AT THE COURT OF A SOUTH SEAKING.

A Narrative of Life on the Gilbert Islands, an Out-of-the-Way Group of the South Pacific.

THE KING OF CANNIBAL ISLANDS ON A SPREE—CURIOUS SCENES AT COURT.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

[Copyright 1891.] PART III.

town was computed to contain over a thous-and stand of excellent new arms, and retreat

to the ships, in the case of an marm, was a re-

course not to be thought of. Our talk that morning must have closely reproduced the talk in English garrisons before the Sepoy mutiny; the sturdy doubt that any mischief was in prospect, the sure belief that (should

any come) there was nothing left but to go

under fighting, the half amused, half anxious attitude of mind in which we awaited de-

The kemmel soon ran out; we were scarce

returned before the king had followed us in

quest of more. Mr. Corpse was now divested of his more awful attitude, the lawless bulk of him again enceased in striped pyjamas; a guardsman brought up the rear with his

rifle at trail, and his majesty was further ac-

companied by a Rarotongan whalerman and the playful courtier with the turban of

frizzed hair. There was never a more lively departation. The whalerman was gapingly, tearfully tipsy:

was gapingly, tearfully tipsy; the courtier walked on air; the king himself was even sportive. Seated in a chair in the Rick's sitting room, he bore the brunt of our

prayers and menaces unmoved; he was rated, piled with historic instances, threatened with

the spot—and nothing in the least affected nim. It should be done tomorrow, he said;

indeed, were hardly equal, for the king was the only man who could restore the tapu, but

joicing, a case of brandy wheeling beside them in a barrow. The Rarotongan (whom I had never seen before) wrung me by the hand like a man bound on a far voyage. "My dear frien'!" he cried; "good bye, my dear frien'!" tears of kuemmel standing in his

eyes. The king lurched as he went the cour-tier ambled—a strange party of intoxicated

mildren to be entrusted with that barrowful

He Lost an Ear.

You could never say the town was quiet;

all the morning there was a ferment in the air, an aimless movement and congregation of natives in the street. But it was not be-

fore half-past 1 that a sudden hubbub of voices called us from the house to find the

whole white colony already gathered on the spot as by concerted signal. The Sans Souci was overrun with rabble, the steir and veran-

dah thronged. From all these throats an in-articulate babbling cry went up incessantly; it sounded like the bleating of young lambs,

it sounded like the bleating of young lambs, but angrier. In the roud his royal highness (whom I had seen so lately in the part of butler) stood crying upon Tom; on the top step, tossed in the hurly burly, Tom was shouting to the prince. Yet awhile the pack swayed about the bar, vociferous. Then came a brutal impulse; the mob reeled; and returned and was rejected; the stair vomited a stream of heads and there shot into view.

By his hair and his hands, his head forced as low as his knees, his face concealed, he was wrenched from the verandah and whisked

along the road into the village, howling as he disappeared. Had his face been raised we should have seen it bloodied, and the blood

was not his own. The courtier with the tur-ban of frizzed hair had paid the costs of this

disturbance with the lower part of one

So the brawl passed with no other casualty

than might seem comic to the inhumane. Yet we looked round on serious faces and—a fact

that spoke volumes-Tom was putting up the

shutters on the bar. Custom might go else-whither. Mr. Williams might profit as he pleased, but Tom had enough of barkeeping for one day. Indeed the event had hung on a hair. A man had sought to draw a revolver

on what quarrel I could never learn, and

perhaps he himself could not have told; one shot, when the room was so crowded, could

scarce have falled to take effect; where many

were armed and all tipsy, it could scarce have

failed to draw others, and the woman who

spied the weapon and the man who seized it may very well have saved the white com-

A Female Scrap. The mob insens ibly melted from the scene, and for the rest of the day our neighborhood

was left in peace and a good deal in solitude.

But the tranquility was only local; din and perandi still flowed in other quarters, and we had one more sight of Gilbertisland violence.

In the church, where we had wandered pho-tographing, we were startled by a sudden

piercing outcry. The scene looking forth from the doors of that great hall of shadows was unforgetable. The paims, the quaint and

scattered houses, the flag of the island screaming from its tall staff, glowed with intolerable

sunshine. In the midst two women rolled

flighting on the grass. The combatants were the more easily easy to be distinguished, be-

cause the one was stripped to the ridi and the other wore a holoku of some lively color. The first was uppermost, her teeth locked in

her adversary's face, shaking her like a dog, silently and savagely inflicting pain; the other impotently fought and scratched. So

for a moment we saw them wailow and grap-ple there like vermin; then the mob closed

A Moment's Reflection.

