetts alone employed 225,000 persons in the same way, and turned out over \$400,000,000 worth (of woollens \$45,000,000), and their farm products were over \$100,000,000, on a thin soil, increasing in ten years more in proportion than those of the factory, and showing the benefit of having farm and factory neighbors, as they should be with us, and must be for the best good of purse and soil and soul among our own people.

The women and girls of Massachusetts earn \$25,000,000 yearly in factories, and can command respect meanwhile by womanly character and conduct. No small item this, in these days when women are looking for self-support and independence.

I am not here to settle this labor question, or to say that either employers or employed are all right or all wrong. A mean man will be mean, be he rich or poor; and an honorable man is "a man for a' that," as Burns says, be he rich or poor. But I can gladly say that the working people of this country are the best paid, all things considered, of any in the world.

I know Mr. D. A. Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner, in his official report, says: "The rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer;" but in his own State of Massachusetts, besides buying Government bonds, the working people put \$67,000,000 into savings banks in 1867—more than in any year before—and the same was done elsewhere. I think the Honorable Commissioner, with more facts, will get more light on the matter.

The New York World tells of a host of emigrant mechanics landing at Castle Garden, who could not live in the Old World, and of English masons and carpenters among them, telling of getting but \$4 50 to \$7 50 per week in gold, and paying \$3 for miserable board, while laborers got but \$3 to \$5. Who ever heard of ship loads of American mechanics landing in Liverpool to escape starvation and get better pay?

Mr. Hodgkins, of New York, an Englishman and a free trader, said lately in an essay at Brooklyn, that the ore and coal and limestone for making iron were as cheap and abundant in Pennsylvania as in England, or more so, but the labor was cheaper in England, giving them the advantage. I go for protecting labor in this country, and not for pushing it down to the pauper level of England, with her free trade theories.

But some people say your manufacturers are "bloated monopolists." That is bad.

I have a list of two hundred and thirty firms in New York City, in the Thirty-second Revenue District, whose sales, largely of imported goods, exceed \$100,000 a month, and fourteen firms in that city report yearly sales counting up \$140,000,000. A. T. Stewart, a well known importer, gives his income at over \$3,000,000, larger than that of any half dozen companies of manufacturers in the land. For the capital invested, manufacturers must employ twenty times as many persons as these traders. I do not call these men "monopolists;" but if they are not, I can't see how you are, and you have less chance to be, as there are more of you, and more competition.

In 1860 the eleven North-western States had \$900,000,000 of farm products to consume and sell. How much did manufacturing Europe, England and the Continent take of us? Only some \$13,000,000 worth. How much did 20,000,000 of our customers East and South, in the Union, buy? Some \$190,000,000, or sixty fold as much per head. But these foreign countries sent us \$200,000,000 worth of their manufactures. Great Britain sent to the West \$45,000,000 of her wares—buying little and selling us much.

We hear some plausible talk about "revenue tariff" in these days, from free traders and others. Let us look at this a moment. We import yearly of tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, not produced here save the last, \$100,000,000. If our Government can get along with less revenue from duties on imports—which is doubtful—reduce or abolish the duties on these articles, unless cane sugar and the beet sugar product be partly excepted, and thus lessen their cost to the people, as no home product lessens their price by competition.

On articles we both make and import, keep the duties as they are, save when justice plainly calls for change; simplify, equalize, and keep protection and revenue both in view. That is my idea.

A revenue tariff contemplates a horizontal reduction, say of ten per cent.,

save in some cases where more might be demanded, both on the tea and coffee we can not produce, and the cloths, iron, etc., that we can.

With such a change we should produce less, and import to fill the gap, say \$30,000,000 more yearly, with less revenue and more debt abroad.

A nation may import more than it exports, with safety: but when the balance is such that its debt grows yearly, that is peril. We owe England and Europe \$1,500,000,000, and must pay yearly \$90,000,000 interest, in specie or its equivalent, and this grows. In 1868 our imports exceeded our exports some \$80,000,000, and the late balance against us is larger. I ask if this revenue tariff theory, adding \$30,000,000 yearly to our debt abroad, would not make our calamity swift and sure, if put in practice? Where would specie payment be? where safety from a terrible "crisis," with its paralysis to labor, and peril to capital?

It is a bad theory, however honestly held by some.

I see the English newspapers rejoice over it, but we can only say to the traders and manufacturers over the ocean, as the frogs in the fable said to the boys who stoned them, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us."

The simple fact is, with nations as with individuals, self-justice is the beginning of universal justice.

There is some nonsense in our American heads on one matter—perhaps, on others—which I think this Exhibition will help to cure. An Englishman is proud of wearing English cloths and using English articles of all kinds; and will always have them, if possible or reasonable. So with a Frenchman; but an average American is almost ashamed of wearing or using articles made at home. The men must have French or English or German cloths, and be shod in "French calf;" the women must be "dear creatures" in one sense at least, clad in stuffs, "far-fetched and dear-bought," from Europe and "farthest India." So strong is this absurd notion that Jersey hats are marked "Parisien" (as Jersey cider is branded "Champagne," the drinker none the wiser); beautiful American sewing silk, equal to any in the world, is labeled Italian, and even our woolens sometimes have foreign labels. This is nonsense, sure enough. Cosmopolitan as civilized man is, I expect no Chinese wall; and wish no exclusion of all foreign articles; but what utter absurdity to prefer the stranger to him who works in your midst! And the only lasting way, gentlemen importers in New York and good people all, to keep up a healthy foreign commerce, is to build up and maintain a healthy domestic industry, and take just pride in its products.

Here are goods beautiful enough for a queen; yes, for an American queen, wife of a noble husband, mother of loving children, ruling by "right divine," in her home co-equal with that husband—higher queen than any throne knows. Here are cloths fit for the best citizens. Here is wool to make them, such as the world can hardly equal. Let none who sees this collection of the trophies of our skill and labor ever turn away with silly slight from home-made goods or products of any kind. Let Western men and women wear Western cloths with just pride.

This Exhibition may help dissipate a dream of our cousins over the ocean, in which some of our own people seem to share. An Englishman's dream is, that the "rest of mankind," and especially we Americans in the West and

South, are to raise raw materials and food, to be sold cheap, and expenses of transit to their markets paid, and to be consumed by them and manufactured in their mills, to be sent abroad again and sold at good profits to an obedient and docile world. This is our "manifest destiny"—all Englishmen, from John Stuart Mill down to Laird, of Alabama memory, being witness. It is chronic with them, and hereditary. A hundred years ago one of them said, "Manufactures in our American colonies should be discouraged and prohibited; any such attempt should be crushed in the beginning, or they will have the providing of rough materials, so shall we have the manufacturing of them." Our forefathers saw this. Washington, as President, met the first Congress clad in a suit of domestic cloth, and the second act passed by that Congress had a preamble as follows:

"WHEREAS, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of our debts, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods imported," etc.

But we do not mean to make that old dream a reality. In 1860, there were six hundred woolen mills in seven North-western States, and the number has largely increased; many of them are large, making such excellent and fine goods as you see here, turning out perhaps \$8,000,000 a year. In 1867, the iron and steel products of the West were over \$45,000,000. All good, for a beginning.

This Exhibition shows that farming and manufactures are joining hands in this favored land, and this indicates a glorious future. Diversified industry has accumulated vast wealth in England and France, and with our breadth of soil, our abundance of coal, our streams and lakes, our ample room, both for farm and factory, it will be a greater benefit to the people here than there. It is the lack of diversified industry, and its development of our resources and skill that sends hundreds of millions of our national bonds to Europe, creating a vast foreign mortgage on our national faith and wealth. Let our own industry be encouraged and varied. Let America do her own work, and she will gain financial independence and great wealth, and this "Queen City" may become one of the great money centers of the world, instead of its bankers holding their bated breaths every time a cable dispatch comes from London or Hamburg.

Our policy is to build up an internal trade on domestic industry, and thus take wide and healthy part in the world's broad commerce. This Exhibition is a magnificent proof of the ability of the West and South to manufacture on a large scale; for the elements of such success in such effort, food, fuel, energy, skill, are ours; only use them, and manufactures are drawn here by a force sure as gravitation.

An English statistician of eminence, Mr. McQueen, after giving reports of their wealth and yearly income, says: "Capital, usefully employed in manufactures by an agricultural nation, in time increases the value of the soil ten fold"—a lesson it was well for the West and South to learn.

Gentlemen of the Association, we have imported an average of over \$20,000,000 worth of woollens yearly for twenty years; and in 1867, this import reached over \$66,000,000. You are engaged in turning the tide; go on, and let all the people say, Amen! The best farming can only be where farm

and factory are neighbors. The highest civilization and best culture of soul as well as soil, grows with varied industry. If we would enrich soul and soil, let our industry be diversified; if we would narrow the soul and impoverish the soil, seek to be "the granary of the world," and neglect manufactures.

Still another and striking feature of this Exposition demands attention, and is worthy of it. We welcome the New South, represented here by this unexpectedly large and excellent variety of their products and manufactures.

All hail to these wise workers in the industrial "reconstruction" of that part of our common country! their great and noble work of to-day, giving scope to capital, labor and skill; calling out inventive genius; inviting immigration, by which will come harmony, employment, wealth, and the light and power of a higher civilization. The South has singular advantage in varied resources. The lesson is plain: diversify the industry of its people that this varied wealth may be developed.

Welcome to California, too, the new pathway to the Indies, which Columbus sought for, and which we have found; the land first of gold, then of grains and fruits; of fabulous beauty, and now of arts and manufactures! She sends us her wonderful blankets, such as no King in the Old World ever slept under, woven by the careful hands of Chinese workmen, guiding mechanism the product of Anglo-Saxon brains.

The stimulus to improvement, the comparison of styles and qualities, the making these goods known, and commanding reputation by their honest excellence and manifest beauty, must be advantageous.

Doubtless some of you will go home so well satisfied as to be ready to send your samples, and go with them, to New York, to the great National Exposition, under the joint auspices of the National Associations of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers, in September and October, where a still wider comparison can be made of the products of flocks and looms from all over our land.

Last year's exhibition at Chicago was a great success and a surprise, as a first effort, by its unexpected magnitude and excellence. This is a new success and a new surprise, its variety and excellence showing encouraging progress.

Let future exhibitions demonstrate still more fully that we are leaving behind the mere production of raw materials and food for export—that we are reaching up to finer and more artistic products—that we are building up Western centers of industry and skill—that we are making larger home markets and more rapid exchanges, and we shall realize that the greater our application of skilled labor to the manufacture of our raw material, the greater our wealth, the higher our culture, and the more decided the mental and moral improvement of our people.

ADDRESS OF JESSE McALLISTER, Esq.

Jesse McAllister, Esq., of Chicago, Secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west, was presented to the audience, and delivered the following response to the addresses of welcome:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—This vast assembly of merchants, manufacturers, wool growers and citizens—this immense display of woolen, flax, and cotton fabrics, speak louder and plainer of your energy and liberality than any words or expressions to which I may be able to give utterance. This is my first visit to your great and beautiful city, and the pleasure felt by me must be experienced by every man interested in the welfare and commercial prosperity of his country.

Your name and the history of your great works have been familiar to me from childhood. But to-day, as I passed through your fine, broad streets, and marked your beautiful and substantial palaces devoted to the interests of commerce and industry, I must confess the realization far exceeds the expectation.

On every hand, enterprise and liberality are displayed in their most lavish forms. Your hotels, your warehouses, your manufactories are institutions that in themselves command trade and defy failure.

Situated upon one of the great arteries of the continent, the beautiful Ohio, you hold in your grasp, justly, the commerce above and below this, making you indeed the "Queen City" of the North and South.

And now, in behalf of the officers and members of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west, I tender to you my sincere thanks for your earnest and magnanimous action toward the Association, thus securing to it and yourselves this great Exposition of Western industry—a shining honor to you and all concerned in it.

I am happy, also, to meet so many merchants, manufacturers and wool growers upon this occasion. Upon the broad platform of common interest your interchange of sentiment and purpose cannot but result in great mutual benefit. The origin of the Association was mainly to accomplish this interchange of thought, become acquainted with and assist each other. For many years there has been too much antagonism between wool carders and wool growers. The grower was disposed to look upon the former, at best, as only a necessary evil; that he was the cause of low prices in wool; that his life was one of wealth, luxury and ease, reclining in his elegant office, solaced by the music and hum of machinery, whose every revolution turned out the dollars, while his own was one of toil and dependence. It was rare that the two actually came together.

Until within a few years, woolen goods were produced only in the distant East. New England made our cassimeres, blankets and flannels, and bought our fleeces. But all this exchange was done through agents. The goods were sent to New York or Boston, and our merchants got their supplies, from time to time, as their trade required.

When the wool season came, an agent was sent out from these mills to select the grade, and drive the best bargain possible. This agent must be a man just adapted to the business, of great experience and shrewdness, or he would get swindled out of his eyes, they thought, in stuffed and unwashed fleeces, short weights, etc.

On the other hand, the wool millers of New England and Pennsylvania sought, by every invention, how to get up cloth that would sell for the largest price, and cost the least—to pay off these sharp Western wool growers for their

tricks. Thus a bitter feeling existed between manufacturers of cloth and growers of wool.

When the war broke out, both branches of this industry suddenly became immensely profitable, and wool and woolen goods reached a higher figure than was ever known before in the history of the country. For several years all animosity was lost, and every possible energy was brought into action to increase our flocks throughout the land, and erect new mills and enlarge old ones. The great West was not indifferent to the mania. Sheep were bred and imported at an astonishing rate. Companies were formed everywhere, with ample capital, to erect woolen mills in the West; and before the commercial world were aware of it, neatly built factories dotted the whole prairies.

Erected of brick or stone in a substantial manner, we find them on every water-course or near some coal bed over the whole length and breadth of the North-west. What effect has these enterprises had upon the whole trade? The effect has been to create a home market, to open large commission wool houses in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; to stop the excessive shipments of wool to the seaboard cities, and thus stop the tremendous slaughter in prices that so often characterized those markets when holding too large stocks. Getting our supplies of goods from home mills, we have created a home market for wool unknown ten years ago. Our stocks are now so large and well assorted, that we attract the largest mills of the East, and the necessity of shipping wool is growing every year smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Instead of selling fleeces in sacks, it is all open in graded piles and sold upon its merit. If well grown and put on sale in proper condition, the farmer gets pay for his care and honesty. The result is a vast improvement in the reputation of Western wools, especially in those of my own State, Illinois.

But, gentlemen, both the raising of wool and manufacturing of goods, I am well aware, have been the most unprofitable avocations for the last five years known to civilization.

The close of the war found a vast amount of new machinery in motion, while there remained in Government warehouses clothing for five million of men, which was steadily pressed upon the market, at prices less than the wool originally cost. The masses took these Government goods because they were cheap, and thus cut off the demand almost entirely for Western productions, which were mainly common goods. But these goods, notwithstanding their almost inexhaustible stock, rapidly disappeared. Purchased ruinously cheap, they were likewise ruinously worn and thrown away, and hope again dawned upon the woolen interests when the present high tariff on foreign wools was presented to Congress. This important measure, you all remember, had a doubtful and stormy period previous to its becoming a law. Many importers and speculators, from the first presentation, believed it would pass, and that its effect would be to raise the prices of wool and woolen goods immediately, upon its passage, and ignoring all laws of supply and demand, set about importing vast quantities of both goods and the raw material, and again we had to submit to low prices and enter upon a period of great disaster and despondency, the end of which is this season being plainly seen. The laws of trade and commerce are as certain and immutable as those of nations or Providence; and acting upon this faith, I predict in the future of these interests a prosperity

and success, at least for the next five years, that will make you forget the past, except to celebrate the day and the destiny that gave you an interest in a woolen factory or a herd of sheep. The results or effects that were anticipated from the tariff on foreign wools and goods are now being realized and experienced.

For the first time in the last five years, we find a sharp demand for both woolen goods and the raw material so early as July. We find the conviction well settled in the minds of all interested thinking men that the supply is short—that prices must advance in both wool and woolens until these avocations become remunerative. Petition Congress, then, to meddle not with the tariff as it now stands, not even agitate it, and you will, by your indomitable energy and “pluck,” soon redeem the past.

The woolen mills of the West have already accomplished wonders. You have established a reputation for making honest goods, and have got them well before the people. You have struggled against losses over which you had no control; inexperienced, with little skilled labor to command; in fact, the large proportion have had to learn the business themselves, and then educate their operatives. The exhibit of goods you make here to-day tells the story of your perseverance and improvement. The exhibition last year in Chicago astonished the oldest merchants in the land, and did very much to introduce your products to the trade. I look for a similar result from this Exposition. I look for the time when all the woolen goods worn in the West will be made in the West—for the time when our now weak and struggling mills will have become large and wealthy corporations, giving a stimulus to the raising of wool by paying remunerative prices for the same; also giving profitable employment to hundreds and thousands of men and women, who are willing to work for an honest livelihood, in the land.

As I have already said, the object in organizing this Association was to bring its members oftener together, to enable each to profit by the experiences of the other; to know what lines of goods each was best adapted to produce, so that the whole demand should be supplied, and excesses of any one article avoided. These ends have been accomplished in a great degree. At my office I can tell you very nearly the kind and amount of goods being produced in more than three hundred mills in the West. I have taken a lively interest from the first in the organization and continuation of this compact. I welcome here to-day our Southern friends, who make so large a display of cotton goods. I will be glad to see their names enrolled with our membership; to see them identified with us. The Southern States raise the cotton, and should manufacture their own goods, and it is only a matter of time when this will be fully done.

The age we live in is one of marvel. Let us do our part well. Let us not become a hindrance to the vast enterprises moving on every side in our favored land.

Again, citizens of Cincinnati, I thank you for your great liberality towards the Association, and trust we will never forget what you have done for the advancement and success of this Exposition.

Mr. Jones announced that invitations had been received from the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Young

Men's Mercantile Library, extending the privileges of their rooms to the members of the Association and strangers visiting the Exposition.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

The following letter was received from Hon. John Sherman :

MANSFIELD, O., August 2, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Upon my return from St. Paul, I find your two notes and circular inviting me to attend your proposed Exposition of Textile Fabrics, on tomorrow, at Cincinnati. I regret very much that my absence delayed so long the receipt of these notes. I find so much to do that I will not be able to accept your invitation, but I heartily approve your plan, and the resolutions printed in your circular. It is becoming clearer to me every day that the natural course for all the leading textile manufacturers is to the West. Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis can more readily concentrate all the raw material for this manufacture than any of the New England or Eastern cities, while the growth of capital and movement of people to the West will soon supply the money and skilled labor needed for these branches of manufacture. Such an exposition as you propose is the best mode, not only of exhibiting the progress you have already made, but of showing what you lack. My recent visit to the North-west makes me appreciate the vast, unmeasured capacity of that section for agriculture. The seat of manufactures must hug more closely this agricultural region, and thus develop a trade which will greatly add to the wealth of our central cities.

