IN THE ELECTRICAL FIELD.

The Distribution of Time—Stopped at the Gate.

ELECTRICAL OSCULATION

Accident Preventer—Public Executions—Lightning Strokes—The Fluid at Washington—Electrical Brevities.

Electrical World: Many attempts have been made in past years to solve the problem of causing the pendulums of different clocks to vibrate in unison with each other by means of an electrical current periodically transmitted from a station, but hitherto inventors have not not succeeded in obtaining perfect synchronism. In a paper recently read before the Paris Academie des Sciences, M. Cornu has returned to the subject and shown analytically that to obtain synchronism in a vibrating system, the necessary and sufficient condition is that the free motion of the system shall be a damped vibration, and has also pointed out that the stable condition is obtained more rapidly the greater the amount of the damping. To carry this out in practice, it is necessary, if two pendulums are to vibrate synchronously, that they should experience an impulse in one direction and a retardation in the opposite sense in rigorously the same way. This M. Cornu obtains by fixing a permanent magnet to the lower extremity of the pendulum, the magnet axis being perpindiculaa to the axis of the pendulum. An electro maget with an open circuit is fixed on one side of the pendulum and attracts it at each oscillation. On the other side is placed another electro-magnet, with a closed circuit, which acts simply as a damper and checks the swing. In this way perfect synchroism can be obtained between clocks a very considerable distance apart, which, indeed, is only limited by the length of the line at which the retardation of the current from self-induction becomes sensible. Clocks constructed on this principle for the geographical department of the French war office have been successfully synchronized over a distance of forty miles of a defective telegraph line.

Stopped at the Gate.

New York Sun: A tall, slim man, with a high silk hat pushed rakishly over one ear, bustled hurriedly into the office of the Edison Electric Light company at 16 Broad street the other afternoon. He was sailing before a full business breeze and hadn't a moment to spare. Nobody was in sight. A formidable iron railing with conspicuous gate barred the way to a pair of green baize doors through which crept the buzz and hum of business. The man shook the iron gate but it was securely locked. Then he fumbled at the catch, and although the internal arrangement of this piece of mechanism was in full sight there seemed to be no way of releasing the gate. He pushed it and pulled it and lifted it, but it clung tenaciously to its fastening and would not yield. The man swore a little and perspired a great deal. Suddenly he dashed out and clattered down the iron stairs.

A youth strolled out of the inner office and, calmly turning his back upon the reporter, pressed a little knob in the wall. The gate swung open and the reporter was invited to enter. It was all very simple. The lock of the gate was under the influence of an electric current. A person who knew the secret could gain admittance by pressing the toe of his boot on a little lever near the floor. The arrangement is calculated to keep out unwelcome intruders, and it is a success.

Electric Kisses.

New York Sun: An application of the electricity that is latent in the atmosphere so extensively this bracing weather has been discovered by the girls up town, where the air is clearer and the electricity more plentiful than in the lower parts of the city. Electricity is so abundant in the air up in the high parts of the city just now that a person walking over velvet carpets, especially if in slippered feet, becomes so charged with it that on approaching any metal a spark will leap from his finger tips with a distinct crackle, and and there are some who declare that they have lighted the gas by this means. There is the same spark and crackle if the finger is held toward the face of another person instead of toward metal, and the discharge of the electricity is accompanied by a shock severe enough to be painful to both persons. Some ingenious girl carried her investigations into the marvelous properties of this mysterious fluid still further, and discovered that the shock could as readily be conveyed by the lips as by the finger tips. Hence the electric kiss.

It is given by approaching the unsuspecting victim, shuffling the slippered feet softly over the carpet, and bending the head well forward so that the lips shall be the part of the person furthest advanced. Just as the lips have almost touched the face of the victim there is a crackle and a sudden and stimulating shock which those who have tried it describe as very pleasant. If the room be darkened the spark can be distinctly seen by a third person. It is said, however, that the experiment is usually more successful when the third person is somewhere else.

Another freak of the atmospheric electricity is at the ticket boxes of the elevated railroads, where the tickets, instead of dropping from the gloved hand, will cling to it, and can scarcely be shaken off, while after getting into the box they stick to the sides, and have to be pushed down with wire rods that the gatemen have securred for that purpose.