It was a serious question that night if we hould sleep ashore. But we were travelers,

folk that had come far in quest of the adventurous; on the first sign of an adventure

it would have been a singular inconsistency

to withdraw; and we sent on board instead for our revolvers. Mindful of Taahauku, Mr. Rick, Mr. Strong, Mr. Osborne and Mrs. Stevenson held an assault of arms on the public highway, and fired at bottles, to the

admiration of the natives. Captain Reid of the Equator staved on shore with us, to be at hand in case of trouble, and we retired to bed at the accustomed hour, agreeably ex-cited by the day's events. The night was

exquisite, the silence enchanting; yet as I lay in my hammock looking on the strong moonshine and the quiescent palms, one ugiv picture haunted me of the two women, the

haked and the clad, locked in that hostile embrace. The harm done was probably not

much, yet I could have looked upon death

and massacre with less revoit. The return to these primeval weapons, the vision of

man's beastliness, of man's ferality, shocked

in me a deeper sense than that with which we count the cost of battles. There are ele-

ments in our state and history which it is a pleasure to forget, which it is perhaps the better wisdom not to dwell on. Crime, postilence and death are in the day's work;

the imagination readily accepts them. It in-stinctively rejects, on the contrary, whatever shall call up the image of our race upon its lowest terms, as the partner of beasts, beastly itself, dwelling pell mell and hugger mugger, hairy man with hairy woman in the caves of old. And yet, to be just to barbarous island-ers, we must not forget the slums and dens of our cities; I must not forget that I have passed dinnerward through Soho and seen that which cured me of my dinner.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Velocity of Thunderstorms.

The rate of travel of thunderstorms has been studied by Herr Schronorck from the record of 197 such storms in

Russia in 1888. The velocity is found to

have varied from thirteen to fifty miles

an hour, with a mean of 28.6 miles an

hour in the hot season and increasing to

thirty-two miles an hour in the cold

season. It was least in the early morn-

ing, increasing to a maximum between 9

and 10 p. m. The storms traveled most

quickly from southwest, west and north-

the imagination readily accepts them.

that which cured me of my dinner.

and shut them in.

of madness.

en-of-war, ordered to restore the tapu on

On the morrow of our arrival, Sunday, begin. The Wightman compound was in a military sense untenable, commanded on three sides by houses and thick bush; the July 14, the photographers were early under way. Once more we traversed a silent town; many were yet abed and saleep; some sat drowsily in their open houses: there was no sound of intercourse or business. In that hour before the shadows, the quarter of the pa ace and canal seemed like a landing place In the "Arabian Nights" or from the classic poets; here were the fit destination of some "facry frigot;" here some adventurous prince might step ashore among new characters and incidents; and the island prison, where it floated on the juminous face of the lagoon, might have passed for the repository of the Grail. In such a scene and at such an hour, the impression received was not so much of foreign travel, rather of past ages; it seemed not so much degrees of latitude that we had crossed as centuries of time that we had reascended; leaving, by the same steps, home and today. A few children followed us, mostly nude, all silent; in the clear, weedy waters of the canal some silent damsels waded, baring their brown thighs; and to one of the moniaps before the palace gate we were attracted by a low but stirring hum of

The oval shed was full of men sitting cross legged. The king was there in striped pyjamas, his rear protected by four guards with Winchesters, his air and bearing marked by unwonted spirit and decision; tumblers and black bottles went the round; and the talk, though not loud, was general and animated. I was inclined at first to view this scene with suspicion. But the hour appeared unsuitable for a carouse; drink was besides forbidden equally by the law of the land and the canons of the church; and while I was yet hesitating the king's rigorous attitude disposed of any last doubt. We had come thinking to photograph him surrounded by his guards, and at the first word of the design his piety revolted. We were reminded of the day-the Sabbath, in which thou shalt take no photographsand returned with a flea in our ear, bearing the rejected camera.

At church, a little later, I was struck to find the throne unoccupied. So nice a Sabbatarian might have found the means to be present; my doubts revived, and before I got home they were transformed to certainties. Tom, the barkeeper of the Sans Souci, was in conversation with two emissaries from the court. The "keen," they said, wanted "din," failing which, "perandi." No din, was Tom's reply, and no perandi; but "peera," if they sed. It seems they had no use for peera and departed sorrowing.

Everybody Drunk.

"Why, what is the meaning of all this!" I asked. "Is the island on a spree!"
Such was the fact. On the 4th of July a feast had been made, and the king, at the suggestion of the whites, had raised tapu returned and was rejected; the stair vomited a stream of heads, and there shot into view, through the disbanding ranks, three men violently dragging in their midst a fourth. animal, of whom it may be rather said, that any one can start him drinking: not any twonty can prevail on him to stop. The tapu, raised ten days before, was not yet re-imposed; for ten days the town had been passing the bottle or lying (as we had seen it in the afternoon before) in hoggish sleep; and the king, moved by the old men and his own appetites, continued to maintain the liberty, to somander his savings on home. liberty, to squander his savings on houor. and to join in and lead the debauch. The whites were the authors of this crisis; it was upon their own proposal that the freedom had been granted at the first, and for a while, in the interests of trade, they were doubtless pleased it should continue That pleasure had now some time ceased the bout had been prolonged (it was con-fessed) unduly, and it now began to be a question how it might conclude. Hence Tom's refusal. Yet that refusal was avowedly only for the moment and it was avow edly unavailing; the king's foragers, denied by Tom at the Sans Souci, would be supplied "The Land We Live In" by the gabbling Mr. Williams.

A Popular Razzle-Dazzle.

