

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7 1899.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE

Carnival Edition

383
45

MACON, GEORGIA.

1898
1899

of the MACON NEWS.

F. H. M. S.

E. B. HARRIS & CO.,

"THE SHOE BROKERS,"

The Largest Cash Shoe House in Georgia,
Wholesale and Retail.



*Southern Agents for
the great*

\$3.50

Gent's Hand-Sewed

"Regent"

*Line, Equal to any \$5.00
Shoes.*



Thos. G.

Plant's

\$2.50

*Line of Ladies' Elegant
Footwear, as Good as
any Money can buy. . . .*



Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, Macon, Ga.

Lewis A. Wood, President,
C. E. Campbell, Vice-President.

The Georgia Quincy Granite Co.,

... Rough and Dressed Granite ...

T. E. Artope, General Manager.
Jos. W. Palmer, Sec. and Treas.



PAVING FOURTH STREET, MACON, GA.

Regular color, any dimension from 5
to 50 feet long.

Any size stone, rough or dressed.

Samples sent free to architects, con-
tractors and engineers.

No disintegration. No ferruginous
stains.

CRUSHING TEST.

2 x 2 x 2 inches cube, 85,000 lbs.,
capacity of machine and failed
to crush.



BUILDING TRESTLE ON M. & N. R. R., NEAR MADISON.

*Building, Bridge and Street Work, Paving, Curbing Stone, Belgian Blocks, Crushed Stone of all sizes
for Concrete and McAdam Work, U. S. Government Work a Specialty, Contractors for Street Paving.*



GEORGIA-QUINCY GRANITE CO'S. QUARRY NO. 7.—A building stone quarry.



GEORGIA-QUINCY GRANITE CO'S. QUARRY NO. 4.—Loading large jetty stone with
Locke-Miller cableway. Cable carrying a 6-ton stone.

Quarries--Sparta, Ga. and Wilsons, Ga., on Ga. R. R.; Odessa, Ga., on M. & B. R. R.; Holton, Ga., on Southern Ry.

MAIN OFFICE SIXTH AND CHERRY STREETS, MACON.



A Display Beautiful to Behold.



Visitors and the public generally will miss one of the prettiest sights to be seen in the city, if they fail to see our display in new designs in FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc. Electric lights and a handsome passenger elevator for the convenience of our customers, together with a stock that is the largest and best assorted, at prices you can afford to pay, makes ours the most popular store in the city. You will find whatever you want here. Costs you nothing to look.



The Wood=Peavy Furniture Co.,

558 and 560 Cherry Street.

CUSTOM CLOTHING CO.,

Merchant Tailors and Importers of Woolens. General Offices and Salesrooms 109 Cotton Ave., Macon.



Perfection of Fit.

Finish and Fabric.

Elegance, Reliability.

Durability, Fashion
and Economy.

In dealing with us you are assured the very best results at the very lowest prices. We employ only the most expert custom cutters and the best tailors in the land. We guarantee our work in every detail to be first-class and up-to-date. The immense volume of business done enables us to offer prices that cannot be touched by others. Suits and overcoats as low as \$15.00. Trousers from \$4.00 up.

Correspondence and orders from abroad given prompt attention. Samples and measuring instructions sent on application.



. . . . As you see them here illustrated, so they will be furnished

THE FAIR STORE

Has Moved 608 Cherry Street,

Opposite Empire Store, next to Payne & Willingham's and L. McManus Co.'s Furniture Stores.



Notions, Crockery, Glassware, Galvanized Ironware, Indurated Wood Fibre Ware.

The Largest Assortment Enamel Ware in Town.

The Largest Store of its kind in the South.

SEE MY IMMENSE 5 AND 10 CENT COUNTERS.

Remember the Place, 608 Cherry Street.

R. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

CRESCENT STEAM LAUNDRY.

R. E. URQUHART, Proprietor.

Laundry work of every description.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

'Phone 17.

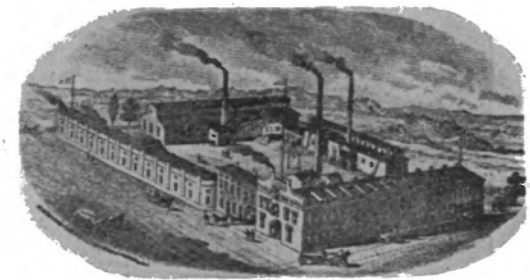
403 Cotton Ave.

Findlay Iron Works Co.,

C. D. FINDLAY, Agent, MACON, Ga.

Railroad Castings, Iron, Brass and Bronze Machinery and Castings of every description.

Repairing of Engines and Machinery of all kinds a specialty.



1866

HENRY J. LAMAR & SONS, 1898

Importers, Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists.



On the morning of August 23, 1898, our stock was almost entirely destroyed by fire. We have risen phoenix-like from the ashes and are now prepared to give justice to our patrons. We have a new and fresh stock of goods used and dispensed in this section. Our building is complete in all its appointments with new and improved apparatus. Lighted by electricity, electric power and automatic sprinkler against fire.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Especially is one of the most elaborate and complete in the South, well stocked with new and elegant goods of the highest grade and most fashionable designs, such as will satisfy the most fastidious.

THE PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

Is complete in every respect, having all the rare chemicals and other goods necessary for the accurate compounding of prescription. This department is operated by a corps of skilled pharmacists.

Southern Depot for Foreign and Domestic

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Essential Oils, Sponges, Perfumery, Etc.

*DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES,
LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND OTHER SODA FOUNTAIN SUPPLIES.*

We invite special attention to the High Grade and Perfect Finish of

LAMAR'S PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

(Samples sent Physicians on Application.)

Proprietors of

L. L. L.

Lamar's Lemon Laxative.

The Best Liver Medicine on the Market.

THE STAR CLOTHING COMPANY

Leaders and Controllers of Low

Tailor-made Clothes at
Custom Prices.

Shirts made to measure
and perfect fit guar-
anteed.

One of the largest stocks
of fashionable well-
fitting, ready-to-wear
clothing shown in a
Southern city.

Umbrellas, Canes.

Special Prices for

DAVE WACHTEL, Mgr.



Prices in Stylish Clothing.

All the latest creations in
new and fashionable
neckwear, collars etc.
Our hat stock is not sur-
passed in any respect
by any hatter in the
entire country. We
handle the celebrated
Stetson hat.

Valises, Hand Bags.

Carnival Week.

516 CHERRY STREET.

P. E. DENNIS,
ARCHITECT.

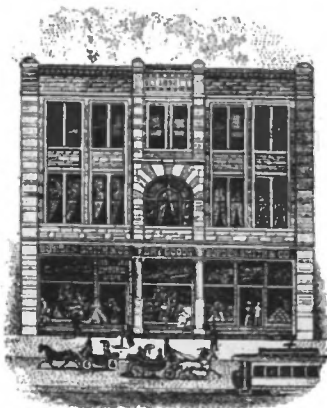
568 Cherry Street, = = Macon, Ga.

CLARKE & DANIEL,
— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —

. SEA FOOD .

Fresh fish from ocean, gulf, rivers and lakes. Fresh oysters,
all kinds, open and in shell; poultry, game, ice, etc.

665 Poplar Street, - - - - Macon, Ga.



Burden, Smith & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE
CENTEMERL
KID GLOVE,
AND BUTTERICKS
PATTERNS.

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS

367 & 369 SECOND ST., 613 & 615 CHERRY STS. & 170 COTTON AVE.

Artistic Dress Making
A SPECIALTY.

DIRECTORS:
R.F. BURDEN.
F. POLMILL.
R.C. JONES.
A.J. COLEBERT.

Correct Styles.
Reliable Goods.
Competent
Salespeople.

**The Leading Dry Goods House,
Macon, Georgia.**

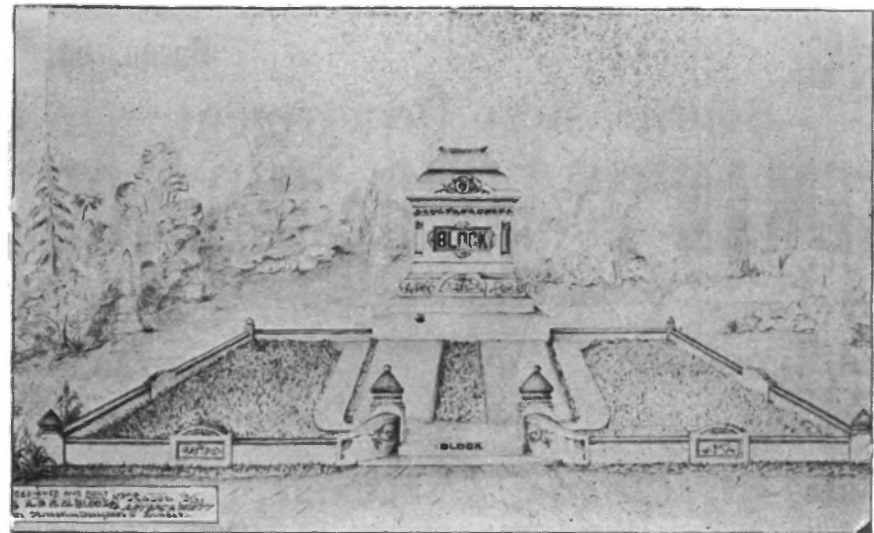
1860.
T. B. ARTOPE.

ARTOPE & WHITT,

1895.
D. S. WHITT.

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Building Work, Piling, Iron Fencing.

