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NEWSPAPER MAKERS

THE MAGNETISM THAT THERE IS IN THE PROFESSION.

Why Arnold Didn't Print a Paper—Edwin Cressie's Love of the Calling—Chas. Dewey and His "Jollies"—A Tired Lot of Reporters

I like to brag about newspaper men who have done good work, because the men themselves don't like it. For one newspaper man to cheat the masses or others of his craft is considered "taboo," and the very fact of its being tabooed makes it exceptionally tempting at times, so frail are we all. The proper professional attitude for a newspaper man—according to convention—is that of being always slightly bored and of hating above all things to see his own or another newspaper man's name in print. As to being in love with his profession—well, that's all right for a new hand just from college, but now—rats! Don't you believe a word about newspaper work making genuine newspaper men tired. They couldn't keep away from it if they tried. The times are so hard here had been a newspaper man, he would have printed a daily edition of the *San Francisco Call* in bluish stick type on the sand in front of his hut every morning and got out an extra when he captured Paddy.

And it must be that age and rank and station don't serve to blemish this feeling. When Sir Edwin Arnold happened to be in St. Louis a few years ago, a sudden crisis in India—Russians and Englishmen glaring at each other across the rugged crests of the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World"—made an interview with him of especially timely value. It came into my day's work to see him, and at the close of the interview he fell to talking about the incidental phases of a possible Russo-English war.

"Should such a war be declared," said Sir Edwin, "I would instantly go to the front for my paper"—the *London Telegraph*—"and serve as a special correspondent. It is the most fascinating work in the world, and that is not to mention the fact that it is a newspaper poet," instead of a magazine poet.

If I only had Dr. Chas. M. Dewey here to join in this talk about newspaper men, then you'd begin to realize what fine fellows they really are. Dr. Dewey couldn't live without newspaper men. They visit him in his private office in the New York headquarters of the New York Central railroad, and they laugh at the jokes in his after dinner speeches and boom him for the presidency of the United States and for anything else he may jolly up simply because they like him and he likes them. The first and only time I ever saw Dr. Dewey was at the Republican national convention of 1892 in Minneapolis, whither Dr. Dewey repaired as one of the "Big Four" of the lively convention. He was surrounded six deep by newspaper correspondents—facing them, tall and irreproachably groomed, looking for all the world like the small old heavy father in "The Banker's Daughter," and giving out all the news he consistently could, I suppose. And when he had exhausted his budget for the time being he turned in and gave them a "D. D." of the press which was really a daisy in its line. Of course I'm not going to tell you what he said, because, honestly, it was a bit steep, but I just want to give you an idea that I would be greatly reinforced in this talk. I could have Dr. Dewey here to take a hand in it.

Talking of conventions and bearing in mind my already expressed disbelief in the possibility of a newspaper man's ever getting tired, I would have Dr. Dewey here to take a hand in it. The tiredest lot of newspaper men I ever saw was at the close of the famous all night session of the Democratic national convention at Danville, Virginia, 1892—in Chicago. It was the night of the great anti-Cleveland fight made by Tammany in the last ditch; the night when Bourke Cockran made the greatest speech of his life; the night when such an orator as Daniel O'Connell was hooted from the platform because the convention was actually too exhausted to listen; the night when Cleveland was nominated, with one roar, "I am not mistaken, the convention remained in session from 10 o'clock one morning until 4 o'clock the next. It was a crucial session, too, and kept correspondents on the alert every moment. Bourke Cockran's speech against Cleveland was made about 2:30 in the

ENGLISH IN CHICAGO.

Discussion on Grammar Between a Newspaper and a Citizen.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* becomes both sarcastic and indignant when any one questions the purity of its diction. So when a reader named Campbell ventured to criticize expressions used by its society editor the capbolls one found that he had caught a Tartar. This is the way *The Inter Ocean* puts it:

Inclosed with the following letter, received a few days ago, were two clippings from the society columns of *The Inter Ocean*:

Here are three barbarisms that caught my eye in this morning's issue of your paper. There is no such word as "gowned"—it is merely a Cockney vulgarism that had its origin in London, England—"gowned" is of the same root as some origin—No American having any regard for purity of language can use such things. As all these words appear in so called "society items" I take it your society editor is a male or female dandy and needs a lesson in language. The harm done by the use of such words in your paper is very great as thousands of children read and catch their words—Do stop this Cockney vulgarism.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

There is no doubt you mean well, Jim, but in a term in a night school would be beneficial even to you before you begin to give lessons in English. To begin with, you would be taught there that our grandfather, Lindsey Murray, Al was a well known Libby, Jim. He was a distinguished grammarian, you know, or perhaps you don't know.

And then, Jim, there was Tennyson. He said of a heroine in one of his poems that she was "gowned in pure white." So you see Lord Tennyson found the word "gowned" to be useful long before you learned to walk steady on your hind feet or to eat with your front hoofs. Webster says "gowned" means "dressed in a gown; clad."

You say that these barbarians "caught your eye," and you fail to mention which eye they caught. How is the other eye?

You are right when you say that our society editor is either a male or a female. Do you belong to one of these sexes? We suspect not. When you write again, spell "male" or "female" correctly. The way you spelled it is like spelling your name "camel" instead of "Campbell." See that hump?

We don't like to offend your sensitive ear, or the other one either, Jim. Buy Webster's Dictionary and a fourth reader. Start right, and your sensitive ear may outgrow its affliction.

The value of egg albumen as food in certain disease conditions is pointed out by Dr. C. E. Boynton. When fever is present and appetite is nil, he says, when we have an insidious attack of diet, the white of an egg raw serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell. Add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it. Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materially helps in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen to a certain extent may antidote the toxins of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a "raw" egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they supposed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.—*Pacific Medical Journal*.

Plants From Beds.

There are certain varieties of mountain plants which have a singular provision of nature for perpetuating their species. The duration of summer in those elevated regions is so short to permit of the ripening of seeds, and the top buds fall off and take root as would the seeds.

But for the English and Scotch half the villas at the French watering places would remain unlet till they fell to pieces, half the shops would be burnt and half the hotels would be bankrupt.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic sea than in any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

morning, and a dying man would have been forced to listen and thrill at its eloquent invective and masterly sarcasm. But after that came the awful slump of utter weariness. When the convalescent afternoon day had broken over Chicago and the streets were gray in its early light. White faced and limp, the corps of special correspondents almost staggered out and made their sleep black way to the respective hotels. Tired? Yes, but it was as a soldier is tired in the trenches. A few hours' sleep and the fight would be resumed as gallantly as ever.—R. D. Sanders in St. Louis Republic

MARCHESE METHODS.

HOW THE GREAT TEACHER TERRORIZES HER SCHOLARS.

Instructions In English From Her Not Altogether an Agreeable Colonel—But She Conscientiously Takes Always For Her Pupils' Benefit.

In the medical world of Europe no teacher stands higher than Mme. Marchesi, and yet a first interview with her is an ordeal to be dreaded. She may talk to you with almost brutal frankness that your cherished vocal projects are thin as air bubbles and that you had better turn your attention to cooking. Or, with one unsmiling gleam of her gray eyes and one sudden lightning flash, making her thin lips still thinner, she may tell you that you are destined to lift the heart of the world in immortal song and wear the laurels of a great lyric career. Again, she may tell you with a smile almost deadly that you have no looks at all for the stage, and after you have been accepted as a pupil you are still subjected to her merciless severity.

To be taught by Mme. Marchesi is to have the luxury of an individual lesson, an hour's good, cozy, comfortable time all to yourself. By no means. That is not her plan. You are taught in your class. You are the center of an audience. You thus have an opportunity of conquering stage fright. You are thus submitted to the criticism of others. Not only your voice, but your manner, your gait, your way of holding your hands are studied. From head to foot you are scrutinized.