This, however, is nothing compared with the regular state of things out in Minnesota and other parts of the northwest. At St. Paul a New York printing press manufacturer, just back from setting up some mammoth machines there, said it was impossible to make them work satisfactorily on account of the paper sticking to the rolls on its way through and tearing. Finally somebody thought of connecting the presses with the ground wires, and the trouble, when this was done, was ended. All that had been the matter was that the electricity in the presses made the paper cling until the wires were put in and carried it off into the ground.

Electric Accident Preventer.

St. James Gazette: A most wonderful invention is reported in Vienna. An Austrian engineer has, it is said, designed a truck to run before every railway train, being maintained always at a fixed (but adjustable) distance in front by the force of an electric current transmitted along the rails from a dynamo on the engine. The current is conducted through mercury contained in glass tubes on the pilot-truck. If, therefore, the truck comes into colision, the tubes are broken and the contact consequently destroyed. The interruption of the current instantly and automatically applies the brakes on the following train. It is claimed by the inventor that two expresses fitted with this system might with impunity be set to run full tilt at each other. The collision of their pilot trucks would arrest the progress of both trains before they could meet. The element of human fallibility is accordingly entirely eliminated, and drivers may dash through a whole series of danger signals without risk, being automatically arrested the moment they reach the spot that is really dangerous.

Lightning Strokes.

Engineering: Now, as a charge of electricity has the property of inducing another charge of electricity of an opposite kind to itself on any "conducting" matter near it, and as the earth is composed of what is called conducting matter, it follows that a charged cloud sailing over the surface of the earth induces an opposite charge on the ground below. These two opposite charges, one of "positive," the other of "negative" electricity, tend, by another well known property of electricity, to rush toward each other and combine. Hence when they are able to discover the resistance of the air between, which keeps them apart, they leap together with a flash and crack, producing the familiar phenomena of thunder and lightning.

Sometimes another cloud floating near the first one takes the place of the earth, and then the lightning flash takes place between them. Lightning of this kind does not strike the earth; but it might have a destructive effect on the latter for all that, because it might give rise to the "back stroke," which is sometimes fatal to life. The "back stroke" is not due to the direct flash and discharge. It is rather the reaction after the direct charge has taken place elsewhere. Suppose, for example, that a track of upland country, a rural district with trees, farms, and here and there a church dotting it, is covered by a thunder cloud, which induces a charge of electricity upon it. In order that the charge upon the earth may get nearer to that upon the cloud, so as to combine with it, the electricity, by another well-known property, will heap itself on the most prominent and pointed objects of the landscape. That is to say, it will accumulate on the trees, barns, chimney tops and spires of the district.

The whole atmosphere of the region is in a state of tension and suspense. The bolt is trembling in the balance, but no man knows where it will fall. Presently there is a blinding flash of light, the sky is rent with a lurid stream of fire, and instantly the tension is relieved. The discharge has taken place at one point, the point which offers the path of least resistance through the air, and at which the electrical tension was most critical. At every other place where the electricity had seriously accumulated, there is consequently a sudden fall of electric potential, or a collapse to its old condition, or, and it is called, a "return stroke." This instantaneous change is sometimes as fatal as the direct discharge, and it may ruin a building or destroy life several miles from the scene of the flash. The return stroke is therefore more mysterious and unexpected than the flash, but fatal effects are comparatively rare from it. Nevertheless, since the latter have been attributed to this cause a person cannot feel quite safe, although a thunder storm with lightning is still several miles from him; the number of miles being estimated by counting the seconds which elapse between the flash and the peal, and allowing a distance of four miles for every second counted. He may feel safer than if it were close upon him, but there is room for fear.

In fact there is no real safety except within the area properly protected by a lightning conductor, or in a building which is itself a protector for instance a sheet iron house. Every building then should be protected in order to be safe. In the country where these are often isolated, a lightning rod would be required fos each, but in towns one rod would sometimes protect more than one house around it, according to its height and conductivity.

The flash takes place at the point of least resistance, because it is here that the two opposite electricities can easiest rush together. But the eagerness with which they tend to rush together is another thing to be considered. These two things taken together determine the discharge. There may be less resistance to the flash at one house or tree than to another, but if the attraction between the opposite electricities is less at the former, the flash may traverse the latter house. Hence one cannot exactly say if one tree or building will be safer than another. There is great uncertainty, and this is a reason for the instinct of awe and uneasiness which most animals feel on the approach of a thunder storm.