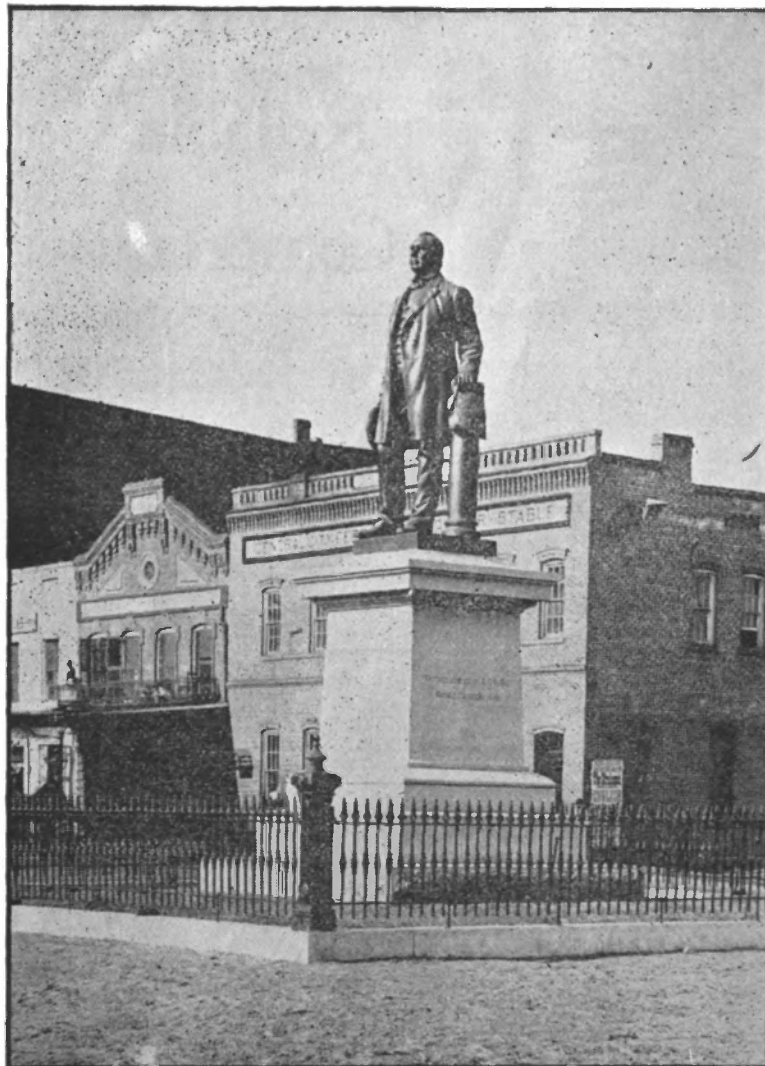


Having one of the best monumental designers in the South, we make a specialty of new and original designs.

Best material and highest order of work guaranteed.

The Wolihin Monument, as illustrated elsewhere in this book, was designed and built by us. Write or call for designs and prices.

350-352 Second St., - - - MACON, GA.



THE WADLEY MONUMENT.

AZEL R. FREEMAN.

STEWART D. JONES.

FREEMAN & JONES,
 Brokers and Commission Merchants,
 411 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.



Edgar S. Wilson

Manager,

Macon, Ga.

Southeastern Department

FIREMAN'S FUND INS. CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Assets, \$3,738,300.

Embracing States of

**GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, VIRGINIA,
 NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI.**

STOVES

ETHERIDGE & BAKER,

RANGES

317-319 THIRD STREET, MACON, GEORGIA.



Hardware and House Furnishing Goods,
Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, High
Grade Hand-Loaded Shells. Agents for
Parker Breech Loading Guns, Hazard's
Powder, Chattanooga Chilled Plows. . . .



TINWARE

CUTLERY

The Empire Coal and Ice Co.

.. COAL, ..

The Largest and Best Stock in Macon.

Agents for **MONTEVALLO,
JELLICO,
ALABAMA,
AND ANTHRACITE.**

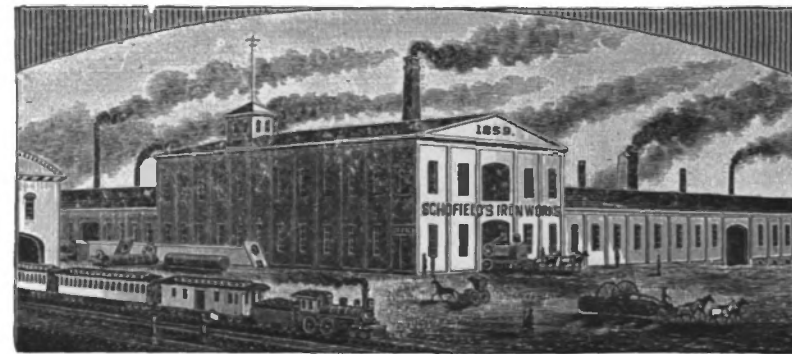
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Prices Before
Placing Your Order

Office and Yard: Cor. Cherry and Sixth Sts.

'Phone 136.

Schofield's Iron Works, Foundry and Machine Shop.

Special Attention to Repair Work.



*Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses and General Machinery, Cot-
ton Gins, Cane Mills and Saw Mills—Dealers in Mill and Machinists' Supplies.*

*J. S. Schofield, Sons & Co., Proprietors,
Macon, Ga.*



T. C. BURKE,
Painters and Builders Supplies.

Mantels and Grates a Specialty.

358-360 Third Street, : : : : MACON, GEORGIA.

Geo. T. Beeland,
 Jeweler,
 Triangular Block, Macon.

Fine Jewelry.

Silverware.

Opera Glasses.

Spectacles.

Watches.
 Diamonds.

Georgia Farm Lands
For Sale, on Liberal Terms.

Descriptive price lists sent on application. Farms sold on reasonable commission if listed with me.

Loans Negotiated.

Long loans negotiated on city or farm property at 7 per cent. Fifteen years experience and unsurpassed facilities. Funds solicited for investment in conservative real estate loans paying best current rates of interest.

Reference, The Exchange Bank, Macon, Ga.

HOWARD M. SMITH,
 Macon, Ga.

SAM WEICHSELBAUM, President.

GUY HILLSMAN, Vice-President.

STEPHEN POPPER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WAXELBAUM COMPANY,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Notions,

Gents' Furnishing Goods and Clothing.

Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of all the leading Knit and Woven Products of the Southern Cotton Mills.

::: 422 Third Street.



T. C. HENDRIX, President.

W. J. BEELAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

Macon, Sash, Door and Lumber Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDERS HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Make a specialty of filling orders and in car-load lots.

Sell goods all over Georgia, Florida and Alabama.....

Office and Salesroom, Fourth Street.

Factory at Enterprise.

MACON, GEORGIA.



Manchester Manufacturing Company,

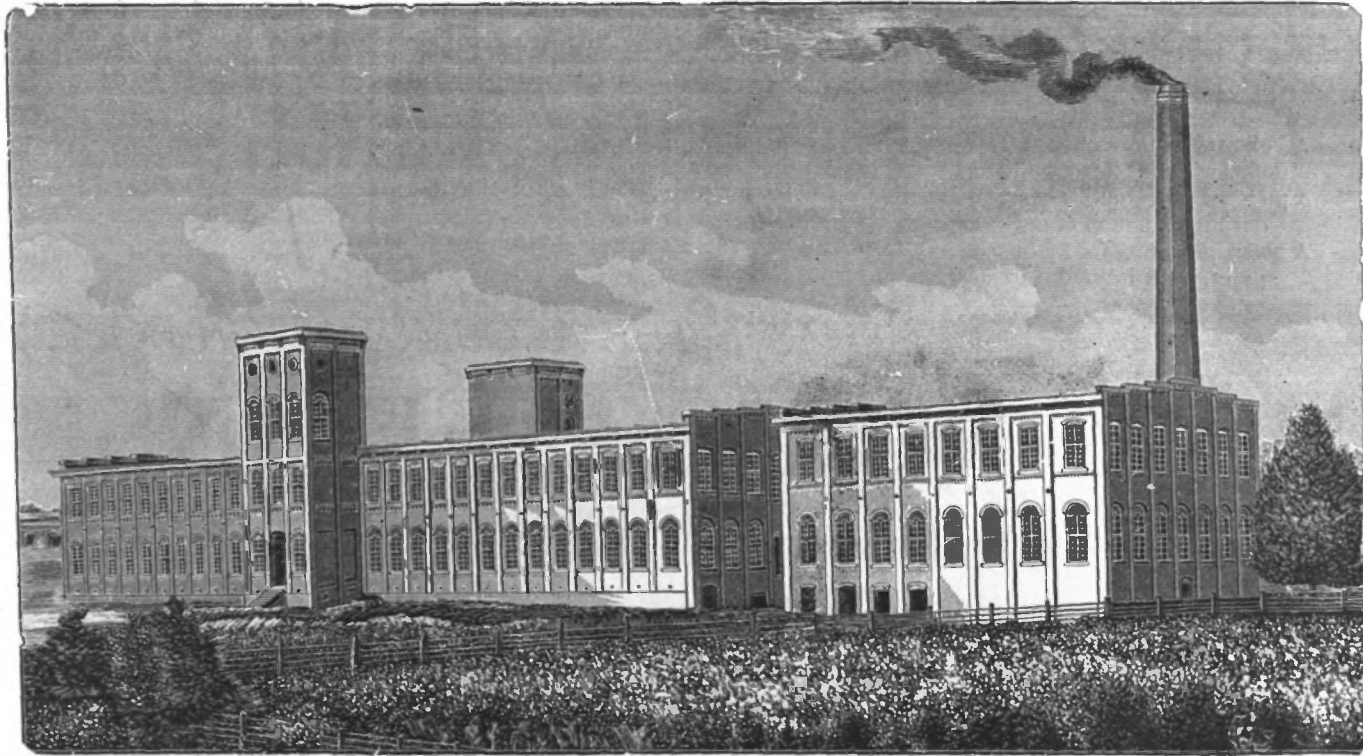
MACON, GEORGIA.