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The degree of the peril was not easy to measure at the time, and I am inclined to think now it was easy to exaggerate. Yet the conduct of drunkards even at home is always a matter for anxiety; and at home our populations are not armed from the highest to the lowest with revolvers and repeating rifles; neither do we go on a de-bauch by the whole townful—and I might rather say, by the whole polity—king, magistrates, police and army joining in one com-mon scene of drunkenness. We were here, besides, in barbarous islands, rarely visited, lately and partly civilized. First and last, a really considerable number of whites have perished in the Gilberts, chiefly through their own misconduct, and the natives have dis-played in at least one instance a disposition o conceal an accident under a butchery, and leave nothing but dumb sones. This last was the chief consideration against a sudden closing of the bars; the barkeepers stood in the immediate breach and dealt direct with madmen; too surly a refusal might at any moment precipitate a blow, and the blow

Monday, 15th .- At the same hour we re turned to the same monian. Kuemmel (of all drinks) was served in tumblers; in the midst sat the crown prince, a fatted youth, sur-rounded by fresh bottles and busily plying the corascrew; and king, chief and commons showed the loose mouth, the uncertain joints, and the blurred and animated eye of the and the blurred and animated eve of the early dricker. It was plain we were impatiently expected; the king retired with alac-rity to dress, the guards were dispatched after their uniforms and we were left to await the issue of these preparations with a shedful of tipsy natives. The orgy had pro-ceeded further than on Sunday. The day promised to be of great heat; it was already sultry; the courtiers were already fuddled and still the kuemmel continued to go round and the crown prince to play butler. Flemish freedom followed upon Flemish excess; and a fonny dog, a handsome fellow, gayly dressed and with a full turban of frizzed hair, delighted the company with a humorous courtship of a lady in a manner not to be described. It was our diversion, in this time of waiting, to observe the gathering of the guards. They have European arms, Euro-pean uniforms, and (to their sorrow) Euro-pean shoes. We saw one warrier (like Mars) in the article of being armed; two men and a stalwart woman were scarce strong enough to boot him; and, after a single appearance on parade, the army is crippled for a week.

The Pageantry of Makin. At last the gates under the lych house opened; the army issued, one behind another, with guns and epaulettes; the colors stooped under the gateway; majesty followed in his uniform bedizened with gold lace; majesty's wife came next in a hat and feathers and an ample trained silk gown; the royal imps suc-ceeded; there stood the pageantry of Makin marshalled on its chosen theater. Dickens might have told how serious they were, how fipsy, how the king melted and streamed under his cocked hat, how he took station by the greater of his cannon, austere, majestic, but not truly vertical; how the troops huddled and were straightened out and clubbed again, now they and their firelocks raked at various inclinations like the masts of ships, and how an amateur photographer reviewed, arrayed and adjusted them to see his dispositions change before he resched the response. before he reached the camera.

The business was funny to see: I do not now that it is graceful to laugh at; and our report of these transactions was received on our return with the shaking of grave heads.

It Looked Panicky. The day had begun ill: eleven hours di-vided us from sunset; and at any moment, on the most triffing chance, the trouble might west.

To plague, perplex and interfere with us!
Will she forbid the festive chew
And cuspidore for ages dear with us! Will she invace with uplifted nose, Retreats where female foot ne'er went till Barroom cosey and courtroom close,

"What will the coming woman do

THE COMING WOMAN.

The Woman's Journal.

And force rejuctant men to ventilate!"
Brother, and so I hear. Will the dear haunts where manhood played

At euchre bold and frisky seven-up— Haunts where so oft our reason strayed— To conversation tens to give up! Must we, then, all go home to dine!
And must a friend in soda pledge his mate!
How shall the coming man get wine At all, if she's allowed to legislate!"

Brother, the case looks queer.

"Speak, O friend! has the woman's sphere, The soft soap rainbow sphere we kept her in, Burst and vanished, and left her here

With the world at large to wield her sceptre Is she up to our little game! And can she bind us, in reality,

Down to the precepts, much too tame, We've preached to her for pure morality?' Brother, the worst I fear. Friend of my youth, I can no more, O, fly with me this land iniquitous.

Nay, for I see, from shore to shore

The enfranchised female rise ubiquitous. Partner in purse she'll claim to be,

Logic of business she'll outwit us in;

Lost from life is the dead latch key, And lost from earth the white male citi-Brother, the end is near THEOSOPHY.

The word "theosophy" has been seen of late so often in the press that not a few readers are asking what it means, and as to what it holds out any special doctrines, and wherein it differs from the religious systems familiar to them. Is it supposed to be a 'revelation!" has it any sanction other than the confidence of its adherents! has it been unknown to man till now? what greater inducements does it offer to reason and to hope than do the sects around! does it propose a today it was beyond his power, today he durst not. "Is that royal?" cried indignant Mr. Rick. No. it was notroyal; had the king new church-these and like questions come from the reading public in this most reading of lands.

been of a royal character we should ourselves held a different language; and royal or not, he had the best of the dispute. The terms, Let us start with a few broad assertions as to what and whence theosophy is, and then state the reasons which to many minds sustain and vindicate them. the Ricks were not the only people who sold drink. He had but to hold his ground on the first question, and they were sure to weaken on the second. A little struggle they still made for the fashion's sake, and then our exceedingly tipsy deputation departed, greatly relating a case of brandy wheeling beside.

Theosophy is neither a philosophy nor a religion alone; rather is it the ultimate science of all being, underlying and explaining life in every one of its departments, thus giving the rationale of the physical universe and of man in his relations to the Supreme. It becomes a philosophy when it treats of cosmogony and of terrestrial affairs; it becomes a religion when it treats of duty, aspiration and endeavor. And its essential principle, that of which recent science has perceived certain aspects, is and always has been evolution.