With many regrets for my inability to be with you, I am, very truly,
yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

GEO. W. JONES, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton, in reply to an invitation to participate in the opening ceremonies, sent the following letter :

CLIFTON, Friday Morning, July 30.

Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Cincinnati:

MY DEAR SIR:—Mr. McLean expressed to me yesterday the strong desire of Mr. Laws, Mr. McAlpin and yourself, that I should accept the invitation which you tendered to me a few days ago. He also showed me your note, and from this I hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you here last evening.

I assure you that I take a deep interest in the Exposition, and that I would take pleasure in manifesting that interest in the way you suggest; but I am unable to do so. The exertion of my very short visit to the city, when I had the pleasure of seeing you, was too much for my ankle, and the result has been close confinement ever since.

Be pleased to express my appreciation of the honor done me by your Committee, and my regret that I can not accept their invitation.

Very truly,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

LETTER FROM GOV. BAKER, OF INDIANA.

A letter from Gov. Conrad Baker, of Indiana, who was unable to be present, was also read :

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27th, 1869.

GEORGE W. JONES, ESQ., *Chairman Committee on Invitation, Exposition of Textile Fabrics, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind note of the 17th instant, inclosing special card of invitation to be present at the opening exercises of the "Exposition of Textile Fabrics," to be held in your city, August 3d to 7th, inclusive. In reply, I have to request that you will be pleased to express to the managers of the "Exposition," my grateful appreciation of the honor of their kind invitation, and beg to assure you and them that it would afford me pleasure to attend and participate in the opening exercises but I fear my official engagements will be of such a nature as to prevent. I will, however, endeavor to be present at some time between the 3d and 7th of August, the day or days I cannot now indicate.

Hoping that the "Exposition" may prove a success, and meet the just expectations of its most sanguine friends,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CONRAD BAKER,
Governor of Indiana.

A letter was read from Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in which he expressed great interest in the Exposition, and assured the officers of his regrets at being unable to attend.

WEDNESDAY—THE SECOND DAY.

The second day of the Exposition opened in the most satisfactory manner.

By hard labor on the part of the gentlemen having the matter in charge, the goods received the preceding day had been opened, catalogued, and put in their places.

Some changes became necessary on account of the unexpected arrival of so many articles, in the midst of the exhibition. These

were made the preceding evening, so that when the doors were opened everything was in admirable order, and there was nothing to prevent the most satisfactory examination of goods, unless it was the number, perchance, that sought to look at one thing at the same time.

A complete catalogue of the goods had been published and was circulated among the visitors.

The bright, beautiful morning encouraged persons to come from neighboring cities and towns, and filled the trains that came in early in the day. Besides the latter, there had been arrivals during the preceding evening and night of many persons from more distant places, so that the day brought with it visitors from all parts of the land, among them representatives of the press in distant as well as adjacent cities, manufacturers, merchants and others interested in this display of the results of the manufacturing skill of the West.

THE ATTENDANCE.

At nine o'clock the doors were again opened to visitors, many of whom were on hand early, in order to avoid the crowd that would necessarily render the rooms less comfortable later in the day. Everything was in its place; the goods were fresh and attractive, and the whole presented an appearance that was gratifying to all concerned. The number in attendance increased as the day advanced, so that by ten o'clock the large rooms were all comfortably filled. From this time until nearly the hour of closing, save a brief interval during the middle of the day, the rooms were thronged with visitors. The peculiarity of the attendance was that the larger number was coming and going. Not a few came early and remained during the day, but many more came to remain an hour, and then depart to give place to other persons.

Had it not been for this, it would have been absolutely impossible for any considerable part of the visitors to find an entrance to the building, for the number that visited the rooms during the day was scarcely less than twenty thousand.

THE EXHIBITION.

A detailed description of the goods on exhibition may be looked for; yet how shall one enter upon a description of such a variety

of fabrics where all were so meritorious? You can not praise one, without, apparently, doing somebody injustice. You can not speak in detail of all, for that would exhaust the space demanded by other interests. Everywhere there was something to please one who had any knowledge of goods. The triumph of mechanical and manufacturing skill was apparent on all sides. The loom had sent up its best productions. The manufacturer had gathered together that which was good in stock, fine in texture, tasteful in design, rare in combination, and beautiful in finish, and brought it up to teach the wisest among merchants a lesson. The better the judge of goods, the greater his surprise. Who thought, that, almost within hearing, spindles were ingeniously constructing jeans that would surprise the world; or, that a little farther away they were steadily weaving cassimeres before which much that is manufactured in New England would have to pay homage, and which the best must acknowledge its peer; or that, still more remote on the prairies of the West and North-west, long shawls were being made that for quality, beauty and taste, had not their superior in the manufactures of any country?

FLANNELS.

The largest display was in flannels. It would probably be safe to say that the same number of really excellent fabrics, in as great variety, had seldom been seen together in this country. In the first place, the goods were remarkable for their actual worth. All were of pure, clean wool, much of it good enough to enter into the fabrication of merino. Though there were some goods to be sought more because of their actual strength and durability than for anything else, still, in the main, the cloths were distinguished for smoothness and beauty. While this was true of the fabric, the colors generally were the most noticeable feature. All the colors that enter into flannels were represented here, and in such fine combination as to challenge the admiration of all. Not a few were as stylish and tasteful as our best merinoes. The plaids and stripes preponderated, though there were many plain goods in white and colors that were no less desirable.

JEANS.

Jeans, too, was present, in variety that was quite astounding. In some respects there was no more interesting feature of the ex-

hibition than these goods. Like the flannels, the first thing that attracted attention was the unusual quality of the fabrics. There was not a fibre of cotton nor the semblance of shoddy in the filling of a single piece of the entire lot. Then, the manufacturers had manifested no little skill and taste in their fabrication. In the first place, a large number had all the smoothness and compactness of texture peculiar to a doeskin cassimere, and, in addition, displayed a combination of desirable colors that placed them side by side with all-wool goods.

CASSIMERES.

The cassimeres, with the black doeskins and meltons that properly belong in the same catalogue, numbered between two and three hundred samples. There was, perhaps, no part of the exhibition that more interested the experienced merchants, or, indeed, surprised more of that class, than these goods. Accustomed, as all have been, to look to France and New England to furnish us silk-mixed and velvet-finished cassimeres, double and treble milled meltons, and the desirable designs in fancy cassimeres, to see displayed on the tables, goods produced in the infant factories of the West that would equal those produced in the old manufactories of our own and other countries, was calculated not only to inspire enthusiasm and provoke praise among merchants, but to awaken the most careful thought in the mind of the statesman.

The few pieces of black doeskin cassimeres indicated that our manufacturers had courage enough to undertake goods that required unusual skill and extraordinary care. These goods were a great credit to our Western makers.

SATINETTS.

Among the woollens the satinets occupied no unimportant position. The goods of this class were honest fabrics, with filling above suspicion of being mixed, and a general appearance that reminded one of the days when the manufacturing skill of the whole country found such goods worthy its special attention.

WOOL, WOOL-TWEEDS, REPELLANTS AND KNIT GOODS.

The tweeds were particularly attractive. Though limited to comparatively few colors and styles they were still very much admired by merchants, and others who were able to appreciate the actual value of such goods. It is safe to say there were goods of this class on exhibition not equaled by any others in this country.

The repellants were few in number, but were manufactured of good stock, and were goods that few expected to see among fabrics produced in the West.

The merino shirts and drawers, hosiery and knit goods of other kinds were on exhibition in considerable quantity, and were creditable both in cloth and color.

SHAWLS.

No goods in the exhibition attracted as many eyes as the woolen shawls; because, in addition to the attention bestowed upon them generally by the dealers, there was scarcely a lady who entered the doors that did not, sooner or later, honor this department with a call. Nor were there any goods concerning which more complimentary remarks were made. Not that the quality of the stock was a matter of so much surprise, for the West was already producing wool as good as entered into any goods of the kind, but to observe the perfection of the fabric, the smoothness of the texture, the richness of the colors, the happy combination of shades, the elegance of the designs, and the entire absence of bad styles, even in the lowest grades, was well calculated to place the West, in this particular, side by side with the best manufacturers of this or any country.

BLANKETS.

The display of blankets was an important feature of the exhibition. The variety embraced goods from the manufactures of California, to those of Ohio and other States; from goods valued at two dollars per pound in gold, to the gray-mixed offered at forty-five cents in currency, and from the heavy, compact and beautiful fabric for traveling to those for domestic use. A novelty in this department was found in the cotton blankets of the South, that attracted great attention during the Exposition, and were eagerly sought at the trade sale.

WORSTED BRAIDS.

The display of worsted dress-braids by the Cincinnati Skirt Braid Factory, as will be seen by the catalogue, was a very fine one. Indeed, it was scarcely to be believed, that, in our city, goods in such variety and so eminently qualified to meet the wants of the whole trade were being manufactured. In smoothness and fineness of texture, sightliness, beauty and variety of color, these goods were superior to any manufactured in America.

CARPETS.

The display of ingrain carpets was not large, but was interesting, because comparatively few knew that we were producing anything of the kind in this locality. The materials entering into the manufacture of these goods were excellent; the colors, in general, good; and the combination, very creditable.

WOOL.

The display of wool was good, though the season was against this great article of the raw material, as it was unfavorable to the display of raw cotton. The wool having been shorn in the spring, the greater part had passed out of the hands of the producer, and the opportunities of furnishing the best samples had been allowed to go unimproved.

The exhibition of Cotswald combing wool was unusually good. This was the more gratifying since this wool is now used extensively, in this country, in the manufacture of alpacas, delaines, serges, dress-braids, and other goods, and the supply is not equal to the demand.

Next in point of interest was the Spanish merino, of pure blood. Of this there was a fine display from Ohio, as well as the adjacent States.

There was a good display of Cashmere or Angora wools, and a fair exhibition of Saxony. While those most concerned had reason to congratulate themselves on the general result, in view of circumstances over which no one connected with the Exposition had control, the display of the raw materials was not equal, in general, to the manufactured articles.

COTTON GOODS.

Next on the list were the heavy cotton goods. To the large number who passed along these rows of bales, it was more quantity, probably, than anything else that attracted attention. There they were, forty-one bales and ten sample pieces of brown sheetings and shirtings, not beautiful as the cloakings, not elegant as the cassimeres, nor varied as the jeans, but the plain, sober cotton cloth, the very substratum of textile fabrics, that like the laboring classes, upon whom all prosperity finally rests, had to be approached and familiarly known to be appreciated. But while many dismissed them with a glance, there were still many more who halted there, and stooped and examined, and then rose and cast their eyes along the long line, as one, who, upon the battle field, has permitted his eyes to hurry from man to man, when he reflected that these were they who were to go on to contest and to conquest. For, after all, such a display of cottons from the South was but the presage of a commercial revolution. These were the advance guard of the products of a reconstructed and reanimated South, that came seeking a field of operations for the manufactures of that section, when the Cotton States shall have fully appreciated their capabilities, and shall resound with the grand chorus of millions of spindles, than which nothing could more certainly announce the day of her full prosperity. Nearly all these goods were from the Southern States, and were most creditable in all respects. The cotton generally that entered into their composition was of a superior quality, and there was a smoothness about the cloth, and a fineness in the texture, that won the admiration of all who gave them the compliment of an examination.

WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.

An important part of the Exhibition was the large display of both woollen and cotton yarns. The woollen yarns were in all colors, and in beauty, quality of material, smoothness, and strength, could not be excelled. To them might very properly be added the coverlet and carpet chains, which would make twenty-five additional samples. This was a part of the Exhibition that necessarily made very little show. Many persons passed them by with

but a casual examination, while a still larger number, having no immediate interest in this class of goods, were no more than aware of their presence. But to those whose business directed them to this part of the Exhibition, it was apparent that for quality of raw material and general excellence of manufacture they were no common goods. Besides these, the display of other articles manufactured of cotton, embracing batting, wadding, candle wicking, and cordage were worthy special mention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many other articles appear in the catalogue appended to the report, that are worthy of mention, though present in less quantities. This was particularly true of the heavy cotton fabrics, such as drillings, osnaburgs, denims, tickings, gingham, apron checks, cottonades, hickory shirtings, seamless bags, etc. There was not a large display of these goods, but such as were on exhibition were of a very good quality. They were generally manufactured of excellent material that had been liberally used, and were, in all respects, creditable to both the manufacturers and the Exposition.

There was on exhibition, also, the celebrated ramie fibre, together with a few samples of goods manufactured therefrom. To the list is also to be added a number of articles in the shape of implements, oils, dyes, chemicals, etc., required by the manufacturer.

THE LOOMS.

Nothing attracted more attention, during the day, than the room in which the looms were in operation. The loom of the Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Manufacturing Company was employed on double-width mixed cassimeres. Those of the New Albany (Indiana) and Fairmount (Ohio) Woolen Mills were engaged throughout the day in the manufacture of jeans; while the loom of Gould, Pearce & Co., of this city, turned out seamless bags. The looms worked splendidly, and the machinery by which they were driven, gratuitously furnished by Messrs. Lane & Bodley, of this city, did its part in a most satisfactory manner. All day, crowds of ladies and gentlemen gathered about these triumphs of mechanical skill, watching with delight the flying shuttles, the

admirable exactness of all the movements, and the newly-formed fabrics that came from the machinery, as though unseen hands were taking the many-colored threads and skillfully putting them into forms fit for human use.

While thousands went and came, and crowded about these things of life, the rattle of the machinery was music no less interesting to those within the remainder of the rooms than that of the excellent Zouave Battalion Band, which, from time to time, regaled the visitors from the balcony.

In addition to the looms in this room, there were on exhibition :

Bryson's turret-case turbine water wheel, from Greenwood's Foundry, Cincinnati.

Kindleberger's center-vent turbine water wheel, from Niles' Works, Cincinnati.

GOODS FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

One of the features of the day was the arrival of an invoice of goods from the mills of Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah. These were principally cassimeres made of ordinary stock, though of very respectable styles.

The following letter accompanied the contribution. Its recent date speaks loudly of the new era upon which we have entered in our correspondence with the great West :

SALT LAKE CITY, July 28, 1869.

James M. Clark, Secretary Exposition Committee :

DEAR SIR:—I forward you a few specimens of woolen goods manufactured at the Deseret Mills, near Salt Lake City, President B. Young, proprietor.

The specimens forwarded are some of our doeskins, kerseys, and tweeds. The wool from which they are manufactured is of rather a coarse staple. The wool growers of this territory are commencing to improve the quality of their sheep, so that we feel sanguine that ere long we shall be able to produce as good cloth as is now manufactured in any of the surrounding States and Territories.

I believe, that, at no distant day, the North-west will be able to compete with any other part of the world in quality, quantity and price, in the manufacture of woolen goods. Therefore, wishing the enterprise, in which you are engaged every success,

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. W. CUMMINGS,
Sup't Deseret Mills, U. T.

The receipt of this invoice was acknowledged, and the following response sent by telegraph:

Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Your sample of goods arrived, and will be placed on exhibition this afternoon. The Exposition is a complete success.

JAMES H. LAWS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The goods were placed on exhibition near the main entrance, where they attracted much attention.

A PIONEER VISITS THE EXPOSITION.

A Pioneer, Rev. S. J. Brown, one of our esteemed citizens, who came to this city before the present century, visited the rooms the preceding day, and furnished the Daily Gazette the following communication, that we feel justified in incorporating into this official document. He says: "I, this morning, made a visit to the Exhibition opposite the Burnet House. I came to the village of Cincinnati May 1, 1798, over 71 years ago. Looking back to that period of the plain and social days of my boyhood, I with pleasure recur to my sisters spinning on the big and little wheels, flax, cotton and wool—the warp and filling for the weavers at that early day—and to our linen, cotton and woolen fabrics which were worn by the most respectable and noble women of the closing years of the last century. The days of the pioneers are almost gone; but few—a very few—remain. How exhilarating to see the different products of the year 1869, produced for exhibition, not from the log cabins of the then far West, the Big Miami of 1796, but from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and other places West and South, in 1869. In one lifetime a village of log cabins—in 1798 about 200 inhabitants—a garrison of soldiers with Indians around us—has now become a city of 250,000 inhabitants, with mansions, churches and public buildings, to vie with the old cities of Europe. We now have on exhibition cloths and cassimeres, with an immense variety of fabrics, which will bear comparison with the best productions in England in 1816-17 and 18, when the writer visited England, Ireland and Wales, and the great manufacturing towns of that period.

"The writer is proud of the great West, and its manufactures—equal to those of Europe or the world. May the noble spirit of

enterprise go on, and may our patriotic ladies, who wear the beautiful fabrics of our glorious West, be honored, and our men dispense with all foreign cloths and cassimeres ! PIONEER."

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

The Sub-Committees were appointed on Tuesday, and at once entered upon their labors. The following is the list :

On wool: J. C. Stevens, Kenton, O.; L. H. Olds, Lancaster, O.; L. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; Jesse McAlister, Chicago, Ill.

On cassimeres, meltons, repellants, beavers and cloaking cloths: Geo. W. McAlpin, Cincinnati, O.; J. H. Savage, New York; J. B. Enneking, Cincinnati.

Brown sheetings and osnaburgs, plaid and striped osnaburgs, cotton yarns, batting, wadding, carpet warp, grain bags, cotton: John T. Levis, Covington, Ky.; John Wynne, Cincinnati; H. W. Adams, Lexington, Ky.

Hemp and flax, hemp and flax bagging, hemp and flax cordage and twine, Manilla cordage and twine, cotton cordage and cotton twine: Robert W. Ferguson, Glasgow, Scotland; M. Addy, Cincinnati; A. M. Holton, Cincinnati.

Jeans, flannels, linseys, tweeds, and satinets: Jacob Seasongood, Cincinnati; H. P. Mathews, Chicago; G. H. Barbour, Cincinnati.

Shawls, blankets, woolen yarns, stockings, worsted braids, carpets, coverlets, balmorals: Wallace Shillito, Cincinnati; Ira Haines, Cincinnati; E. Simmons, Kentucky.

VISIT TO THE SUBURBS.

At nearly three o'clock, carriages filed through Baker street, and received as many of the exhibitors and visitors as desired to go into the country. Messrs. A. D. Bullock, Wm. Resor, and Robert Buchanan, constituted the Committee in charge of this excursion. The procession passed the City Buildings, the Cincinnati Hospital, the Work House, and House of Refuge. Thence it proceeded to Spring Grove, where the carriages drove slowly through the principal avenues. The visitors were lavish in their words of delight at the beauties here witnessed. Leaving Spring Grove, they passed through Cumminsville and climbed Clifton Hill. Stopping first at the residence of the Hon. George H. Pendleton,

the company was cordially received by the distinguished host and his lady. The grounds of Henry Probasco, Esq., were thrown open to the visitors, all of whom greatly enjoyed the place, with its splendid surroundings and its superb landscapes. Thence they passed to the residence of Robert Buchanan, Esq., where the guests were hospitably received by that gentleman. A lunch of fruit and wine was hastily served, and the carriages again moved on, passing, on the way to the city, through the beautiful grounds of Mr. Wm. Resor. The excursionists entered the city by way of Mount Auburn, and rested from their trip about 7 o'clock.