OFFICERS:

W. A. CRUTCHFIELD, President.

J. W. CABANISS, Treasurer.

J. D. HOUGH, Gen'l Manager.



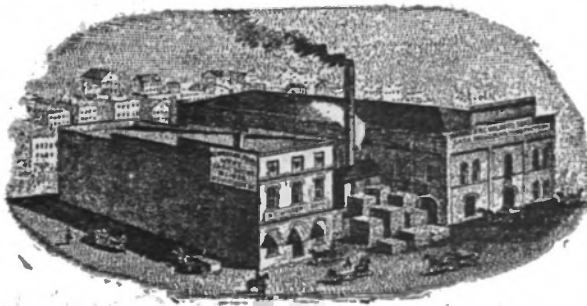
R. C. WILDER'S SONS CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.



Lumber Yards on Fifth and Third Streets.

614 to 622 Third Street,

MACON, GEORGIA.

C. C. WILDER, President.

W. A. WILDER.

J. H. B. WILDER, Secretary.

Established 1859, Incorporated 1893.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES.

A Policy absolutely without Restrictions.
A policy with but One Condition, namely the payment of premiums.
A policy with a Month's Grace in premium payments and paid in full in case of death during the month of grace, less only the overdue premium with interest.
A policy providing for Re-instatement during the five months following the month of grace, if the insured is in good health.

A policy automatically non-forfeiting after three annual premiums have been paid.
A policy with privilege of Loans at 5 per cent. interest, and Cash Surrender Values if so applied for, at stated times three years after issue.
A policy with Eight Options in settlement at the end of 15 or 20 years.

A Policy Incontestable from any Cause One Year After Date.

THAT'S THE ACCUMULATION POLICY OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

The Oldest International Life Insurance Company in the World—Supervised by Eighty-two Governments.

R. H. Plant, Manager, Macon, Ga.

Department Georgia, Florida and East Tennessee. . . .

J. S. BUDD.

L. L. DAUGHERTY.

E. A. WAXELBAUM.

S. POPPER.

J. S. BUDD & CO.,

**LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SURETY
INSURANCE.**

District Agents

*Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Assets over \$20,000,000.*

Local Agents

*British America Assurance Co.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Westchester Fire Insurance Co.
United States Casualty Co.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
National Surety Company of New York.*



Telephone 439 . . . Macon Ga. . . . Office 431 Second Street.

We Solicit a Share of Your Patronage.

Waxelbaum, Popper & Co.,

.. RELIABLE SHOES ..

**The Only Exclusively Wholesale Shoe
House in Central Georgia.**

410 Cherry Street, . . . Macon, Georgia.

S. R. JAQUES, President.

T. D. TINSLEY, Vice-President.

FRANK JETER, Secretary and Treasurer.



The S. R. Jaques & Tinsley Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
Grain and Provision Dealers,

MACON, GEORGIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

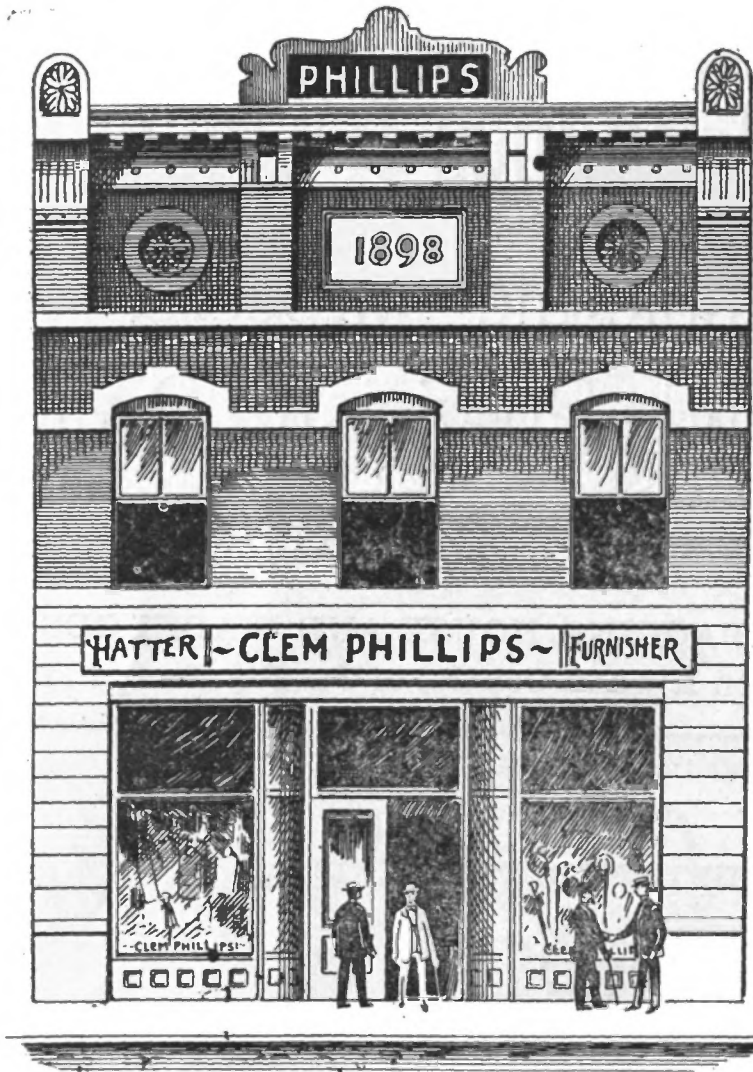
Corner Cherry and Fourth Streets.

PACKING HOUSE AND WAREHOUSE:

On Southern R'y and Central of Ga. R'y, foot of Poplar St.

H. HORNE,
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans,
315 Third Street, Macon, Ga.

GENTS
FURNISHINGS



HATS
UMBRELLAS
CANES

MACON CABINET WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Drug Store, Bank and Bar Fixtures.

Specialties: Mantels, Wainscoating and Interior Hard Wood Work.
Refrigerators of all kinds made to order.

PHILIP DOHN, Manager, - Cor. 8th and Poplar Sts., Macon, Ga.

Weekes Manufacturing Co.



PANTS.

PANTS.

Cassimere, Cottonade and Jeans Pants.

Output 2,000 Pairs per Week.

456 Fourth Street,

MACON, GEORGIA.

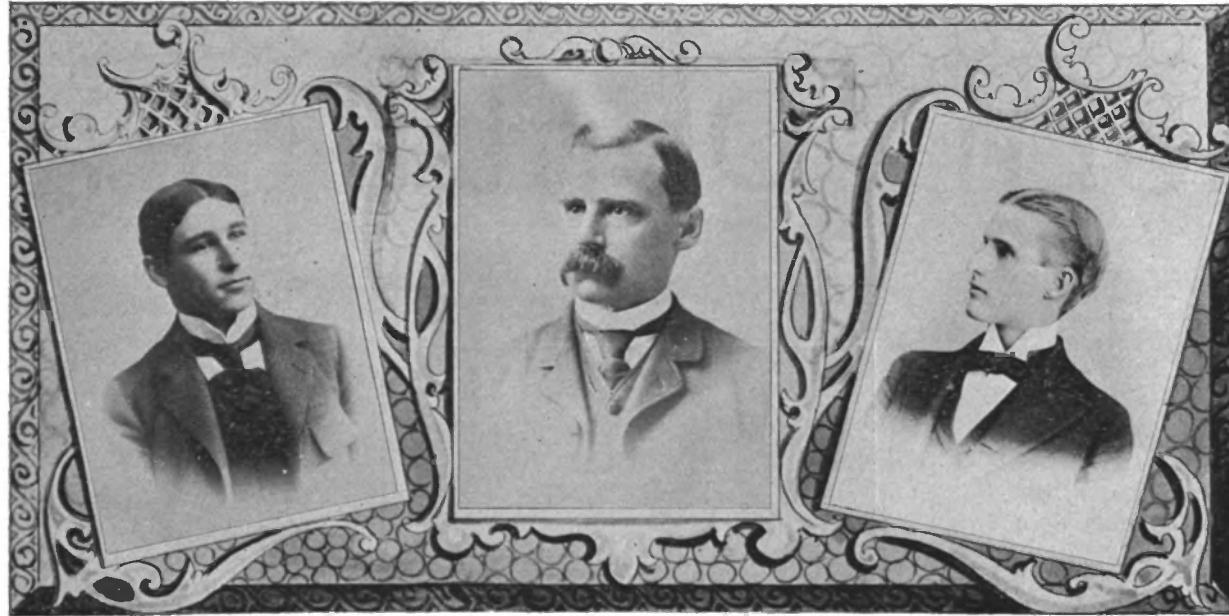
THE LARGEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN MIDDLE GEORGIA. CARRIES EVERY POSSIBLE LINE OF INSURANCE.

Cabaniss, Callaway & Cabaniss.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Represents only
The Best Companies
in Each Line.

Arranges Surety
Bonds and Employ-
ers' Liability.



WINSHIP CABANISS.

J. W. CABANISS.

MERRILL CALLAWAY.

Special Facilities
For Handling
Gin House and
Out-of-Town
Insurance.