A small platform is in the center of Marchesi's salon, where the pupil stands and recites (or sings) her lesson. The class sit around the room and criticise. The pupil has to face not only the class, but the audience included often the first musicians of the world. How does a sensitive woman bear the gun fire of Mme. Marchesi's criticism? Her students bear sarcasm and severity? One day one of the class was having her 15 minutes of lesson before a crowded room. Marchesi was in a terrible humor that evening. Her audience were brilliant, not more cutting than a Damascus blade. The audience felt that a climax was coming. It came. The girl's lip began to tremble as Marchesi's commentary spurted and out as spunked again. Her lip trembled more and more. The agitation gained upon her whole body, till she shook like a willow in the wind. Poor dear, the other pupils held their breath. The room was silent as a tomb. You can hear Marchesi's watch tick in her pocket. Still the pupil started to bring out the tone that those severe lips of Marchesi had commanded. At last the voice rolled out. The class gained upon the room. The voice stopped.

"You sing like a fool!" literally hissed Marchesi, and the storm broke. The girl burst into tears. Her sobbing continued until the silence was painful. Not one of the pupils dared to rush forward with comfort or handkerchief. The girl threw the sheet of music on the floor and covered her face with her hands. Then, dashing the sheet away, she took it up and stood down, gathered up the scattered music, tore it all abroad, tossed it to every part of the room, and rushed from the platform stage. All felt it was over with her forever, so far as lessons with Marchesi were concerned, and more than one heart ached for her.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Marchesi, rising delightedly from the piano, rubbing her hands together and laughing, rather stalking majestically through the room and up and down and again ascending herself at the piano. "Ha, ha! That girl will sing! She has the grand fire in her soul. She has the fire in the back of the devil." And the girl came back the next day and won Marchesi's bravos and hand clapping.

Upon another occasion Marchesi sat in judgment upon a pupil's hands as she stood upon a stool, singing. "Now, don't put your lip like a baby," she says. "If I tell you that I never saw such a baby. You're as awkward as a country clown. Look at your hands. Don't let them dangle down at your sides like a jumping jack waiting to twitch on a pole. Mais, mais," she continued, enforcing a little. "If I don't tell you, ma chere, of these things now while you are in my school, you know who will tell you of them later on when you stand for the first time before one of the great audiences of Europe? The reporters will say you alive and sensibly. Will you not?"

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RECALLED BY TELEGRAPH

Attention of a School in New York.

When "Secret Service" was first proposed in New York, the attention of the first verb or two included a large number of telegraph operators, attracted by the vivid description given of the scene in which Gillette made the scene.

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A recent engineering work is called a "great transducer" and is designed to fulfill all the purposes of a bridge, while it will offer no obstruction to the passage of ships with towed vessels. On each side of the river there is a small Eiffel tower, about 170 feet in height, and these towers will be joined at the top by a lattice-work bridge upon which lines of cable will be laid. On each side of the river there is a small Eiffel tower, about 170 feet in height, and these towers will be joined at the top by a lattice-work bridge upon which lines of cable will be laid.

It is intended that this model of a bridge will be built in the city of New York, and it will be the first of its kind in the world. It will be the first of its kind in the world.

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QUESTION BOX FOR THE MONTH

Inquiries Answered by the Agricultural Department.

MUCH INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

Case on a Stock Feed—How to Protect Same Against Frost Damaged Vines.
Will Potatoes—Winter Legumes and the Best Way of Raising Them.

QUESTION.—I am a great believer in cover crops as a renovator of our worn lands. I know from experience how valuable this crop is to the southern farmer, but as these cannot be grown in the winter, I would like to know something of the winter legumes and the best manner of raising them.

ANSWER.—Of the winter legumes clover, in its many varieties, is perhaps the most important. But at the outset it must be understood that clover will not succeed on poor land, nor even on good land, without careful preparation. Our heavy soils the red and white and alkali clover succeed best. The latter is a cross between the other two. There is also the Japan clover or lespedeza, which is not so exacting in its demands on the land and which is called "the poor man's clover," because it seems to flourish with treatment and under conditions which the other varieties will not tolerate. These varieties, when once planted, if properly treated, will furnish pasturage and hay for several years, and cover the land summer and winter.

A close analysis of your question, however, leads me to suppose that you wish to know of such legumes as grow in the winter and die down in summer, thus leaving the land free for other crops. Of these, crimson and burr clover, also vetch and hairy vetch have been found most successful. The land should be broken deeply during this month and then harrowed and rolled over until firm and smooth. If an incident crop of weeds appears before time for planting in September, harrow again. Apply from 300 to 600 pounds per acre of cottonseed meal acid phosphate and halbit and sow the seed at the rate 15 pounds to the acre, harrow or brush the seed in lightly and roll the land smooth—this last is most important. These latter crops will cover the land during the winter and furnish green food for the early spring. If the grading or cutting is stopped in the spring before the seeds mature these will be in sufficient quantities to reseed the land, and after the crop dies down the land can then be planted in late corn or peas. When these are taken off the dormant clover seed will again spring into life. The crimson clover is highly satisfactory in many sections. It is best suited to light lands. The vetch also has many enthusiastic advocates among those who have tried it.—State Agricultural Department.

Fall Irish Potatoes

QUESTION.—Have the results of experiments with the fall crop of Irish potatoes been fully confirmed? Is it a certain crop and is there ready sale for it?

ANSWER.—Like all other crops the fall Irish potato crop is liable to disaster, but if the directions for managing it, which have been so often published, are carefully followed, we may calculate with moderate certainty on a good yield. As in all other marketable crops, the skill which commands success is as much in knowing how to sell the crop as in knowing how to make it. These fall crops are for spring planting at the south are so far superior to the northern grown seed that there is a good demand among our truckers for this fall crop. The spring crop grown from these seed is usually superior to that grown from northern seed. The keeping qualities of the fall potatoes also make them very desirable. They do not sprout in winter. We have kept them all winter in hills, precisely as we would potatoes for spring planting, and they have kept with great certainty. Also when planted at the same time they mature earlier than the northern grown seed. Another point in their favor is that the superior vitality of the southern grown seed enables the plants to survive reverses in the spring. A frost, which will ruin a crop from northern seed, will only partially injure the others. The stems sometimes rot and the plants die, but if the fall crop is intended for seed that they should be grown when the frost kills the tops. If allowed to mature before frost, they will sprout too early, as the northern grown potatoes do, and thus lose much of their vitality.—State Agricultural Department.

Price on Cotton

QUESTION.—Can you give me a reliable source for getting any cotton agent's list? Can you give me any other such

numbers as to amount to a plague, and among the milk cows to such a degree as to materially decrease the flow of milk.

ANSWER.—Take of coal tar two parts, coal oil one part, and any kind of grease, one part, mix them with a small amount of carbolic acid. One thorough application of this, using a cloth to moisten the hair, horns, feet and legs of the animal, will last, if the weather be dry, ten days or more, and will entirely protect the animal from flies. If the mixture be too thick, use a little more coal oil; if too thin to adhere well, use a little more coal tar. Carbolic acid may be bought in crystals for 50 or 60 cents a pound, and is a most useful disinfecting agent. Care should be exercised in handling it, as its action is very powerful—properly diluted it is harmless. A little mixed with the whitewash for stables, pig pens, chicken coops, etc., will materially aid in preventing disease and in checking the propagation of insect and fungus pests. It is also a remedial agent in treating sores and injuries on farm animals, but great care should be exercised, lest the wash be made too strong.—State Agricultural Department.

