

SALES.

Farm For Sale.

20 acres in Fishing Creek township, Col. Co., Pa. Fair building, good water, fine orchard. No. 1 grass farm. Will sell at a bargain upon easy terms. Will exchange upon property in Bloomsburg. Call upon or address...

Jan. 7.—J. B. Casey, trustee, will sell a number of lots of land, of Phillip Miller deceased, in Centerville township, also a tract in Main, on the corner at 9 o'clock.

Jan. 7.—E. P. Kosher will sell a farm in Nesquehoning township, Luzerne county, at 10 a. m. The same time and place personal property will be sold. See bills.

Jan. 7.—K. Krickbaum, administrator of Andrew Runyan, deceased will sell real estate a Benton township at 1 p. m. See advertisement.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Rupert, lot 120x 50 feet. Two story house with nine rooms, bay windows, oil kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water. Two railroads, twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, are 50 road trip. Low taxes. A great bargain taken soon. M. P. LITZ, Insurance and Real Est. Agt.

Stand Firm for the Right.

If the republican senators imagine that they can cheat the incoming administration out of its just rights in the matter of appointments to office they will most likely find themselves mistaken. They are the last people in the world who ought to complain if the democratic senators should refuse to confirm the nominations made by Governor Beaver on the eve of his retirement from office. Have they forgotten that in January, 1887, when Governor Pattison was about to give way to Governor Beaver, the republican senators refused to confirm Governor Pattison's appointments made during the recess of the senate? Are their memories so short that notwithstanding the appeal made by Senator Watres (now lieutenant governor-elect) to his fellow republican senators to confirm Governor Pattison's nomination of Lemuel Ammerman as supreme court reporter, the republican senators rejected the nomination on partisan grounds pure and simple? The office to which Mr. Ammerman had been nominated is of a non-political character and no personal objection could be raised against the nomination. Nevertheless it fell, a sacrifice to the parsimony of the republican senators. Other appointments made by Governor Pattison during the recess of the senate were summarily rejected by the republicans of the senate.

A senator who is nothing if not a republican partisan has characterized the course of the democratic senators in asking that the nominations sent in by Governor Beaver be laid over as "peanut politics." Pray, what sort of politics, Mr. Senator, was that which the representatives of your party indulged in when in 1887 they rejected Governor Pattison's recess appointments? If it be "peanut politics" on the part of the democratic senators to use their power to prevent the outgoing administration from handicapping Governor Pattison with appointments not in accord with his policy and inimical to his ideas of good government, was it not precisely the same thing on the part of the republican senators in 1887 when they prevented the confirmation of Governor Pattison's nominations for a similar purpose and like reasons? But the protection by the senate of an incoming administration from the intrusion of a large number of hostile office holders upon it by an outgoing administration, is not "peanut politics," the opinion of the wisest senator to the contrary notwithstanding. It is politics of the wisest and highest sort. The incoming governor will be responsible to the people for the execution of the laws and the constitution never intended that he should be hampered and obstructed in his administration of the affairs of state by subordinate officials hostile to his views and purposes. On the contrary, the spirit and intent of the fundamental law plainly favor the selection by the governor or his subordinate officers, subject only to the approval of their fitness by the senate.

The democratic senators will do well to maintain their position. They have not only right and justice and common sense on their side, but they can rest their case upon the precedent set by the republican senators in January, 1887. Let them not recede a single inch from the proper and tenable ground they have taken in defense of the just rights of the incoming administration. The threats of the republican senators are idle bluster. The truculent talk of these effervescent statesmen is the merest froth. To refuse to confirm Governor Pattison's recess appointments is in revenge for the adoption of the republican policy of 1887 by the democratic senators would be exclusively absurd, besides being clearly revolutionary. The democracy of the state could afford no issue than that which such a course on the part of the republican senators would afford them. Let the democratic senators stand firm!—E.

For burns and wounds we would recommend Salvation Oil. All druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Many cases have come under our notice where a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved a sufferer from a severe cough, which had been treated for months by competent physicians. 25c.

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives and fellow-citizens: Chosen by the people to undertake, for a second time, the duties of the chief executive of the commonwealth, I make use of this occasion which custom has established to declare to what end I shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. A deep sense of responsibility attends the assumption of this obligation. At such an hour it is meet to look to him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and, with devout thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed, to seek for a continuance of his favor.