461 Third Street.

: : : THE FACT THAT MACON IS A WELL-LIGHTED CITY IS DUE TO THE SERVICE FURNISHED BY : : :

The Macon and Indian Spring Electric

Street Railway, Light and Power Co.

Electric Lights.

Electric Power.

. . . . Service the best and rates the lowest

The improvements now going on insure the largest and most perfect light and power system to be found in any city of Macon's size.

T. J. CARLING, President and General Manager.

J. H. HERTZ, Secretary and Treasurer.

WE LEAD; OTHERS FOLLOW.

We are the originators of low price dental work in Macon.

We have imitators, but no rivals.

We have made our reputation by high-class, work, at fair prices.

Business principles should apply to every transaction involving the spending of a dollar. It is good business for you to have your dental work done where it will cost you the least money, provided the work done is the best—we guarantee our work.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That we don't do any work that we cannot guarantee.

We defy competition.

We challenge comparison.

We invite investigation.

We merit your patronage.

Southern Dental Parlors.

(A TEN YEAR'S RECORD IN MACON.)

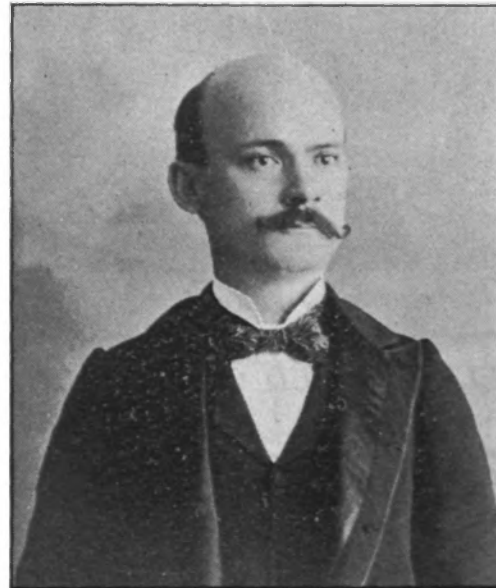


Thousands of happy, satisfied people testify to the quality of our work and the reasonableness of our charges.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain, without sleep, loss of consciousness or bad after effects, for we use our own local anesthetic. No patent preparation for us.

We want your patronage and as an inducement to secure same, we will, for a limited time, **Pay your Railroad Fare to and from Macon.**

If you want dental work done and want to save money you should act promptly, and write for particulars, as **our offer is strictly limited.**



DOCTOR LONG.



We are the first to offer the people of middle Georgia high-class dentistry at "live-and-let-live charges."

If your teeth are too badly broken down to be filled we can put them in condition to give you years of good service by crowning or bridging.

- 22-K Gold Crowns*..... \$1 00
- Bridge Work, per tooth* 4 00
- Set of Teeth on rubber plate*..... 5 00
- Set of Teeth on Rose Pearl, the prettiest, best, strongest plate made at any price* 8 00
- Gold Fillings from \$1 00 up.*

All other work at proportionately low charges. Our business is constantly increasing because we prove all our claims.



THERE IS ONLY ONE SOUTHERN DENTAL PARLORS, 614 Cherry St.

WILLIAM G. LONG, D. D. S., Proprietor and Manager.

Sole agents for this section for the celebrated
MADGIONI KID GLOVES
 in black and colors. Every pair guaranteed.

A firm that has demonstrated the advantages of Macon from a mercantile standpoint. A house that in three short years has risen to a place of most enviable distinction in the dry goods trade of Georgia.

Sole agents for this section for the celebrated
REDFERN CORSET.
 All of Macon's best dressers wear this corset. Expert fitter in charge.

HUTHNANCE & ROUNTREE

Are celebrating their third anniversary along with Macon's splendid celebration of her Diamond Jubilee.

. . . SPECIAL PRICES DURING THE GREAT CARNIVAL . . .

A cordial invitation to every visitor. A stock and prices that will make your visit profitable as well as pleasant. We have outstripped all of our former efforts this fall, and we think we can justly lay claim to a stock the equal of any in the South; embracing a magnificent array of **Fall and Winter Dress Goods**; all the latest things in **Trimmings**. Our well-deserved reputation for handling the very best in

. . . Table Linens, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries

enables us to invite your inspection with full confidence in our ability to please and benefit you.

A MATERIAL THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF A HUNDRED YEARS.



A shell deposit left for thousands of years and now utilized as a driveway and paving material that is unequalled for smoothness, durability and cheapness. The handsomest in appearance and by far the most sanitary paving material known. Over 75,000 square yards put down in the city of Macon at a cost of from 50 to 60 cents per yard. The easiest laid, therefore the cheapest.



It is the same material out of which the oldest houses in the ancient city of St. Augustine were built—as well as the Ponce de Leon and others of Mr. Flagler's famous hotels. Sample piece of this paving has been down in Macon for 5 years and is as good today as when first laid. The longer it remains the harder it becomes. Easiest repaired, therefore most economical.



GRADY & CO.'S SHELL CONCRETE.

AN INSTITUTION OF WHICH MACON IS JUSTLY PROUD.

Shown by United States Government report to have a larger attendance than any other Business College in Georgia.

THE GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Whose mission is to properly fit the young men of the country for profitable, useful business careers.



The Great Seal

Of Approval Placed on the College
By the Chamber of Commerce,
Macon's Great Represent-
ative Association of
Business Men.

MACON, GA., May 26, 1898.

Prof. E. L. Martin:

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony in behalf of the value and importance of the Georgia Alabama Business College as a thorough school for business training.

Under your efficient policy and management it has won first place among the Business Colleges of this country, and the value of the training you give is attested by the records made by your graduates in the business houses of this city, and indeed all over the land. No other institution in this city is more thoroughly appreciated for good work and high standing, nor more clearly an exponent of sound business policy.

I testify not only my own view, but I believe the views of every business man in Macon, when I wish for you a continuance of, and increase in, the widespread patronage that has answered your vigilant, unceasing efforts in building up a great commercial school.

Very truly,

GEO. KETCHUM,
Secretary Macon Chamber of Commerce.



WHAT THE BANKS SAY

Stands High and Gives Satisfaction.

To whom it May Concern: I have known the Georgia-Alabama Business College, conducted by Prof. E. L. Martin, for several years past, and take pleasure in stating that the College and Prof. Martin stand very high in this community. The College has educated a large number of young men, and has given satisfaction to its patrons. I believe it is doing a good work, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

Very truly,

J. W. CABANISS,
President Exchange Bank.

Still Another Bank Adds Strong Endorsement.

To Whom this May Concern: It gives us pleasure to state that Prof. E. L. Martin has done an extensive business with us for years, and all his transactions have been of a satisfactory nature.

He is active, industrious, his business ability has been proven by his success, and we take pleasure in recommending his College.

Very respectfully,

I. C. PLANT'S SON,
Banker.

Has Employed Three of our Pupils and Found Them Efficient

MACON, GA., March 14, 1898.

Professor Martin:

I have had occasion to judge of the class of pupils you turn out, having employed three stenographers from your school, and I know from my own experience your pupils give good service. I believe your College to be doing good work, and I am glad we have such an institution located in Macon.

Yours very truly,

L. P. HILLYER,
Cashier.



Occupying one of the Handsomest Buildings on the most Important Business Street of Macon.

Places a business education within the reach of all. Offers free course to one person in every community. Liberal in all its dealings.

Finds profitable employment for every one of its graduates. Teaches actual business, and is open day and night the entire year to both sexes.

Write for Terms to

PROF. E. L. MARTIN, *President, Macon, Georgia.*

PREFACE.

FOR the third time the NEWS endeavors to present a picture of Macon—an illustrated review of the City and its surroundings, of the people who make her what she is, of the business enterprises and the industries that make up her commercial and industrial strength, of the homes and buildings that are grouped together in this ideal Southern city—in short a birds-eye view of Macon as she is.

How well the task has been performed is for the reader to judge. If the effort results in conveying to strangers, especially to those who are seeking homes and investments where their lives may be better spent and their endeavors more prof-



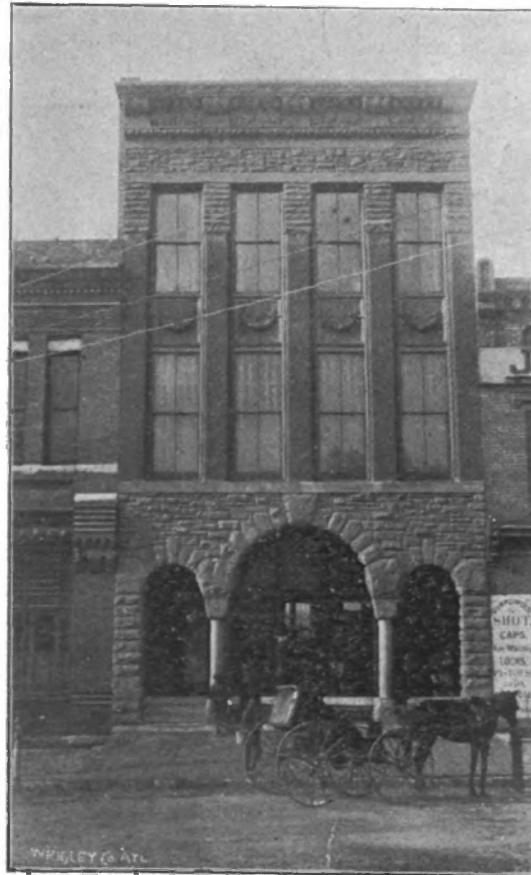
R. L. MCKINNEY,
President and Business Manager.

itably employed, a favorable impression of Macon's attractiveness, then the object of this publication has, in a large measure, at least, been attained.