The results of the day were indeed very gratifying. It was clear that the expectation of the most sanguine had been realized, and that the management, as well as the citizens of Cincinnati, had abundant cause for congratulation.

THURSDAY—THE THIRD DAY.

The last day of the great Exposition of Textile Fabrics for the West and South was the great one. Before the hour designated for opening, people gathered about the doors, to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to begin the work of inspection. It was not long before the rooms were quite filled, and continued so throughout the day. Indeed, the Exposition was the great center to which ladies and gentlemen all seemed tending. The sidewalks in the vicinity were crowded with persons going and coming, and large numbers hung about the Burnet House listening to the music of the band from the balcony, and watching the tide as it ebbed and flowed on the opposite side of the street.

Notwithstanding exhibitors had every reason to expect that goods received late could not receive the benefit of exhibition, packages came straggling in to the end. The number that visited the rooms was greatly in excess of Wednesday, probably, in all, approaching thirty thousand. On all sides the greatest satisfaction was expressed with the attendance, while the remarkable display of goods was an object of common remark. Like the day before,

the great object of attraction was the room in which the looms were operating. People flocked about the handsome and ingenious machinery as it accurately did its work, crowding at all times quite up to the young girls who presided over its wonderful operations.

George S. Bowen, Esq., President of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, reached the city in the morning, and was present during the day.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, after busy days, in which the committees had labored incessantly, and visitors enjoyed the extensive arrangements for their pleasure and instruction, and manufacturers had listened, with pride that could not be concealed, to the praises that competent and just judges were disposed to bestow upon their beautiful and valuable fabrics, the doors of the Exposition to visitors were finally closed.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west held a meeting in the morning, at nine o'clock, at the rooms of the Exposition.

George S. Bowen, President of the Association, being absent, John G. Gross, of Ohio, Vice-President, called the meeting to order.

A letter received from John L. Hayes, Esq., Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, was read. Its main points are as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS,
OFFICE, 11 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS., July 30.

George S. Bowen, Esq., President of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-west, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR:—I find, to my deep regret, and in spite of my earnest resolution, that it is out of my power to represent the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at your Exposition at Cincinnati.

I hoped to be present with you, to express, personally, the interest which the most intelligent wool manufacturers of the East feel in the progress of the wool manufacture at the West. It is true that the Eastern manufacturers perceive plainly enough the effect of your competition, and are aware that you are occupying markets which were formerly exclusively their own. But they are wise enough to see that there could be no stability in the woolen

manufacture of this country if it were to be confined to the East, and unless it has so wide a development as to become truly a national interest. It depends more upon the West than upon the East to maintain the barriers of defensive duties, upon which the very existence of the woolen manufactures of this country depends.

I wished, also, to represent to the wool growers of the West, who may be present at your Exposition, the loyalty which the National Association of Wool Manufacturers is determined to maintain for the arrangement between the wool growers and wool manufacturers, upon which the present tariff on wool and woolens is founded.

The note of preparation may already be heard for the attack which is to be made by the importing interest upon this tariff. The attack will not be made directly upon the protective system, but upon this tariff act especially, under the specious pretense of equal protection to the wool grower and manufacturer. In other words, the attempt will be made to repeal the present law, passed at the joint recommendation of the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and to substitute a horizontal tariff—the same system which proved so disastrous to the woolen interests in the years succeeding the tariff of 1846. No one, familiar with the wool industry, can doubt that such a tariff would be ruinous to the wool manufacturers, and equally destructive to the wool growers, by utterly breaking down the domestic market for these wools.

No measures, in my opinion, are so well calculated to create a sound public opinion in relation to the protection, or rather preservation, of domestic producers of wool and woolen fabrics, as expositions, like yours, which present tangible illustrations of the dependence of the American people upon domestic products, and of the capacity of American producers to supply the most essential wants of home consumers. For this reason, the officers of the National Association earnestly hope that all your exhibitors, after winning their laurels at Cincinnati, will exhibit their goods at the National Exposition at New York, on the 8th of September next.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE TARIFF AND EXPOSITION.

Mr. Sterms, President of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, was elected an honorary member. He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Frequent changes in legislation, in regard to tariffs and taxes, create fluctuations and uncertainties highly injurious to business men; and,

WHEREAS, The tariff on wools and woolens was agreed on by representative wool growers and manufacturers, and adjusted for mutual justice; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve the present wool and woolen tariff, and consider any legislation or radical change injurious and ill-timed.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a renewal of what is known as the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Resolved, That as the interests of wool growers and manufacturers of the United States are identical, it is right and highly proper that they should cultivate more friendly relations, and to that end should attend our expositions more frequently.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Mr. G. D. Stebbens, of Detroit, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That as members of this Association from abroad, and as visitors and exhibitors from the West and South at this Exposition, we express our cordial thanks to the committees in Cincinnati for their constant and successful labors in making the Exposition a success ; to the business men of all classes for hearty co-operation, and to the people we have had the pleasure of meeting, for their kind and thoughtful attention and generous hospitalities, which have made our stay so pleasant, and given us some idea of the great resources of the city, the wondrous beauties of its suburbs, and the generous kindness of its homes.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the unexpected and varied excellence of the goods sent from the South, and the welcome presence of visitors from that region, which we trust may be an omen of growth in commercial and social intercourse, not only for the mutual benefit of our material interest, but for cordial amity and good feeling between the people in these portions of our common country.

THE SOUTH SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The following, offered by Mr. Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, were adopted :

WHEREAS, The gratifying success of this Exposition, and the marked variety of fabrics on exhibition, have been materially increased by the efforts and presence of a large number of manufacturers from the Southern States,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the sphere of usefulness of the Western Wool Association would be most beneficially increased by such a modification of its Constitution and By-Laws as would admit our Southern brethren to all the rights and privileges now enjoyed by its Western and North-western members.

Resolved, That we fully concur in and appreciate the efforts now being made by the Southern manufacturers to co-operate with us, and shall be most happy to receive them into membership with us.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the name of the Association should be so changed at its next annual meeting, to be holden in Chicago in February next, as to include the Southern with the North-western States, in all the objects and rights of the organization.

On motion of Mr. H. R. Gardner, of Jonesville, Michigan, Messrs. H. R. Gardner, W. S. McCracken, and J. C. Stevens, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Southern manufacturers, who were, at that time, holding a meeting at the Burnet House, and extend to them an invitation to attend this meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. McAllister, of Chicago, urged the necessity of a large attendance of the members at the next annual meeting.

The committee returned from the Burnet House, accompanied by a delegation of the Southern manufacturers. This delegation was briefly welcomed by Mr. McAllister, the Secretary of the Association, to which address, Dr. N. J. Bussey, of the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., appropriately replied.

After the reading, by Dr. Bussey, of the report of the meeting of the Southern manufacturers, which had just been concluded at the Burnet House, Mr. Gardner moved the appointment of a committee of four to act in connection with a committee that had been appointed by the Southern manufacturers, to confer with the proper authorities of this city, with a view to the intimate union between the cotton manufacturers of the South and the wool manufacturers of the West and the North-west.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed:

Messrs. W. B. McCracken, of Bucyrus, Ohio; H. R. Gardner, of Jonesville, Michigan; J. P. Goodall, of Elgin, Illinois; and Joseph Shields, of Davenport, Iowa.

R. H. Gardner, of Jonesville, Michigan, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That members and exhibitors here are invited and urged to attend and exhibit at the National Exposition at New York, in September, under the joint auspices of the National Associations of Wool Growers and Manufacturers.

A large number of new members were received into the Association, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago in February next.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS.

The Southern cotton and wool growers, and manufacturers met at the Burnet House at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. N. J. Bussey, of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Georgia, was called to the Chair; and, on motion, J. S. Kennedy, of Kennedale Mills, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was elected Secretary. The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting the invitation to attend the Exhibition of Textile Fabrics, for the West and South, we have been more than gratified.

2. That we tender to the gentlemen of Cincinnati composing the committees, and all officers and citizens, our warmest thanks for the attentions and kindnesses shown to us since our arrival in their city.

3. We hope that this may be the beginning of a new era in the history of our common country; that it may lead to greater prosperity in manufactures and all other pursuits, and that henceforth and forever our interests may be one and indissoluble.

The following committee was then appointed to co-operate with a committee appointed by the Board of Trade, with reference to securing a permanent union between the great interests represented by the Exposition: Dr. N. J. Bussey, of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia; James H. Taylor, Batesville Manufacturing Company, Charleston, South Carolina; John S. Kennedy, Kennedale Mills, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; S. B. Warnock, merchant, Columbus, Georgia, and J. W. Stine, Hope Woolen Mills, Louisville, Kentucky.

The following communication was received from the Board of Trade:

BOARD OF TRADE, CINCINNATI, August 3, 1869.

JAMES H. LAWS ESQ., *Chairman of General Committee of Arrangements of Textile Fabric Exposition*:

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, held this afternoon, Messrs. Miles Greenwood, P. P. Lane, Thomas Wrightson, Josiah Kirby, and A. P. C. Bonte, were appointed a committee representing this Board, to co-operate with a similar committee already appointed by the Wool and Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, and the Southern contributors represented in the Exposition now in progress in this city.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. H. TATEM,

Secretary.

THE SECOND RIDE THROUGH THE SUBURBS.

In the afternoon, the exhibitors were again provided with carriages and driven to the country. They first passed through Eden Park, admired its natural beauty, and imagined, perhaps, its possible condition when it is placed in complete order. Through Walnut Hills, and out into the magnificent valley lying north, they went almost to the Marietta Railroad, showing our visitors what ample room we have for future growth.

Returning, the party came through Mount Auburn, and partook of the hospitality of Mr. John Shillito.

THE BANQUET.

The Exposition was over. The trade sale remained; but this was a matter, more particularly, of dollars and cents. The grand display of goods was ended. The hum of the shuttle and the music from the balcony had ceased. The busy throng had passed away. Merchants, with valuable instruction and enlarged ideas, had gone back to their stores. Ladies, with ambition to wear the handiwork of their countrymen, had retired to their homes. So far as the outward world was concerned, the greatest event in the mercantile history of Cincinnati, and, perhaps, the greatest that had ever occurred west of the mountains, was a thing of the past. But to the wool growers, and manufacturers, and exhibitors, one of the most pleasant circumstances of the occasion remained. They had entertained and instructed a large section with the products of their flocks. They had astonished the people of the West with their wonderful fabrics. They had lighted the fires of the morning that presaged a day of commercial independence and prosperity to the States of the West and South. They had enjoyed the hospitality of Cincinnati, but they had not exhausted it. They were now to assemble about the festive board, and bear testimony to the fatness of the land, and to listen to music, and wit, and wisdom.

The place selected for the banquet was the Burnet House, the capacious parlors and corridors of which were filled at nine o'clock in the evening.

The dining-room of the spacious hotel had seldom worn such an inviting or sumptuous aspect. Four tables, with seats for four hundred and fifty guests, were arranged the length of the room, and at the north end was the table for the high dignitaries of the feast, the invited guests and others. The walls of the hall were tastefully decorated with the coats of arms of the Western and Southern States, around, and over, and between which were hanging, in broad folds, the starry banner. The Zouave Battalion Band, stationed near the great double doors of the banquet hall, was, about half-past nine o'clock, playing lively marches; and to one of these brave airs the goodly company at length went marching in.

Occupying the seat of honor was the Hon. R. M. Bishop, the

President of the evening. On his right was Col. John Noble, and on the left the representatives of the old merchants of the city, John D. Jones, Esq., and others; while convenient to the chairman, were Mayor Torrence, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Job E. Stevenson, Hon. Aaron F. Perry, Hon. Milton Saylor, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Dr. N. J. Bussey, members of the City Council and the Press. At the close of the feast, Mr. Bishop called for order, and after a few words of hearty welcome, read the first regular toast of the evening—"Our Country."

RESPONSE BY HON. MILTON SAYLER.

The Hon. Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, who had been designated to respond to this toast, arose, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—On so great a theme, how to speak in so short a time as is necessarily allotted to me on this occasion, is a difficult problem. Our country! I might speak of her magnificent history; I might speak of those early settlements, of wonderful heroism in Massachusetts, Virginia, and in Carolina. Our country—I might speak of her battles with savage natives, and in the North with the still more savage elements—of her battles with the mother country, and of her final and complete victories.

Our country—I might speak of her magnificent extent, from the grand lakes of the North to the gulf of the South; from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West; of her mountains and her valleys, of her lakes and her mighty rivers, of her forests and her plains. Our country—I might speak still more of its products and its manufactures, and to-night give my greeting to the manufacturers of the West and South. But as I stand here to-night in response to this toast, as a grandson of old Virginia, and a son of Ohio, "native and to the manner born," I am willing to extend, not only thrice welcome to the men of the South and the West, but to the whole country, whether North, South, East or West. I have felt a peculiar pride of country during these three days, as I have seen specimens of the handiwork of the different sections of our country—of the mills of our Hoosier State of Indiana, and further West, and of the mills of the South; and I think I have got over my old Virginia prejudice against the East, and am willing to say to the gentlemen of the East and of the West, of the North and of the South, all we want of you is to give us an equal show, and if we can't beat you, why you may beat us. [Applause and laughter.]

Commerce and trade have ever preceded civilization among the nations. Let us hope the commercial intercourse which now exists may become the sure and complete harbinger of peace and perpetual good-will between these great States.

Our country! Next to the worship of the great Father of us all, the love of country is our first duty. It has lived in all countries and climes, and has defied the power of racks and chains to crush it. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak, on which the morning sun has

risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago this hallowing passion touched her mural precipices and her frowning crags. So let us distinguish our land. Let us love our country, not alone for her history—not alone for her magnificent extent—but over all, and above all, let us love her for our free institutions. [Applause.] Why does the peasant of Switzerland love the rough outline of his native Alps? It is because when he was a babe in his mother's arms, she, pointing to the eagle circling among the crags, would tell him his country was unfettered and free, like that bird of the mountain. [Applause.] The flight of the eagle in the sunbeam was thenceforward to him the emblem of his country. So let us cultivate a love of country, and let it be of the whole country—not of an East, a West, a North or a South. Then, indeed, will our flag be the

“Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given.”

* * * * *

“Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us.”

HON. JOB E. STEVENSON, OF OHIO.

The second regular toast was :

Individual Patronage of Home Productions, the Strongest Protection to the Skill and Capital of American Industry.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson, Member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio, responded as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT:—The sentiment you have expressed merits more serious and profound consideration than would be consistent with our present engagements, but we may glance at it while we breathe.

We all generally agree that it is natural and right for our friends to assist us in our lawful enterprises. That is a self-evident proposition. And if they should aid us, should not we aid them? Certainly the right and duty are mutual and reciprocal. And this is the law of good neighborhood, the bond of society, the source of prosperity, individual and general.

This law is to society what the principle of cohesion is to matter.

Our bridge, which spans the Ohio, is sustained by cohesion ; and even the massive pillars which uphold it, derive their strength from the cohesion of the particles which compose them. Abstract this quality from the wood, stone and iron, and that noble monument of human skill would disappear as a vision. Take this away from the railroads which unite the oceans, and it would be but a winding trail of dust.

The Atlantic Telegraph lines are supported by and derive their utility through it. Separate the wire, and the still small voice will be hushed, and the oracle of modern science dumb.

Without cohesion of matter, the solid earth would melt, and the universe return to chaos. So if the intercourse, attachment, and mutual dependence of good neighborhood should cease, civilization would perish. This beneficent

law of nature extends to all the relations of life, and its observance in business is both pleasant and profitable. If your neighbor produces what you want, it is your interest, as well as his, that you should buy of him. Time, labor, transportation and its risks are saved and avoided, and both parties have better assurance of fair dealing. The producer knows his customers, and the consumer uses the article where the producer sees its defects. The mutual application of the rule, which works both ways, makes a home market for all articles which can be produced. Trade and enterprises founded upon and supported by the home market are secure; they are not subject to the wind and tide of public opinion, or the policy of foreign powers, or the fortunes of foreign wars. They are based upon common interests. The home market is the natural mother of manufactures. Amid the expensive tendencies of the times, we are prone to forget these obvious truths.

It is a grand thing for an American manufacturer to sell goods to England, or Russia, or China. He feels that his fame has gone abroad; but it would be a far grander thing if he could say, my neighbors buy all that I can make, and want more. He would feel that he was valued at home. It is fashionable to wear imported goods, and some people prize an article because it is of foreign manufacture; but how much better it would be for us as individuals, and as a nation, if we could supply more of our wants at home!

What a proud day it will be, when we can truly say, that, by our varied industry and enterprise, we supply ourselves with everything which can be produced upon our soil and under our skies, and send what we cannot consume to foreign lands in exchange for what we can not produce, with a balance in our favor!

We need not fear for commerce. There will always be room for that; but we are not an insular nation. We are continental. It is well for those who dwell on islands to expand upon the seas; but our policy is to concentrate our energies, develop our internal resources, and make ourselves commercially, as politically, independent.

By this policy we shall confer the greatest benefit upon ourselves and our children, and upon the people of the old worlds, and thus perform to them the duty of good neighborhood.

This policy will present increased inducements for immigration. Why should the material and the sustenance for manufacturing be transported across the Atlantic, and a large part of the product transported back, at great expense of time, capital, and labor?

Let us unite on this fair field all the elements of production for the common benefit. Let the toiling millions, the skilled and the learned of Europe and Asia, come; we will welcome them as freemen to the land of the free. "There is ample room, and verge enough." And when our borders begin to bind us we can extend them.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.

Next, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner;" after which the President announced as the third regular toast, "The Cities of the West and South," and called upon the Hon. Horace

Maynard, of Tennessee, to respond. Mr. Maynard, advancing to the center of the hall, spoke as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:—When the subject of manufacturing industry is referred to, either in Congress or out of it, it is generally supposed to be one of peculiar interest to New England. Or if reference is made to iron manufactures, that the people of Pennsylvania are those who are chiefly interested. New Englanders and Pennsylvanians are supposed to be pre-eminently the manufacturers of the country, and all protective tariffs or imposts on goods of foreign manufacture, ingenious contrivances by which money is taken from the scanty pockets of the people of the West, and transferred to the well-filled money-bags of the New England Yankee. [Applause.] This matter, turned over and manipulated on the stump, has created, I believe, more mischief and bad feeling, than almost any other single cause.