Case of Two March Cotton

QUESTION.—I live in one of the best counties of Middle Georgia—a county that has been noted for producing cotton. Now the yield of cotton per acre is falling off, much of the land seems dead and lifeless, the ground when plowed has a tendency to clod, and a very moderate drought produces serious results. What is the matter?

ANSWER.—The trouble arises from the all cotton planting, in which too many of our farmers still persist. This results in the entire exhaustion of the "humus," or vegetable matter in the soil, an element that is absolutely essential in keeping up the fertility of our lands, and one that cannot be replaced by any amount of commercial fertilizers. Most soils have a mineral element of plant food in more or less abundance, but in the absence of "humus" these elements cannot be made available for plant food. The vegetable matter, decomposing, generates carbonic acid, which then dissolves the mineral elements of plant food, rendering them available for plant growth. Humus also loosens up stiff clay soils, rendering them more friable and increasing their capacity to absorb moisture, and thereby enabling them the better to withstand drought. Loose, sandy soils are rendered more compact by humus, and are thus rendered more capable of retaining moisture, as well as available plant food. Humus serves several other good purposes in nature's laboratory. It has been proved to be a source of nitrogen. It is known to be in a measure destructive to insect life, because of the carbonic acid gas which is generated by its presence, and by darkening the soil it adds to the heat absorbing power. Now that you understand the value of humus, you readily see why such serious results follow its disappearance from the soil. A remedy can only be had in a proper rotation of the crops, sowing peas, etc. Whenever our people will abandon the all cotton style of farming (and they are fast doing it), then will you cease to hear about exhausted and worn out land. On the contrary, our lands will then be gradually brought up to a state of fertility, surpassing that that they possessed when first cleared by our forefathers.—State Agricultural Department.

"Root Rot"

QUESTION.—I notice cotton stalks wilting and dying in my field without any apparent cause. On examination I find the roots rotten, and some with a white mold on them. What causes this, and is there any remedy?

ANSWER.—The disease is the "root rot" and is caused by a fungus. This disease has been carefully investigated by the Texas Experiment Station, it being very prevalent in the central black prairie lands of that state. Their report demonstrates that all soils are more or less subject to it, though it is of most common occurrence in lands that are relative of moisture and do not drain off as they should. The commonly entertained opinion that only the acid soils develop this disease has been entirely refuted, and it can and does occur on almost every variety of soil. The fungus has been found on plants only a few inches in height, but generally does not spread until the middle of June, or even later, when the plants are blooming and fruiting. It is thought by many planters that dry weather checks this disease, and close observation partially confirms this. The fungus is nourished by the living substances of the roots, which after a time die, and the plants thus deprived of their means of support, wilt and die also. Experiments at the Texas Station have demonstrated that this disease cannot be remedied or checked by the appli-

cation of any known substance to the soil. The only thing to do is to resort to a rotation of crops, planting the land that is infected with the fungus, in such crops as corn, wheat, millet or other members of the grass family, and putting it in cotton not oftener than once in three or four years. Some weeds, such as the rag weed and cocklebur, are subject to the attack of this fungus, but apparently only after they have been injured mechanically. Alfalfa or lucerne is also subject to injury from this fungus. Among trees the china berry and paper mulberry are most subject to this disease, though apple trees, elm, silver maple and others are sometimes attacked.—State Agricultural Department.

"Green Manuring"

QUESTION.—On a field which is sandy and deficient in vegetable matter, I have a fine stand of field peas, which promise to make a luxuriant growth of vines. Would you advise me to turn them under green or not?

ANSWER.—On sandy land, in our climate the best results are not attained by turning under a green crop of any kind. This "green manuring," as it is called, can be done with advantage in more northern latitudes, but should be avoided in our climate, and particularly on sandy lands. By turning under a heavy growth of pea vines, say in August, you would not doubt do your land more harm than good. The active fermentation of the green vines would produce a sourness of the ground, which would be injurious to the succeeding crop; and the upturned soil would certainly not be improved by the hot sunshine of August and September, to which it would then be exposed. Leave your pea vines to shade the land, while the roots continue to gather nitrogen, and after frost, when they are all killed, turn them under and you will have all the vegetable matter that the leaves and stalks furnish as well as the nitrogen accumulated by the roots. Should you wish to sow the field in oats, say in October, before a killing frost, you need not hesitate to do so, as the vines by that time will have reached maturity and would not injure the land by being turned under. Where you have a choice, however, leave them alone until a later date, if only for the reason that the plowing will be easier after a killing frost than before.—State Agricultural Department.

Fall Oats

QUESTION.—Is August too early to put in fall oats? Please give me some directions for manuring this crop. Is its feeding value equal to corn, and would you advise sowing largely of oats or would you depend on the corn crop for stock feed?

ANSWER.—There is no good reason for the opinion so generally entertained that corn is better than oats as a stock food. Oats, pound for pound, is actually superior as a feed for both horses and cattle. August is too early to sow the crop, but it is none too early to prepare for it. The mistake so often made in managing an oat crop is that we attempt to grow this crop on land too poor to produce a profitable crop of anything else. It will pay to give thorough preparation and heavy manure. Plow deep and concentrate the seed, the labor and the fertilizer on a limited area, rather than weaken the chances of success on extended fields. If the land is deficient in humus, cottonseed or cottonseed meal will help to supply the deficiency, and if, during the winter, even a light top dressing of farm yard manure can be used, the yield will be wonderfully increased. For fall oats it is important to plant winter grown seed. Sow from 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, and cover from 2 to 3 inches deep. They should be sown as early in September as the land can be gotten ready. The object is to give them a good start before the early frosts. If the planting is delayed the crop is often severely injured by the first frosts.—State Agricultural Department.

Feeding Unsown Pea Vine Hay

QUESTION.—Is there any great risk in feeding damaged pea vine hay? I have known cases where it has been fed without any apparent injury.

ANSWER.—As a rule it is dangerous to use stock food of any kind which is not perfectly sound, particularly in the case of horses and mules. In the case of pea vine hay, it has been demonstrated that where it has fermented or become moist after being stored, salt-petre is formed in sufficient quantities to produce violent irritation of the kidneys, and if the feeding is persisted in, death often results. Mouldy hay is also regarded by experienced feeders as extremely dangerous.—State Agricultural Department.

Wealthy Hungarians in Pittsburgh and New York have purchased the greater part of Kings county, Tex., embracing 241,000 acres, for a great colonization scheme.

J. R. KNAPP,

TALLAPOOSA, GA.

Real Estate, Investment and Fire Insurance Agent.

Notary Public for Haralson County, Georgia.

Commissioner of Deeds for State of Alabama.

Vineyard Lands Cleared, Planted and Cultivated.

H. A. HITCHCOCK

Having purchased the factory formerly occupied by the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, such as

Flooring, Ceiling,
Siding, Sash, Doors,
Blinds, &c.

Also manufacturers of

Grape Baskets & Boxes,

and prepared to fill orders of any size.

Cash paid for Logs and Rough Lumber.

Address, H. A. HITCHCOCK, Tallapoosa, Ga.

S. S. Rambo,

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Real estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged, Rents Collected and Taxes Paid, Vineyards Trilled and Cultivated.

BARAINS.

In City property, Farms, Vineyards and Mineral Lands, Send for Prospectus of Niagara Vineyard Company, for full description. Address.

S. S. RAMBO, Tallapoosa, Ga.,

Manufactory,
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ESTABLISHED 1865.

Washington, D. C.
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Eiseman Bros.,

ONE-PRICE

Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters and
Furnishers,

15-17 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The only Manufacturers of Clothing in the South, who deal directly with the Consumer.