Although the object of this publication is obviously to attract new people to this heaven-favored City and section, the

picture has in no way been overdrawn. It has only been necessary to paint the picture true to life.

The picture gives a peep into the past, a clear view of the present, and an insight into the future; all showing Macon's material progress and development, while in the horizon beyond the bright rainbow of promise adds increased splendor to the scene.

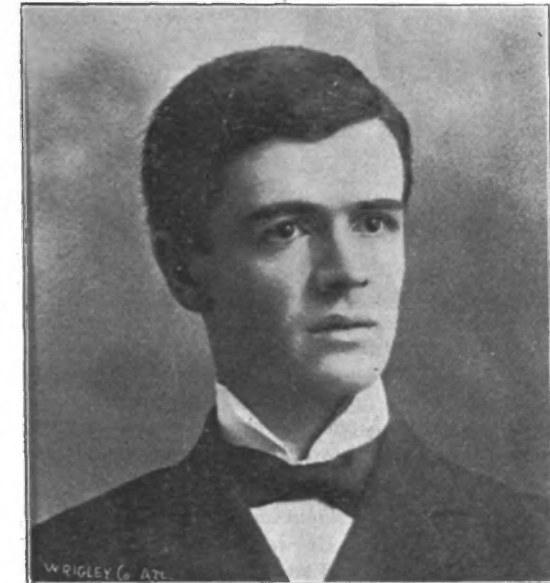


THE NEWS BUILDING, 412-414 Cherry Street.

We think it will be admitted that everywhere and in everything the picture makes Macon attractive; it is attractive in its situation and in its climate, in its location and in its health, in its commercial growth and in its financial soundness, in its religious privileges and educational advantages, in its social opportunities and in its industrial importance.

In this connection some reference to the NEWS itself may be permissible, and it is with pardonable pride that we refer to the paper's record:

THE MACON EVENING NEWS was established January 1st, 1884, by Mr. J. B. Pound, now owner of large newspaper inter-



TOM W. LOYLESS,
Vice-President and Editor.

ests in Tennessee. Later a stock company, with a paid-in capital of \$20,000, purchased the property from Mr. Pound, and Col. Albert R. Lamar, one of the greatest editorial writers in the South, was made editor, with Harry Stillwell Edwards, the now famous author, as associate editor,

Upon the death of Colonel Lamar, the paper passed into the control of Mr. E. C. Machen, the well-known railroad developer, and Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, was made editor. Mr. Machen, after several years successful conduct of the business, sold it to Messrs. Cobb & Orr, who afterwards sold it to Mr. Hal P. Moore, who became its editor. In September, 1894, Mr. Moore sold the property to its present owners, and it was completely reorganized, and is now owned by THE NEWS PRINTING COMPANY, capitalized at \$20,000, and whose entire issue of stock is owned by Messrs. R. L. McKenney and Tom W. Loyless.

Mr. McKenney, the president and business manager of the company, began work on THE NEWS as mailing clerk, and by energy and the exercise of splendid business qualities, has reached his present position. He is justly regarded as one of Macon's best young business men, and stands high in the community. Since assuming the business management of the paper, he has done a work of which he may well feel proud



J. RUSSELL KENNEDY,
Managing Editor.



T. J. SIMMONS, JR.,
City Editor.

During this time the paper has earned more than ever before and is now prospering beyond the company's most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Loyless, vice-president and editor, began as a reporter on THE NEWS in 1889. He was soon after promoted to the position of city editor, and later accepted the position of city editor of the *Telegraph*. He was at one time city editor of the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, and later managing editor of the *Knoxville Sentinel*, which position he left to join in the purchase of THE NEWS.

THE NEWS has more than doubled in circulation under the present management, and has, within three years, more than earned its purchase price. It now publishes the full Associated Press reports, more local news than any other Macon paper, and continues to grow in importance and influence.



C. R. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*



W. P. JONES, *Book-keeper.*



G. W. TIDWELL, *Manager City Circulation.*



N. D. MAY, *Mgr. Job Department.*



G. W. JORDAN, *Mgr. Bindery.*

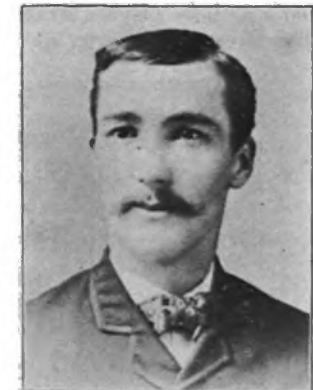
Besides this, it has a large and increasing circulation in the towns surrounding Macon. From a seven-column paper it has been enlarged to eight columns. But even this will not suffice under its present management, and arrangements are now being made to convert it into an eight-page six-column paper at an early day, thus making it one of the largest dailies in the State.

THE NEWS' present staff consists of R. L. McKenney, Business Manager; Tom W. Loyless, Editor; J. Russell Kennedy, City Editor; T. J. Simmons, Jr., Reporter; Miss Mary Patterson, Society Editress; C. R. Wright, Cashier and Book-keeper; Walter P. Jones, Advertising Solicitor; G. W. Tidwell, Manager City Circulation; N. D. May, Manager Job Printing Department; L. J. Kilburn, Foreman; J. H. Brown, Foreman Pressroom. In all, THE NEWS employs over a score of people exclusive of carriers. It uses Mergenthaler Linotype Machines, and its facilities are the most modern throughout.

THE NEWS building, situated at 412 and 414 Cherry street,



L. J. KILBURN,
Foreman Composing Room.



J. H. BROWN,
Foreman Press Room.

between Third and Fourth streets, is a handsome and imposing structure, erected at a cost of \$20,000. It is one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city, and is especially adapted to the purposes of a large printing establishment. It is a beautiful and appropriate home for a model and popular newspaper. The building is 110 feet in height. It has a depth of 120 by 35 feet wide, and has four floors. Every department is connected with lines of speaking tubes, thus affording ready communication. The building is heated throughout with steam; is supplied with water, and has perfect light and ventilation.

The opinion has been repeatedly expressed that THE NEWS occupies one of the handsomest and most perfect printing and publishing establishments in the South.

HISTORICAL.

BY JOHN C. BUTLER.

THE City of Macon this year celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town. Seventy-five years ago it had attained sufficient importance as a trading centre and was large enough in point of population to warrant incorporation. Seventeen years before that event the initial step was taken and from the virgin forest on the East side of the Ocmulgee river the first log was rolled to commence the building of the Indian trading station named Fort Hawkins.

It is therefore ninety-two years since the white man commenced the building of the City of Macon. Ninety-two years since the red man, all unconscious of what the future held in store, allowed the pale face to encroach upon the lands where up to that time he alone held sway.

And from that log trading post, dignified by the name of a fort, has sprung the City of Macon, the Central City of Georgia, and whose history is interwoven with the greatest events and the names of the greatest men of the Empire State of the South.

For six years after the building of Fort Hawkins the Indian traded the product of the forest with the agent at the fort and there is no record to tell of anything done to disturb the monotony of life. The pine forest echoed the woodland music and the river rolled in sunshine and in shadow on toward the great waters.

The year 1812 brought rumors of war and the war itself very close to Fort Hawkins, for it was then made a point for the concentration of troops. Great flat boats were built of rudely hewn logs and the river became a highway for transportation of soldiers and supplies.

And so it was that eighty-six years ago Macon was the acknowledged head of river navigation on the Ocmulgee. Then, as now, that river played an important part in the history of the place. Then, as now, the river was indispensable as a factor in the commercial up-building of Macon.

The record leaves us without any event of importance to mark the passing of the next eleven years. It is a fact, however, that civilization moved steadily onward. The Indian retired into the recesses of the forest and the white man took his place until in the year 1823 Macon was incorporated as a town.

The town was named after Nathaniel Macon, one of the most prominent men in the State at that time and who had been named by the legislature as one of the commissioners to make a survey of the site selected for the county seat of the new county just formed by the legislature as one of five named at the same time.

In March 1823 the first sale of lots in the town of Macon took place. The town had been laid off in that portion close to the river and at the extremities of First, Second, Third and



Fort Hawkins, the Starting Point in Macon's History.

Fourth streets. Here a few log houses were erected, but the advantages of the place soon drew the settlers there and the advance of civilizing influences was very rapid.

In 1824 the first school was built and was called the Macon Academy. Here was the starting point of the best system of public schools in the State and probably the best in the South. Then, as now, it was the prime factor in the long list of advantages that Macon holds out to the investor and the settler.

Following the school came the newspaper, and the "Georgia Messenger," a weekly paper, was established by Major Matthew Robinson and Mr. Simri Rose, whose name is perpetuated in that most beautiful cemetery, Rose Hill, on whose slopes and in whose valleys rest the remains of some of the greatest men in the history of the State and some of the noblest heroes in the history of the world.

Then in the same year came the first lodge of Masons and from that good day to this masonry has lived and thrived and had its being for good in this city, the headquarters of the order in the State.

In this year, too, the first hotel was built and a census taken in the following year, 1825, showing that the population of Macon was 700 people.

In 1825 a branch of the Bank of Darien was opened in Macon and in the same year the Macon and Milledgeville railroad was surveyed, the first railroad survey made in Georgia.

This railroad when built put Macon in communication with the then Capital City of the State.