Although I was aware that there had been great exaggeration in reference to this, I was greatly surprised to find, on looking at the reports of the Exposition held last year in Chicago, that there were fifty-eight manufacturing establishments in Illinois, and sixteen in the neighboring State of Indiana. The exact figures of the other Western States I have not with me, and I dare not trust myself to accurately state them. But they were represented in large proportion. I was entirely unprepared for such an Exposition of manufacturing industry in a section of the country supposed to be devoted exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

In the Exposition, to-day, the North-western States are fully represented, and not only these, but also South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and my own State of Tennessee, and our neighboring State of Kentucky, are represented scarcely less abundantly. [Applause.] I have heard, since I have been sitting here this evening, that the woolen establishments in the eight North-western States are numbered by the hundred, exactly how many hundreds I do not know. I believe a time will come, in the lives of not a few of those who are now present, when the cities of the West and South shall be the great center of the manufacturing industry of the country. [Applause.] The cotton of the South will yet be brought, I believe, by a direct process from the polls, and, without any aid of the gin, will be woven into beautiful fabrics for the comfort of the millions. A time, too, will come, I think, when wools taken from the fleece, shall assume forms of elegance, and be sent all over the world. No man shall then think of sending away his raw material—his cotton or his wool—to be manufactured into elegant and costly fabrics in other parts of the world; shall think of it no more than they now think of sending away their milk to be manufactured into cheese.

Mr. Maynard then proceeded to discuss briefly the question of labor, speaking particularly of the aspect of the Chinese question. As a member of the Revenue Committee of the House of Representatives, he had been lately to the Pacific coast, and had seen the Chinese at work in the great woolen manufactories of California and Oregon. Every where he had found them skilled workmen, industrious laborers, clean in their habits, harmless in their intercourse. They combine, in an eminent degree, those qualities which we have all

been taught to regard as of the greatest importance—industry, frugality, and temperance.

Mr. Maynard closed with these words:

In your own great city, reaching out her arms far to the North and far to the South, you have room for half a million of laborers. They will make your city great and more prosperous. Let me venture to hope that the time is not distant when the country will look to Cincinnati for something more than pork or whisky.

HON. AARON F. PERRY, OF CINCINNATI.

“Yankee Doodle” and “Dixie” followed, amidst cheers and applause. The fourth regular toast, “Commercial Courtesies,” was then announced, and Hon. A. F. Perry was called upon to respond, which he did as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN:—I see around this table men engaged in commercial pursuits, so many who are able to respond on an occasion of commercial interest, in a manner honoring to themselves, to their class, and to their city, that your call upon me looks like a practical illustration of your toast. I think I must consider myself indebted to commercial courtesy for this distinction.

For the last hundred years a prevailing thought has been how to economize power and make the most of life. A rude man, or rude society, like a rude machine, is an inferiority and waste of power. The perfected and smooth machine, like the polished man or society, does its work better and with less expenditure of power. But, however perfect and smooth may be your machine, it will work better for the courtesy of a few drops of oil. A man or society is more than a machine, yet is there much ease and saving of power from the lubricating properties of agreeable intercourse. Commercial influences have thus far taken the lead in the work of bringing men together. Science and mechanical contrivances prepare the means, but commerce uses them. Neighborhoods and sections of the same country are not in a state of isolation. Countries remote from each other are brought into practical nearness and relationship. The discovery which is made in one reaches all. The word which is spoken in one is heard by all. Lately, the East has opened to us some glimpses of her golden hues. There are great nations lying near the rising of the sun, which feel the pulse of the Indian seas and the Pacific Ocean, which watch the stars from incomparable mountains, which worship God in forms to us weird and unfamiliar, which till the earth with a perfection almost fit to be described as a fine art, whose architecture and mechanical skill are simply wonderful, whose philosophy and jurisprudence were old before ours were born. How much have we to learn from them? Yet they and we have been nearly as useless to each other as if we occupied different planets.

Another portion of the globe has been recently further from us than the furthest East. I mean that portion of our own country, rich in its productive powers and commercial possibilities, from which we were recently separated

by the red fires of war. If commercial interests shall draw us near to China and Japan, how much more shall they smooth the road between us and our own kin! Let the path be strewn with flowers and lighted with the smiles of returning fellowship!

The mutual surprise and gratification experienced at the results of the present exhibition of textile fabrics, ought to be like the mutual discovery, among fellow-travelers, of qualities which bind them together as friends. To motives of interest may be legitimately added the pleasures of sociability.

There is a tradition that the site of Cincinnati was originally determined by the influence of a beautiful woman. I can not say whether the growth of her fortunes has been in any large degree since determined by social influences. For many years the demands of commerce and travel of the great valley all concentrated here. More recently, great and continuous efforts have been made to force, by artificial contrivances, the currents of life to other centers. But the limits have been reached, or nearly reached. Competing influences have been multiplied till they outwit each other, and leave the public to go where it pleases. The toast to which you have called me to respond implies a sentiment of welcome to all who come to Cincinnati; and it also implies that they are not expected to come under compulsion, but because it is a convenient and agreeable place for the transaction of business.

Neither our manufacturing nor mercantile establishments are untried. Young in years, our city is old in wealth, in character, and in habits of prudence. She is the natural focus for a rich and varied industry.

Nor is her destiny fulfilled. Those voice-bearing hills; those beautiful landscapes; those opulent houses; those streets of grand and solid architecture; those multitudinous schools; those unsurpassed book and newspaper establishments; those growing libraries; those galleries of art! Who shall disown her as Queen of the West? Welcome, then, to her queenly office shall be the duties of hospitality and the amenities of commercial intercourse.

SPEECH OF DR. N. J. BUSSEY.

After the regular toasts were responded to, Dr. N. J. Bussey, of Columbus, Georgia, was called for, and, being introduced, said:

GENTLEMEN:—Your motto has been, "Welcome to the Manufacturers of the West and South." I am from the South, and am free to testify to that welcome. It has been unbounded; it has been more than we looked for or expected. We discover that we have gotten among men with large souls. It is said, somewhere, that, from the fullness of the heart, the mouth speaketh. But, gentlemen, I have not language to express my feelings on this occasion, and it would be eloquent to remain silent; but the many attentions and kindnesses shown since we from Georgia have been in your magnificent city, has overwhelmed us. It has been the custom to call my native State—Georgia—the Empire State of the South. So it is equally, or more, befitting that your city should be styled the Queen City of the West. Ten years ago I was in your city, and it is wonderful to see what you have done in the way of improvements since that time.

You are a live, progressive people. And, in coming among you, I hope you will, in some measure, impart to us a portion of your energy and enterprise. In former times, when we had to travel by river and stage-coaches, the distance from Cincinnati to Georgia was great; but now, by the aid of the telegraph and railroads, we are brought in close proximity. And by the recent action of your City Fathers and citizens, I see that you intend very soon, by a large appropriation, to have a shorter and more direct railroad route to reach the borders of our Empire State. Go on, gentlemen, in the noble work. We will do all that we can to extend the straight line to the orange groves of Florida. We, of the South, are poor now, but we look hopefully for a new and brighter era. While you have the lands to produce the corn, bacon and flour, we have the climate to produce the great staple, cotton, to that certainty and perfection which belongs to no other country. God in His providence and wisdom has made this a great country. And, being neighbors, should we not be friends? Should we not look and work to each other's interest? I am glad that this opportunity has been presented for our meeting together, and placing side by side, in honorable competition, the textile fabrics of the South and West. I made, as I thought at the time, sacrifices to be with you; but, gentlemen, I have been more than paid for all. We have received ovation upon ovation, from Governor, Mayor, committees and citizens. Our hearts have swelled within us in viewing your noble city, your hospitals, your asylums, your numerous churches, your beautiful and quiet resting-place for the dead, where one could almost afford to die, being confident that his mortal remains would repose in such serene and beautiful quiet; and last, but not least, your suburban palaces, good enough for kings and queens, and the hospitality of whose occupants has no bounds.

But enough. Gentlemen of the committee and citizens of the Queen City of the West, let me, in conclusion, again offer to you, for myself and those I have the honor to represent from the South, for your kind and constant attentions and hospitalities since we have been among you, our thanks. And may this meeting of manufacturers be the beginning of a new and prosperous era in the history of our country; and may the hospitalities and reign of the Queen City last forever.

Dr. Bussey having concluded, several gentlemen were introduced, and made short and spirited speeches. Among them were Mayor Torrence; George S. Bowen, of Chicago; Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, President of the City Council of Cincinnati; Mr. Campbell, of California; Jesse McAllister, of Chicago; Charles H. Titus, of Cincinnati; and Mr. Griswold, of the Cincinnati Times.

James H. Laws, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, was loudly called for at times during the evening. He finally, at the suggestion of the Chairman, rose and made brief remarks, concluding with some statements in regard to the number of exhibitors and their distribution throughout the West and South.

He also said that the Exposition closed at 5 P. M., of that day. At half-past eleven o'clock they had finished the examination of the catalogue, and found, notwithstanding the Exhibition had been so largely attended, the goods all correct.

FRIDAY—THE FOURTH DAY.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF PREMIUMS AND SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION OF TRADE SALE.

According to previous announcement, the Trade Sales began Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Exposition. Before the hour arrived, a large number of persons had gathered in the vicinity of the building. When the doors were opened, they came streaming into the lower room until they completely filled it, and raised an anxiety in some as to the ability of the third floor, to which they were all going, to stand such a weight of humanity.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

At 11 o'clock, George W. McAlpin, Chairman of the Committee on Premiums, appeared, and carefully read the following reports of the various Committees on Premiums.

DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERES, MELTONS, Etc.

The Committee for Awarding Premiums on Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, Meltons, Repellants, Beavers, and Cloaking Cloths, report as follows:

The best piece of Doeskin Cassimere (Black Doeskin), to the Knox County Woolen Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Illinois.

The best piece of fancy Cassimere (style, quality, and finish), to the Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best piece of Silk Mixed Cassimere, to the Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best piece of Double and Twist Cassimere, to the Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best display of Fancy Cassimeres, to the Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best 3-4 or 6-4 Meltons, to the Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best 6-4 Repellant, to the Columbus (O.) Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The best Cloaking Cloths, to the Racine Woolen Mills, Racine, Wisconsin.

Your Committee takes pleasure in testifying to the progress made in the production of Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings by the Warsaw Woolen Mills, Warsaw, Illinois, and the Marshall Woolen Mills, Marshall, Illinois; and would also make favorable mention of the 3-4 Colored Cloths of the Circleville Woolen Mills, Circleville, Ohio.

GEORGE W. McALPIN,
J. H. SAVAGE,
J. B. ENNEKING,
Committee.

JEANS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, TWEEDS, Etc.

The committee appointed to make awards on Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Satinets, and Tweeds, begs leave to submit the following report:

JEANS.—The best sample-piece of Blue Jeans, scoured, to the Union Woolen Mills, Gallipolis, Ohio.

The best sample-piece of Brown Jeans, scoured, to Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Ohio.

The best sample-piece of mixed Jeans, scoured, to Hamilton Woolen Mills, Hamilton, Ohio.

The best ten pieces of assorted colored Jeans, unscoured, to Peru Woolen Mills, Peru, Indiana.

The best display of Jeans, to the Middleport Woolen Mills, Middleport, Ohio.

For a speciality of scoured Jeans, in colors and quality, an award to the Fairmount Woolen Mills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FLANNELS.—The best piece of colored twilled Flannel, to the Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.

The best piece of colored plain Flannel, to Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, Indiana.

The best piece of white plain Flannel, to the Mecca Woolen Mills, Mecca, Parke County, Indiana.

The best piece of fancy plaid or striped Flannel, to Marshall Woolen Mills, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The best assortment of patterns of fancy Flannels, to Davenport Woolen Mills, Davenport, Iowa.

The best display of Flannels, to Cleveland Woolen Mills, Cleveland, Ohio.

The best piece of Shaker Flannel, to F. K. Nichols & Son, Alton, Illinois.

LINSEYS.—Best display of fancy Linseys, to Matthews & Bosworth, Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

SATINET.—Best piece of Satinet, to Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, Indiana.

Best display of Satinets, to S. K. Williams, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

TWEEDS.—Best piece of mixed Tweed, all wool, to Bowling Green Woolen Mills, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Best piece of fancy mixed Tweed, all wool, to Urbana Woolen Mills, Urbana, Ohio.

Best piece of cotton-warp Tweed, to Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Georgia.

Best display of Tweed (ten pieces) to Tiffin Woolen Mills, Tiffin, Ohio.

The whole is respectfully submitted by your committee.

JACOB SEASONGOOD,
H. P. MATHEWS,
G. H. BARBOUR,
Committee.

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, WOOLEN YARNS, ETC.

Report of Committee on Shawls, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Machine Stockings, Worsted Braids, Carpets, and Balmorals :

SHAWLS.—Best display of low grades all-wool Long Shawls, to Prairie State Shawl Company, Lacon, Ill.

Best display of fine wool Long Shalls, to Badger State Shawl Company, Racine, Wis.

BLANKETS.—Best pair all-wool Bed Blankets, to London Woolen Manufacturing Company, London, Ohio.

Best pair cotton-warp Bed Blankets, to F. K. Nichols & Son, Alton, Madison Co. Ill.

Best pair colored, all-wool Bed Blankets, to Peru Woolen Mills, Peru, Ind.

Best pair Cotton Blankets, to Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Best pair low grade Mixed Blankets, to F. K. Nichols & Son, Alton, Madison Co., Ill.

WOOLEN YARNS.—Best sample of Stocking Yarn, to Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, Ind.

Best sample of fancy, high-colored Stocking Yarn, to Lockland Woolen Mills (Tangeman & Hubner), Lockland, Ohio.

WORSTED BRAID.—Best specimen of Worsted Braid, to Cincinnati Worsted Company.

CARPETS.—Best all-wool Carpet, to J. & H. Clasgens, New Richmond, Ohio.

Best List or Rag Carpet, to Hasselburg & Moran, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COTTON AND WORSTED COVERLETS.—Best sample Coverlets, to J. F. Gebhart, New Albany, Ind.

KNIT GOODS.—Best Machine Stockings, to Lamb Knitting Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best Display of Hosiery and Underwear, to Western Knitting Mills, Dixon, Ill.

WALLACE SHILLITO,
IRA HAINES,
E. SIMMONS,
Committee.

BROWN SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, COTTON YARNS, Etc.

The Committee on Cotton Fabrics respectfully submits the following report:

Best bale 36-inch Brown Cottons, to Pulaski Manufacturing Company, Pulaski, Giles Co., Tenn.

Best bale $\frac{3}{8}$ Brown Cottons, to Pulaski Manufacturing Company, Pulaski, Giles Co., Tenn.

Best bale 36-inch Medium Brown Cottons, to Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

Best bale of Osnaburgs, to Prattville Mills, Prattville, Ala.

Best display of fancy Osnaburgs, to Sylvan Mills, Shelbyville, Bedford Co., Tenn.

Best Cotton Yarns, to Frankfort Cotton Mills, Frankfort, Ky.

Best Carpet Warp, to Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best bale Cotton Batting, to Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best bale Cotton Wadding, to Stearns & Foster, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best two-bushel Grain Bags, to Hope Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.

Special mention should be made of the following manufacturing companies:

Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, South Carolina, 4-4 sheetings.

Crescent Cotton Mills, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., 4-4 Sheetings.

Eagle Cotton Mills, Allegheny, Pa., 4-4 Sheetings.

Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., 4-4 Sheetings.

Kennedale Mills, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 4-4 Sheetings.

Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, Ohio, 4-4 Sheetings.

Penn Mills, Pittsburg, Pa., 4-4 Sheetings.

Indian Hill Factory, Prattville, Ala., 4-4 Sheetings.

Jewell Mills, Warren Co., Ga., Plain Osnaburgs.

Manasses Mills Company, Carrollton, Miss., Plain Osnaburgs.

Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Yarns, Twines, Seamless Bags, etc.

Lehman, Durr & Co., Montgomery, Alabama, Cotton Yarns.

Stonewall Manufacturing Company, Enterprise, Mississippi, Cotton Yarns.

Fontenoy Mills, Augusta, Georgia, Cotton Yarns.

Hope Mills, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Cotton Yarns.

We call the especial attention of cotton manufacturers to Clement's patent for manufacturing yarns from seed cotton, which we deem worthy of their examination. We congratulate the country upon the advance made in manufacturing in the West and South the last few years. Should the same progress be made in the next twenty that has been made in the past twenty years, our section of the country need no longer depend on the Eastern or Northern manufactories for our supply of cotton goods of any description.

JOHN T. LEVIS,
JOHN WYNNE,
H. W. ADAMS,
Committee.

BAGGING, BALE ROPE, COTTON CORDAGE, Etc.

The committee appointed to award premiums for the best Bagging, Bale Rope, Bagging Tow, and Cotton Cordage, awarded

at the "Great Exposition of Textile Fabrics," submits the following report :

Best Bagging, to the Missouri Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

We desire to make honorable mention of the bagging exhibited by the Delaware Manufacturing Company, Delaware, Ohio, for the strength of material used.

Best imitation Flax Rope, to the Union Flax Company, Delaware, Ohio, who were the only exhibitors.

Best bale of Bagging Tow, to John Casely & Son, Knightstown, Indiana.

Best Cotton Cordage, to Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

At the same time, we desire especially to notice the Cordage exhibited by the Steam Cotton Mills of Columbus, Georgia. Their goods are well made, and the quality of material used is excellent.

ROBERT W. FERGUSON,
M. ADDY,
A. M. HOLTON,
Committee.

WOOL.

The Committee on Wool, having discharged the duties devolving upon it, would respectfully report, recommending the following awards :

The best eight fleeces of full-blood Saxony Wool, to S. H. Barker, of Beverly, Ohio.

The best eighteen fleeces of Spanish Merino Wool, to Ebenezer Ware, Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.

Best samples from twenty-five fleeces of Combing Wool, to William Shields Newark, Ohio.

Best samples of Cashmere Wool, to Jacob S. Davis, of Osborn, Ohio.

Your Committee was favorably impressed with samples of Long Wool exhibited by B. H. Scott, of Franklin County, Kentucky. These samples are produced by crosses of the Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, and Spanish, known as the Scott grade or breed. The display was very creditable to the North-west, and the Committee was perplexed to decide, especially in the finer grades.

Your Committee would remark that many excellent samples of Saxony and Combing Wools were on exhibition from the wool firms of Messrs. A. D. Bullock & Co. and John H. Ballance, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. C. STEVENS,
L. H. OLDS,
L. RICHARDSON,
JESSE McALLISTER,
Committee.

These reports, which were listened to with close attention, appeared to give general satisfaction ; and at the close of their reading, there was a murmur of approbation that would have broken into applause with the least encouragement.

George W. Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the bronze medals intended for the exhibitors had

been delayed, and would not be received from the U. S. Mint, where they were being made, for about two weeks. He requested gentlemen who wanted any inscription put on their medals to make their wishes known to the Secretary. He further stated that exhibitors who had been awarded twenty-five dollar premiums might, in lieu of this, elect to take a silver medal of the same size of the bronze intended for every exhibitor. He alluded to the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for samples of goods that were exhibited to be deposited in the Patent Office. He said, however, that the committee was of the opinion that it would be more satisfactory for the exhibitors to do that at home, and accordingly requested all such to send to James M. Clark, the Secretary, samples of such goods—four pieces, 6 by 4 inches, of each kind.

[It is proper to remark here, that, up to the time of going to press, very few manufacturers or exhibitors had responded to this request.]

BEGINNING OF THE SALE.