Remember, we have only ONE Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

BURNS AND HIS MARY.

He sang of friendship and duty
And manhood all creeds above.
Of the dear, gray hair in her beauty
And the dewy glory of her brow.
And the sweetest, tenderest chord he gave
Was the requiem poured by his lost
love's grave.

Then life was but little longing
And earth but a weary couch.
But songs through the silence were
thrilling.
And glory dwelt in the gloom.
And sorrow the harp struck and strong.
From the breaking heart drew its sweet-
est song.

When thy grief had heavenward striven
In melody trembled the air.
Did thy Mary remember in heaven
Her love by the waves of the sea?
We know not, but earth that heard thee
sing
Must cherish thy song to her latest spring.

Deep heart, so lavish in loving!
Oh, wayward and broken heart!
As safe from our shallow reproving
As deaf to our praise thou art.
Yet thy song shall thrill us while love
shall last
And thy sorrow move us till death be past.

Margie Clare in New York Sun.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Cotton Prospects Excellent—Corn Improving—Potatoes, Fruit, Etc.

COTTON.

The prospect at this time for a good cotton crop is most excellent throughout the state. While a few small areas have been injured by drought and others by wind and hailstorms, and others still by excessive washing rains, the general prospect is first rate. The plants, though a little late, are growing finely and fruiting rapidly, and with seasonal rains through August (the critical month) the crop will be a good one. There has been some appearance of "root rot" and "rust" or "yellow leaf blight," but as yet these are not serious, and probably will not materially lessen the crop. In my experience, the stand never was better, and the crop never was clearer and better worked than it is at this time, and I sincerely hope that the farmers will this year reap a fair reward for their labor. The world's supply of the staple is so nearly exhausted that, even with a large crop, cotton should command a good price. I would urge upon the farmers of the state to gather and market the crop as rapidly as possible, as experience has proved that in the long run it pays to pursue this plan. Only in the event of a shortage in the total crop can we hope for better prices later in the season, and if "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," we had better gather and sell as rapidly as possible.

CORN.

In consequence of the frequent and general rains in July, this crop has improved wonderfully, and with seasonal weather for two or three weeks more, Georgia will raise sufficient corn for her own use. In the lower part of the state the crop is practically made, and in some places fodder pulling has commenced. In upper Georgia the crop is in full "stalk and tassels," the stalks green and vigorous and the prospect very fine for abundant crop. On some of the river and creek bottoms high water has done much damage, but this has been confined to small areas, and will not materially diminish the yield. The latter part of June the corn crop was seriously endangered by excessive heat and drought, and there was much uneasiness felt as to the outcome, but timely rains have averted the threatened disaster, and we can rejoice in the prospect of plenty of "hog and hominy" for another year.

POTATOES, SUGAR CANE, ETC.

The high price of seed peas has to some extent curtailed the acreage sowed this year. This, the best of all soil renovators for our climate, should be sown on every acre of stubble land, and at "laying by" on every acre of corn land in the state. When this is done, we will have less of worn out and exhausted soils. Where sowed, the crop is good, growing finely under the influence of the abundant rains which we are now having. The yield promises well.

The acreage in potatoes is not up to the average, the dry weather of May and June interfering with the planting. Enough slips, however, have been set out to supply the wants of the state, and there will be no scarcity of this product.

The stand of sugarcane is generally reported poor, and the growth backward. The yield of syrup and sugar may still be fair, however, as the cane continues to grow and mature until frost.

Pastures which had almost dried up in June are again green and flourishing, much to the delight of the dairyman and all who have stock to feed.

FRUIT.

The growth of most all fruits have been disappointed this year. Water-melons from the shipping section have been small in size and few in number, compared with former years, and prices have not proved remunerative. The peach crop has proved a failure save in a few favored localities, and the total shipments from the state will not exceed one-fifth of the usual quantity.

Trains yielded well all over the country, and the grape crop, now being harvested, is a good one.

Wool is doing well, and the crop will be an average one.

STOCK.

The condition of stock is fairly good, considering how much western corn (much of it damaged) has been used in the state this year. There have been a few cases of glanders reported to the Department, some cholera among hogs, and a few red water among cattle, but these reports are fewer than usual this year. Sheep are holding their own about as they have in the past, receiving little or no care, and a constant prey for the many worthless dogs which roam the country in search of food. The high tariff recently passed by congress will add largely to the price of wool, and perhaps cause more attention to be given to this valuable animal.

Winter Grass For Hay.

QUESTION.—Please give me some information in regard to the best winter grass to sow for hay. Something that will not injure the land. How to prepare and plant. My land is fresh, should I take out the stumps and "grub" it?

ANSWER.—There are several grasses which might be sown for hay, but taking everything into consideration I should prefer to sow one of the leguminous plants, such as crimson clover. You not only get from it a good crop of hay, but you enrich your soil at the same time, and the clover is ready for cutting in time to make a crop of corn or cotton on the same land. It is somewhat difficult to cure, as it matures in April, but that is the only objection. Break your land as deep as possible and harrow until it is thoroughly pulverized. Apply and plow in 300 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds muriate of potash and 100 pounds acid phosphate. Sow 15 to 20 pounds of seed about the middle of September in your county (Carroll) and harrow in lightly. By all means take out the stumps and "grubs" before attempting to prepare the land. By following directions you should take off a good crop of clover in April, leaving the ground in excellent condition to make a fine crop of cotton.—State Agricultural Department.

Nitrogen in Manure.

QUESTION.—Please give me in pounds the amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in a ton of chicken manure, and also a ton of stable manure.

ANSWER.—In a ton of chicken manure there are 67 pounds of nitrogen, 41 pounds of potash, and 48.00 pounds of phosphoric acid. A ton of well rotted stable manure contains 11 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash, and 6 pounds of phosphoric acid. Thus you see that the chicken manure contains six times as much nitrogen, four times as much potash, and eight times as much phosphoric acid as does well rotted stable manure. Chicken manure being so valuable, more care should be taken to save it.—State Agricultural Department.

QUESTION.—Will you give me some information about the diseases our farmers call "black rust" and "red rust"? Can they be prevented in any way?

ANSWER.—Both of these diseases are due to physiologic causes, and not to the attacks of any fungus. The "black rust" should be called the "yellow leaf blight," as it is the first stages of the disease the leaves are decidedly yellow low-spotted or mottled appearance, and in this unhealthy condition they are attacked by various fungus growths, which gives the leaves a black appearance, thus giving rise to the name "black rust." The causes of the disease are not well understood as yet, but it has been demonstrated that the fungus organisms do not originate the disease, and that they only hasten the destruction of the already diseased plants. Trials of various fungicides have proved that the disease cannot be prevented by their application. Experiments at the Alabama Station showed a reduction of the disease where kaint was used as a fertilizer. This effect is more pronounced in seasons of drought, followed by copious rains, when rains are frequent enough to keep the soil continually moist, and is doubtless due to the action of the kaint "in binding more firmly together the soil particles, so that it is more retentive of moisture, or more able to draw it up from below."

"Wood ashes and salt are known to produce much the same results in the soil." The "red rust," or "red leaf blight," which is so common on corn uplands, and so rare on rich alluvial soils, is the result simply of impoverished soil, showing particularly a lack of nitrogen, and probably of potash and phosphoric acid also. The remedy for this is by proper rotation of crops, to fill your land with humus or vegetable matter, and then with proper fertilizing and cultivation you will no longer be troubled with the "red rust." Much of our land is being planted in cotton, is exhausted of all humus, and only by its restoration first of all can proper fertilizing and cultivation be carried on.—State Agricultural Department.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS R. R.