Four especially important problems confront us. First, constitutional enforcement; second, the purification of elections, involving ballot reform, personal registration and the prevention of the misuse of money in politics; third, taxation; fourth, municipal government.

Constitutional Enforcement. The present executive will zealously strive to maintain the constitution and the laws. Our constitution as approved by the people is in many respects a model of organic law. It breathes the essential spirit of popular government through all its members. By its general welfare is sought to be promoted. In it there is no hostility to any interest, individual or corporate. It was drafted by a convention controlled by as noble and choice characters as ever adorned our state. Many of its important provisions are, however, unenforced, notably article 17. That article commands nothing but what is right and forbids nothing but what is wrong. It simply provides that corporations shall treat all persons fairly, impartially and justly. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places. It forbids extortion. It seeks to prevent monopolies and to compel the creatures of the law, who owe their life to the people, to be law obedient. It commands that they shall not use their granted powers to harass and oppress. It also specifically directs the legislature to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Surely, the most effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and just a part of the fundamental law. Every power of the executive shall be exercised to enforce the constitution of the state in every article and section.

When the modern state, in the exercise of its sovereign power, created that extraordinary reality called, in the irony of the law, an artificial person, it produced a being almost omnipotent for good and for evil. To deny the great benefits conferred upon society by corporate capital would be as futile as it would be foolish. But these should not blind us to the perils connected therewith in a democratic community. Many a modern charter enables a single man to wield powers greater than were ever wielded by a medieval king, and these powers, exercised under the broad seal of the state, may be and have been wielded notoriously to the injury of the state and of her people. The state, therefore, having created these artificial persons and clothed them with enormous powers, should protect herself and her natural children against their abuse and misuse. Before the state sanctions, either by judicial decision or legislative act, any extension of these powers into other still more colossal, it is to be hoped that some means may be found to place them under and to prevent their becoming superior to the commonwealth, the law and the people.

Ballot Reform. The constitution requires that all elections shall be free and equal, but such elections are not secured by existing laws. Nor is our ballot secret. Fierce political conflicts between parties have given birth here as elsewhere to many phases of corruption, to the lavish use of money by rich candidates, to fraudulent registration, to intimidation by corporations and by large employers of labor, to false counting, and to marked, altered and suppressed ballots. These political contests have revealed the existence of a purchasable element in our midst evolving all forms of ballot debauchery. The sovereignty of the people depends for its efficiency upon the co-operative intelligence and the incorruptible integrity of the sovereign. To make sure of the former we have established our public schools; to make sure of the latter we have adopted the ballot box and have thrown around it the protection of peculiar laws. But the abolition of the viva voce vote and the adoption of the ballot have proved to be only a step toward pure elections. Now, at the ballot box the equality of all the citizens must be sacredly protected; the freeman's franchise must be preserved. But when law abiding voters are confronted at the polls with the corrupt hirelings of leaders who scorn the law they are degraded to an equality insulting and dangerous. For the purchaser of votes is a repeater by proxy; to him the commercial and industrial interests of millions are of far less moment than his hold of power. Hence his game of organized ignorance and purchased vice; hence his spurs at the decalogue in politics, his defiance of the law, his bold attempt to thwart the popular intelligence and to defeat the popular will. He is the most insidious foe to our institutions, for he aims at the overthrow of virtue, liberty and independence. Every dollar used to defeat the unbought will of the people is an attack not only upon free institutions, but upon every vested interest. When money shall be king at the American polls, money will be king at American capitals.

Not a Mere Local Agitation. It is not mere local agitation that underlies the present demand for a thorough revision of electoral methods. A great popular movement for ballot reform has set in, and fifteen states of the Union have already responded to it. All political parties in Pennsylvania have made open profession in favor of securing the most perfect attainable expression of the public will, and the only question that we now deal with concerns the most expeditious and efficient method of its accomplishment. The Australian ballot system is the best agency yet devised for purifying elections. It is neither an untested experiment nor a questionable expedient. Upward of eighty-five millions of people conduct their elections by its machinery. It is not the method of any one country or people, but finds a home wherever a free and accurate expression of conviction is desired.

Its cardinal features are: First—Compulsory secrecy of voting. Second—Uniform official ballots containing the names of all candidates printed under state or municipal authority. Third—Official equality of nominations when made either by a party convention or by a paper signed by a given number of voters.