Theosophy is not a novelty or an invention. The term, indeed, is Greek, and hence can-not ante-date the Greek language; but the system now connoted by that term is the oldest known to man, held millions of years ago when the present misconceptions were unborn, the one, uniform truth which guided and cheered humanity as it passed through the evolutionary stages prior to that wherein we see it. In that remote past, a past so re-mote that secular science finds no trace of it and modern religious have neither tradition nor record, this original and universal science was the possession of men.

Theosophy is not a "revelation" as the word is understood; i.e., it is not a disclosure of truth miraculously vouchsafed by God to man, and which man is therefore to accept as authoritative or be condemned for rebellion it is, indeed, an unfolding of the interior facts of nature and destiny, but one which, however verifiable by ourselves and verified by others far greater, is still an appeal to reason and the moral sense, enforced by no menace and to be accepted only on conviction. Theosophy does not exhort to the abolition of religious and churches, still less to the abolition of religious instinct. On the contrary, it exhorts to the abolition of ever passion which holds the instinct in check and it insists that the fundamental basis of all religious is the same, only surface errors misguiding their energy and paralyzing their usefulness. Hence it urges, not a mere benevolent hope, such inquiry to eventuate in the recovery of primal truth, the repudiation of later mistake, the reunion of man or ne common ground of universal fraternity

and good will Theosophy is no opponent of sound learning. Far from it. It holds that ignorance is the parent of every ill. and that propagation can only be checked by the parent's destruc-tion through knowledge. So it favors the widest, most unrestricted investigation, stimulating every effort after light and truth, as-suring that all the Higher Powers are on the side of fearless, patient investigation. It will not be content with truth only in physics and attained through physical senses; it insists that the whole realm of nature, seen and un-seen, is the true sphere for search, and that no partial or limited area can give other than partial and limited results. Hence it breaks down the bars of flesh and sense, impels to movement on every plane, tells of facilities by which each plane can be explored, shows how all plans are related and mutually explanatory. It has a place for every investi-gator, provided only that he will not deny validity to other areas than his own: just as it has a place for every believer, provided only that he will not hold his beliefs as ex clusive. For it is a universal science as well

as a universal religion. Of course these positions do antagonize it to much of the conventional belief of the day, whether in secular studies or in religious teaching. With its large survey of various distinct planes of existence, a survey acquired and verified through countless ages of study and record, theosophy cannot possibly say to a science of yesterday that it has de-tected the secret of being, nor to a religion dating back a few centuries that it truly portrays the mind and will of an Infinite Being. As well might the sage of 70 con-cede accuracy to the child of 10. If the child of 10 insisted that its attainments were all ready greater, or that its perceptive power gave it superior assurance, or that it enjoye an infallible disclosure from on high, the sage might refrain from contest, but he would hardly vacate his ground. And so theosophy, ready and willing to impart its accumulation of fact to everyone desirous to receive, does not pretend to agreement with claims which all considerations impugn and all examinations refute. Its totally different attitude from that of schools and churches must excite some marked hostility. In fact, oven the broadest thinkers may confess to a start when they encounter a theory of life so contrasted with that they have been accustorned to since childhood. And yet on the other hand, the certainty that conventional theories are now felt to be so unsatisfactory, and that their explanations of and remedie for the evils of existence fall so utterly short of the requirements of the case of the requirements of the case, does excite suspicion that some radically dif ferent scheme may be the true one. Slight modification holds out no hope of true solution. The more divergent from lines that have proved a failure, the more likely it is to lead to success. And so the very dissimilarity of theosophy from the goetrine customarily held may, after all, prove its great commendation to the thinker dissatisfied with existing systems. If it propounds a wholly different reason as to why we are here and how, an utterly unlike explanation of evolution and progress and destiny and law, a thoroughly changed version of the evils of society, the suffering of individuals, and the way to reform, another ideal and stimulus and hope and aspiration, he may on that very ground feel prepared to give it examination. And this is exactly what thesophy does. It says at the very outset that each man is reincarnated over and over again into earh-life, that he is repeatedly here as necessary steps in his evolving nature, that the character of these incarnations is determined by his own conduct in them, that he and he alone fixes his own destiny under the divine law, that law is inflexible and unevadeable, and that

> ALEXANDER FULLERTON, Feliow Pheosophical Society, Aryan Branch, New York.

absolute justice rules and administers his whole career. Here, then, theosophy pro-pounds with his first utterance two doc-

pounds with his first literance two door trines as its very essence—karma and reincar-nation. That they are susceptible of proof it affirms; that no others explain the mys-teries of itfe it confidently asserts; that they may startle into investigation it hopes; that

investigation will convince, its own experi

BE ADVANCED OCT. 1 TO PAR,
Second Semi-Annual Dividend of 20 Cents Per Share, Payable in October.
OF THE GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF

Capital Stock \$4,500,000. Shares \$10 Each, par value, full paid and Subject to No Assessments. Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER of Massachusetts - - President | Hon. JAMES W. HYATT, Late Treas of the U.S. - Treasurer

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INTERNATIOAL TRUST COMPANY, TRANSFER ANENTS, 45 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS. 30,000 Shares Only Now Offered to the Public, Until October \$4.00 Per Share

All stock purchased during the month of September will receive the October dividend of 20 cents per share. Transfer books close at midnight THURSDAY, Oct 1, for the payment of the dividend. Only 30,000 shares offered and when sold the stock will be entirely withdrawn from sale, listed on the exchanges, and price advanced to par.