Eugene E. Jones, Receiver.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect 12:01 A. M. Sunday, January 10, 1907.

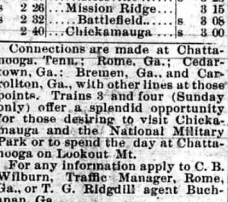
DAILY No. 1	STATIONS	DAILY No. 2
A. M.	Leave.	Arrive.
8:10	Chattanooga	8:40
8:15	Elmore	8:45
8:24	Dunwoody Crossing	8:52
8:28	Belt Crossing	8:56
8:35	Rossville	9:03
8:38	Mission Ridge	9:06
8:43	Battlefield	9:11
8:44	Chickamauga	9:12
8:48	Rock Springs	9:16
8:50	Copeland	9:18
8:52	Warrens	9:20
8:55	W. L. Fayette	9:23
8:58	Guilford	9:26
9:00	Martindale	9:28
9:05	Trion	9:33
9:08	Summerville	9:36
9:10	W. Raccoon	9:38
9:15	Lyerly	9:43
9:18	Talferro	9:46
9:20	Holland	9:48
9:22	Spritz	9:50
9:25	W. Lavender	9:53
9:28	Decatur Junction	9:56
9:30	R. & P. Crossing	9:58
9:35	Rome	10:03
9:40	E. T. V. & G. Cross	10:08
9:42	Lindale	10:10
9:45	E. T. V. & G. Cross	10:13
9:48	W. Silver Creek	10:16
9:50	Caldwell	10:18
9:52	Lake	10:20
9:55	W. Cedarhurst	10:23
9:58	Youngs	10:26
10:00	Hickman Junction	10:28
10:02	W. Dug Down	10:30
10:05	Mission Ridge	10:33
10:08	W. Buchanan	10:36
10:10	Bremen	10:38
10:12	G. P. Crossing	10:40
10:15	Maudeville	10:43
10:18	W. Carrington	10:46
P. M.	Arrive	Leave
10:10	Chattanooga	8:40
10:15	Elmore	8:45
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10:35	Rossville	9:03
10:38	Mission Ridge	9:06
10:43	Battlefield	9:11
10:44	Chickamauga	9:12

Connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rome, Ga.; Cedar-River, Ga.; and Columbus, Ga., with other lines at those points. Trains 3 and 4 (Sunday only) offer a splendid opportunity for those desiring to visit Chickamauga and the National Military Park or to spend the day at Chattanooga on Lookout Mt.

For any information apply to C. B. Wilburn, Traffic Manager, Rome, Ga., or T. G. Ridgill, agent Buchanan, Ga.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

JOHN TALIAFERRO, Proprietor.



TALLAPOOSA, - - - GEORGIA.

The Best of Vehicles, STYLISH HORSES, SAFE AND CAREFUL DRIVERS.

Special attention and prompt service to Commercial Men. Rigs furnished at all hours. The patronage of the public is Respectfully Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Respectfully,

JOHN TALIAFERRO.

Lloyd Thomas, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

TALLAPOOSA, GEORGIA.

Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

U. G. Brock, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

TALLAPOOSA, GEORGIA.

Practices in both State and Federal Courts.

G. R. Hutchens, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

TALLAPOOSA, GEORGIA.

Practices in both State and Federal Courts.

INSURANCE.

Walter Morrow

Room - 1 - Tuggle - Building, TALLAPOOSA, GA.

TAURUS,

Jersey bull, strictly thoroughbred and eligible to registry, from the best dairy strain, his dam being Col. McBride's famous cow, "Daissy."

Terms, one dollar paid at time of service, with return privilege. Take your cow to my place between 5 and 7 o'clock a. m., or between 4 and 7 p. m.

WALDO, The Dairyman.

Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. He sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for a physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by F. W. Benson, Druggist.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years and never without success. It is the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it. It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by F. W. Benson, Druggist.'

GRINDING.

I have opened a corn mill in Tallapoosa, at the old Taylor mill stand, and am prepared to grind on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

E. BLACKMON.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

General Ticket Office, New York, N. Y.

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Tallapoosa : Inquirer.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE—Dunkirk grape wagon, cheap. F. A. CORNELL.

Mr. M. A. Massengale, of Atlanta, spent Monday night in Tallapoosa.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson, of Fairhurst, were trading in our city Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Rhoad, of Atlanta, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

Mayer Griffith of Buchanan was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

Mr. A. C. Sexton, of Fruthturst, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Mr. J. B. Crapp spent Saturday looking after business interests at Fruthturst.

One thousand pounds of grapes were shipped by express from this city Saturday.

Mr. B. L. Griffin, of Atlanta, spent Monday night and Tuesday in the city on business.

Messrs. Arthur BeGole and J. E. Miller made a business trip to Carrollton last week.

Warren Cornelius held the lucky number that drew the bicycle raffled off by E. P. Turner.

Mrs. E. P. C. Fowler of this place, is making a visit with friends at her old home in Minnesota.

Eber Dale, of Fruthturst, drove to the city Sunday and spent a few hours calling on friends.

Mr. A. W. Cox has opened a meat market at the stand recently occupied by Mr. D. W. Dial.

Mr. A. H. Roy, of Colerburg, Ky., has been in the city several days looking after his interests.

Mr. R. E. Bingham and sister, Miss Mae, have returned from an extended visit to friends in south Georgia.

Mr. C. N. Williams, who was injured at the Royal gold mine recently, is reported to be improving slowly.

Mr. C. P. Capes has secured the services of Mr. A. L. Roberts, an expert cigar maker, of Atlanta, to work in his factory.

Miss Callie Denham, who has been making a short visit to friends in this city, has returned to her home in Acworth, Ga.

Mr. Chas. Hensel, who has been confined to his room on account of illness for the past few weeks, is able to be about again.

Revival services are being held at Bethany church, three miles north of the city, conducted by Rev. F. Lindsay, the pastor.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, book-keeper at the Citizens' Bank is numbered with the sick. His place is filled by Mr. Walter Newton.

Mr. J. M. Miller, field worker of Georgia State Sunday School Association, lectured at the Christian church Sunday evening.

Rev. H. F. Snow will preach at the Christian church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject: "Reformation and Transformation."

The Haralson County Sunday School Association held an interesting convention in the Christian Church in this city last Saturday and Sunday.

The Southern Railway will sell tickets at rate one fare for the round trip to Washington, Norfolk and Richmond and return, August 12th, 13th and 14th; final limit fifteen days from date of sale.

The cigar firm of Capes, Huggle & Smith has dissolved partnership. The business hereafter will be conducted by Mr. Capes, who has rented a portion of the building occupied by Simms & Kiker, at which place he will be stationed in the future.

Mr. C. Krom has opened up a store in the Horine building, corner Head avenue and Mill street, where he will carry a line of first-class school supplies, the literature being such as used in all the schools of the county. He will also represent one of the largest tailoring establishments in America.

A merry group of ladies consisting of Mesdames W. W. Summerlin, J. H. Harrison, F. A. Cornell, S. J. Leach, A. C. Whitney, J. T. Tuggle, Misses Pattie Gaillard and Media Tuggle, and Mrs. V. C. Horne, of Bremen drove to Carrollton Thursday at which place they spent the day picnicking at the home of Mrs. David Hazz. The participants reported a fine time.

OF MR. LEON PINNEY.

At Saturday morning Mr. E. Pinney of this city received a telegram stating that his son, Leon, was in a wreck near Belvidere, Ill. The unfortunate young man was about four years of age, and well known in this city, as he lived for some time with his parents here and attended the school, and was held in high esteem by his many acquaintances. He left this city three years ago and went to Illinois, where he secured a situation on the Chicago & North Western railroad and was in the employ of that company when he met his untimely death. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community in their great sorrow.