The growth of the town had been phenomenal. It was no boom town either, but commerce came to it from every point because wise men saw, as wise men see to day, that the future held much in store for Macon. Their judgment was good, for the growth continued. Agriculture prospered. In the year 1826 17,000 bales of cotton were raised around Macon and another bank, with Mr. G. B. Lamar at its head, was opened.

The year 1827 found Macon with a population of 2,000 people. It was a busy place and its people were steadily and patriotically losing no opportunity to add to the importance and the prosperity of their town.

In 1827 the city limits were extended, and a number of other lots were sold. It was in this year that the present beautiful Central City Park was thought of and the ground reserved. The next year marked no particular event in the town's history, with the exception of the hanging of William Fields for murder, the first hanging to take place in the new county. The next year, however, was an event in Macon's history, for it was then its river was first opened to navigation and steamboats began to ply its waters. Its population had increased rapidly, and in 1829 numbered 2,000. One hundred

stores, two hundred houses, four banks and three schools composed the town. It was fast growing into a place of importance, and during this year a new Court House, costing \$12,750, was built and the first agricultural fair was held. In 1830 its population had increased to 2,635.

The year 1828 saw the opening of the Ocmulgee river to navigation and the first steamboat came up to the town. The

In the year 1829 Macon had a population of 2,000 people, and a year later the records show that 635 had been added to that total.

Event followed event with rapidity. The thriving town grew into a city. Buildings were going up everywhere. People flocked here as investors, many stayed as settlers and citizens. The new court house was the pride of the town and



A City of Homes has taken the place of the old Indian Trading Post.

river that had swept silently past in anger or in play now became the greatest of Macon's advantages. Here was a highway, here a means of communication with the outside world, of which, the advantage and the practical uses being known, the people of the town were not slow to take advantage. So step by step the work of building up went on and Macon grew under the hand of man with the aid of nature until it was evident that her future was secure.

county, while the farmers inaugurated the Agricultural fairs with a most successful exposition of the resources of the surrounding country.

Schools were established, more banks were found necessary and stores were rapidly going up. In the year 1834 69,000 bales of cotton were received in Macon. In 1837 the railroad to Forsyth was built and the survey of the railroad to Savannah was commenced. This road known as the Central

railroad was opened in the year 1843 and the City Council of Macon was the holder of 2,000 shares of stock.

The opening of the Central railroad to Savannah, of course, gave a fresh impetus to the already fast growing town. Business spread, and population increased until after twenty years of solid prosperity, when the civil war broke out Macon had a population of 10,000 people.

This marked the next great era for Macon. War with its bloody hand strangled the life out of the place. Sorrow and poverty, almost unknown of late years, cast a gloom over bright prospects and the ruthless raids of wanton soldiery laid waste the homes that had laughed in the beauty of their life.

At the close of the war Macon, in common with all towns and all places in Georgia, had but the past as a memory and an inheritance while the sunlight of the future was darkened and shut out as by a pall.

As a fitting close to this general resume of the checkered history of the beautiful City of Macon, it is a matter of interest to know who, amid all the changes that have taken place, in peace and in war, have been at the head of the City Government. As a further perpetuation of their memory and deeds, the names of Intendants and Mayors of Macon, from 1826 to the present, is given as follows:

- ED. D. TRACY, Intendant, 1826.
- WASHINGTON POE, Intendant, 1827.
- ROBERT BIRDSONG, Intendant, 1828.
- JOSEPH WASHBURN, Intendant, 1829.
- W. J. DANNELLY, Intendant, 1830.
- ISAAC B. ROWLAND, Intendant, 1831.
- LEVI ECKLEY, Intendant, 1832.
- ISAAC G. SEYMOUR, Intendant, 1833-'34.
- ROBERT AUGUSTUS BEAL, Mayor, 1835.
- ISAAC G. SEYMOUR, Mayor, 1836-'37-'38-'39.
- WASHINGTON POE, Mayor, 1840-'41.
- FREDERICK SIMS, Mayor, 1842.
- JOHN J. GRESHAM, Mayor, 1843.
- JAMES A. NISBET, Mayor, 1844-'45.
- ISAAC HOLMES, Mayor, 1846.
- JOHN J. GRESHAM, Mayor, 1847.
- GEORGE M. LOGAN, Mayor, 1848-'49-'50.
- JAMES R. H. WASHINGTON, Mayor, 1851.
- E. L. STROHECKER, Mayor, 1852-'53-'54.
- B. F. ROSS, Mayor, 1855-'56.
- A. B. ADAMS, Mayor, 1857.
- O. G. SPARKS, Mayor, 1858-'59; resigned Sept. 18, 1860.
- M. S. THOMPSON, Mayor, (elected Sept. 22nd), 1860-'61-'62.
- O. G. SPARKS, Mayor, 1863.
- STEPHEN COLLINS, Mayor, 1864-'65-'66.
- GEORGE S. OBEAR, Mayor, 1867-'68-69-'70.
- W. A. HUFF, Mayor, 1871-'78.
- FELIX CORPUT, Mayor, 1879-'84.
- S. B. PRICE, Mayor, 1885-'93.
- HENRY HORNE, Mayor, 1893-'95.
- S. B. PRICE, Mayor, 1895-'97-'99.

THE MACON OF TO-DAY.

BY TOM W. LOYLESS.

WE turn from the Macon of 1865 to the Macon of to-day; first glimpsing the main events of the score of years which she, in common with most other Southern towns, devoted to rebuilding the places which war had laid waste and repairing her shattered fortunes. The work of rebuilding was necessarily tedious, and her citizens suffered many privations and reverses during that period.

The history of recovery and the gradual lifting up of the city from the slough of despond is but a part of the history of the whole south at which the civilized world has looked and wondered. No grander tribute could be paid to the worth of a country or of a people than the history of the last thirty three years in that country south of the Mason and Dixon line.

No city in the south has recovered more quickly than has Macon. No county shows a finer record than Bibb. In twenty years Macon's population has trebled itself. Manufacturing enterprises give employment to thousands. The manufactured goods reach the most distant markets of the world. Ten lines of railroad link her with the East, the West and the North. Her steamers are again plying the waters of the Ocmulgee. Proud institutions of higher learning crown her hills and seven thousand children enjoy the advantages of an educational system that cannot be surpassed.

Sanitary sewers, paved streets and the very best transportation facilities are among the many advantages that Macon offers and of which her people are very justly proud.

It may be said that no city in the south to-day shows a better record for conservative and successful business than does Macon.

This is the brief record of a city that ninety-two years ago was a rude log hut situated in a little clearing in the wild woods. A city that has grown once from the forest and again from the ashes of its former self.

Lofty hills, crowned with smooth, clay plateaus, dotted with beautiful homes, surrounded by fields of fruit and grain, through which flows the winding Ocmulgee, passing in silence the rich bottoms covered with bending corn and snowy cotton.

In such a section lies the beautiful City of Macon. It is situated on the dividing line of two distinct geographical formations, which may be termed the old and the new, and which mark the end of the plains and the beginning of the hills with their granite substrata. As evidence of this it has only to be stated that in a journey northward one has to climb four hundred feet in the first four miles and continues to ascend as he goes farther north, while one can ride southward for three hundred miles without climbing a hill.

Macon is acknowledged by all to be one of the most beautiful cities in the South. Henry Ward Beecher once pronounced it the most beautiful city in America, and many years ago a noted authoress and critic gave it the title of the "Pink of the South and the Rosebud of all Cities."

Winding in a crescent around and through a portion of the city flows the beautiful Ocmulgee. Beginning at its banks and running southward are broad streets alternating 130 and 180 feet in width and beautified with a profusion of fine shade trees, such as water oaks and elms.

Beautiful parks have been erected on many of the broader streets, and it is only a matter of time when Macon will rival any city in the State in the beauty and number of its parks.

The residences are generally provided with spacious yards and luxuriant flower-gardens filled with flowers, exotics and choice shrubbery shaded with trees rich with foliage.

The health of Macon is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any city in America. The salubrity of the climate and the purity of its water supply, together with other natural advantages, make it decidedly the most favored city in the



LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM COURT HOUSE.

South in this respect. The maximum temperature is 95°, the minimum 28° and the mean 67°.

Of her water supply Macon is especially proud, and claims it to be equal, if not superior, to that of any city in America.

Macon has never had an epidemic. The city is far enough away from the sea to escape the raw winds of the coast, and

Here are enumerated in brief some important and interesting facts about Macon:

Macon has eight banks; two national, five state and one private banking institution, with an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits, of \$2,063,500.

Macon has three cotton mills, operating over 35,000 spin-

Within easy reach Macon has water power sufficient to light the whole city and furnish power to run every factory and every elevator for a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

Macon has the finest factory sites in the state; within the city limits and immediate suburbs are some of the finest sites in the South, to be given away to factories that will locate in her midst.

Macon, according to the last United States census, led all the larger cities in Georgia in percentage of increase in population, showing 79 per cent. in the last decade.

Macon has the finest system of electric street cars in the South; a system of electric lines comprising 38 miles and which cannot be surpassed by any city of its size in the country.

Macon has the finest public school system in the South. Macon spent last year \$70,000 on her public schools. Her system of public schools is her crowning glory.

The oldest female college in the world—Wesleyan Female College was chartered in 1836 and has sent out over 2,000 graduates and thousands of other students.

Macon has a wholesale trade that will rival that of any city in Georgia, Alabama or Tennessee.

It can be truthfully said that no city of equal size has more progressive or creditable newspapers than Macon. She has two daily newspapers, the *Telegraph* and *THE NEWS*; both equals in size and in point of circulation and influence of any in the entire country published in a city of Macon's size. They are both alive to the interests of the community, and while they freely take issue on matters of public policy they work in thorough harmony for the advancement of Macon.