In general, however, we can say that high houses, or those perched on high ground, are more likely to suffer from the discharge than small low lying houss. The former are therefore all the more eligible for protection; and they are to be avoided in seeking shelter from a storm. So are houses surrounded by trees, and with ponds or pools of water close beside them. For trees act as imperfect lightning rods have a good earth connection, and especially if they are wet the discharge may strike the ground through them, or, in the case of the pond, through the water. One should not shelter under trees of any kind, but more especially tall, soft trees, like poplars. Many deaths have been incurred from sheltering under poplar trees in France.

Thunder storms are said to be more frequent in open treeless countries, such as the Transvaal or the Scottish hills, and the fact has been attributed to the unchecked ascent of electrical vapors; but on the other hand they are probably less destructive in such countries.

Chimneys, by creating currents of warm smoke and by their lining of conducting soot, are dangerous parts of houses, and there are many instances of the discharge taking that road. It were better, then, to avoid sitting near a fire in a storm. Indeed, the safest place in the house on such an occasion would seem to be in the cellar and basement rooms or upon an iron bedstead. In the open air there cannot be a safer place than a dry hole or ditch, for it places the body below the surface of the ground, and therefore not exposed to a prominent place. But it should be a dry hollow, else the water in it may invite the discharge; for water, being a conductor in good connection with the earth, lowers the resistance to the discharge.

Electric Light in Private Houses.

Electrical Review: The ball room of Mr. Ogden Mills' residence, Sixty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, was lighted by means of storage batteries on Monday night, the 16th ult. The occasion was a ball and house warming, and a large assemblage of the leading members of New York society was present. The ball room was brilliantly illuminated by sixty sixteen-candle power lamps, the electricity being supplied from the batteries which had been charged on the previous Friday at the factory in Newark, carted to Mr. Mills' residence on Saturday, placed in position in the cellar and connected with the lamps on Monday, and used from 9:30 p. m. until 3:30 a. m. the following day without a single interruption of any kind. The effect of the lights was very beautiful, and many expressions of admiration were heard on all sides.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt ordered sufficient storage batteries to illuminate his Fifth avenue mansion on the occasion of his grand ball, given on the 23p inst.

This is the first instance in which storage batteries have been used in America to furnish temporary light for special occasions, and its success is likely to lead to a large business of this character in all prominent cities.

Electricity in the Capitol.

Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Press: Many of the members of the house afflicted with rheumatism go down to the engine room of the house and have "Pap" Talcott, the electrician, give them a dose of electricity from his dynamo. John Clark, the clerk of the house, and S. B. Cunningham, the disbursing clerk, are regular patients of the electrical room, and go down daily to be treated.

The electrical arrangements for the capitor are more elaborate than is generally supposed. The 1,500 five-feet gas burners by which the house is lighted, and the hundred or more jets in the rotunda, are all ignited by electricity. In addition to this there are numerous call bells from the hall to the speaker's rooms and those of the chief stenographer and journal clerk, which are run by the same dynamo.

Mr. Talcott and his assistant, J. A. Woodworth, has discretion as to when the gas shall be turned on in the house. The speaker, however, sometimes calls upon them to light up when he thinks necessary, and within a couple of minutes after he has sent the word a blaze of light shoots across and around the glass roof, and the dim light coming from the sky is changed to that of the brilliancy of gas.

The electric dynamo is located in the basemement, where rest the immense engines which run the fans supplying the house with heated air, or cold, as the case may be.

The Press man was shown through the vast chambers containing this machinery, and was surprised to find the elaborate arrangements existing by which the temperature of the house is kept at a comfortable point.

In the engineer's room, presided over by Mr. Lannan, are located indicators by which the revolutions of each fan are donated, and the number of cubic feet of air breathed into the hall above registered. There is also upon the wall a thermostat which exhibits the exact temperature existing in the house, and enables the chief engineer to regulate his air-heating apparatus accordingly.

It is aimed to keep the temperature of the house at a uniform point of from 69° to 70°.

A very good illustration was given your correspondent of the difference in temperature of air in motion and that at rest. In one of the halls through which the air passes to the fan by which it was sent above the atmosphere was quite close and warm, it being 75°, as registered by a thermometer. Going near the fan when the air was agitated and a violent draught created, it was cold as Greenland, so to speak, and the reporter, drawing his overcoat close about him, looked at another thermometer, expecting to see it register about 20°. He was surprised, however, to find the same figures on that, viz., 75°.

The impure air exhausted from the top of the hall by the same method as that by which the fresh air is supplied—by fans, different, however, in their shape so as to create suction.