The body was interred at Belvidere.

OUR GOLD.

It is not the intention of this article to discuss geological conditions or to attempt to prove that the conditions which prevail must of necessity be favorable to the deposition of gold or other metals. It is the fact that in middle western Georgia, and more especially in Haralson county, that the deposition of gold and associated metals is very general. The writer has been in the past three years devoting his time almost exclusively to a close investigation of the probable mineral resources of this and adjacent counties, with the result that he has become convinced that there is in this county gold-bearing veins, and valuable mines carrying other metals, that will, when properly opened, prove to be great sources of wealth to their owners. And from the Royal gold mine on the outskirts of this city, very little has been done in the way of development sufficient however to indicate that the wealth is here, and only to make a proper application of capital to demonstrate that we have a large number of mineral veins of a good commercial value. The gold ore generally will require to be treated by chlorination in order to recover the gold value. There are other veins of good assay value, carrying copper as well as gold, these ore will require concentration, the waste will require to be smelted in order to recover the metal values, i. e., gold, silver and copper. We also have iron and manganese ore of very high grade.

The undeveloped mineral wealth of this county is second to none in the state, there is scarcely a lone land lot in the county on which some kind of mineral vein cannot be found. In fact, right in the very center of this city we have found quartz that is literally glistening with bright yellow gold, this quartz very closely resembles the rich white quartz found at Arbacochee, Ala. Only a few miles south of this city we find copper ore carrying gold, that very closely resembles the ore of the great Woods mine at Copper Hill, Ala. In conclusion, I will state, as a fact, based on my judgement, and knowledge of the country, that in any county in the great state of Georgia, the same marked indications of mineral wealth were found, that we have here in this (Haralson) county, there would be fully ten thousand miners at work uncovering this one of nature's vast depositories of wealth. As an incentive to investigators, and those desiring to invest in mineral properties, I will state that the land is principally held by original owners, and can in most cases be secured on very fair and reasonable terms. The land owner is ready to extend a cordial welcome to the miner and capitalist. The writer will be pleased to furnish any information which he may have to any parties desiring to investigate our locality with a view of investing.

T. A. DOLAN, M. E., Tallapoosa, Ga.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Spring Avenue.

Preaching, 11 a. m.
Sabbath school, 9:30.
Epworth League, 9:30 p. m.
Preaching, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

J. M. WOLFE, Pastor.

All the different forms of skin troubles, from chapped hands to indolent ulcers can be readily cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great skin cure. F. W. Benson, Druggist.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Enigma.—The cricket on the hearth (Charles Dickens).

Printer's Pl: Longest joys won't last forever—Make the most of every day: Youth and beauty will be over, But contentment had no decay.

Acrostic.—Prosperity.

New Puzzles.

ENIGMA.

My 27, 32, 18, 5, 32, 9, 17 is what some people do.
My 32, 4, 13, 26, 31, 3, 25 is to help.
My 32, 3, 20, 24, 5, 1, 12, 31 is to detach.
My 20, 22, 8, 12, 30, 21, 11, 35 is to prolong.
My 2, 7, 23, 8, 10, 20, 19, 12, 25 is to waste.
My 15, 25, 23, 29, 3, 1, 16, 31 is to delay.
My 30, 14, 13, 9, 24, 25, 4 is to recite.
My 1, 23, 9, 26, 14, 15, 13 is a girl's name.
My whole is what every merchant in Tallapoosa should do.

PAINTERS' PL.

Ekep gunship! 'sti swile hita ginist sealid,
Dan gighist and chingtang nda gnitawi het diet;
Ni filis tenersa teblat yutn logn leparvi.
Owh laifid carmh wordna nad verne asy laif.

ACROSTIC.

My first is in trail but not in sail.
My second is in knob but not in daub.
My third is in butter but not in gutter.
My fourth is in search but not in church.
My fifth is in train but not in game.
My sixth is in traced but not in placed.
My seventh is in cure but not in pool.
My eighth is in diligent but not in president.
My ninth is in combine but not in sign.
My tenth is in home but not in feam.
My whole was a famous general.

WORD SQUARE.

An animal.
A color.
A native of Arabia.
A precious stone.

Send solutions to the undersigned or leave them at the Inquirer's Office. M. A. DILL.

One of the most remarkable instances of prolific vegetation we have seen this year is a sunflower stalk which measures in height over 10 feet and bears between eighty and one hundred perfect heads. This extraordinary production grows in the garden of Mr. J. C. Tumlin at his residence on Meadow street, and to him we accord the honor of being the champion sunflower grower of this section.

Mrs. E. P. McAdams and sister Miss Ella Stevens, left Monday morning in response to a telegram calling them to the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Mamie Campbell, who was dangerously ill at her home in Anderson, S. C. On Tuesday morning Mr. McAdams received a telegram announcing Mrs. Campbell's death, which occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning. The relatives and many friends of the deceased have the profound sympathy of their many friends in this city in their hour of sad affliction.

M. E. Church, South.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday.

Epworth League, 7 p. m., Sunday.
Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m., Wednesday.
Everybody cordially invited to attend all these services.

H. L. GRAY, Pastor.

Christian Church.

Services at the Christian Church, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Preaching by the minister, D. A. Brindle.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 7:30 p. m.
The new church building is now about finished and the will be services each Lord's Day. The regular preaching days are the fourth and first Sundays of each month.

BARONIAL PARKS.

The Extent of Some Which Surround the Houses of English Noblemen.

An article in The Cornhill Magazine on the cost of maintaining country houses contains some extremely interesting particulars about the size of noblemen's parks. One hardly likes, the writer says, to guess the cost of repairs to the loose stone wall around Badminton park, high enough to prevent a deer leaping it and enclosing 930 deer. At Woburn there are 10½ miles of iron fencing around the three deer parks. Thorsby park is 12 miles around.

Though the deer have been removed or destroyed in no less than 60 parks since 1867 there are 404 deer parks and paddocks in England and Wales alone, and 8 of these are over 2,000 acres. Saverlake is 4,000 acres. There are many over 1,000 acres. The area has an additional interest for the owner, because the bigger the park the more gates and lodges and roads it needs, and park roads, except town roads, are the dearest of this country.

In parks like Eridge, with 3,600 acres; Knowley, 3,000 acres; Blenheim, 3,254 acres; Tatton, 3,000 acres, and others of less size, the mileage of roads, unless the numbers were kept down, would rival those of a moderate parish.

The lowest number by which a great house and its garden parks and accessories can be served and kept up is from 50 to 60 men. Of these great houses there are not less than 900 in England, Wales and Scotland. Those of the third magnitude have a minimum staff of 50 men. Those of the second magnitude, some of them very large and splendid houses, almost or quite reaching the first dimensions, employ from 90 to 150 or 175 men. Beyond these are the stars of the first magnitude, real palaces, maintaining from 200 to, in one case, not Chatsworth—more than 800 men in the performance of work, other than industrial or agricultural, in the service of the owner.

An International Engagement. "Announcement is made," says the Boston Transcript, "of the engagement of Sir John Ainsworth, her majesty's special commissioner in British east Africa, to Miss Ida Scott, formerly of West Philadelphia. Miss Scott is a sister of the late Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who was director and founder of the African Inland mission. She went out to Africa under the auspices of the Philadelphia missionary council a few years more than a year ago with her father and mother, her sister, Miss Margaret, being already on the missionary field. Sir John Ainsworth took a deep interest in the work of the missionaries, and he has formed a close attachment for the earnest young missionary, the Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who died on the missionary field last winter. Sir John and Lady Ainsworth will probably not remain in British east Africa. They now at Machel, but it is expected that Sir John will return to England at the close of his special governmental mission in Africa."