Mr. Jones then read the terms of sale, which were cash on delivery, after which the audience was invited to the third floor, where the sale was to begin.

The attendance of bidders was quite satisfactory. Of course, there were some on hand from idle curiosity; but such soon became leg-weary and fell out to give place to persons who meant business. There was a good attendance of Cincinnati merchants, and a fair representation of business men from the interior of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Mr. Jones, after a few remarks concerning the sales they were inaugurating, said he had the pleasure of introducing to James H. Laws, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement, as fine an audience as ever was introduced to an auctioneer.

Mr. Laws, on taking the stand, said this was the proudest day of his life. An enterprise that he had been instrumental in originating, and that was very dear to him, had proved a magnificent success. He held in his hand, he remarked, a catalogue of the names of the contributors and their contributions to the Exposition, comprising one hundred and fifty-five names, and about

three thousand different samples of goods from Ohio, Illinois, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, California, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York. The catalogue was such as few auctioneers had ever held. He had before him the largest and wealthiest company of gentlemen that had ever assembled at an auction sale west of the Allegheny Mountains.

He urged bidders not to confine their bids to actual values, but to give the manufacturers such encouragement as they had never before enjoyed. It should be the desire of all to make Cincinnati what New York was, a place for the disposition of the manufactures of an important part of the country. For such a consummation he hoped they would all labor.

DETAILS OF SALE.

The sale then began with the sale of one piece of blue check flannel from the Davenport (Iowa) Woolen Mills, at 52½ cents—a favorable beginning, and a fair index of what followed during the day.

At first the bidding was slow, and the auctioneer patiently bore with the sluggish customers. It was not long, however, before the latter became warmed up, and went in with considerable sprightliness. The sale in general passed off in a manner satisfactory to both the exhibitors and the managers of the Exposition. The larger part of the stock was purchased by the heavy dry goods dealers, though there was no necessity for it. There was a rare chance for retail dealers to get good goods, for they were generally sold in small lots of one, two and three pieces, and were such goods as any retailer might be glad to place upon his shelves. At six o'clock the sales for the day concluded, the bidders having generally manifested a good deal of interest and remained to the close.

SATURDAY—THE LAST DAY.

CLOSE OF THE TRADE SALE.

The trade sale that began under such favorable circumstances the preceding day, was resumed Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

There was a decidedly larger attendance of merchants and buying-men than on Friday, and it was soon apparent that there was to be quick work, in which, while no opportunity of sale was to pass unimproved, no time was to be lost. The result was a most animated sale. Merchants, who otherwise would have been compelled to leave, remained until the last bundle of stockings was knocked off, and the sale brought to a close. The bidding was sharp, and in many instances the maximum was reached in a time so brief that it was quite interesting to the uninitiated.

Like the day before, the people appeared hungry for blankets. They went for them as hungry fish dart for tempting bait. The goods, however, were in all respects worthy the admiration they aroused. Made of excellent stock, and of the most desirable colors, they were such goods as any man might covet for his own use.

The flannels were not neglected by any means, but they still produced less animation than other fabrics. The goods of this class that were sold were desirable, and generally passed into the hands of the heavy merchants of this city.

At half-past twelve o'clock the last article was knocked off, and the sale was formally closed, with a few words, by Mr. Laws, who thanked his auditors and customers for their attendance, and made some allusion to the circumstances under which they had been together. Very soon afterward the house was cleared, and the great Exposition of Textile Fabrics was a thing of the past.

THE STATES REPRESENTED AND THE NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS.

The whole number of exhibitors was one hundred and fifty-five, distributed among twenty States of the United States, with one from Europe, as follows :

Ohio.....	52	California.....	
Indiana.....	15	Iowa.....	2
Kentucky.....	14	Wisconsin.....	2
Illinois.....	13	Mississippi.....	2
Georgia.....	12	Louisiana.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	10	Missouri.....	1
Tennessee.....	7	Michigan.....	1
Alabama.....	6	New Jersey.....	1
New York.....	6	Rhode Island.....	1
South Carolina.....	3	England.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3		

From this it appears the States of the extreme North-west were represented by five exhibitors; the Pacific, by two; the Central Western States, including Kentucky, by ninety-five; Southern, by thirty-one; Middle States, by seventeen; New England, by four; and England, by one.

LOCATION AND NUMBER OF WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

The location of the woolen and cotton mills represented in the Exposition are as follows:

WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.	
Ohio	22	Georgia.....	12
Indiana.....	11	Tennessee.....	6
Illinois.....	10	Alabama.....	6
Kentucky.....	7	Pennsylvania.....	5
Iowa.....	2	South Carolina.....	3
California.....	2	Ohio.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	2	Kentucky.....	3
Michigan.....	1	Mississippi.....	2
Wisconsin.....	1	Indiana.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Rhode Island.....	1
New York.....	1		
Whole number.....	60	Whole number.....	42

From the foregoing list of the distribution of the manufactories represented, it will be seen that Ohio stands at the head of the list in woollens, furnishing twenty-two of the sixty mills represented in the Exposition, and that the four Central States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky represented eighty-three per cent. of the whole number of mills.

In cottons Georgia leads the list with twelve mills. It is noticeable, too, that of the whole number of cotton mills, the Southern States furnish sixty-nine per cent., and that Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois were represented by but nine mills, only one of which manufactures, with the exception of bagging, textile fabrics proper.

LOCATION OF MILLS AND EXHIBITORS.

The following table shows the States represented in the Exposition, the name of each manufacturer or exhibitor, and the character of the article manufactured. The States appear in alphabetical order:

ALABAMA.

Tallasse Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, cotton.
 Prattville Mills, Prattville, cotton.
 Kennedale Mills, Kennedale, Tuscaloosa County, cotton.
 Bell Factory, Huntsville, cotton.
 Indian Hill Factory, Prattville, cotton.
 Lehman, Durr & Co., Montgomery, cotton.
 6 cotton mills.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission and Pacific Woolen Company, San Francisco, wool.
Pioneer Woolen Company, San Francisco, wool.
2 woolen mills.

ENGLAND.

Brook, Simpson & Spiller, London, Analine dye.

GEORGIA.

Augusta Cotton Mills, Augusta, cotton.
Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, cotton.
Houston Factory, Houston, cotton.
Fontenoy Mills, Fontenoy, cotton.
Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, cotton and wool.
Jewell Mills, Warren County, cotton and wool.
Trion Cotton Factory, Trion Factory P. O., Chattooga County, cotton.
Troup Manufacturing Company, Troup Factory P. O., cotton.
Steadman, E., Covington, cotton.
Empire State Mills, Covington, cotton.
Sheffield Manufacturing Company, Sheffield, Newton County, cotton.
Steam Cotton Mills, Columbus, cotton.
10 cotton mills, 2 cotton and woolen mills.

ILLINOIS.

Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Kane County, wool.
F. K. Nichols & Son, Alton, Madison County, wool.
Warsaw Woolen Mills, Warsaw, wool.
Marshall Woolen Factory, Marshall, Clark County, wool.
Edgar Woolen Mills, Paris, wool.
Lacon Woolen Manufacturing Company, Lacon, Marshall County, wool.
Ware, Ebenezer, Waukegan, Lake County, wool samples.
Phillips, George, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, wool samples.
Home Manufacturing Company, Jackson, wool.
Rock Island Coverlet Factory, Rock Island, wool.
Alton Woolen Mills, Alton, wool.
Towne Brothers, Batavia, Knox County, wool samples.
Knox County Woolen Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, wool.
10 woolen mills; 3 wool exhibitors.

INDIANA.

Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company, Lawrenceburg, wool.
Rising Sun Woolen Factory, Rising Sun, wool.
Seymour Woolen Mills, Seymour, wool.
Connersville Woolen Mills, Connersville, wool.
Wabash Woolen Mills, Terre Haute, wool.
Mecca Mills, Mecca, Armiesburg P. O., Parke County, wool.
Vevay Knitting Mills, Vevay, knit tweeds.
Bruce, John, Edinburgh, wool.
Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, wool.

Peru Woolen Mills, Peru, wool.
Benory, Barney, Wheeling, wool samples.
Vigo Woolen Company, Terre Haute, wool.
Casely, John & Son, Knightstown, flax.
McCord & Bradley Woolen Mill Company, New Albany, wool.
Indianapolis Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, cotton.
11 woolen mills; 1 cotton mill; 1 flax mill; 1 wool exhibitor; 1 knit goods manufactory.

IOWA.

Marshall Woolen Mills, Marshalltown, Marshall County, wool.
Davenport Woolen Mills, Davenport, wool.
2 woolen mills.

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green Woolen Mills, Bowling Green, wool.
Eminence Woolen Mills, Eminence, wool.
Louisville Woolen Mills, Louisville, wool.
Dover Mills, Dover, Mason County, wool.
Oldham & Scott Factory, Lexington, cotton.
Frankfort Cotton Factory, Frankfort, cotton.
Hope Woolen Mills, Louisville, wool.
Dillard, J. M., Lexington, wool samples.
Kenney, William M., Fayette County, wool samples.
Western Knitting Mills, Dixon, undershirts and hosiery.
Brewer, Robert D., McAfee, wool samples.
Falls City Mills, Louisville, cotton.
Matthews & Bosworth, Sharpsburg, wool.
Eclipse Woolen Mills, Louisville, wool.
7 woolen mills; 3 cotton mills; 3 wool exhibitors; 1 knit goods.

LOUISIANA.

Bacon, A. B., New Orleans, ramie.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gibbs, Wm. H., Clinton County.
Draper, Geo. & Son, Hopedale, Worcester County.
Sargent Card Clothing Company, Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

Flint Woolen Mills, Flint, wool.

MISSISSIPPI.

Manasses Mills Company, Carrollton, cotton.
Stonewall Manufacturing Company, Enterprise, Clark county, cotton.
2 cotton mills.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Mills, St. Louis, flax.

NEW JERSEY.

Saxony Woolen Mills, Trenton, wool.

NEW YORK.

Hoffman, Wm., Trenton, skirts.

Rankin Knitting Company, Cohoes, shirts and drawers.

Williams J. H. & N. A., implements.

Waterloo Mills, New Buffalo, wool.

Hart & Williams, Geneva, fuller's earth.

L. & J. W. Feuchtwanger, New York, chemicals.

OHIO.

Union Woolen Mills, Gallipolis, wool.

Tiffin Woolen Mills, Tiffin, wool.

Williams, Lahmer & Co., New Philadelphia, wool.

Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, wool.

Ashland Mills, Steubenville, wool.

Urbana Woolen Mills, Urbana, wool.

Hamilton Woolen Mills, Hamilton, wool.

Fairmount Woolen Mills, Cincinnati, wool.

Clermont Woolen Mills, New Richmond, wool.

Bucyrus Woolen Mills, Bucyrus, wool.

Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, cotton.

Stierle, Jacob, Cincinnati, hosiery.

Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company, Columbus, wool.

Cincinnati Worsted Company, Cincinnati, wool.

Beaver Creek Woolen Mills, Alpha, Greene county, wool.

Union Flax Company, Delaware, flax.

Haselburg & Moran, Cincinnati, carpet.

Camp & Randale, Warren, bagging.

Bradley, G., Xenia, bagging.

Washington Steam Flax Mills, Eaton, flax.

Kline, H., Cincinnati, saddle blankets.

Columbus Woolen Mills, Columbus, wool.

Emery, Thos. & Sons, Cincinnati, oils.

McFarland, Andrew, New Athens, wool.

Cleveland Woolen Mills, Cleveland, wool.

Summers, John L., Decatur, Brown county, wool samples.

Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, oils.

Wilson & Smith, Newark, wool.

Davis, Jacob S., Osborne, Green county, wool sample.

Donaldson, Thos. & Son, New Richmond, wool sample.

Circleville Woolen Mills, Circleville, wool.

Lockland Woolen Mills, Lockland, wool.

McDowell, H., Carey, Wyandot county, wool samples.

Farmer, Mrs. Phebe, Hamilton county, carpet.

Cincinnati Wadding Mills, Stearns & Foster, cotton.

Wust, Jacob, Cincinnati, hosiery.

Wehrle, Charles, Cincinnati, hosiery.

Schmidt, John, East Sycamore, Hamilton County, wool samples.
 Livingston, John, Brown County, wool samples.
 Barber, J. H., Beverly, wool samples.
 Shields, Wm., Newark, wool samples.
 Bullock, A. D., Cincinnati, wool samples.
 Ballance, Jno. H., Cincinnati, wool samples.
 Leggett, George, Glendale, wool samples.
 Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, cotton.
 Hulbert Bros., Cincinnati, hosiery.
 Hortsman, N., Cincinnati, carpet.
 Middleport Woolen Mills, Middleport, Meigs county, wool.
 Belding Bros., Cincinnati, silk.
 Schofield, Wm., Wilmington, wool.
 Newark Woolen Mills, Wilson & Smith, Newark, wool.
 Delaware Manufacturing Company, Delaware, wool.
 22 woolen mills; 3 cotton mills; 4 hosiery; 1 silk; 11 wool samples.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, cotton.
 Butterworth, H. W., & Son, Philadelphia.
 Scheppers Brothers, Philadelphia, wool.
 Hope Mills, Pittsburg, cotton.
 Franklin Mills, Allegheny, cotton.
 Penn Mills, Pittsburg, cotton.
 Eagle Cotton Mills Co., Allegheny, cotton.
 Jones, J. W., & Co., Philadelphia.
 Archer, W. L., Burgettstown, wool samples.
 Schadewald, Jno. H., Philadelphia, wool.
 5 cotton mills; 2 woolen; 1 wool exhibitor.

RHODE ISLAND.

Hope Thread Company, Pawtucket, cotton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Batesville Mills, Batesville, cotton.
 Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, cotton.
 Pendleton Factory, Pendleton, cotton.
 3 cotton mills.

TENNESSEE.

Pulaski Manufacturing Company, Pulaski, cotton.
 Crescent Cotton Mills, Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, cotton.
 Chickasaw Mills, Paris, Henry County, cotton.
 Sylvan Mills, Shelbyville, Bedford County, cotton.
 Clements, Lewis T., Smyrna, Rutherford County, cotton.
 Eagle Mills, Lawrence, cotton.
 Cockrill, Mark, Nashville, wool samples.
 6 cotton mills; 1 wool exhibitor.

 WISCONSIN.

Racine Woolen Mills, Racine, wool.

Eastman, L., Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, wool samples.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS ON EXHIBITION.

We give below a condensed catalogue of the manufacturers and exhibitors, with the goods contributed by each:

Union Woolen Mills, Gallipolis, Ohio.

9 pieces cadet, gold and red mixed, scoured doeskin jeans; 15 pieces mixed, and blue and gold mixed doeskin scoured jeans; 24 pieces brown, red, orange, and red-orange mixed, unscoured doeskin jeans.

Tiffin Woolen Mills, Tiffin, Ohio.

3 pieces scarlet and magenta twill plaid, and black and white twill cloaking; 16 pieces gold mixed, fine gray, plain, sheep's gray, and assorted gray tweeds; 28 pieces 4 oz. fancy check flannels; 6 pieces scarlet twill, and plain white, magenta, green, and brown flannels; 5 pieces magenta and scarlet mixed, and drab and scarlet check flannels; 12½ pounds fine scarlet, pink and white yarn; 5 dozen 3-thread gray socks; 29 pairs women's, men's, infants', and children's wool hose.

Williams, Lahmer & Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

10 pieces flannels; 6 pieces striped, drab, and check flannels; 1 piece double and twist jeans; 4 pieces fancy and black doeskin cassimeres; 2 pieces black and mixed satinets; 9 packages zephyr and stocking yarn.

Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.

12 pieces scarlet twilled flannels; 19 pieces check flannels; 8 pieces plain flannels; 12 pieces black and scarlet, and black and white flannels; 9 pieces check, black doeskin, doeskin, and black cassimeres.

F. K. Nichols & Son, Alton, Madison County, Illinois.

2 pieces black repellants; 12 pieces check, plain, and twilled flannels; 10 pieces magenta, plain, and blue and scarlet twilled flannels; 4 pairs silver gray and white all wool, and union blankets; 10 pounds white and scarlet stocking yarn.

Batesville Mills, Batesville, South Carolina.

1 bale A A 4-4 sheeting, 3½ yards to pound.

Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, South Carolina.

1 bale A A 4-4 sheeting; 1 bale E E ditto; 1 bale R R 7-8 shirting; 1 bale C 3-4 ditto; 1 bale drilling.

Tallassee Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Alabama.

1 bale 4-4 sheeting; 1 bale 7-8 shirting; 1 bale 7-8 drilling.

Prattville Mills, Prattville, Alabama.

1 bale A 1 4-4 sheeting, standard; 1 bale A 1 4-4 shirting; 1 bale A 1 7-8 osnaburg 8 oz.

Augusta Cotton Mills, Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia.

1 bale heavy 4-4 sheeting; 1 bale 7-8 shirting; 1 bale fine 3-4 shirting; 1 bale heavy drilling.

Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

1 bale 4-4 sheeting; 1 bale shirting.

Houston Factory, Houston, Heard County, Georgia.

2 bales 4-4 sheeting.

Kennedale Mills, Kennedale, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

1 bale 4-4 Kennedale A sheeting; 1 bale 7-8 A shirting.

Fontenoy Mills, Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia.

1 bale, 20 pieces, yarn, 50 bundles; 1 bale shirting, from No. 15 yarn.

Pulaski Manufacturing Company, Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee.

1 bale 4-4 sheeting; 1 bale 7-8 shirting.

Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Ohio.

39 pieces fine blue, green, cadet-gray, dahlia, blue and brown mixed, brown, green and red, and sheep's-gray jeans; 10 bundles cotton yarn.

Lawrenceburg Woolen Manufacturing Company, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

1 piece 6-4 fine heavy silk mixture; 10 pieces 6-4 fine heavy fancy cassimeres; 6 pieces 6-4 fine heavy fancy Meltons; 1 piece 3-4 fine heavy silk mixture; 15 pieces 3-4 fine heavy fancy cassimeres; 3 pieces 6-4 fine Spring fancy Meltons; 14 pieces 3-4 fine Spring fancy cassimeres; 2 pieces 3-4 and 5-4 ditto.

Bowling Green Woolen Mills, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

13 pieces gold, Oxford, cadet and orange mixed, and brown and sheep's-gray jeans; 5 pieces 33-inch cadet, gold, brown, Oxford and red mixed jeans; 2 pieces mixed cassimeres; 1 piece twilled scarlet flannel; 2 coverlets; 1 pair white blanket.

Rising Sun Woolen Factory, Rising Sun, Indiana.

5 pieces jeans; 4 pieces flannels; 4 pairs wool blankets; 2 pairs cotton warp ditto; 4 bundles blue, white and red yarn.

Ashland Mills, Steubenville, Ohio.

10 pieces black and white, and assorted plaid flannels; 2 pieces scarlet striped ditto.

Warsaw Woolen Mills, Warsaw, Illinois.

28 pieces fancy cassimeres.