Under this system all qualified voters have equal facilities for voting, and all candidates have equal facilities for receiving votes. Wherever tried, the Australian ballot system has completely changed the aspect of the elections. It secures the tranquillity,

purity and freedom of choice, and there is abundant testimony that it is the best, the most rapid and facile mode of obtaining the unbiased wish and mind of the voters. The Australian system has produced effects far wider than the mere achievement of a single reform. When opportunity is given to put honest and capable men in public office and keep them there, there is the standard of public service elevated and made worthy the honorable ambition of our best men. Ballot reform offers not only free and pure elections, but free nominations. It offers a method of nomination that is open to all, and frees us unmistakably from the rule of political bosses. I will heartily favor any well considered legislation which will secure these or any portion of these results.

A Constitutional Convention. But it is manifest that the deep reaching and effective ballot reform for which the popular mind in Pennsylvania has been fully prepared by recent discussion must go beyond the present restrictions of the constitution. The complete advantages of what has so widely approved itself as the Australian system cannot be realized while the ballot numbering provision remains in the constitution. That provision requires each ballot to be numbered and identified. It is expressly designed for an exposure, in certain contingencies, of the contents of the ballot, while the Australian system is expressly designed to prevent such exposure in any contingency. The dependent voter will never feel the security to which he is entitled, and which the general welfare requires he should have, while the danger of exposure, even by judicial inquiry, hangs over his head. But the numbering produces other and far greater evils. It is done by the election officer, who therefore must handle the ballots and drop them into the box. When, again, the ballots are counted a reference to the numbering enables the election officer to reveal to the election officer how any and every citizen has voted. The oath of secrecy has been found of little avail. It is systematically violated. The industrial and political boss almost invariably secures the information he desires concerning the ballot of his victim. It is for this reason, because of their long and disastrous experience under the numbering system, that the people demand its abolition and the restoration to them of their lost right to a free and unimpeded vote. The reason for the existing constitutional provision has in great measure ceased. Corruption and brutal coercion have taken the place of ballot box stuffing in our elections. To reform the abuses in question a constitutional convention is necessary. There is no reason why such a convention should not be assembled at an early day, its deliberations completed and the results submitted to the people and approved or rejected within the present year.

Personal Registration. Additional warrant and necessity for this are to be found in the demand for a system of compulsory personal registration. Such a system cannot be secured without an elimination from the constitution of the provision that "no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by the failure of his name to be registered." Like the numbered ballot clause, this provision was inserted to avoid an abuse which no longer exists, while this provision remains an obstruction to a reform now urgently needed and popularly demanded. An act of assembly may establish in Pennsylvania the official ballot, the booth secluding the voter, and the open count, all of which are important reforms; but we cannot establish compulsory registration or give to the people the one thing which they most want and are determined to have—a secret ballot—save by a constitutional convention.

Taxation. Of scarcely less importance is the equalization of the burdens of taxation. For many years there has been a well grounded complaint against the insufficiency, the inequality, the ineffectiveness and the partiality of the tax laws of the state. The burdens of the government should be equally shared, or at least as nearly so as human laws can contrive. Since our legislative policy is to tax property rather than persons, there can be no possible excuse for selecting the houses and farms of the people to bear ten times as much of the public burdens as personal property. If things and not persons are to be taxed, common equity would dictate that the aggregate of a man's possessions, irrespective of their kind, and simply according to their value, should bear the infliction. What delinquency has real estate been guilty of that it should be thus unfairly discriminated against? It is the most productive, the most useful and the most stable form of property. It adds most to our wealth, remains always with us, shelters and sustains our people and at once attracts and, if justly treated, retains and multiplies population. There is a baleful vice in the form of government that inflicts a penalty upon lands and houses and makes their ownership difficult and burdensome. The farmer and householder has no right to any exemption from his fair share of the public expense, but he has a right to just and impartial treatment that cannot be ignored except at a cost of social tranquility. The inequality referred to is patent to every eye. There is not a citizen in the commonwealth paying a tax upon his home or farm who cannot point to some neighbor owning many times as much in personal goods and idle capital who yet pays an immeasurably less amount of tax. It is useless to answer such undeniable facts by any intricate theory as to the ultimate distribution of all taxation. Such unjust discrimination is working untold evil to our people; is oppressing the poor; is exempting the rich; is day by day establishing unfortunate social distinctions that are foreign to our principles of government, destructive of the happiness and energies of men and blasting the hopes that we have all prayerfully entertained of our country becoming the home of a contented and happy people.