The Lines of the Hand.

They were out driving and had come upon a fine stretch of shady country road.

"Do you believe in palmistry," he asked—"the reading of one's fortune by the lines in one's hand?"

"I believe," she said—"that if I could see the lines in one of your hands I could foretell that we would have a very pleasant drive."

He immediately caught on and grasped the reins with one hand and the situation with the other.—Combs' Cats.

The Colored Deacon's Aggravating Prayer.

A white minister, after conducting services at a colored church, asked an old deacon to lead in prayer. The latter, in black offered a fervent appeal for the white brother and said: "O God, giv him de eye ob de eagle de he pay out sin aford. Put his hands de gospel flow. His tone in de law ob truth. Nail his car de gospel flow. Bow his head way down between his knees and his knees way down in prayer, in much wantin to be saved. Noint him be kerosene the oil of salvation and set him on fire."—Roanoke News.

Discovery of Sulphur Mines.

It is said that the sulphur mines near Buckley, Wash., were discovered by a camper, whose fire on a rock gave rise to such fumes that he was forced to make a long distance to escape suffocation.

Within the last decade the population of Europe has increased by about 30,000,000, of whom Russia contributed 12,510,000 and France only 67,000.

In a Sydney newspaper lately there was this advertisement: "Wanted: a man able to teach French and the piano and to look after a ball."

A fine specimen of the white footed antelope of northern India, the males of two fine young males, was recently owned in England. The animal is extremely rare.

"Land of the Sky."

In Western North Carolina, between the Blue Ridge on the East and the Alleghenies on the West, in the beautiful valley of the French Broad, two thousand feet above the sea, lies Asheville, beautiful, picturesque and world-famed as one of the most pleasant resorts in America.

It is a land of bright skies and incomparable climate, whose praises have been sung by poets, and whose beauties of stream, valley and mountain height have furnished subject and inspiration for painters' brush.

This is truly the "Land of the Sky," and there is, perhaps, no more beautiful region on the continent to attract pleasure tourists or health seekers.

Convenient schedule and very low rates to Asheville via Southern Railway.

BOARDERS WANTED.—At Mrs. Fox's private boarding house, Stone Mountain street, Tallapoosa. Good Northern board at \$4 per week, or 75 cents per day. Cleanliness, large rooms, central location. All questions answered.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. A. Burton, on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school, every Sabbath at 9:45.
Weekly prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness. So does everyone who gives it a trial." Sold by F. W. Benson, Druggist.

"It is the Best on Earth."

That's what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, stiff joints and neuralgia pains. Sold by F. W. Benson, Druggist.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale at auction, the following property: 2½ acres land, more or less, in the town of Tallapoosa; depot; 250 grape vines, 5 and 6 years old, 400 fruit trees—apples, peaches, pears, quinces, cherries, figs, carmel, gooseberries, and three kinds of raspberries; strawberries, etc. Good dwelling, 5 rooms, wood shed, hydrant, can, barn, and other outbuildings. Also, all household and kitchen furniture; horse and wagon, farming tools and fowls. Present owner leaves town, and will sell at low price for cash. Good reason for selling. Call on or address, J. C. GERIQUX, Tallapoosa, Ga.

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Minute Cough Cure, cure, that is what it was made for.

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QUESTION.—How do weevils get into corn, and how does the "blast" of carbon, which you recommend, destroy them?

ANSWER.—The common granary weevil is destructive to corn and other grains in warm latitudes, is a wingless insect, which may be found in corn fields, woods or barns. They can only survive the cold winters of more northern latitudes in the shelter afforded by barns and other buildings, and in such sections are consequently few in number and do but little damage. In this state, and especially in the southern portion, they easily survive the mild winters, and sometimes do great injury to the corn crop even before it is housed, though the chief damage is done after the crop is gathered. They work in the following manner: The female weevil bores a very small hole into the grain of corn, and deposits therein one or two, and sometimes three eggs. These eggs soon hatch into little larvae, that eat out the soft heart of the grain, and in a few weeks develop into full grown beetles, which then cut their way out of the kernel in which they have been confined. The females among them quickly commence their egg laying in the uninjured kernels, and thus generation after generation is produced in one season. The grown weevils feed indiscriminately on the hard as well as the soft parts of the grain. When very numerous, the corn is rendered unfit for food for either man or beast. To destroy this pest is not impossible, though many farmers take that view. As soon as your corn is housed, place on top of the pile, in shallow vessels, such as soap plates, or small tin pans, blanchards of carbon, at the rate of 1½ to 3 pounds to every 100 bushels of corn. This quickly vaporizes, and the vapor being heavier than the air, descends and penetrates into every portion of the pile of corn, killing all insects with which it comes in contact, as well as rats and mice. Such of the weevils as escape the first application, by reason of being buried in the interior of the grains of corn, can be killed by a second application, following in four weeks after the first. The closer the crib the more effectively will the work be done. Always remember that the blanchard of carbon is a deadly poison and very inflammable, and no fire, not even a lighted pipe or cigar should be taken near it. This danger ends when all odor of the vapor has passed away, say in two or three days at utmost. The use of this remedy does not injure the grain, either for food or seed purposes, if used as recommended; if used in larger quantities the grain is liable to injury as seed. I would be pleased if some of our South Georgia farmers would give this remedy a fair trial and report the results to this department.—State Agricultural Department.

Brooks County Self Supporting.

QUESTION.—Is there any section or county in Georgia which might be called self supporting?

ANSWER.—I can answer to your question I take pleasure in publishing the report of a reliable crop correspondent from Brooks county, received last week.

"This (Brooks) is the banner county of Georgia when it comes to 'hog and hominy.' We raise lots of meat, corn, oats, peanuts, peas, etc. There is enough meat raised here each year to run the county three years without buying any western meat. Our merchants ship meat, lard, corn, etc., all over South Georgia. A great many of our farmers carry balances to their credit, in the bank here, of from \$1,000 to \$3,000. They ran their farms from sale of meat, corn, etc., and make their cotton a surplus crop."

Now I ask you and every other farmer in Georgia to read and ponder the above statement. Is the condition of Brooks county one to be envied or not? Is it a desirable thing for a farmer to have an abundance of all kinds of provisions in crop, besides money in the bank, or is it not? Why can't you and every other farmer in Georgia place yourselves in the same condition as the farmers of Brooks county? There is but one obstacle in the way, and that is the crass for cotton. Bring about a cure in this respect and all the rest follows as a matter of course. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that if every county in the state was doing just as Brooks county is doing, Georgia would be the most prosperous state in the Union, and could bid defiance to trusts, Dingley tariffs and other like abominations.—State Agricultural Department.

Value of Salt as a Fertilizer.

QUESTION.—What is the value of salt as a fertilizer? What of lime?

ANSWER.—While salt is not essential to the growth of agricultural plants, nevertheless it is found to be serviceable as a fertilizer in some cases. It is

probable that the salt brings about decomposition of substances already in the soil, and by this means renders them available as plant food. It also attracts moisture. It is supposed by many that it destroys fungi and insects in the soil, rendering plants more healthy and vigorous. Many believe that an application of 500 to 400 pounds to the acre will prevent rust in cotton, and also increase the yield and improve the quality. Most soils contain sufficient lime for the needs of the great majority of cultivated crops. Lime is not used for a fertilizer as much as formerly, many persons contending that there is no appreciable benefit to be derived from its use. It may, however, be used to advantage to correct acidity in the soil. It tends to disintegrate rocks and minerals. It may destroy insects and some injurious fungi. It increases the power of the soil for fixing and holding potash. It disintegrates and makes more friable, stiff soils, while at the same time it binds together and puts light, sandy soils in better mechanical condition. Some crops, such as ground peas for instance, will make almost a total failure in soils deficient in lime, and their cultivation should not be undertaken in such soils, without first applying to them a liberal dose of lime.—State Agricultural Department.