TOLD IN A DREAM.

By Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution.

"It was madness and folly!" And as Julian Blair gave utterance to this exclamation he brought his hand down upon his desk with tremendous force.

The young man in his excitement rose from his chair and paced the floor of the office.

"I made a fool of myself," he said bitterly. "Here I am, a young lawyer, without practice in a little country town, and with no hope of betteringy my condition. Instead of waiting patiently for something to turn up I have had the audacity to fall in love with the wealthiest heiress in the place, and to-night I forever disgraced myself by asking her to marry me. To-morrow I am to see her father. There can be but one result. Mr. Howard is a millionaire. He will ask me about my property and my prospects. Well, I have about $50 in my pocket and I owe $500. The old gentleman will regard me as a fortune hunter and request me to discontinue my vtsits. Yet the Lord knows I love Alice, and I would devote my life to her."

Blair looked around the office and took a survey of his scanty possessions. A few articles of furniture, and perhaps a few hundred law books—this was all.

"It will be useless," he said, "to tell a man like Mr. Howard that I will wait for his daughter. He will simply show me the door, and all will be over."

The young fellow's frank and manly face wore a look of pained embarrassment. He had taken a leap in the dark and was already regretting his hasty action.

The town clock struck the hour of midnight, and Blair retired to his chamber adjoining his office, and made an effort to sleep off his trouble.

For some time he was wide awake. His eyes burned and his brain was in a whirl. At last he fell into a feverish and disturbed slumber.

In the course of the night a strange thing occurred. Just how it happened he did not clearly understand, but he had a late visitor, who introduced himself as a lawyer from London.

The stranger made profuse apologies for his untimely visit.

"Mr. Blair," he said, "I will not detain you with any preliminaries. You are the heir to the estate of John Blair, one of your uncles who ran away from home when a mere boy, and settled in Liverpool. Your uncle was remarkably lucky. He found friends, went into business, and in the course of time made a fortune. He died a month ago and left you half a million dollars."

Julian proceeded to ask for further information, but the London lawyer pleasantly remarked that good news would keep.

"I must leave in half an hour for New York," he said, "but you may expect me back in a week or so, and then the necessary arrangements will be completed for placing you in possession of your inheritance."

With this the strange visitor vanished, and Julian Blair, as he raised himself on his elbow and looked about the room, asked himself whether he was awake or dreaming.

A sudden drowsiness overcame him, and when he again opened his eyes it was morning.

"Was it a dream?" he cried, as he dressed himself. "No, it is impossible. There is the chair the man sat in. I remember his features distinctly, and every word he said, and even the tones of his voice. Thank God! It was no vision; it was a reality."

Julian found, after making his toilet, that he was still a little feverish, with a strange fullness in his head, but a glance at the window showed that he was looking unusually well.

One thing startled him not a little in the course of the morning. After a brief interview with one of the bankers of the town, he walked out on the street with $500 in his pocket.

A sudden doubt struck him as he reached the sidewalk. Had he made a mistake in telling the banker of his good fortune? If the whole thing was only a dream as he sometimes suspected he had done a very bad thing.

"Pshaw!" he said to himself, "I am sick and nervous. How can it be a dream?"

By degrees his confidence was restored, and later in the day when he saw Mr. Howard his manner was well calculated to impress the millionaire. He told the story of his legacy, and the rich man took him by the hand and told him that no man in the wide world would suit him better as a son-in-law.

A week passed away delightfully. Blair found himself the lion of the town, but he spent most of his leisure time with his affianced.

One morning the young lawyer arose, cool and clear-headed, without a trace of fever. He looked back upon the events of the past week in amazement. He no longer had any belief in the visit of the man from London. It was a dream, and nothing else.

"I am in a disgraceful fix!" he groaned. "I have lied to Mr. Howard and to Alice. I have borrowed money under false pretenses. Nothing will ever convince people that I am not a swindler."

As the days rolled on Julian grew thin and pale. He could not bring himself to the point of a confession to Mr. Howard and Alice. Then, too, some of his obligations were coming due. There was apparently no way out of his trouble. The thought of suicide took possession of his mind, and he began to nerve himself for the deed.

* * * *

The card in Julian's hand bore the address of Henry Morley, solicitor, Middle Temple, London, and as the owner of the card was ushered into the office the yong lawyer looked at him in blank surprise.

It did not take long for Mr. Morley to state his business.