The state tax on corporations fills all the requirements of a subject for taxation for the support of the state government that can be uniformly assessed upon established standards of valuation, and which can be cheaply collected. The machinery for its assessment is simple and the cost of its collection is nominal. Corporate taxes are purely a creation of the state, and fitly bear the burden of its expenses; but since this and the collateral inheritance tax together produce ample revenues for the state expenses, I suggest that the revenue law be so changed that the state remit to the counties all other taxes and license charges now levied by it. Every dictate of public policy suggests that taxation be reduced to the bare needs of the government. By enforced economy the taxpayer is protected, his burdens are lessened and thrift is promoted. A revenue in excess of the actual needs of the state puts a premium on extravagance and wastefulness in legislation.

The Revenue Commission. With these present sources of revenue, now wholly or in part at the service of the state, remitted to the counties, the problem

will still remain of so ascertaining and adjusting the different subjects of taxation that all classes of property will bear their equal share. To this end a revenue commission, which has presented its work laboriously during the past year, has presented diverse reports for the consideration of the people and their representatives. I will not anticipate the discussion which must attend an examination of the several bills and plans offered, except to invoke for the whole subject thorough consideration and deliberate action, and to indulge the hope that the outcome will be a measure which will materially relieve landed property in the commonwealth from the burdens which have too long lain upon it.

The authority of the state in regulating local taxation should not, however, extend further than the enforcement of a requirement for the enactment of general laws to secure uniformity upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. A multiplicity of taxing officers is also vexatious and wasteful. The people demand the abolition of the office of mercantile appraisers. All mercantile taxes are levied upon subjects purely of local concern, and ought to be applied, if applied at all, for the benefit of the counties from which they are derived. In advertising mercantile taxes and in collecting delinquent mercantile taxes the state needlessly expends thousands of dollars.

The Government of Municipalities. No corporations in the world are, as a rule, as helpless as the municipal corporations of the United States. In Pennsylvania these bodies have a few rights granted to them in the fundamental law which the legislature is bound to respect. Nearly one-half of the people of Pennsylvania live in cities. The tendency of our times has been toward the enlargement of the power of municipalities in the management of such affairs as are intrusted to their administration. An effort has been made to regulate them by general laws to the end that well defined principles of government might pervade all our municipal charters. One great aim in this direction has been to concentrate official responsibility to the electors by vesting all power in the chief executive of the municipality. But in perfecting this theory we have not measurably lost sight of the accountability which the municipality owes to the state? All powers vested in the cities and in municipal officers are theoretically, at least, delegations from the whole people, and the state should preserve its supervisory power by regular methods to prevent possible abuses through undue concentration of power, patronage and the means of corrupt influence.

Philadelphia's New Charter. The new charter of Philadelphia was granted upon the express stipulation and provision that the vast powers conferred upon its executive should be absolutely free from political interference or control, and that public officers should be trustees for the whole people, for the minority and for each individual citizen. And yet at the last election the city employees were immediately assessed, upon official approval, to promote the success of the ruling party. Many of the powers of the municipality, notably that of the police, were used with violence against the rights of the minority, which the people of the entire state are bound to protect. Would it not be wise to reserve to the commonwealth the power to remove an official whose abuse of authority transgresses the rights of the minority or of the individual?

There has been an utter disregard of enactments prohibiting the removal of public servants for political reasons, and the inaction of the state, or, rather, its abandonment of its servants to the personal authority of party leaders, reduces independence to a dream, not for the public servants only, but for the communities which, in their turn, are overruled by them. While patronage, as recent experience has shown, does not strengthen parties, it does strengthen party leaders of a certain type; indeed, without patronage men of that type could not become leaders at all. The great defect of our municipal organization in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, is the want of permanence of the civil service.

Safety of Public Funds. The people demand that the greatest protection be given for the safety of the public funds. The places in which the treasurer shall deposit the public moneys should be designated by law. The discretion vested in the treasurer to select the places of deposit is a dangerous one for him and the state. It is subject to personal inopportunities, and admits of favoritism and abuse. The financial management of the state should be based upon plain business principles, and there is no reason why the public moneys should not be deposited in such a manner as to afford equal security and profit with like capital of individuals.