The directors of the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company have decided to offer to the public the balance of the stock of the company remaining unsold -30,000 shares-until Oct. 1, at \$4.00 per share.

On that date the transfer books of the company will be closed for the payment of the October dividend and the stock listed on the several exchanges and price advanced

This stock is full paid and subject to no future assessments under any circumstances.

One million dollars of the \$1,20,000 capital stock was placed in the treasury of the company for the development of its properties, and the enhancement and protection of the interests of the stockholders.

Under the plan of the organization of the company all receipts from the sale of the Treasury Stock of the company are expended at once for improving and developing the property of the company, increasing its

The entire properties of the company being paid for in full, all the receipts from the sale of city tots go at once to the dividend fund of the company. In addition to the earnings of its manufacturing establishments in operation, and its income from other sources.

The stock of the company will not only earn gratifying dividends for the investor, but will increase rapidly in market value, with the development of the company's property.

The stock will be listed on the exchanges in New York. Chicago. Philadelphia and Boston.

Orders far stock will be filed as received, in any amount from one share upward, as it is desired to have as many small holders in all sections of the country as possible, who will, by their interest in the company influence emigration to Taliaposes and advance the interests of the company. THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF

FIRST. 5.00 City Lots. 2.022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson country, Georgia, the residue remaining ansold of 2.00 acres, on the center of which the city was originally built. Estimated value on organization of company Oct. 1.500, N.684.05. but largely increased in amount and present value since that time by additional purchases of city lands and improvements and developments added.

SECOND. 2.46 acres of valuable mineralland adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa all located within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value, \$122,000.

THERD. The issued capital stock of the Georgia Present of tallapoosa all located within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value, \$122,000.

COURTH. The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia Pacific railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 50 tens capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of cold and hot blast charcoal car-wheel iron. Present value, \$150,000.

FIFTH. The Piedment Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia Pacific railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity and manufacturing flint glass flasks and prescription ware. Present value, \$100,000.

FIFTH. The Fiedment Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia Pacific railrost, in the city of Taliapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity and manufacturing flint glass flasks and prescription were. Present value, \$190,000.

SEVENTH. The Taliapoosa Reclining Chair Factory on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railrosd in the city of Taliapoosa, Ga., manufacturing ham mock, reclining and other chairs. Present value, \$25,000.

SEVENTH. Sandry interest bearing bonds, notes, mortgages, loans, stocks, etc., acquired since the organization of the company in securing the location on its property of new minufacturing industries and from sales of its city lets and cash in bank received from the sale of treasury stock for improvements not yet invested.

There are already located on the property of the company in the city of Taliapoosa from a 300 to 3,000 inhabitants, three-quarters of whom are Northern people, who have settled there within the last three years, about 700 houses, as business houses and blocks, public parks free public schools, churches, lotels, waterworks, electric lights, 275,000 hotel now building to open in October, street railway and 12 new manufacturing industries under contract and building that will employ full yi.00 additional operatives, requiring 300 new dwelling houses and increase the present population of the city fram 1,50 to 5,000.

THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY. 4 ADVANTAGES OF THE STOCK AS AN INVESTMENT. PRINCIPAL absolutely secure under any circumstances, the property being paid for in full.

is derived principally from six sources: FIRST. Earnings of its manufacturing establishments; now in operation and to be built (now 235.04 yearly.)
SECOND. Hentals of its farming lands and sales of timber in "stumpage" (estimated \$300 yearly).
THIRD. Sales of its city lois in Taliapoosa. Ga., for improvement and investment (estimated \$2.0.000). FOURTH. Working of the mines and quarries, by themselves or on "royalties" (estimated \$10,000

riy).
FIFTH. Profits on mineral, timber and town site options on line of Ga., Tenn. & Ill. R. R. (estimated),000 yearly.)
SIXTH. Earnings of stock of Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois R. R. (estimated \$186,408 yearly)

UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 1, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY TAKEN, 88 WILL PURCHASE 2 SHARES OR \$20 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 20 WILL PURCHASE 5 SHARES OR 50 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 40 WILL PURCHASE 10 SHARES OR 100 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 80 WILL PURCHASE 20 SHARES OR 200 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 120 WILL PURCHASE 30 SHARES OR 300 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 240 WILL PURCHASE 60 SHARES OR 600 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 400 WILL PURCHASE 100 SHARES OR 1000 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 600 WILL PURCHASE 150 SHARES OR 1500 PAR VALUE OF STOCK 1200 WILL PURCHASE 300 SHARES OR 3000 PAR VALUE OF STOCK

Total estimated yearly income of the Company after construction of railroad, 652,650.04. Total estimated yearly income of Company prior to construction of railroad, \$330,235.01. Check for the October dividend of 20 cents per share will be mailed in October to all stock-

DIVIDENDS, to include earnings and all receipts from sale of city lots, paid regularly April as

PROBABILITY of a large increase in each semi-annual dividend by increase learnings and sales.