"My young friend," he said rather pompously, "it is a genuine pleasure to me to be the bearer of good tidings. I have been two weeks in this country looking you up. Your uncle, John Blair, died recently in Liverpool, where he left a large estate, and there is a cool half million for you."

"Is it another dream?" whispered Julian.

"I don't understand?" said the Englishman, somewhat mystified. "This is no dream; it is business."

Then he went on in his matter-of-fact way to make everything clear.

"You have never called on me before, have you?" asked Julian.

"Certainly not," replied the visitor, "I have just found you, and it was no easy matter, I can tell you."

"All this is very hard for me to believe," replied Julian, and it will take time to convince me of its reality."

"Well, money ought to be tangible enough," said the lawyer. "If you felt like drawing for a few thousand now I'll arrange it for you."

Such a proposition was not to be refused, and in the course of the day Julian had $10,000 to his credit in the bank.

And then he broke down under the strain. For long weeks he lay either unconcious or delirous, and the watchers by his bedside wondered at his talk.

"His good luck turned his brain for the time," said old Mr. Howard.

And this was the view people took of the case. The sober business men of the town refused to believe that a penniless young man, with nothing to back him but a dream, had secured almost unlimited credit and a rich heiress in the bargain.

"Dreams don't pan out that way," said one of them, and this was the general opinion.

But Julian, warned by the tricks his imagination had played him, lost no time in obtaining his legacy and converting it into substantial investments.

When this was done he led sweet Alice Howard to the altar.

Once he said to her that he was indebted to a dream for his greatest misery and his greatest happiness.

This was all that he could be induced to say.

He had passed through a terrible crisis, and during the remainder of his life his greatest desire was to forget all about it.

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TALLAPOOSA, GA.

AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

SITUATION.

In the mountains of Northwest Georgia in Haralson County, four miles from the Alabama line on the southern extension of the Appalachian range, in the heart of the richest mineral belt of the south, at an altitude of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, 63 miles from Atlanta, 40 miles from Anniston and 100 miles from Birmingham.

Population and Industries.

The population of Tallapoosa in 1884 was 56, one year ago 600, to-day from 1,500 to 2,000 people reside here, and newcomers are arriving by every train. At the present rate of increase the population of Tallapoosa will probably be 3,000 before the first of January, 1889.

There are over forty business houses, express, telegraph, post-office; three churches, three large hotels, one newspaper, eight sawmills and woodworking establishments, two large brick manufacturing establishments and several minor industries.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Tallapoosa Furnace Co., O. W. Bullock, Pres. Capital stock, $125,000. The Company is under contract to have Furnace completed December 1, 1888.

Tallapoosa Malleable Iron Works, N. M. Lind, Pres. Authorized capital stock, $100,000. The Company is under contract to have Works in operation November 1st, 1888.

Tallapoosa Steam Brick Manufactory, capacity, 50,000 per day, expect to be in operation Feb. 15, 1888.

Tallapoosa Lumber Co. Capital, $10,000. Sash, door and blind manufactory, hope to be in operation at an early date.

In addition to above are a broom manufactory, rope manufactory, wagon manufactory, already secured. It is expected that work will be begun on these manufactories immediately, and negotiations are already in progress for the location here of several other new and important industries in the near future.

Nearly $4,000,000 capital stock, and money invested in business, is represented in the list of Tallapoosa's business houses and industries.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad (The Piedmont Air Line System) runs directly through the city, giving railroad frontage of three miles for manufactories. Three other railroads, the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus, the Carrollton & Decatur, and the Atlantic & Pacific are either surveyed or now building with Tallapoosa as their objective point.

Perfect Climate. Perfect Health.

The climate of Tallapoosa is a happy medium between the sub-tropical climate of Florida and the cold North. Work can be done out-of-doors every day in the year. The average summer temperature is 76 and winter 55 and the purest and best freestone water abounds. By its location on an elevated plateau perfect natural drainage is secured. Several wonderful chalybeate springs are near the city, and many people suffering from rheumatism, kidney complaints, indigestion, consumption and general debility have been greatly benefited or permanently cured by drinking of these waters. The climate and healthfulness of Tallapoosa cannot be overdrawn.

Surrounded by Rich Minerals.

Tallapoosa is situated in the heart of the richest gold and iron-bearing district of the South.

The richest of iron ores, manganese, copper, silver, gold, marble and other minerals abound. Iron ore assays from 45 to 69 per cent. metallic iron, and gold ore from $5 to $300 per ton. This company took first honorable mention on steel-making ores and marble from their property at the recent Piedmont Exposition in Atlanta.