Apportionment. The constitution commands that the general assembly, "immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the state into senatorial and representative districts." The decennial census has been taken. The constitutional period for action is at hand. There will not be a more important measure for the consideration of the assembly than that of apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all sections of the state in the general assembly and in congress underlies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the corner stone of our government. Consideration of rights of factions, of locality or of individuals have nothing to do with the subject of apportionment. This duty should be performed by the legislature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the state and a different rule for another. The constitution commands that the districts shall be composed of "compact and contiguous territory." This rule should be observed throughout the entire state. It is patently violated by the present apportionment.

Other Suggestions. In the limited range of discussion which such an occasion as the present imposes I can merely refer to a number of important matters. Among these I might include the necessity for an effective civil service in the state appointments, the substitution of salaries for fees, the inspection and regulation of state and private banks, and an extension of the power of the auditor general so as to include within his audit all state accounts, and the rigid enforcement of the law referring to the investment of the sinking fund money. The mining codes should be revised in such manner as will insure the payment of damages in case of injury or loss arising from the neglect or parsimony of the mine owner. The task before us is far reaching, comprising within its scope the whole field of material and political improvement. In addressing the affairs of the commonwealth we must seek to enlarge the sources of its strength, to expand its resources, to increase its comforts and to promote its prosperity and greatness, so that the people, in harmonious progress and finding a peaceful destiny, may illustrate, in the grandeur and wisdom of their self control and in their majestic movement toward a more perfect society, the power of a pure Democracy to solve every problem that taxes the intelligence or strains the virtue of civilized humanity. ROBERT E. PATTISON. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, 1891.

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THE SYSTEM WITH  
**Brown's Sarsaparilla**  
People having rheumatic or consumptive tendencies, should heed the advice here given. Their painful and dangerous diseases arise wholly from impure blood, causing a weakening of the system; are fed, and held in the system by impure blood, and cannot be driven out until the blood shall have been cleared. When this shall have been effected nature will do the rest, and the days and nights of torture will be over.  
Alike are the young, middle aged and older people swept from the face of the earth by thousands each year by these diseases, and there has never been known so powerful a preventive to such devastations, as is found in that great remedial agent,  
At all Druggists \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.00  
DON'T take something else "just as good," IT IS NOT.  
A. C. YATES & Co., Sole Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CLOTHING**  
We have secured property adjoining our New Store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, and will begin the erection of a large building. In the Spring we shall remove our business in the Ledger Building to the New Store, which is the most centrally located in Philadelphia. Great Bargains for Men and Boys before removal. This large stock of Suits and Overcoats will be sold at a great Reduction in Prices.  
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**CATARRH, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CAN BE READILY CURED BY USING MANNERS' DOUBLE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.**  
For Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Stomach and Bladder, Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla acts like magic, as it will relieve with the first dose. We do not claim a cure with the first dose or bottle, but if properly taken, it will convince those affected of its medicinal qualities. For Rheumatism, we have never found its equal.  
Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhœa, Painful Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Weakness and Lame Back, it will always pay for itself in the price of one bottle, which is only 50c.  
**MANNERS' Double Extract Sarsaparilla.**  
Can be found  
For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 50c. a Bottle.  
Do not be put off with something equally as good, but be sure and get Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla.

**AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL DOUBLE IN 12 MONTHS.**  
Paying Dividends April and October.  
**STOCK OF THE Ga.-Ala. Investment & Development Co.**  
Capital Stock, \$4,500,000. Shares, \$10 each, full paid and Subject to no assessments.  
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244 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
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**FIRST.** 4,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Harlison County, Georgia, the residue remaining unobd of 2,000 acres, on the centre of which the city was originally built. Present value \$1,844,750.  
**SECOND.** 2,438 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the centre of the city. Present value \$122,900.  
**THIRD.** The issued Capital Stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad Company, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stevenson, Ala., 130 miles, which will net the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of railroad, paying 7 per cent. dividends.  
**FOURTH.** The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 30 tons capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of pig and hot blast charcoal car wheel iron. Present value \$250,000.  
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There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., 2,800 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa within the last three years, 62 houses, 15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, schools, churches, water works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.  
**50,000 Shares Treasury Stock**  
Are now offered to the public, the proceeds to be devoted to locating new manufacturing establishments and developing the Company's property, at a  
**Special Price of \$3.33 1/3 Per Share.**  
This stock is full paid and subject to no assessments. It will pay dividends April and October, and the price will be advanced to \$5.00 per share, when the 50,000 shares are sold. Orders for stock will be filled 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 Tallapoosa and advance the interests of the Company.  
\$100.00 will purchase 3 shares or \$300.00 par value of stock.  
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