And, above all, we have in our city some of the most refined and cultured people to be found anywhere. Many of our best families descended from the earliest and most distinguished characters in the history of American independence. Identified with the city and the South at an early day, they have grown in wealth and prosperity with the growth and improvement of the country. All the better classes of society are liberal in their ideas, and welcome all among them who are worthy of confidence and esteem. Those who have come among us in late years have been gladly received into our social circles and many of them are now leaders of society, in wealth, culture and public spirit.

Macon's entire people are intelligent, progressive and prosperous. Macon is a place to be desired by either the laborer, the home-seeker or the capitalist.

All these things and many more Macon has to make her the center of education and commerce and one of the foremost cities in the South.

It is a city favored as few cities are. Such, in brief, is the Macon of to-day, but even its present prosperity pales before the brilliant reflection of the greatness of Macon's future, which one of her foremost and most enterprising citizens, the Hon. T. J. Carling, has endeavored to picture for the benefit of those who, like himself, may come to seek wealth and happiness here.



LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

is yet within reach of the balmy and healthy breezes of the pines.

Macon's public buildings would be a credit to any city. They are all of modern architecture and command general admiration. As a residence point no city in the country possesses finer advantages. Its magnificent homes, wide and beautiful streets, grand and varying scenery, its aristocratic, but hearty, hospitable people make it a place of residence to be especially desired.

dies, employing over 1,500 people and consuming over 25,000 bales of cotton annually.

Macon is one of the most important railroad cotton markets in the south, handling a quarter of a million bales annually, supporting three large compresses and ten warehouses.

Macon is the center of eleven railroad lines, tapping every important region. Of Georgia's railroads 75 per cent. center in Macon.

Macon has the most accessible water power in the state.

MACON'S FUTURE.

BY T. J. CARLING.

IT IS manifestly easier to write of Macon's past and her present than of her future, for the former requires only an accurate account of what has transpired or is now transpiring, while the latter necessitates a somewhat speculative story of what has yet to transpire—requiring a sort of prophetic ken, which modern writers cannot always lay claim to.

One with a vivid imagination and a facile pen might easily paint a picture of the future Macon, but possessing neither, I can only make a conservative estimate of what the future holds for Macon, by basing it on my own experience and knowledge of the city for the past twenty-six years.

I must admit that in contemplating the Macon of to-day in comparison with the Macon of twenty-six years ago, as I saw it for the first time, I am aided materially in drawing an imaginary picture of what Macon will likely be twenty-six years hence.

I think we can safely say that the material progress of the city will be far greater during the next twenty-six years than it has been during the past twenty-six. This is probably true of most southern towns, but of none is it more certain than of Macon.

I would not, if I could, overdraw the picture, for like others who have sought homes in the South, I can appreciate the value and importance of reliable, conservative information. I would not mislead the home-seeker or investor, if for no other reason, because I realize that the dissatisfied home-seeker or investor is worse than none at all. I would rather future events would go beyond my estimate than to fall short.

If the stranger who is seeking a home in the South expects to find in Macon an El Dorado, where a fortune can be picked up in a day, he will be disappointed. But if he is looking for a location where he will be hospitably received, where his wife and children can find associates the equal of any on earth, where they can live in health and happiness, where educational advantages are the best, and the moral atmosphere is all that could be desired, where business opportunities are abundant, and where success awaits every energetic, careful man, where even large fortunes can be made within a comparatively short period, provided the proper effort is devoted thereto, then I can truthfully say he will find no more inviting field than Macon, look where he will.

During the past twenty-six years Macon has trebled her population, has doubled her railroad facilities, has trebled her banking capital, quadrupled her wholesale trade, and increased tenfold the number of her manufacturing enterprises; has built forty miles of street railroads, has inaugurated and invested over a million and a half dollars in building nearly four hundred miles of railroad, has organized and liberally supports the best public school system in the State, has built a dozen new churches, and in a hundred other ways has given evidence of that substantial growth which to-day speaks for itself and for the city's future.



Macon is and always will be the center of the Fruit Belt of Georgia, which alone insures her prosperity.

All this Macon has done since I first knew her, and I can only judge the future by the past. At even the same rate of growth during the next twenty-six years, she must needs become a city of magnificent proportions, teeming with people and with wealth.

If so much is true of Macon's past and her future as a whole, it is equally true of the individual successes that speak forcibly of Macon's advantages, and that promise well for the future. During the past twenty-six years scores of her citizens have risen from poverty to comparative affluence, aided

by conditions which one finds no where so favorable as in the South, where opportunities are most plentiful, and where a rich reward is constantly awaiting the man of energy, integrity and capacity.

With all these things in mind, I can but speak, though conservatively, of the Macon of the future. I could not, if I would, picture the Macon which I have in my mind's eye in glowing colors; but I can and do predict with all the earnestness of which I am capable, the continued progress and growth of one of the most favored and desirable Southern cities of which I have any knowledge.

If those who are seeking homes or investments in the South will but come amongst us, they will find, first, a hearty welcome; they will be given the right hand of fellowship, and will be made to feel at home from the start; they will not find here boomers and promoters eager to steer them into any and everything that may promise a profit for the promoter, but no one else, for Macon is fortunately free of such sharks; they will find opportunities plentiful, and all the conditions that go to make life enjoyable and profitable.

They will find a home where one can live and enjoy every day of the year. When I say enjoy every day of the year, I mean the entire 365. In this connection I cannot refrain from again giving a bit of my own experience. If in winter I go to New York, Chicago, or to any other Eastern or Western city, I find the people shivering with cold, wading about in the snow and slush, many of them unable to work more than half the time, and all of them much preferring indoor to outdoor life. I shiver with them, and find my stay more or less disagreeable from a physical standpoint. I am glad to return home, and when I do return I find our people enjoying what in the North is considered spring weather. I find them working without inconvenience or interruption in the open air, and I, too, take my coat off and go to work, invigorated and favored, as we all are down here, by a balmy climate.

If I go North or West during the summer, I join with others who are almost suffocating in the crowded cities. I see scores all around me falling from sun-strokes, and I read of hundreds of prostrations. I feel, myself, as if I am about to suffocate, and I want to rush back to Macon to get a breath of fresh air. I return home and cool off. Here, where many

think it is too hot to live in summer, I find a perpetual breeze, and am never really uncomfortable from one year's end to another. If, perchance, some days are colder than usual, they are accepted as a sort of diversion, and we never mind the change. If the heat is greater during a few days of summer than what one would really like, we are consoled by the thought that we are far better off than those further North, who are being prostrated by the hundreds on these days which in the South require only a shady spot, a straw hat and a fan to make life really enjoyable.

So much for the climate of this section, as I have found it during the past twenty-six years—and I think I can safely say that its climate will, at least, remain the same. I mention this matter because I am one who fully realizes the importance of

climatic conditions to the health, comfort and success of the average man, especially the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, and whose success is lessened in proportion as his opportunity to secure a full day's work is cut off.

In Macon he can earn a liberal return either on his investment or his efforts; he will soon learn that success and wealth is assured provided he pursues the proper business methods, and many, no doubt, will discover opportunities for securing both in a much shorter time than they might reasonably expect elsewhere, for the South is full of brilliant opportunities, and nowhere are these opportunities more abundant than in Macon.

Look where I may, I cannot find a city where, placed again in the attitude of a home-seeker, I would rather locate than in

Macon. Nowhere can I find opportunities for the artisan, the agriculturist, the expert in various trades, the genius or the capitalist, the merchant or the manufacturer, more plentiful than in Macon. Go where I will, I find no city more lavishly endowed with all the conditions that go to make life all that it should be than is Macon. I speak from experience, and this experience I willingly give for the benefit of others who, placed as I was twenty-six years ago, may be seeking a more desirable home and more abundant opportunities. My experience with the good people of Macon will be theirs if they make the choice I did, and their devotion to and faith in Macon will be as mine is when once they come to know and appreciate such a home as I have found here among my friends, the people of Macon.



Macon is one of the largest inland Cotton Markets in the South; has always been and will continue to be.

PARKS AND STREETS.

BY J. RUSSELL KENNEDY.

THE wise men who laid out the city of Macon were determined not to make the same mistake that is found in so many of our American cities where, territory being limited and population superabundant, space has been economized and as little as possible is given up to streets and parks.

But the men who surveyed the town site of Macon, the county seat of Bibb, away back in the twenties were determined that, so far as the streets were concerned, there should be no stinting of space and that for all time the people who lived in the Central City of Georgia should have ample breathing room.

And, fortunately, their example has been followed by others as the town grew, until it is a fact, that with few exceptions in this country Macon has the most liberally wide streets of any city.

There are those who would find fault with this, as they would find fault with anything which others have done, but for one who complains that one side of the street is not within hailing distance of the other and that the cost of paving and maintaining the wide streets is a burden on the people, there are ten who bless the foresight of those who made provision for the magnificent boulevards that have made Macon distinctive over all other cities in the South.

The beauty of the streets of Macon is the first thing that strikes the visitor. Even the principal business streets have lost their severity in the parks and flower beds that relieve the eye and the great elms that line the sidewalks afford a great generosity of shade that in the heat of the summer is, above all things, pleasant and relieves the business world of half its care.

The streets of Macon as first laid out were all in the valley. They run from the river banks in a southwesterly direction, all of the lateral streets being laid from northeast to southwest. They are numbered from First to Seventh and are wide and pleasant, having ample shade from the old trees planted many years ago, some of them being the monarchs that stood in the forest when Macon was first surveyed.