COST OF BUILDING AND LIVING.

The cost of building a house in Tallapoosa is about one-third the cost of building the same house in the North. The cost of living is much less than in New England and the West, and with the mild equable climate very little fuel is necessary, and that can be obtained at one-quarter of Northern prices. Sickness is a stranger to Tallapoosa, and vegetables can be raised eight months in the year. With the present advance in real estate a home that now costs the settler $400 can probably be sold for four times that amount one year hence.

Property of this Company.

The property of this company consists of 2,150 acres of city lands or 10,750 building lots still unsold, (average price $200 each), 2,700 acres of mineral, agricultural and timber lands of great value, and over 3700 acres of mineral land additional under options; also Tallapoosa Hotel, houses, office, tools, negotiable notes, cash on hand and other assets, aggregating over $600,000 in addition. The estimated value by experts of this company's property is over $8,000,000.

$78,000 EXPENDED IN 90 DAYS.

Over $73,000 has been expended by this company in grading streets, building bridges, developing mines, advertising, etc. Their pay roll has been as high as $3,500 per week, and all is bustle and enterprise. Over 100 new dwelling-houses are now building in the city and many more are contracted for to be erected as soon as material can be secured.

THE TALLAPOOSA HOTEL.

This Hotel, owned by the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company, is the finest on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railroad between Anniston and Atlanta. It contains 50 elegantly furnished rooms, has a table unsurpassed, and is an excellent hotel in every particular. Rates, $2.00 per day, $9.00 per week, $32.00 per month.

THE TALLAPOOSA JOURNAL.

Is a large, enterprising paper, with a circulation of nearly 5,000, and is filled with items of interest to those interested in the welfare of Tallapoosa and her prospects. Any one thinking of investing or locating in Tallapoosa should send 50c. in stamps for six months' subscription.

Sales $100,000 in 90 Days.

The sales of building lots in Tallapoosa made by this Company have amounted to over $800,000 in the last three months, and are increasing daily. Private sales in the city will amount to nearly as much more. Lots that sold for $300 only a short time ago are changing hands at from $600 to $2,000 now. This rapid increase in real estate, population and enterprise is due solely to the magnificent mineral and agricultural resources of this section, its delightful location and its unparalleled healthfulness.

Tallapoosa's Basis is Co-Operation.

Those who lend their money or their influence for the building up of Tallapoosa enjoy their equal share of the benefits derived directly and personally. Every stockholder in this Company who purchases a lot from the Company adds the amount of the purchase money at once to the dividend fund in which he is an equal sharer with the rest. Every good word spoken for Tallapoosa, every investment he shall induce his friends to make, all adds directly to the stability of his own investment and to the amount of his dividend. This is co-operation; and this principle of making every investor and settler an interested party—directly, financially interested in the success of the enterprise—is what has made the Tallapoosa of to-day so successful.

WE'RE OFF FOR TALLAPOOSA.

Come to the South.

It is the most desirable place for settlers and investors in the United States to-day. Cities are growing up in this mineral belt like magic, and fortunes are being made rapidly by the advance of real estate and land companies' stocks. It is fast becoming the manufacturing center of the country, and with its wealth of mineral products, its equable climate, rich soil and remarkable healthfulness, is the most desirable field for immigration and profitable investment ever offered.

PRICES OF BUILDING LOTS.

Lots 50x150, on best streets and avenues, five minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots, $300; Corner Lots, $400; Lots 50x150, nicely located, ten minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots from $50 to $200; Corner Lots, $75 to $250. Terms, one-third cash, which must be remitted with order; balance, one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Those desiring to purchase by mail can write us what priced lots they desire and the location wished, and we will make the selection subject to their approval at any time they may desire to inspect it.

$2,000,000 Capital Stock.

The Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company is regularly incorporated, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares of $5.00 each. This stock is fully paid in the organization of the Company, can never be increased, never assessed, and is subject to no personal liability. It was first offered to investors Aug. 1st at $1.00 per share, but has rapidly advanced until it is now selling at $5.00 per share.

COME AND SEE.

Nothing pleases us so well as to have people come to Tallapoosa and investigate with their own eyes. Will you not come? COME AND INVESTIGATE.

$865,000 in Manufacturing.