CERTAINTY of a rapid increase monthly in the intrinsic value and selling price of the stock itself.

holders of record Oct. 1; and all stock purchased in September will received the October dividend. As but 30,000 shares remain unsold, and, when taken, the entire issue will have been disposed of, applications for stock in September will be

filled in the order received until Oct. 1, and all subscriptions in excess of this amount will be returned to the subscribers. No orders will be received at the present price of \$4.00 per share after 12 o'clock midnight Oct. 1, and all orders for stock should be mailed as soon as possible, and in no event later than several days prior to that date to insure delivery at present price of \$4.00 per share.

Address orders for stock and prospectuses, and make checks, drafts or money orders payable to GEO. W. PECK, AGENT, . - GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO., 1033 N STREET, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

SOUTHERN OFFICES. Talkapagosa Haralson County, Ga. NEW YORK OFFICES. 11 Wall st., rooms 30 and 32. BOSTON OFFICES, 244 Washington st., rooms 3, 9 and 10. PHILADELPHIA OFFICES, ro : 944 Dreve Building. PROVIDENCE OFFICE, room 4, Buller Exchange. CHICAGO OFFICE, room 313, Stock Exchange Building. BALTIMORE OFFICE, room 4, Bank of Baltimore Building. FOREIGN OFFICES, No. 2, Token house Buildings, London, Eng.

Eighty-page Illustrated Prospectus of Tallapoosa, Stock Prospectus of Company and Plat of City, with Price List of Building Lots, Mineral Maps of the Section, Engineers' Reports, &c., mailed free on application to any of the above-named offices of the company.

WHAT PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS SAY. TALLAPOOSA, Ga., Aug. 22, 1891,

We, the undersigned, stockholders of the Georgia Alabama Investment and Development Company, being in the City of Tallapoosa for the purpose of investigating the properties of the Company, and the accuracy of the statements made regarding their value and carning capacity, and the location, advantages and development of the city,

First, That we find each and every statement made by the Company in their printed matter regarding the City of Tallapoosa, the manufacturing industries, building developments under way, and property and prospects of the Company much within the facts as now existing.

Second, That we find the actual situation at Tallapoosa is much understated, rather than overstated by the Company, in every particular, all representations made being fully verified by investigation or the ground, and many advantages of great importance not being mentioned either in their prospectus or other printed matter; in fact, we find the situation at Tallapoosa in every respect much more promising and far better than we had reason to expect from the statements made by the Company in their various dublications.

William H Greene, Phelps, N Y.
Frank W Page, Rochester, N Y.
E P Soverhill, Newark, N Y.
L R Sanford, Albidon, N Y.
Fred H Lancaster, Syracuse, N Y.
Jno Bowles, Washington, D C.
Prof Charles B Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
George L Hoxle, Ithaca, N Y.
Charles P Mays, Washington, D C.

George F. Carter, Orange, N.J.
C. G. Rauch, Lebanon, F.a.
B. Frank Hand, Woodburg, N.J.
A.J. Lamborn, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Jones, East Providence, R. L.
Dr. Robert G. Nolan, Bayonne, N. J.
Hiram Buckingham, Baltimore, Md.
James Morrison, Boston, Mass.
Frank Leonard, Norwalk, Ct.
George H. Morrison, New York, N.Y.

George F McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. George F McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs M G Norton, Stewartstown, Pa.
Frank Stone, Grafton, Mass.
Louis W Klein, Keckuk, Ia.
Frank S Allen, New York, N Y.
W H Spooner, Hoston, Mass.
D B Saxton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Gench, Orange, N J.
C C Morrison, Philadelphia.

J J Badgley, Quincy, Mich.
Stophen L Selden, Duluth, Minn.
George S Bowen, Elgin, Ill.
R H Gibson, Wayne, Ill.
J B Allen, Chicago, Ill.
J H Pharis, Chicago, Ill.
L J Bush, Providence, R L
A C Pryor, Petersburg, Va.
G F S Burton, Plattsmonth, Neb.

FRED'K E. TURNER, General Western Agent. 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MODERN MODES OF TRAVEL.

Wherein We Differ from the Slow Gaitedness of Our Fathers.

MARKED IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

Luxuries Enjoyed by the Traveler on the Railroads of the Country-Fanciful Names for

Trains.

It is doubtful if any form of human effort has witnessed so many and such marked improvements as have occurred in the train service of this country during the last five years. The aggregation of enlarged dog kennels, which was at one time thought good enough for the needs of the ordinary passenger, has been relegated to a condition of "innocuous desuctude," and has been superseded by trains which are, in every respect, worthy of those who are to occupy them. So far has this improvement gone that it is a safe assertion that most of us, when traveling, are better fed, have finer-if less securesleeping quarters, and are generally better looked after than when at our own home. It is noticeable, in this connection, that the phrase, "Enjoy all the comforts of home," which was so wont to figure in the advertising matter of the railway companies, two, three or four years ago, has almost disappeared. This change has not been brought about from any phlianthropic motives on the part of the railroads. No, indeed! It is simsupply and demand.

ply another instance of the laws governing To proceed, however, the fact remains that the requirements of the fasticious American traveling public have been so generally met, nay, anticipated by the transpor-tation companies, and so many roads have put into commission the vestibuling arrangement, the reclining chair car, the electric or gas system of lighting, the smokeless locomotive, and such a variety of other devices for the convenience and safety of the traveler, that the array of trains, really first class in every particular, is a most formidable one. In fact, to such an extent has this spirit of advancement been carried, that the boast recently made that any every-day American has at his disposal when journeying, accommodations which no European monarch can

command, is no idle one. When one considers that there are some-thing like 20,000 passenger trains daily traversing the hundred and thirty odd thousand miles of track in this country, it is not difficult to realize that the task of selecting representative trains is not an easy

To simplify matters it will perhaps be best to make three divisions, viz., (1) long distance trains, (2) short distance trains and 3) suburban trains.