Urbana Woolen Mills, Urbana, Ohio.

10 pieces blue, sheep's-gray, cadet and steel mixed satinets; 10 pieces black and white fancy tweeds; 6 pieces check flannels; 10 pieces large plaid flannels; 16 pieces red and black Scotch plaid and check flannels.

Hamilton Woolen Mills, Hamilton, Ohio.

30 pieces brown mixed, cadet, fancy, red, blue and gold jeans; 13 pieces mixed, Oxford, steel, brown, purple and magenta jeans; 4 pieces gray flannels; 18 pieces fancy plaid flannels; 24 pieces magenta striped, plaid, black and white, and colored checks; black and white, and magenta and scarlet plaid flannels; 6 bundles assorted woolen stocking yarn.

Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Mascogee County, Georgia.

2 bales striped osnaburgs; 2 coils cotton rope; 8 pieces heavy brown, gray mixed, green, light-brown, gray and blue jeans; 8 pieces white, striped and mixed

twills; 1 piece brown kersey; 1 piece truck for trousers; 2 pieces gray and mixed satinets; 1 piece each, brown and gray satinet; 2 pieces linseys; 6 pieces 8-4 and 10-4 cotton blankets; 2 cotton crib blankets.

Marshall Woolen Mills, Marshall, Clark County, Illinois.

2 pieces brown and cadet cassimeres; 2 pieces black and fancy cloths; 9 pieces assorted brown jeans; 15 pieces scarlet and black, black and white, fancy check, and white flannels; 3½ dozen socks.

Saxony Woolen Mills, Trenton, New Jersey.

15 pieces black and white fancy, extra heavy, twilled plaid flannels.

Seymour Woolen Factory, Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana.

11 pieces mixed purple, and steel-mixed, brown, green, blue, and sheep's gray jeans; 6 pieces check, magenta, and green plaid flannels; 1 piece plain red flannel; 1 pair blankets.

Fairmount Woolen Mills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

16 pieces brown, orange, blue, red, steel, black, iris, green, and olive mixed, and blue and silver gray scoured jeans; 12 pieces orange, blue, red, gold, black, steel, green, and iris mixed, natural gray, solferino, and brown unsoured jeans; 8 pieces Fairmount blue, brown, Solferino, green, red, and gold mixed, gray and orange jeans; 6 pieces blue, brown, Solferino, red, and gold mixed, and gray Millcreek jeans.

Connersville Woolen Mills, Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana.

16 pieces fancy cassimeres; 4 pieces Meltons; 1 piece black doeskin; 2 pairs blankets; 1 piece wool cloth strainer.

Eminence Woolen Mills, Eminence, Henry County, Kentucky.

6 pieces mixed fine and doeskin Kentucky jeans; 3 pieces cord, fancy, and D. B. Kentucky tweeds; 1 pair fine wool blankets.

Wabash Woolen Mills, Terre Haute, Indiana.

6 pieces red and gold mixed, and sheep's gray jeans; 8 pieces check, black and white, and scarlet and black flannels; 4 pairs blankets.

Mecca Mills, Mecca (Armiesburg P. O.), Parke County, Indiana.

7 pieces brown and gray mixed, and fancy cassimeres; 8 pieces black and white, red and black, and plain white and red flannels.

Marshall Woolen Mills, Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa.

2 pieces steel mixed and black jeans; 5 pieces fancy cassimeres; 2 pieces brown mixed and dark ditto; 3 pieces black and white, green and black check, and fancy plaid flannels.

Clermont Woolen Mills, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

1 pair wool blankets; 1 scarlet coverlet; 1 piece black scoured jeans; 2 pieces white and plaid flannels; 3 rolls figured carpets.

Bucyrus Woolen Mills, Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio.

22 pieces white and blue striped, check, green check, white plaid, magenta and fancy flannels; 2 pieces gray flannels; 6 pieces double-fold magenta, green check, and brown flannels; 3 pairs white bed blankets; 8 pairs single ditto; 6 bundles yarn.

Edgar Woolen Mills, Paris, Edgar County, Illinois.

2 pairs blankets; 1 bundle assorted yarn; 15 pieces plain red and white, red plaid, blue and red check, gray and red fancy, black and white plaid, black and

red plaid, and fancy and black and white flannels; 4 pieces gray and brown mixed tweed; 4 pieces black and brown cassinets; 5 pieces blue, steel-mixed and brown jeans.

London Woolen Manufacturing Company, London, Madison County, Ohio.

8 pairs wool blankets; 10 bundles white, random and red, blue, black, and mixed wool yarns; 7 pieces plaid, gray, magenta and scarlet flannels; 4 pieces gray doeskin, black and brown cassimeres; 2 pieces mixed and blue jeans.

Jewell Mills, Warren County, Georgia.

2 pieces heavy cadet and gray kerseys, all wool filling; 1 piece 4-4 sheeting; 1 piece 7-8 shirting; 1 piece osnaburgs.

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

2 pieces 4-4 Anchor A sheeting; 1 piece Glencoe sheeting; 1 piece 7-8 magnolia sheeting.

Crescent Cotton Mills, Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Tennessee.

5 pieces Crescent Mills A standard sheetings.

Trion Cotton Factory, Chattooga County, Georgia.

1 coil cotton rope; 1 bale 4-4 Trion sheetings.

Troup Manufacturing Company, Chattooga County, Georgia.

1 bale 7-8 osnaburgs; 1 bale cotton yarn.

E. Steadman, Covington, Georgia.

1 bale cotton yarn; 1 bag No. 700 cotton yarn; 1 bag carpet chain.

Empire State Mills, Steadman (Covington, P. O.) Georgia.

1 bale No. 2 batts.

Chickasaw Mills, Paris, Henry County, Tennessee.

1 bag No. 500 yarn.

Sheffield Manufacturing Company, Sheffield, Newton County, Georgia.

1 bag No. 600 yarn.

Sylvan Mills, Shelbyville, Bedford County, Tennessee.

1 bale ticking; 1 bale 7-8 sheetings; 1 bale 3-4 sheetings; 1 bale checks; 1 bale each of plaid and striped osnaburgs; 1 bale denims; 1 bale hickory stripes; 1 piece gingham; 1 piece pant checks; 1 piece diaper; 1 bag each No. 500 and 500 yarn.

Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, Ohio.

1 bale Lowell D brown sheetings.

Pendleton Factory, Pendleton, South Carolina.

1 bale cotton yarns.

Veray Knitting Mills, Veray, Indiana.

1 piece, each, ribbed and plain knit goods, 5 yards each.

Jacob Stierle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

½ dozen each, men's ribbed woolen knit and fancy jackets; 1 dozen each, men's hand-loom, men's lamb machine-knit, and ladies' lamb hand-loom socks.

Lewis T. Clements, Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

1 package cotton seed, 2 ditto uncleaned cotton, and 2 ditto ginned cotton; 1 package each, corded and drawing sliver cotton; 1 package each, coarse and fine rovings cotton; 1 package No. 600 cotton yarn.

Hope Thread Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

16 doz. white cotton spool threads; 15 doz. black ditto; 21 doz. dark brown medium and assorted ditto.

William H. Gibbs, Clinton, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

1 set farm harness and reeds.

George Draper & Son, Hopedale, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

1 Dutchers' temple for loom; 4 patent oil cans.

H. W. Butterworth & Son, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3 cotton cans.

Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

1 piece brown and 3 pieces steel mixed, double and twist cassimeres; 6 pieces fancy cassimeres; 1 piece melton; 2 pieces waterproof.

John Bruce, Edinburgh, Johnson County, Indiana.

2 col'd-knit shawls; 1 fancy knit hood; 3 pairs cotton socks and stockings; 9 pairs women's black, white, blue mixed and blue woolen stockings; 13 pairs children's red, solferino, balmoral, clouded and red, clouded and ribbed woolen stockings; 2 pairs infant's blue and red socks.

Anchor Cotton Mills, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

1 bale Allegheny brown sheetings; 1 bale S. Lawrence brown sheetings.

Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, Ohio.

1 package each, cotton yarn, carpet warp and coverlet warp.

Manasses Mills Company, Carrollton, Mississippi.

2 bales Nos. 23 and 25 Manasses Mills osnaburgs.

Davenport Woolen Mills, Davenport, Iowa.

23 pieces blue, red, purple, red and black, green and black, black and white, green, white, scarlet and black, and fancy scarlet, fancy black and white, purple and black, and fancy purple flannels; 9 pieces double-fold fancy blue and green, black and blue, black and green, scarlet, purple, red and black, black and white, blue and black, and green and black plaid flannels; 13 pieces mixed cassimeres; 5 pieces plaid cassimeres; 2 pieces double-fold heavy and fine doeskins; 1 piece black repellant; 2 bales white wool yarns.

Cincinnati Worsted Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

14 gross No. 65 alpaca, assorted, worsted braid; 2 gross Boulevard plaid ditto; 31 doz. worsted dress braid; 30 gross brown, scarlet, black, green, dark-brown and scarlet alpaca braid; 100 doz. mohair, worsted, dress, and 6 yards assorted alpaca braid.

Scheppers Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3 pieces lustre mohair; 6 pieces poplin mohair.

Beaver Creek Woolen Mills, Alpha, Greene County, Ohio.

8 pairs woolen blankets, weighing 11 pounds, 8 pounds, 7 pounds, and 6½ pounds, respectively.

Flint Woolen Mills, Flint, Michigan.

8 pieces brown, light-gray, steel-mixed and dark cassimeres.

Bell Factory, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama.

2 pieces extra 4-4 and 7-8 tickings; 5 pieces check osnaburgs; 6 pieces plaid cottonades; 7 pieces osnaburgs; 1 piece each, white drill, white tenting, white duck; 1 piece colored kersey; 1 piece colored linsey; 7 bundles No. 500 twist yarn; 1 bale 4-4 brown sheeting; 1 bale 7-8 ditto; 1 bale 3-4 ditto.

Missouri Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

3 pieces bagging.

Louisville Woolen Mills, Louisville, Kentucky.

2 pieces light and brown meltons; 1 piece plaid linsey; 6 pairs woolen blankets.

Union Flax Company, Delaware County, Ohio.

1 coil improved flax rope.

Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, Indiana.

1 piece white flannel; 26 pieces black and white, green and black, scarlet and black, brown and black, magenta and black, white and black check flannels; 4 pieces plain brown, gray, scarlet and gray mixed twilled flannels; 3 pieces tweeds; 1 piece black beaver; 1 piece black doeskin cassimere; 2 pieces Oxford and sheep's gray satinet; 12 pieces brown Oxford and blue jeans; 6 dozen blue mixed wool socks; 7 bundles woolen yarn; 6 pairs white wool blankets.

Dover Mills, Dover, Mason County, Kentucky.

19 pieces green, cadet, fancy mixed, sheep's gray, black and blue mixed Kentucky jeans.

Haselburg and Moran, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3 rolls list carpets; 3 rolls rag carpets.

Lacon Manufacturing Company, Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois.

8 fancy plaid long shawls, 72x144, quality extra; 69 ditto, quality A; 4 ditto quality B; 12 black and white square shawls, 40x40; 12 black and white square shawls, 35x35; 97 long shawls, 65x135.

Hope Mill, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

1 bale each, Hope Mill, Ft. Pitt, and Great Western A 2-bushel seamless bags; 12 bundles Hope Mill carpet chain, assorted; 1 ditto white; 5 bundles cotton yarn; 2 do. coverlet chain; 3 bundles family cotton batting.

Oldham & Scott Factory, Lexington, Kentucky.

2 bundles 500 and 600 cotton yarn.

Franklin Mills, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

3 bundles, 500, 600, and 700 Franklin Mills yarns; 3 bundles each, cotton yarn and white carpet chain.

Eagle Mills, Lawrence, Tennessee.

3 bundles Eagle Mills cotton yarn; 1 ditto each, Nos. 500 and 600 cotton yarn.

Frankfort Cotton Factory, Frankfort, Kentucky.

4 bales 400, 500, 600, and 700 cotton yarns.

Penn Mills, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

1 bale Baltic A 4-4 standard brown sheetings; 1 bale American B 4-4 ditto; 1 bale Globe Mill 4-4 ditto.

Racine Woolen Mills, Racine, Wisconsin.

22 fine shawls, 72x144; 14 fine shawls, 72x71; 1 piece each, scarlet, blue, dark and light brown cloth.

Eagle Cotton Mills Company, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

1 bale Duquesne brown sheeting; 1 bale O I ditto; one bale Eagle ditto; 1 bale Pennsylvania ditto; 1 bale W F ditto.

Indian Hill Factory, Prattville, Alabama.

1 bale Indian Hill 7-8 sheeting; 1 bale 4-4 sheeting.

J. Wm. Jones & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2 pieces 2-inch Belgian cord clothing; 1 piece 1½ inch ditto; 1 piece sheet ditto.

Mrs. Phebe Farmer, Hamilton County, Ohio.

1 roll rag carpet; 1 rag rug.

Cincinnati Wadding Mills, Stearns & Foster.

2 bales each, black and white wadding; 1 bale batting tissue; 1 bale batting.

Jacob Wuest, Cincinnati, Ohio.

4½ dozen men's woolen socks; 2½ dozen women's stockings; 6 pairs child's stockings.

Hope Woolen Mills, Louisville, Kentucky.

2 pieces doeskin jeans; 14 pieces mixed jeans; 16 pieces extra fine blue, Oxford claret, and green mixed jeans.

Peru Woolen Mills, Peru, Indiana.

44 pieces Solferino, brown and scarlet, blue and gold mixed, and cadet, brown, blue, orange, sheep's gray, green, and Solferino jeans; 4 pieces plain scarlet, brown, and green flannels; 27 pieces blue, magenta, green, scarlet, brown, green and blue, and black check and plaid flannels; 1 piece striped scarlet flannel; 18 pairs blue, brown, drab, scarlet, magenta, and green wool blankets; 36 pairs white blankets; 2 pieces meltons; 7 pieces D. & T. gray and brown and fancy cassimeres; 2 pieces filled jeans; 4 pieces fancy flannels.

Charles Wehrle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1 doz. men's extra woolen socks; ½ doz. women's extra and fancy stockings; ½ doz. each, misses plain, balmoral and assorted stockings; 7½ doz. children's balmoral and assorted stockings.

Barney Benory, Wheeling, Indiana.

1 sample Spanish merino wool, of five hundred head.

John Schmidt, East Sycamore, Hamilton County, Ohio.

1 sample Spanish merino wool.

John Livingston, Brown County, Ohio.

4 samples pure Spanish merino wool.

J. M. Dillard, Lexington, Kentucky.

3 samples Cotswold wool.

J. H. Barber, Beverly, Ohio.

8 fleeces full-blood Saxony wool.

W. L. Archer, Burgettstown, Pennsylvania.

12 fleeces full-blood Spanish merino wool.

William Shields, Newark, Ohio.

1 lot samples of 25 fleeces washed Canada combing wool.

Ebenezer Ware, Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.

18 fleeces Spanish merino wool.

A. D. Bullock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

11 fleeces Saxony washed wool; 12 fleeces delaine wool; 7 fleeces unwashed merino wool; 3 fleeces unwashed combing wool.

John H. Ballance, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2 fleeces each, of fine combing Cotswold, merino and delaine wool.

W. M. Kenney, Fayette County, Kentucky.

18 samples Cashmere wool.

George Phillips, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois.

1 sample Cashmere wool.

George Leggett, Glendale, Ohio.

1 lot samples Angora and Cashmere wool.

Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1 coil each, 3-8 and 5-6 cotton rope; 1 piece each, 3-16 and 5-16 ditto; 36 balls trot lines; 6 bundles seine twine; 1 bale and 3 balls candle-wick; 9 skeins assorted

star candle-wick; 1 box each, knitting yarn, staging twine, and druggis's colored twine; 8 seamless rugs; 1 bundle candle-wick; 2 bundles batting; 1 bundle carpet warp; 11 bundles colored warp; 3 bundles white carpet warp; 1 bundle each, coverlet warp, mop yarn and cotton yarn; 1 bale each, 2 and 3 bushel bags.

Lehman, Durr & Co., Montgomery, Alabama.

1 bale cotton yarn.

Mission and Pacific Woolen Mills, San Francisco, California.

1 traveling blanket; 2 pairs gray, and 1 pair traveling blankets; 1 pair each viceria, magenta and brown mixed blankets; 3 pairs white blankets.

Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco, California.

1 pair white blankets; 2 pairs brown blankets.

Vigo Woolen Mills, Terre Haute, Indiana.

3 pairs white wool blankets; 8 pieces red mixed, fancy, brown, gray and light-gray cassimeres; 1 piece drab satin; 1 piece gray flannel; 1 piece each, brown and blue jeans; 5 pieces scarlet plaid, red, and black and white flannels.

Hulbert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

4¾ doz. fine white woolen and fine blue mixed ladies' stockings; 1¼ doz. men's blue mixed hose; 1 each merino under-shirt, drawers and shawl; 1 afghan; 1 scarf; 6 wristlets; 1 pair leggings.

Steam Cotton Mills, Columbus, Georgia.

1 bale each, No. 8, 10, and 12 yarns; 6 coils ⅝ rope.

N. Hortsman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2 rolls list carpets; 1 rug.

Middleport Woolen Mills, Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio.

54 pieces extra fine blue, brown and cadet, and fine brown, gold, red, orange and green mixed, and mixed jeans.

Belding Brothers, Silk Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10 pounds 1 oz. machine-twist silk; 4 pounds ¼ oz. ditto; 2 pounds best sewing black ditto; 1 pound best sewing colored ditto; 1 pound button-hole twist; ½ pound 16 oz. skein silk; 1 case 100 yards, and 10 doz. 50 yards machine twist; 8 doz. button twist; 3 doz. saddler's and embroidering silk; 200 doz. books raw ditto.

William Schofield, Wilmington, Ohio.

3 pieces black cassimeres; 2 pairs white blankets; 3 bundles scarlet, 11 bundles white and 12 bundles blue stocking yarn.

Newark Woolen Mills, Newark, Ohio.

16 pieces fancy plaid flannels.

William Hoffman, Trenton, New York.

10 doz. embroidered and braided balmoral skirts; 8 doz. balmoral skirts.

John H. Schadewald, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1 bale coverlets.

Western Knitting Mills, Dixon, Illinois.

1 doz. each, flesh-colored, white, gray, orange, men's white-ribbed and fine white merino shirts; 1 doz. each, of same colors, merino drawers; 13 doz. children's white-ribbed, scarlet-ribbed and fancy balmoral hose; 4 doz. men's balmoral, ribbed, striped and white merino hose; 11 doz. ladies' white, striped, white ribbed, gray, blue mixed and red balmoral hose.

Sargent Card Clothing Company, Worcester, Massachusetts.

1 case card clothing.

Delaware Manufacturing Company, Delaware, Ohio.

1 roll bagging.

Camp & Randale, Warren, Ohio.

1 roll bagging.

G. Bradley, Xenia, Ohio.

1 roll bagging.

Washington Steam Flax Mill, Eaton, Ohio.