This company undertake to secure for Tallapoosa within three years the following industries, either by the donation of land for plant and other valuable considerations, or should it become necessary at the end of three years will co-operate with others by taking stock in such manufacturing enterprises by investing a portion of their surplus or devoting the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their treasury stock to these or other enterprises of equal benefit to the city.

1. A cotton mill, for sheeting, estimated to cost	$150,000
2. A 60-ton charcoal iron furnace, estimated to cost	100,000
3. A malleable iron works, estimated to cost	100,000
4. An enormous hotel, estimated to cost	150,000
5. A furniture factory, estimated to cost	25,000
6. A sash, door and blind factory, estimated to cost	25,000
7. A rolling mill, estimated to cost	100,000
8. A stove works, estimated to cost	75,000
9. Car works, estimated to cost	100,000
10. A wagon manufactory, estimated to cost	25,000
11. Public school building, estimated to cost	15,000
Total	$865,000

The Company offer the most liberal inducements to manufacturers who will locate in Tallapoosa. Raw material and cheap labor are abundant and the South is fast becoming the manufacturing center of the United States. Correspondence with manufacturers solicited.

PRICE OF STOCK. SPECIAL.

To carry rapidly forward grading of new streets and avenues, the erection of cottages in the city to rent and other public improvements and expenses as the directors may specify, this Company have decided to offer 25,000 shares of the stock at $5.00 per share, par value. Orders for this stock will be filled in rotation till the block is sold, when the price will probably be advanced. As it is the plan of this Company to interest as many people as possible in Tallapoosa, the number of shares to be taken by any one person is not limited. Orders will be filled for 1 share, 5 shares, 10 shares, 100 shares, or any amount which the investor may think it is for his interest to purchase. It is the preference of the Directors of the Company that this stock shall not be held in large blocks by capitalists, but distributed among those who will benefit the city by their financial interest in it. The Company to whom Birmingham, Ala., is indebted for its marvelous growth is now paying 300 per cent. yearly dividend on its stock, and it is now worth $4,000 per share (par value, $100).

WE INVITE INVESTIGATION.

To show our sincerity in the claims we make for Tallapoosa and its advantages as a place of residence and investment, we make the following offer: We will cheerfully pay the traveling expenses of any person visiting Tallapoosa who does not find the place and surroundings and the property of this Company as described in this advertisement or in our prospectus or other printed matter. Let all who can do so come and personally investigate the prospects of Tallapoosa, and if not found as represented, their expenses will be cheerfully paid by this Company.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF TALLAPOOSA.

[From *New York Times*, Oct. 8, 1887.]

The Tallapoosa Company includes both Northern and Southern capitalists, its President being Col. G. W. Adair, of Atlanta, and one of the Directors being the Hon. John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia. All of the Officers and Directors are well known men, and their purpose is to establish a large and progressive city on the site of the old village of Tallapoosa.

Atlanta, Ga., *Capitol*, Aug. 20, 1887: Tallapoosa is destined to be the "Denver" or "Deadwood" of the Eastern part of the Union.

Birmingham, Ala., *Herald*, Oct. 16, 1887: One year ago Tallapoosa was hardly known to the outside world; it is now attracting men and capitalists from every section of the United States.

Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1887: This Company is one of the richest mining companies in the world—possessors of mining property, rightly developed, worth millions.

Birmingham, Ala., *Age*, Oct. 16, 1887: On arriving in Tallapoosa on every side the *Age* reporter's ears were greeted with the sound of the hammer, of the saw and the planing and saw mills, and the general hum of a pushing and busy place.

Chattanooga, Tenn., *Times*, Oct. 16, 1887: There is probably no place in the South to-day offering more inducements to the settler, mechanic and investor than the young and progressive city of Tallapoosa, Ga.

New Haven, Conn., *Register*, Nov. 5, 1887: The significant characteristic of Tallapoosa is that those people who have investigated it are most thoroughly enthusiastic over its prospects.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS. An elaborate Prospectus, giving in detail full particulars of our property, Illustrations of many Residences, Public Buildings, Factories, Etc., Plat of City, Price List of Lots, and other information of interest to Investors and Settlers, will be mailed FREE to any address on application.

HOW TO REMIT. Make all Remittances for Stock or Lots by Bank Draft, Postal Note, Money Order or Currency, by Express or Registered Letter. Address,

Col. GEO. W. ADAIR, PRESIDENT, TALLAPOOSA LAND, MINING & MAN'F'G CO., TALLAPOOSA, GA.