The reason for the existence of superior train service is to be found in the existence of competition. Between Owitown and Bungville, for instance, whose communica-tion with the outer world is by means of the Grand Junction & Unreliable railroad, and by it alone, there are no parlor cars, no palaco sleepers. The inhabitants of these thriving municipalities are in great lack if the way-freight, which runs on alternate days, is anywhere within five hours of its

official" time.
But in the case of two great whose interests are served (or red) by a dozon or more subverted) by a dozon or

another hue."

the maintainance of communication between New York and Chicago and those between Chicago, Deuver and the Pacino coast. Of the former, the "Pennsylvania limited," which leaves New York at 10 a.m., and arrives in Chicago at 9:45 a. m. the following day, is without a peer outside of the United States, and it is almost impossible for one to imagine how the conveniences and comforts which present themselves at every turn of the head could be improved upon. In addition to the vestibuling arrangement, the dining and sleeping cars, etc., which are the elements of every first class train there are the smoking car with sofas and easy chairs the observation car, furnished with tables, books and papers (and having in its rear a great broad plat-

form, whence one may view in comfort the everchanging scenes.) A barber shop, a bath room, card tables, libraries and writing desks are to be found. Each berth is furn-ished with a jet of incandescent light, ad-justable to any desired position; stock quotations are telegraphed three times a day, and displayed with the weather reports, on bulletin boards; there is a stenographer and and type writer to assist the hurried man of affairs in his correspondence, and a ladies' maid to render help to all females in distress. The distance from New York to Chicago, 912 miles, is traversed in twenty-four and three-quarter hours -an average speed of about thirty-seven miles an hour.

Nor is this the only train connecting these

two cities which offer to the traveler the highest development of railway construction There are at least six others which merit the title of being first-class. There is the North Shore Limited, running over the tracks of the New York Central and Michigan Centra railways, and the famous New York and Chicago Limited by the New York Central and the Lake Shore, both of which, on account of the excellence of their appointment and their high rate of speed, made necessary by reason of their mileage being somewhat longer than their more southerly rival, are powerful claimants for traffic. The speed of the North Shore Limited is about thirty-nine miles an honr, while the new York limited drags along at a fraction over forty miles an hour. The west compares not unfavorably with the east in the completeiess and speed of its through trains. Burlington Flyer' makes the journey from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 miles, in thirty hours, an average rate of thirty-four miles an hour. The 'Overland Flyer' of the Union Pacific is another excellent train, reaching San Francisco in less than seventy-two hours after leaving Council Bluffs, 2,222 miles dis-tant. Both these trains are finished in the same complete manner which characterizes their eastern connections, having libraries, buffets, vestibules, and every convenience to

minister to one's comfort.

The best short-distance trains are those between New York and Boston, and between New York, Philadelphia and Washington. The "Gilt Edge Limited" over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, runs 229 miles in six hours, and the "Con-gressional Special" of the "Bound Brook" and "Baltimore & Ohio" routes attains a speed of over 45 miles an hour. Perhaps, however, the finest short-distance trains are those of the Old Colony railroad between Boston and Fall River, a distance of 4

The competition between the different transportation companies for the Boston-New York business has resulted in the put ting on of a service between these po which is nowhere surpassed. arrangements for the comfort passengers are wonderfully complete. ciuding even the conveyance through the cars of ice-water for the thirsty. The lines connecting Chicago and St. Louis also afford splendid service; one train between these two cities, conveys nightly two sleepers whose united value is not less than \$80,000. In so far as suburban travel is concerned the east is far shead of the west; the economic conditions of its cities are responsible

trunk lines, it is as Bill Nye says, "a mule of for such a state of affairs, and the care and mother hue."

Take as an example, the trains engaged in he maintainance of communication between New York and Chicago and those between worked wonders. New York, Boston and worked wonders. New York, Boston and Philadelphia have hundreds of trains engaged in suburban traffic alone. In New York special cars are owned by the more wealthy residents of Orange, Morristown and other places, and in these moving palaces the Wall street man, surrounded by his circle of intimates, daily high him to his bullings and bearings. Boston and far bashing during the summer ton is not far behind; during the summer months. She has several trains composed entirely of parlor cars, the seats in which are

engaged for the whole season. A phase of railway travel, which strikes the observant nowadays is that almost all the more speedy and popular trains bear some fanciful cognomen. The day of "Atlantic Expresses," "Pacific Mails," and "Transcontinental Through Trains" is over. The titles are not sufficiently expressive: they do not catch the eye nor rivet the attention. The general passenger agent of a great allway system dubs his trains somewhat thusly:

"The Owl Train," "The Cannonball,"
"The Flyer," "The Fast Flying Virginian,"
"The Golden Gate Special," "The Montetuma Express," "The White Train" "The Keystone Express," "The Velvet Train,"
"The Clover Leaf Express," "The White
Mountain and Seaside Special," and a host of other names more or less applicable.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The elongated basque bodice or coat is now nodified to meet the requirements of short

Black lace over wnite lace is very beautifu in effect, especially in the evening, with dia mond ornaments. "Koulah serge" is a new autumn dres

fabric, and cedar green and Roman blue are two popular dyes of the goods. The dear girls of Philadelphia are wearing

he agate bracelets that have heretofore been the exclusive property of the Chinese laundrymen.