4 bales bagging, upholstery and carded flax-tow.

John S. Casely & Son, Knightstown, Indiana.

1 bale bagging-tow.

Rankin Knitting Company, Cohoes, New York.

1 doz. each, gray ribbed, plain gray, extra stout, white, fine white ribbed and plain white super merino shirts; 1 doz. each, in same colors, drawers; ½ doz. scarlet shirts and drawers; ½ doz. ladies' white merino waists; 1 doz. men's white merino shirts and drawers.

H. Kline, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1 felt saddle-blanket

Columbus Woolen Mills, Columbus, Ohio.

1 bundle carded wool.

Thomas Emery & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio.

4 vials pure wool oils.

Home Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, Illinois.

6 pieces mixed jeans; 12 fancy coverlets.

Rock Island Coverlet Factory, Rock Island, Illinois.

1 fancy coverlet.

Alton Woolen Mills, Alton, Illinois.

1 piece white flannel.

Brooks, Simpson & Spiller, London, England.

1 book Aniline dye samples.

A. B. Bacon, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1 case samples Ramie or China grass-cloth and fibre.

Robert D. Brewer, McAfee, Kentucky.

5 samples combing wool.

Andrew McFarland, New Athens, Ohio.

1 card wool samples.

L. Eastman, Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wisconsin.

2 cards wool samples.

Mark Cockrill, Nashville, Tennessee.

3 samples Saxony wool; 1 sample Saxony and Silisian wool, crossed; 2 samples Saxony wool.

Cleveland Woolen Mills, Cleveland, Ohio.

20 pieces fancy flannels.

John L. Summers, Decatur, Brown County, Ohio.

1 fleece unwashed, and 4 fleeces washed fine delaine wool.

Falls City Mills, Louisville, Kentucky.

1 bale each, gray Hampton and Falls City osnaburgs.

Baugh, Kennedy & Co., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

2 bales Kennedale A sheetings.

Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1 sample each, elaine and lard oil for wool.

Wilson & Smith, Newark, New Jersey.

4 pieces gray satinets.

McCord & Bradley Woolen Mill Company, New Albany, Indiana.

22 pieces black and white, black and red, plaid and check, and fancy flannels;
16 pieces gold, blue, steel, gray, brown, red and orange mixed jeans.

L. & J. W. Feuchtwanger.

2 bottles Liquid Silicate of Soda; 1 bottle Crystal ditto.

J. H. & N. A. Williams, Utica, New York.

1 Gibson dyer; 4 shuttles; 8 reeds; 2 glass lubricators; 3 doz. pickers; 2 harness frames; 2 bobbins.

Mattehws & Bosworth, Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

1 piece fine three-leaf Kentucky jeans.

Towne Brothers, Batavia, Kane County, Illinois.

9 fleeces pure merino wool.

Babbitt, Steel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

1 piece gray mixed jeans.

Jacob S. Davis, Osborn, Greene County, Ohio.

1 card Cashmere wool and gloves; 1 box fine Angora wools.

Thomas Donaldson & Son, New Richmond, Ohio.

1 bale Cotswold combing wool; 2 samples fine combing wool.

Indianapolis Cotton Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2 beams cotton warp, 1,500 and 1,200, ends respectively.

Circleville Woolen Mills, Circleville, Ohio.

5 pieces black and white, purple and scarlet, and blue and black, and mixed flannels; 3 pieces cadet, blue and gold mixed jeans; 4 pieces cassimeres; 2 pairs white wool blankets; 3 bundles assorted yarns.

Waterloo Mills, near Buffalo, New York.

23 fine, long shawls 72x144; 3 gray ditto; 24 plaid ditto; 19 blue plaid Angora shawls.

Knox County Woolen Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Illinois.

2 pieces check flannels; 1 piece black cassimere; 2 pieces black satinets; 1 piece each gray and black ditto; 2 pairs white wool blankets.

Lockland Woolen Mills, Lockland, Ohio.

1 lot colored stocking yarn.

H. McDowell, Carey, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

1 fleece fine washed merino wool.

Hart & Williams, Geneva, New York.

1 sample fuller's earth.

Stonewall Manufacturing Company, Enterprise, Clark County, Mississippi.

11 bundles cotton yarn, assorted numbers.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

GEORGE W. JONES, Treasurer, in Account with Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FOLLOWING PARTIES:

FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FOLLOWING PARTIES:		Dr.	
James H. Laws & Co	\$100 00	Franklin Bank.....	\$100 00
Geo. W. Jones.....	100 00	Commercial Bank.....	100 00
Pearce, Tolle & Holton.....	100 00	Second National Bank.....	100 00
Shaw, Barbour & Co.....	100 00	Merchants' National Bank.....	100 00
John Wynne & Co.....	100 00	Fourth National Bank.....	100 00
McAlpin, Polk & Heberd.....	100 00	Central National Bank.....	100 00
Chambers, Stevens & Co.....	100 00	R. Mitchell	100 00
Jas. M. Clark & Co	100 00	J. LeBoutillier.....	100 00
J. & L. Seasingood & Co.....	100 00	Duhme & Co.....	100 00
John Shillito & Co.....	100 00	Wm. Wilson McGrew.....	100 00
Cincinnati Worsted Co.	100 00	Wm. Sumner & Co.....	100 00
Stearns & Foster.....	100 00	C. W. DeLand.....	100 00
A. D. Bullock & Co.....	100 00	Metropolitan Hotel.....	100 00
Hoover, Pumphrey & Co.....	100 00	Walnut Street House.....	100 00
Fechheimer, Frenkel & Co	100 00	Gibson House.....	100 00
Mack, Stadler & Co.....	100 00	Lockard & Ireland	100 00
Buchman Bro's & Co.....	100 00	A. P. C. Bonte.....	50 00
Heidelberg, Freidlander & Co....	100 00	Stanage, Saunders & Co.....	50 50
Adler, Karlsruher & Franke.....	100 00	Lew Bowman.....	50 00
M. Loth	50 00	W. H. Harrison.....	50 00
Kuhn, Netter & Co.....	100 00	Geo. T. Stedman.....	50 00
Gould, Pearce & Co.....	100 00	Procter & Gamble.....	50 00
Taylor & Bro.....	100 00	Goodheart & Bro.	25 00
H. S. Miles & Co.....	100 00	J. E. Wynne & Co.....	50 00
Dalton, Coleman & Co.....	100 00	L. C. Hopkins & Co.....	50 00
M. Bare & Co.....	109 00	John Carlisle.....	100 00
Espy, Heidelberg & Co.....	100 00	Appropriation from the City....	3,000 00
Jeffras, Seeley & Co.....	100 00	Cincinnati Gas Co.	17 32
W. W. Scarborough.....	100 00	Burnet House.....	100 00
R. R. Springer.....	100 00	James H. Laws, Chairman of the	
N. L. Anderson.....	100 00	Committee of Gen. Arrangmt's	126 92
James Gilmore.....	100 00	W. R. Looker.....	100 00
Burnet House.....	250 00		
First National Bank.....	200 00	Total	\$9,169 74
Lafayette Bank.....	100 00		

BY CASH PAID FOLLOWING PARTIES.

BY CASH PAID FOLLOWING		PARTIES.	Cr.
James Chappell.....	\$250 00	Cincinnati Gazette Co.....	\$7 50
James M. Clark & Co.....	384 92	Cincinnati Chronicle Co.....	11 20
S. L. Snodgrass & Co.....	300 00	Sinks, Corre & Co.....	53 00
H. P. Hopkins.....	131 07	McAlpin, Polk & Heberd.....	5 41
Peoples' Ice Company	14 25	W. J. & E. H. Kirk.....	11 25
Caleb Clark.....	81 25	John Chapman.....	10 00
Western Union Telegraph.....	18 38	Moore, Wilstach & Moore.....	11 50
Wm. Wilson McGrew (medals)	875 00	McAlpin, Polk & Heberd.....	21 69
Schmidt & Bro.....	9 50	Wilson, Hinkle & Co.....	75
Joseph Schmale.....	42 50	H. P. Hopkins.....	14 20
John Mullhollen.....	24 00	Jeffras, Seeley & Co.....	18 50
Edward Bosche.....	30 00	C. B. McMeekin & Co.....	5 75
John P. Epply.....	429 74	L. F. Wehrman & Co.....	41 75
Fred. Wickerlien.....	24 00	Lane & Bodley.....	64 75
Jcseph Schomaker.....	8 50	Pearce, Tolle & Holton.....	21 18
John Osenbeck.....	10 00	William Rickerts.....	6 25
C. W. Currier.....	300 00	Stanage, Saunders & Co.....	196 50
J. A. Pittman.....	330 25	Lawrenceburg Woolen Man'g Co	157 41
Geo. W. Jones & Co.....	26 26	Burnet House.....	2,800 00
S. L. Snodgrass & Co.....	145 41	W. R. Looker, editorial services,	
Wm. Brumwell.....	3 00	writing 300 letters.....	100 00
Leininger & Co.....	10 05	Cincinnati Gas Co.....	17 32
Geo. W. McAlpin, Chairman Com-		Balance in Treasurer's hands..	27 00
Committee on Premiums.....	2,100 00		
C. W. Starbuck & Co.....	18 75		
			9,169 74

We, the Auditing Committee, having examined the vouchers of the Treasurer, find them to be correct.

A. J. FRIEDLANDER, }
 A. M. HOLTON, } Committee.
 JOHN WYNNE, }

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

Your Committee on Premiums have to report as follows :

After careful consideration of the subject of premiums, and consultation with the Committee on Finance, the list, as published with the catalogue, was adopted; your committee, finding it impossible for them to make all the awards and do justice to the contributors, appointed sub-committees.

[The members of the respective committees are omitted from this report, inasmuch as they appear elsewhere.]

These committees went to work deliberately, and, after careful examination, made the reports of awards [page 61], and your committee take pleasure in bearing testimony to their impartiality. In many of the goods it was very difficult to decide, but we believe the awards gave general satisfaction.

Your committee also append a statement of expenditures of moneys placed in their hands by the Chairman of the Finance Committee :

Benninghaus Bros.....	\$70
Knox County Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	25
Davenport Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	25
Hulbert Bros., Lamb Knitting Company.....	25
Haselburg & Moran	25
J. H. Barker.....	50
Elgin Mills.....	25
Racine Woolen Mills.....	50
Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	25
Ebenezer Ware.....	50
New Albany Woolen Mills.....	25
New Philadelphia Woolen Mills.....	25
Alton Woolen Mills.....	75
Richmond Woolen Mills.....	75
Urbana Woolen Mills.....	25
London Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	25
Jacob S. Davis.....	25
Bowling Green Mills.....	25
Mecca Mills.....	25
Sylvan Mills.....	25
Cleveland Woolen Mills.....	50
Babbitt, Steele & Co.....	25
Middleport Woolen Mills.....	25
Racine Mills.....	25
Matthews & Bosworth.....	25
Mecca Manufacturing Company.....	50
Western Knitting Mills.....	25
Lacon Woolen Manufacturing Company.....	25
Prattville Mills.....	25
Pulaski Mills.....	100

John Casely & Son.....	\$25
William Shields.....	50
Union Flax Company (not acknowledged, but check paid).....	25
Wm. Wilson McGrew.....	765
	<hr/>
	\$1,960
Cash received from George W. Jones.....	\$2,100
Cash payments as above.....	1,960
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	\$140

GEORGE W. McALPIN,

Chairman Premium Committee.

The Auditing Committee has examined the above account, and the same is found correct.

JOHN WYNNE,

A. M. HOLTON,

A. J. FRIEDLANDER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS, }
CINCINNATI, August 10, 1869. }

The Committee secured the Sinton Block of buildings, which was gratuitously furnished by the owner, Mr. David Sinton. It was fitted up with every convenience and accessory needed to display the goods in the best manner.

The goods, after being received and arranged—the production of each mill being kept separate—and each lot of the mill properly numbered with illuminated labels, were also designated by a large card, with the name and locality of the mill printed in gilt type, with colored capitals. For the convenience of visitors, and also for the purpose of preparing for the auction sale at the close of the Exposition, the entire lot was catalogued.

There were one hundred and fifty-five exhibitors represented at the Exposition: Ohio, 52; Illinois, 13; South Carolina, 3; Alabama, 6; Georgia, 12; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 7; Indiana, 15; Kentucky, 14; Iowa, 2; Mississippi, 2; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 2; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Pennsylvania, 10; New York, 6.

The goods comprised about three thousand different lots. All were received, arranged and catalogued without any delay or confusion. The Exposition was closed with a trade sale at auction. This sale had a significance which has not attached to any one that has ever occurred in this city. The managers of the Exposition had drawn together manufacturers from almost all the States of the South and West; consequently, the fabrics brought to this city represented a large district, embracing, indeed, about one-half the States; and it is a noticable fact, that of all the exhibitors who committed their fabrics to the Exposition, but four declined to allow them go to sale. This is a most encouraging feature, and looks like the beginning of what we

should all desire—the recognition of this city as a natural and favorable point for the manufacturers and merchants of this great section to meet for the transaction of business: the former to dispose of the products of their looms and machinery, and the latter to supply themselves with such fabrics as are necessary to meet the demands of the States with which we expect to deal.

With this increased facility for supplying marketable goods at prices that will enable them to compete with goods from the older manufacturing districts; with a desire to find a market where the productions of different locations may be interchanged; with the desire manifesting itself, in many ways, of our people to make this the great inland city of the country, and the general disposition of a large section, having no common place of trade, to seek Cincinnati, this sale occurred, and we trust it may inspire all our citizens with increased hope for a great commercial future. The commission realized from the sale was all appropriated to the expenses of the Exposition.

The sale was conducted by James H. Laws & Co., auctioneers. The goods were all received, catalogued, sold and delivered by them, free of charge, to the Committee, and notwithstanding the large quantity of merchandise, none were lost.

The rooms were fitted up under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Friedlander, and the goods arranged under the supervision of Mr. Jedediah Heberd.

Your Committee has been much indebted to Mr. Wm. Holly, Corresponding Secretary of the Wool and Woollen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, for his hearty co-operation in the early stages of the Exposition.

We would also return our thanks to Mr. George T. Williams, Supt. of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the use of their lines without charge. Also, the Cincinnati Gas Company, for gas used during the exhibition. Also, to Mr. S. N. Pike, for the use of his hall in which to hold the opening exercises. Also, to the various insurance companies who so generously insured the building and goods to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the Exposition. Also, to Mr. David Sinton, for the gratuitous use of his building so generously tendered to us.

We cannot but feel thankful to all who have contributed in any way to this, our first "Great Exposition of Textile Fabrics" in Cincinnati, Ohio, which has proved so successful, and we trust may be followed yearly by exhibitions of the products and manufactures of the West and South.

JAMES H. LAWS,

Chairman Committee of General Arrangements.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held December 20, 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of the Exposition are due to the press, for its liberal support rendered in the heartiest manner, evincing a warm desire to co-operate in any movement of public interest.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are especially due Mr. David Sinton, for the use of his elegant building, in which to hold the Exposition;

also, Samuel N. Pike, for the use of Pike's Music Hall on the occasion of the opening ceremonies.

Resolved, That the Exposition was especially indebted to the appropriation made by the City Council, for the successful entertainment of the visitors; and that the interest manifested by that body was commendable, and is heartily endorsed.

Resolved, That the Exposition is greatly indebted to the generous spirit shown by the Railroad and Express Companies of the West, and the thanks of the community are due them for the same.

WHEREAS, Our work having now been completed, we freely express our congratulations on the results of our labor, and recommend to our citizens the inauguration of further efforts to bring our city favorably before the trading public. Having every power within ourselves to compete with any market for trade—manufacturing so largely of such varied fabrications—we need only the co-operation of concentrated effort to advance our commercial interests; and for the purpose of perpetuating the history of this effort, and in furtherance of the foregoing objects, it is hereby

Resolved, That Col. Sidney D. Maxwell be requested to write the history of the Exposition.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE EXPOSITION.

It was greatly hoped by those interested in the Exposition, that they would be enabled to prepare some more satisfactory statistics than have been published, in regard to the manufactures of the States represented. But this proved a task that was exceedingly difficult. There is such a general indisposition among manufacturers to give the amount of capital required to carry on their business, the quantity and value of raw material used, and value of goods produced; the number of spindles and looms employed, etc., that authentic data in regard to these matters are limited and unsatisfactory. The time will come, and we have reason to believe the day not far distant, when we shall have full statistics in regard to this great branch of industry in the West; but at present, we are compelled to content ourselves with incomplete returns or careful estimates.

We have seen nothing more full than an article in the Philadelphia North American, a part of which we herewith append:

"So far as we know, there are about 3,500 cotton and woolen manufactories in this country. They are located as follows: Pennsylvania, 517; Massachusetts, 593; New York, 365; Rhode Island, 292; Connecticut, 284; New Hampshire, 150; Illinois, 133; New Jersey, 116; Indiana, 115; Ohio, 114; Maine, 100; Vermont, 68; Michigan, 55, Iowa, 52; Georgia, 47; Wis-

consin, 42; North Carolina, 40; South Carolina, 40; Tennessee, 40; Maryland, 35; Missouri, 27; Virginia, 24; Kentucky, 24; Delaware, 19; Mississippi, 14; Alabama, 11; Oregon, 8; Kansas, 7; California, 6. [In this table the seven mills of Minnesota have been omitted.]

“This summary gives about six hundred miles west of the Alleghenies, where, twenty years ago, there were very few. The average sets of machinery in Western mills is about three, ranging from one to ten. In the East, and and even in the South, this is very much larger. The number of persons employed is not stated in any authority at our command, nor are we aware where and how to remedy this deficiency and procure the information.

“The cotton manufactures alone, of the Southern States, have been lately compiled by one of our exchanges, with the following result:

	Mills. No.	Spindles. No.	Cotton spun pounds.
Georgia	21	69,782	10,334,850
North Carolina.....	17	24,249	3,537,000
Virginia.....	10	36,060	4,000,000
Tennessee.....	10	13,720	1,847,200
Alabama	8	25,196	2,820,580
South Carolina.....	6	30,588	4,174,100
Mississippi.....	6	8,752	1,547,000
Texas.....	4	8,528	1,372,100
Kentucky	3	6,264	1,075,000
Arkansas.....	2	824	258,000

“And, besides these, a cotton manufactory, with 10,000 spindles, is to be established at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in connection with the Penitentiary.

“These imperfect statistics have to be compared with the following Parliamentary returns lately made of British manufactures; and in taking them, it is to be borne in mind that they include the flax, cotton, wool, shoddy, worsted, hemp, jute, rope, horsehair, elastic, hosiery, lace and silk manufactories of the United Kingdom:

Number of factories.....	6,493
Number of spindles.....	45,117,431
Number of power looms.....	546,619
Amount of moving power (steam).....	336,730
Amount of moving power (water).....	29,320
Children under 13 employed.....	85,463
Total persons employed.....	851,243
Number of power loom weavers.....	247,216

“Going into details, we find that there are 2,549 cotton factories, with 8,541 combing machines, and 32,000,014 spinning spindles; 2,215,231 doubling spindles; 379,329 power looms; 151,783 power loom weavers; 191,033 steam power, and 10,029 water; employing 401,064 persons, of whom 41,674 were under thirteen years.