The "Harlequin" Bug.

QUESTION.—I am a large grower of turnip and mustard seed. In the spring before they ripen much damage is done the plants by a spotted bug. What is it? Can you give a remedy?

ANSWER.—The bug that injures your crops is without doubt the "Harlequin" bug, the worst insect enemy of all cruciferous plants. They live through the winter hidden under leaves or trash of any kind. They are ready to deposit their eggs from the middle to last of March, and then in from four to six days these hatch out a brood of larvæ, which at once commence their destructive work by piercing the leaves and sucking the sap. The leaf thus pierced soon withers and dies. These insects are shy and timid, and upon the approach of a person try to hide behind anything that will conceal them. They are very difficult to contend with, as they cannot be reached by any of the arsenical poisons. All rubbish under which the bugs may take refuge during the winter should be carefully burned, and infested fields or gardens should have clean culture. Hand-picking into pans containing water or kerosene is often resorted to as a remedy. Pyrethrum in decoction or powder, and kerosene emulsion may prove effectual when the bugs are young.

Cabbage growers plant mustard between the rows of cabbages, which being preferred by the bugs attracts them in large numbers, when they are effectually destroyed with pure kerosene. Possibly you might adopt this plan successfully if your turnips and mustard are sowed in drills. I hope you will try it and report result to this department.—State Agricultural Department.

Sorghum in Severe Drouth—Does It Live June Land?

QUESTION.—Does sorghum resist drouth more surely than corn or other forage crops, and is it as injurious to the land as millet?

ANSWER.—Both the saccharine and nonsaccharine varieties of sorghum resist drouth much better than corn. This has been proven in those sections of the south and west where severe drouths sometimes occur. The sorghum has been found to remain fresh and green, when the corn was almost ruined. Dry weather may somewhat check its growth, but when the supply of moisture is renewed it will recover and grow as luxuriantly as ever. This is perhaps owing to its deep feeding roots, which, unlike corn, extend far below the surface. Owing to this peculiarity it is also less exhaustive on the soil than millet and many other crops, which draw their elements of growth from the upper soil. It is also a small consumer of nitrogen. When planted late, or sown with cowpeas, if it is cut before the seeds ripen and the field plowed as soon as the crop is taken off, the land is left in splendid condition for succeeding crops. Where the canes are large and coarse, as is the case when the crop is planted for syrup, it is important that this plowing be deeply and thoroughly done as soon as the crop is harvested, otherwise the stubble might interfere with working other crops. If the cane is sown thickly in drills or broadcast for harvesting or pasturing, little trouble in this respect is experienced. In all cases it is best, however, to plow the land as soon as the crop is gathered. Experienced farmers know that cotton, small grains and potatoes do well after sorghum.—State Agricultural Department.

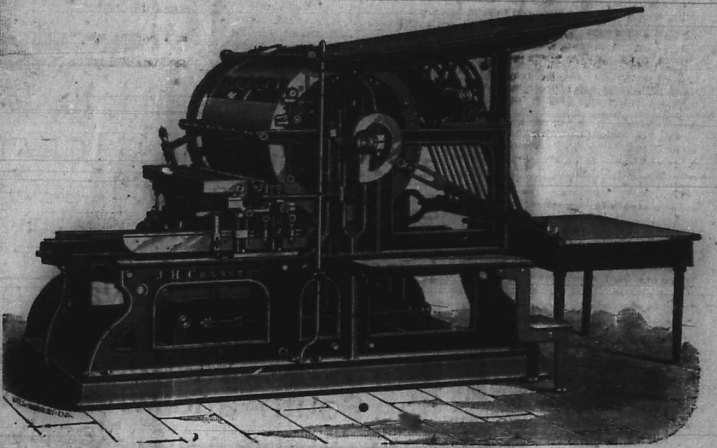
When Schumann was in love, he wrote, "I wish I were a snail, that I might play about your cheeks."

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INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

Inquiries Answered by the State
Agricultural Department.

REFUTES TO ALL SORTS OF QUERRIES

Some Facts and Figures Regarding Egyptian Cotton—Where to Get a Full Description of the Appearance and Habits of the Colorado Potato Beetle—Remedy For Rust on Wheat—Wealth of Dixie.

QUESTION.—Please give me in detail some of the principal sources of wealth of the south as at present utilized, and why is it, if there is so much wealth as we are led to believe, that the country is not more prosperous?

ANSWER.—The greatest income of the south is derived from cotton and its products, grain and its products, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruit, vegetables and the products of the pine tree. The south has also its stock farms, its manufacturing, mining, merchandising, building, transportation and other interests—bringing into the country about \$1,300,000,000 annually. One principal reason that the south receives so little benefit from the vast wealth is that she

spends it with almost absolute unrestraint on other sections of our own country, and to fill the coffers of foreign nations. With perhaps a few unimportant exceptions, the south is absolutely dependent on the outside world for all of the following articles, in which she invests each year with lavish prodigality: Paints, oils, drugs, buggies, harness cloths, watches, china, glass, cutlery, carpets, curtains, stoves, woollen and cotton goods, buttons, needles,

thread, soaps, perfumes and other toilet articles, gloves, furs, goods, all kinds of agricultural implements, chains, nails, clothing, furniture for our houses, building materials for our railroads and transportation lines, for our waterworks, for our engines, boilers, electric appliances, for the equipment of our schools and colleges, and for even the very commonest sheds that are on our farms. We pay millions of dollars to outsiders for the books which we read and for those which our children study. Life and fire insurance companies take millions of dollars out of the south each year. Saddest of all, the farmers pay out many additional millions for supplies, which they could just as well raise at home. Thus the south, which is the most highly favored section of the Union in natural resources and in opportunities for acquiring wealth, pays tribute to the north and west and to every foreign country.

Her cotton crop has built up colossal fortunes at the north. Her lumber trade has established foreign companies on a firm basis; the earnings from her immense deposits of iron and her marble and minerals have gone to swell the profits of aliens. Of all these immense interests, which act as a continual drain on our hard earned income, scarcely 1 per cent is located within our own borders. Nearly all are outside and are flourishing and fattening on the life blood, which is drawn from our arteries of trade and commerce. The answer to the latter clause of your question stated succinctly is this: As long as the south pays out each year for needed articles more than she receives for her products, she will be prostrate under the feet of money lenders and sharpers. She must learn to handle her own crops, run her own banks and manufacture everything needed within her borders. She must work at home and "board" there. This is a very simple lesson in domestic economy, but it has taken us over a century to master even its rudiments. There have now been learned and the south is being gradually emancipated. The day of her full deliverance is not very far off. She has every requisite for independence; climate and soil for beautiful crops; raw materials for manufacture of every description. Each year the facilities for transportation have increased and are increasing. Manufactures and plants for various industries are constantly being added to the list. When the south understands the value of the immense traffic, which her shortsightedness has allowed to fall into other hands, she will assert her right to control it, and no power on earth can wrest it from her.—State Agricultural Department.

A Living Record.
A white man sued a black man in Natal the other day and while the trial was proceeding the litigants came to an amicable settlement.

The counsel for the plaintiff announced this circumstance to the court. "The agreement must be in writing," said the judge.

"We have it here in black and white," replied the counsel, pointing to the parties. "What more is necessary?"—Scottish Nights.

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