Transparent stuffs for evening wear-lace net, chiffon, etc.—are often made high in the neck, over a lace lining, and with unlined sleeves of the sheer stuff.

Flower curtains are used for bridal pairs to stand before while receiving congratulations. They are of some dull neutral tint, upon which flowers are thickly strewn.

He-"The artists say that five feet founches is the divine height of a woman." Hi darling (crossly) - "You know I am five feet eight." He (quickly) - "You are more than divine, dear.

The long veil is an accepted fact. In black soft net, falling well below the chin, it is not half bad. White viels are ghastly, yet they grow and increase. The woman who dares ven wears white figures on a black ground According to present appearances, shaggy wool fabrics are likely to be preferred before fine clothes with laced surface. The detached ecentric patterns that were popular last year are generally repeated in the vest and other decorations of the gown.

A new variety of autumn hat is called the Brighton; that with a cleft crown being so styled. In place of the fancy open-work straw of which the model was first made, the Brighton is now produced in a soft hairy feit, like pressed camel's hair.

Blue English serge costumes, with coat and dark blue feit hat to match, will be fashion able during the entire autumn season Tweeds in brown and blue mixtures are als popular. Golden brown crossed with red forms another pretty combination.

A charming country dress of white veiling is made with a long loose coat, builted with a leather belt, to which haugs a small bag or aumoniers. The broad revers are faced back with maize-colored cloth and a bias band of maize around the skirt. An excellent stuff for elderly women who

do not care to put much money in a gown is cordurov in drab or gray, or coffee brown. Well cut and trimmed with a touch or two of black it makes a costume rich looking enough for the dignity of age, without the expense that so often attends such garments.

Whenever she suspects her husband has been inbibling too freely a woman up town makes him repeat the sentence: "She sells sea shells." He has never yet been able to do it perfectly, but she gauges his sobriety or inebriety by the degree of success which rewards his attempts.

Uncle George—And so Miss Kulture, your intended, is highly educated? Henry—Yes; you should hear ner dilate upon the culinary customs of the ancients. Uncle George—But does she know anything about cooking biscuit? Henry—It isn't likely! she has a mind above modern vulgarities, I hope.

A dress "with suspenders" consists of a plain skirt of a light colored foulart being material, with sleeves to match. The corsard is of white silk, made as a full blouse, with ornamental "bretelles" of dull gold par a menterie, with buckles and straps, skirt is fitted around the waist by a curved belt of the same cloth as the dress.

She was taiking confidentially to her bosom friend. "Do you know, Neil, now that we are married." she said, "John has stopped drinking entirely." I have not detected the odor of liquor about him since before our wedding day." "Was it difficult for him to stop!" inquired the bosom friend. "Oh, no, no; not at all. He just eats cloves. that is a certain cure."

Capes that need a little renovating may be smartened up by the addition of a velvet Medici collar continued in gradually narrowing stole bands to the edge of the fronts. A narrow plaiting of surah, folded double, forms a pretty edge to the collar and fronts. This, of course, is only possible on plain cap is with the fronts and backs falling direct from the collar; if there is a voke the Medici collar with stole fronts will be inappropriate.

Nearly all the new sailors are low crowned. not much over an inch in height. The latest fad is to cover them with dotted follard, usually red or navy blue, with a bow on the side. The brim is lined with velvet of the ame color. The foulard on the crown gives the idea of a silk handkerchief knotted care-lessly around the top. The prottiest perhaps is the one with gull or other wings in front, with a silver buckle and several stiff bows of

The height of luxury, though, is the morning gown of the softest slik in re or old hues. It falls I was from the neck and open all the way down, has a wide hem, no lining and is either frilled or lace trimmed all across. Beauty slips into it after her bath for coffee, her letters and probably a ci arette. You may buy one for thirty odd dollars if you are a simple soul in your taste. For anything handsome you will pay \$100 to \$400.

A pretty way of arranging the nair is that of combing the front locks back (after waving hem), over a very small roll. Then at each side of the head, above the temples, are soft rings of hair that well the forehead. The rest of the hair is combed up to the top of the head, divided into four portions which are loosely plaited, then colled or intertwined, forming the "basket-braid cap," as it is called, which covers the crown of the head, coming close to the soft roil of hair above the fore-

With the very close skirts that are now in vogue—skirts that fit the form as closely as did the deservedly decried tie-backs of other days—pockets are more inaccessible than ever and also undesirable, from the fact that, every so strained around the figure, the pocket-hole would certainly gape wherever placed. To remedy this, the fashionable modists sends home with each gown a substitute in the shape of an "art" bag, daintily made of the same material as the dress. Some of these are ex-quisitely embroidered, and gathered up with uble strings to be slung over the arm or to be suspended from the waist.