“The woollen factories number 1,658, with 1,109 combing machines; 4,183,530 spinning spindles; 168,000 doubling spindles; 46,204 power looms; 32,276 power loom weavers; 1,076,173 billy spindles; 1,365 condensers; 2,659 gigs; 3,879 fulling stocks, and employing 127,181 persons, of whom 6,767 are children.

"The worsted factories number 703, with 1,038 combing machines, and 2,193,210 spinning spindles; 348,363 doubling; 71,666 power looms, and 31,543 power loom weavers. The amount of steam power is 44,571, and of water, 2,006. They employ 131,896 persons, of whom 26,062 are children.

"The flax, hemp, and jute factories number 472, with 374 combing machines, and 1,679,357 spinning, and 58,053 doubling spindles; 35,047 power looms; 23,523 power loom weavers; employing 130,423 persons, of whom 5,325 are children.

"There are also 591 silk factories, having 978,168 spinning or throwing spindles; 181,538 doubling spindles, and 14,625 power looms."

Though comparatively little was accomplished in the matter of securing statistics, there were other things attained that are of great consequence to the people of the whole West and South, as well as of Cincinnati. It secured the concentration of forces heretofore acting independently and remotely; the organization of our active business talent in such manner as to tell very perceptibly upon the future commerce of the city. It brought us in contact with the people of the great South, with whom we are to deal, and to whom we are to look, to a great extent, for our future growth and prosperity. It demonstrated to us that we can provide much more largely for ourselves than we have ever done. It brought many obscure but skillful manufacturers into the full light of a great commercial center, and laid the foundations for them of future trade and fortune. It gave us some idea of what we may become, by the diligent use of the means with which a kind Providence has abundantly supplied us. It taught us what may be accomplished by a very few men, animated by a desire to promote the common good, and determined to proceed in the prosecution of the work. It stirred the business interests of the city to the foundation, and awakened a spirit among our merchants that will greatly aid us in going in to possess the land that shall be opened to us by the completion of our great Southern Railroad. It was a grand event for the city in which it was held, and for the country that poured in its riches to make the undertaking a success. In the future, few may know to what extent it has influenced the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country. Manufactures will multiply, trade will shift its position, and avenues of wealth will be opened; this city will increase in population and business, and amidst the causes that will produce the change, this may not at once have the relative position it should enjoy. Yet,

when the historian comes, in other years, to write the history of this city and the great West, he will find that many of the threads that enter into the fabric were woven here, and that not a little of the coloring which gives it beauty, and attractiveness, and reputation, may be traced to the great Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

CINCINNATI AS A MANUFACTURING CITY.

HER ADVANTAGES, AND WHAT SHE PRODUCES.

As a matter by no means foreign to this report, but intimately connected with it, the following statements on the subject of manufactures in general, and statistics in relation to the manufactures of Cincinnati, from the recent reports of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, may very properly be appended.

“To make a great manufacturing city, there must be, first, an abundance of the raw materials, which enter into manufactures, of easy access to the manufacturer. And, secondly, there must be numerous and easy lines of transportation to all points of the commercial compass, so that the products of manufacture may be easily and profitably distributed. This creates, also, domestic commerce; so there can be no jealous rivalry, in a city like Cincinnati, between commerce and manufactures. They go hand and hand together, and the prosperity of the one indicates the prosperity of the other.

“Let us see how far these conditions of successful manufacturing, and likewise of domestic commerce, exist in Cincinnati, and to what they tend in the future. Looking to the first condition, that of *abundant raw materials, of easy access*, we find this fulfilled to a degree which we believe is equaled by no large town of the United States, although Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cleveland have them to a great extent. The first and greatest element of manufacturing, since the use of steam-power, is COAL. The manufactures of Great Britain owe almost their entire success to coal. This great element of power is not only easily accessible to Cincinnati, but exists within its reach within a circuit of from one to two hundred miles, in an abundance which is incalculable, and which might easily be shown sufficient to supply a continent through ages to come. On both sides of the Ohio River, in Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana, coal is found at hundreds of points, in surface beds accessible to both steamboats and rail cars. In England, and in most parts of Europe, coal has to be dug at great depths, which makes it much more expensive, and but for the cheapness of labor there would make it a costly article. Here it is very cheap, and must always remain so. To say nothing of the coal of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, more or less of which has always been used in Cincinnati, there is an immense and inexhaustible coal region in Ohio, the greater part of which is accessible to Cincinnati, at a cheap rate. The Commissioner of Statistics, in his annual report for 1857, has this paragraph on the coal of Ohio, which is all that is necessary to add on this subject, viz.:

“Great as is the power of the British coal and iron fields, it may be doubted

whether they exceed those of Ohio. In this State are thirty counties in which coal exists, and in most of which it is mined. The area of these counties is twelve thousand square miles, fully equal to all the coal fields of Great Britain, and much exceeding all—exclusive of that country—in Western Europe. The coal is not only found in that area, but most of it lies in strata so near the surface that it must always be much easier and cheaper to work coal beds in Ohio than in England. Col. Chas. Whittlesey, in his 'Outlines' of Ohio Geology, states, that, in all probability, there are in the coal regions forty strata of coal lying, one above the other, intermingled with that of sandstone and limestone. Half of these beds are of workable thickness, and in most of the coal counties two or three are found near the surface."—*Report of the Board of Trade*, 1869.

COAL.

"There having been an ample stage of water in the Ohio river during the greater portion of the year, the coal miners were enabled to transport coal from the mines in Western Pennsylvania and on the Ohio river, without any intermission worthy of note, until the past month, the water having been low during all August. This has not only made the prices low, but has largely increased the quantity delivered at this, and, doubtless, other markets. It is quite difficult to procure the actual amount delivered here; but from all the information obtained, the conclusion is obvious, that it did not fall short of twenty-five and a half million bushels, which is seven and a half million bushels above the estimate for the previous year; but it must be remembered that during fully four months of that year the water in the Ohio was so low that no coal could be transported upon it from the Pennsylvania mines. The price of coal during the past year has been very low, and, if reduced to gold, was as low as it has been in this market at any previous time. This rendered the business, as a rule, not only unprofitable, but resulted in serious losses to many of those engaged in it. The ordinary price of Pennsylvania coal, in barges or flats, before 1860, was 8 cents, though at times it sold as low as 5@6 cents; but these rates were below the cost, though labor was cheap then, and the cost of mining it and bringing it to market not over one-half what it costs now. The average price of this kind of coal, afloat the past year, did not exceed 10 cents in currency, and 7 cents in gold, so that it is easily seen that a considerable portion of the profits made by coal dealers in previous years, must have been lost the past year. The low price, however, has increased the consumption, not only in the river cities and towns, but many of these in the interior who have used wood for fuel have been induced to substitute coal, finding it much cheaper; and, consequently, a large quantity has been taken in wagons and by railways to the interior, to localities where coal had not been used previously. It will be seen that the prices were nearly uniform during the year, until the close of August, when, owing to the low stage of the river, dealers put up prices 2 cents per bushel; but the supply in market is large. Our quotations are for Youghiogeny, and they are 2@3 cents per bushel above those of coal mined in the Ohio valley, in this State and Virginia."—*Report of Chamber of Commerce*, 1869.

CINCINNATI AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

"There can be little doubt that Cincinnati is entering upon a new era in her progress as the great Western manufacturing center. A movement has commenced in good earnest to secure railway accommodation with the Southern section of the country. This is a movement in the right direction, because it is in those districts lie the market for our manufactured goods, and where this city must, in the main, look for the basis of her future greatness. When the resources of that basis are contemplated, and the rich mineral and agricultural treasures to be found in all that region, only here and there developed, the mind becomes bewildered in the magnitude of those resources. And the most suggestive fact in this connection is that the citizens of this Southern country are begging our city to open highways of commerce for them, so that they may come and pour this vast treasure into our laps for ages to come. Never has such a prize been offered to any mart; and it is gratifying to think that our citizens have given evidence that they have a pretty correct conception of its magnitude. It has been demonstrated now, beyond controversy, that no other country can compete successfully in raising cotton with this country; and when it is remembered there is cotton land enough in the Gulf States, were it cultivated, to produce *twenty million bales annually*, how can the future wealth of the country be justly computed? And this is the field now being opened to the trade of Cincinnati."—*Report of Chamber of Commerce*, 1869.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

"In the department of textile fabrics, heretofore much neglected in this city, there is no reason why great progress should not hereafter be made, if that progress depends in any degree on the cheapness, or facilities for obtaining the raw material. While New England brings her cotton and wool from great distances—and yet manufactures them in great amounts, and great profit, by means of her water power—we have those materials at our door, and cheap coal, which is now the best and most permanent motive power. The State of Ohio is the greatest wool growing State, and the cotton of the Mississippi is exported through Cincinnati to the extent of a hundred thousand bales per annum. It is supposed, and not without reason, that if we should have a direct Southern Railroad to North Alabama and Georgia, that immense quantities of cotton will be brought into Cincinnati from the central regions of the South, and this city become, in fact, a distributor of that great staple for the interior of the country."—*Report of Board of Trade*, 1869.

THE MANUFACTURES OF CINCINNATI.

"There were produced in Cincinnati, and immediate vicinity, during the year ending March 31, 1869, 187 distinct classes of manufactured articles, prepared in nearly 3,000 different establishments, and of an aggregate value of

\$104,657,612—giving employment to 55,275 hands, and requiring as cash capital invested \$49,824,124. The aggregates of the same items for 1860 were:

Number of Manufacturing Establishments.....	2,084
Number of Hands Employed.....	30,268
Capital Invested.....	\$18,983,693
Value of Product.....	\$46,995,062

“Showing by comparison an increase in the value of the manufactured products of the city, in nine years, of 123 per cent. A like comparison indicates an increase for 1869, over the value of the articles produced in 1840, of 540 per cent. The increase from 1840 to 1850 was 180 per cent., and from 1850 to 1869, the ratio of increase is but slightly in excess of that shown from 1860 to 1869.

“The following table embraces a comparative and classified statement, in detail and in aggregate, of the number of hands employed in producing, and the value of the various classes of manufactured articles produced in Cincinnati during the years 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1869, showing also the per centage of increase in the value of each class produced in 1869, in comparison with the value of the product of the same article manufactured during 1860.

A CLASSIFIED AND COMPARATIVE TABLE OF
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN CINCINNATI, OHIO,
For the Years 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1869.

CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.	1840.		1850.		1860.		1869.		Increase per cent. since 1860.
	No. of Hands.	Value of Products.	No. of Hands.	Value of Products.	No. of Hands.	Value of Products.	No. of Hands.	Value of Products.	
Iron.....	1,250	\$1,728,549	6,075	\$4,143,900	3,835	\$5,305,606	9,412	\$17,068,628	222
Other Metals.....	466	658,040	921	1,209,190	770	1,464,738	1,681	2,820,186	107
Wood.....	1,426	2,095,837	3,798	4,143,900	4,342	5,396,183	6,974	10,258,563	90
Leather.....	888	1,068,750	2,472	2,675,150	2,253	2,829,234	4,998	6,348,432	125
Food.....	1,567	5,269,617	3,982	14,473,562	787	7,423,580	1,907	16,053,632	113
Soap, Candles and Oils.....	142	433,940	750	1,503,000	57	3,222,293	1,093	5,113,028	60
Clothing.....	1,217	2,009,850	3,198	4,325,500	10,440	6,737,683	11,617	10,807,715	60
Liquors.....	110	307,500	962	5,240,930	632	4,894,821	1,937	11,712,427	140
Cotton, Wool, Hemp, etc.....	359	411,190	880	1,181,000	626	756,068	1,043	1,836,761	140
Drugs, Chemicals, etc.....	114	458,250	394	2,018,200	418	1,204,360	598	3,385,405	180
Stone and Earth.....	301	258,300	841	713,000	950	886,850	2,312	2,643,318	200
Carriages, Cars, etc.....	87	117,000	498	507,447	739	788,185	712	1,156,211	50
Paper, etc.....	512	669,606	1,073	1,850,540	229	353,168	396	701,164	50
Book Binding, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	131,170	468	674,080	400
Printing and Publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043	1,503,101	2,822	4,279,714	180
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	615,856	4,096	4,040,214	550
Fine Arts.....	139	179,100	393	562,000	159	199,750	577	884,183	340
Miscellaneous.....	462	700,920	2,289	2,241,960	2,348	3,282,416	2,602	4,874,046	68
Totals.....	9,040	\$16,366,443	28,527	\$46,789,279	30,268	\$46,995,062	55,275	\$104,657,612	123

“To enable intelligent comparisons to be drawn between the manufacturing importance of Cincinnati, as shown in foregoing statistical exhibit, and that of all the other important manufacturing cities in the country, the Committee presents the following table. It is compiled from the figures furnished the United States Bureau of Statistics for the year ending June 1, 1860—the latest official returns published. The showing in the table embrace the aggregates for the counties in which each city named is situated, and to approximate the value of the articles produced during the year ending March 31, 1869, the returns for each city are given the benefit of the same increase over 1860 as is shown for Cincinnati during the same time. This is certainly doing injustice to none of the cities reported, and beyond doubt is, in a large majority of the returns, largely in excess of what the actual statistics would indicate.”—*Report of Board of Trade, 1869.*

RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.					Approximate value of Produce for year ending March 31, 1869.
CITIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Value of Product.	
Portland, Maine	338	\$3,075,663	3,383	\$6,721,612	\$14,889,195
Lynn, Massachusetts.....	1,119	20,885,580	46,377	40,902,753	91,213,138
Lowell, Massachusetts.....	978	26,946,527	36,922	44,610,773	99,483,021
Boston, Massachusetts.....	1,821	22,478,195	36,817	59,319,600	132,283,108
Newark, New Jersey.....	770	13,846,605	21,790	27,927,514	62,278,306
New York City.....	4,375	61,212,757	90,204	159,167,369	353,800,430
Brooklyn, New York.....	1,032	12,320,876	12,758	34,241,520	76,358,589
Albany and Troy, New York.....	1,107	15,676,630	25,187	29,720,578	66,276,895
Providence, Rhode Island	894	17,961,985	23,769	29,211,478	64,841,592
Buffalo and Rochester, New York.....	1,495	10,484,951	14,033	22,079,195	49,236,601
Baltimore, Maryland.....	1,310	13,789,757	21,842	29,591,758	65,989,617
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	6,298	73,318,885	98,983	135,979,777	302,235,099
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pennsylvania	1,191	20,531,440	20,493	26,563,379	59,036,334
Richmond, Virginia.....	320	4,637,030	7,589	12,926,949	28,727,095
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1,232	3,431,535	5,568	11,373,265	25,362,378
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	558	2,990,170	3,406	6,659,070	14,849,724
Detroit, Michigan	368	4,137,766	3,710	6,498,593	14,481,859
Cleveland, Ohio.....	387	2,676,963	4,455	6,973,737	15,550,432
Chicago, Illinois	469	5,571,025	5,593	13,555,671	30,229,146
Louisville, Kentucky.....	436	5,023,491	7,396	14,155,517	31,976,802
St. Louis, Missouri.....	1,126	12,733,948	11,737	27,610,070	61,580,454
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,084	18,983,693	30,268	46,995,062	104,658,612

POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.

In 1830, official,.....	28,831	In 1858, official,.....	175,968
1835, "	31,100	1859, "	178,315
1840, "	46,382	1860, "	179,000
1845, "	74,699	1861, "	180,000
1850, "	115,438	1862, "	184,517
1851, "	132,330	1863, "	186,329
1852, "	145,563	1864, "	193,719
1853, "	165,000	1865, "	200,000
1854, "	170,057	1866, "	210,866
1855, "	172,370	1867, "	220,500
1856, "	174,000	1868, "	235,000
1857, "	174,000	1869, estimated,.....	250,000

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICERS FOR 1868-'69.

President,

JOHN A. GANO.

Vice-Presidents,

J. H. FRENCH,

H. M. JOHNSTON,

A. L. FRAZER,

WM. HENRY DAVIS,

S. F. COVINGTON,

FLORENCE MARMET.

Treasurer,

WILLIAM SHAFFER.

Secretary,

GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.

Superintendent Merchants' Exchange,

WILLIAM SMITH.

OFFICERS FOR 1869-'70.

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JOHN A. GANO.

Vice-Presidents,

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HENRY LEWIS,

S. F. COVINGTON,

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W. J. LIPPINCOTT,

B. W. WASSON.

Treasurer,

JASON EVANS.

Secretary,

J. M. W. NEFF.

Delegates to the National Board of Trade,

JAMES F. TORRENCE,

THEO. COOK,

J. A. GANO,

WM. HOOPER,

S. LESTER TAYLOR.

Superintendent Merchants' Exchange,

WILLIAM SMITH.

BOARD OF TRADE OF CINCINNATI.

Officers for 1869-'70.

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MILES GREENWOOD.

First Vice-President,
ROBERT MITCHELL.

Second Vice-President,
A. T. GOSHORN.

Treasurer,
JAMES L. HAVEN.

Trustees,
A. P. C. BONTE, JOSEPH KINSEY,
M. KLEINER, JOSIAH KIRBY,
P. P. LANE.

Secretary,
H. H. TATEM.

Officers for 1870-'71.

President,
P. P. LANE.

Vice Presidents,
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ROBERT MITCHELL, JOSIAH KIRBY,
M. KLEINER.

Treasurer,
JAMES L. HAVEN.

Secretary,
H. H. TATEM.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

— TO BE HELD IN —

CINCINNATI, OCTOBER 1870,

Under the auspices of a Joint Committee of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade, of Cincinnati.

This is intended to be a grand display of the MANUFACTURES, PRODUCTS, AND ARTS of the Country. For the purpose of more fully carrying out the designs of the projectors of this great undertaking, at a meeting of the Committees appointed by the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade, held March 10, resolutions were adopted providing for the union of the several Committees into a general Committee of Management, to be known as the

COMMITTEE ON CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

To whom should be committed the control of the Exposition and all arrangements pertaining thereto.

On the 16th of March, an election of officers occurred, and the organization was fully completed.

PRESIDENT,
HON. CHAS. F. WILSTACH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
JAMES H. LAWS, JOSIAH KIRBY.

TREASURER,
H. A. V. POST.

SECRETARY,
ABNER L. FRAZER.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,		
CHAS. F. WILSTACH,		JAMES DALE,
P. P. LANE,	HUGH MCCOLLUM.	THOMAS GILPIN,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,		
JAMES H. LAWS,		ABNER L. FRAZER,
JACOB ELSAS,	C. H. GOULD.	S. F. COVINGTON,
BOARD OF TRADE,		
JOSIAH KIRBY,		H. A. V. POST,
A. T. GOSHORN,	W. H. BLYMYER.	DANIEL B. PIERSON,