Since the city commenced to spread out the number of the streets has been increased, the town growing in a northerly direction. Beyond First street in the same direction run New,

Spring, Orange, College, Madison and Munroe, which is the last street of the city towards the north.

The other streets of the city run in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, crossing the lateral streets at an average distance of about two hundred feet, but the width of the blocks vary, and this is true of these perpendicular streets which are alternately wide to an extreme and then of a normal width for a city street though even these would be considered absurdly broad in some of the old world cities. Even with the people of the crowded cities of the East and West, the streets

of Macon, both wide and narrow, would be the first thing to excite comment, though it is safe to say that this comment would be almost invariably favorable.

These streets commence with Ocmulgee and then are named after trees of the forest through which they were laid. Walnut, Mulberry, Cherry Poplar, Plum, Pine and so forth, until Boundary street is reached on the West.

Cotton Avenue is the only street that upsets the symmetry of the town in its laying out. This is a somewhat narrow street that leads northwest from the court house. It was the old county road and remains as a memory of old times while it adds perhaps to the appearance of the point at which it ends, and forms what is known in London, the city of irregularity as a circus.

Of late years the city administrations have taken up the subject of the improvement of the streets with the greatest vigor and the consequence is that the last five years have seen a great improvement in the parking in the centres and the sides of the streets. Where formerly the stranger was unfavorably impressed



ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL CITY PARK.

with what looked like the most chaotic neglect, he now finds beautifully kept green lawns shaded by well trimmed trees and beautiful vistas, affording a better idea of the great beauty of the city and the rolling nature of its site than the former conditions permitted.

Within the next twelve months from the publication of this article or a year from Macon's seventy-fifth birthday all of the business streets will have been paved and most of the residence portion of the city will have been laid with rock that has the peculiar quality of forming a cement as soon as it is rolled and dampened by the rain. While this pavement is somewhat in the nature of an experiment, it has so far justified all the claims made for it.

At this time the business portion of the city has been largely laid with good paving and no partiality has been shown so far as between brick and what is known as granite cubes, an improved form of the old Belgian Block paving.

No greater improvement could have been made. In the past the nature of the soil made the streets extremely unpleasant in rainy weather and a bad impression was created on the visitor. This has been all done away with and the visitor is struck with the excellent appearance of the principal streets.

But it is for her parks that Macon is chiefly remarkable. Aside from the public parks, almost every street is a park in itself.

The greatest beauty of the town is to be found in the long vistas through avenues that commence in the business portions of the town and then extend towards every point of the compass under the branches of green elms that spread over the greener parks and lend a charming air of rusticity to the whole. There may be those who would wish for the disappearance of these evidences of a combination of business with the artistic and beauty in nature, but in after years the street parks of Macon will be its greatest blessing, as they now are its greatest luxury.

Then there are the parks of public resort. None more beautiful can be found in the world. It is true that in the two finest of them nature itself has so far played the best part. But here too there is evidence of foresight and promise of greater things in the future.

The most beautiful park in the city is Central City park in the lower part of the city. Two hundred and thirty-seven acres skirted on one side by the Ocmulgee river were laid apart as a reserve for this purpose and the monarchs of the forest are here untouched, Except where a race track is laid out, making the best regulation mile track in the south, none of these magnificent trees have been touched. Visitors see in this park beauties that are hard to surpass and possibilities that will yet, with an expenditure that the future may warrant, make this naturally and artificially the show place of the country.

This park is the home and the headquarters of the State Agricultural Society. The buildings erected there are

put in use by the Society when it holds its fairs. For the purpose these buildings are equal to anything that can be found in the south.

A baseball park and good bicycle track are to be found here and in fact every possible convenience for amusement and for the purpose for which it was reserved.

During the last year this park was named Camp Price as a compliment to the mayor of the town. For some months it was used as an encampment ground for the Third Regiment of United States Volunteers and the grounds were pronounced by officers and men of the regiment and by all visitors, an ideal camping ground.

is reached after a delightful ride through the rolling country that is found along the river banks for some distance from Macon. Here, too, many improvements have been made for the pleasure of the public.

Tatnall Square situated on a high plateau in the western section of the town and opposite Mercer University is another magnificent park which will be improved in the near future, the appropriation for that purpose having been made by the city council. It is destined to be the popular resort of the city and affords ample opportunity for landscape work.

Scattered through the town are several minor parks that while they do not approach in size those already mentioned



A VIEW IN CENTRAL CITY PARK.

A considerable amount of money has been spent by the City of Macon on the improvement of this park.

Crumps park is another favorite resort during the summer months. It is situated about three miles from the center of the city, but is easily accessible by means of the excellent system of street cars that run to that point every fifteen minutes in the day. The grounds have been laid out artistically and a theatre is open every night in the week during the summer. It is a popular resort for picnickers.

Another resort of the same kind is Ocmulgee Park at the terminus of the Macon and Indian Spring street car line. It

add very greatly to the beauty of those sections of the town in which they are situated.

In fact it may be said with truth that Macon is a city of parks and streets and that few cities in the United States have greater advantages in this direction.

While the benefit of these numerous parks and the width of the streets may not be fully appreciated at this time the inevitable growth of Macon into one of the great cities of the south makes it certain that future generations will understand the wisdom of those who made these reservations of land for the purpose of public comfort.

RAILROADS.

BY W. F. COMBS.

THE history of the railroads centering at and diverging from Macon has been given publicity in many forms and been read by countless thousands; still, with our ever restless population and people at all times and from all sections ever on the alert for desirable locations at which to settle, it is proper to keep constantly before the public eye those things which most naturally attract the investor or the homeseeker. This being true a portrayal of the railroad situation is always a pleasing feature to those interested in the future of Macon.

Macon is the center of eleven railroad lines, tapping important regions of trade.

1. The Central to Savannah, southeast.
2. The Macon, Dublin and Savannah to Savannah, southeast.
3. The Southern to Brunswick, southeast.
4. The Georgia Southern and Florida to Palatka, South Florida.
5. The Southwestern to Montgomery, Ala., southwest.
6. The Macon and Columbus to Columbus, west.
7. The Macon and Birmingham to LaGrange, northwest.
8. The Central to Chattanooga, northwest.
9. The Southern to Atlanta, Chattanooga and Knoxville, northwest.
10. The Central to Athens, north.
11. The Georgia to Augusta, northeast.

In addition to the foregoing there are charters in existence for at least one other road to Savannah, a belt line around the city and the extension of the lines of several roads that are now being operated.

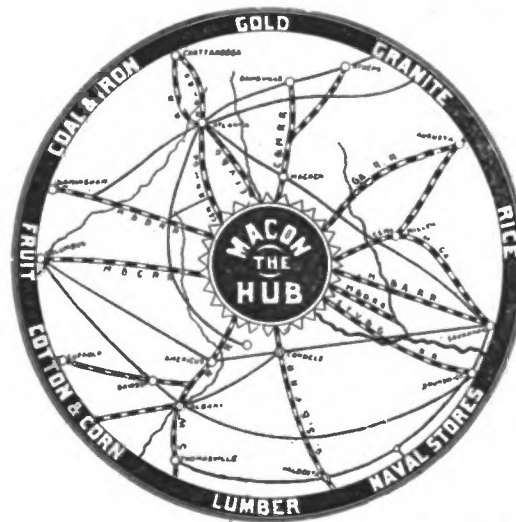
Of Georgia's railroads 75 per cent. center in Macon. The city has given to the railroads of Georgia \$3,300,000 in money, besides large grants of land and valuage privileges.

HAVE RAILROADS BENEFITTED THE CITY?

Bibb county was organized and Macon authorized to be made the county seat in 1822. From 1812 up to that date the only means of transportation was by boat on the Ocmulgee river and by wagons. The first railroad survey in the state was for a line from Macon to Milledgeville in 1825. The first railroad that was built was a line from Macon to Forsyth in 1837. At that time Macon was scarcely more than a village.

Now she is a magnificent city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, with a list of industries showing an annual output of \$7,000,000; a wholesale trade of \$50,000,000 and tax values of \$150,000,000. This gratifying substantial growth is largely due to the building of railroads which center at Macon.

True, the natural location of the city made it almost necessary for Macon to become the terminal or starting point for these grand enterprises, but it does not take a philosopher to determine their great benefits or draw a picture of



what show of progress would have been visible had these railroads not been built.

Imagine a rich agricultural county with no market for what might be produced, a few persons owning all the land for miles around, an indolent and ignorant population, satisfied to plant a few acres of corn in the spring, with the hope that enough would mature to make meal for them to eat during the year, keep a few horses in condition for riding and plowing, fatten a few hogs for home consumption while the shucks would be fed to a few scrawny, crumpled-horn cows, and you have a picture what Macon would have been without railroads.

Honored be the names and precious the memory of those

who gave their substance for the development of their country by aiding in building these forerunners of civilization, education and all the benefits that follow. A great majority of the pioneers in these helpful enterprises have gone to the beyond, but their children are here to bear testimony to the fact that their fathers builded wisely and well.

The steady whirr of the wheels of industry, the curling smoke that issues from factory and shop, the tall spires of our churches, the many costly and complete institutions of learning, indeed everything that contributes to the greatness of the facilities and conveniences afforded by the railroads.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ON ACCOUNT OF RAILROADS.

In an article in the *Southern States Magazine* of March, 1893, under the heading, "Immigrants' opportunities in Georgia," the following paragraph appeared:

"Considering that Georgia was one of the original thirteen colonies and classed among the older states, it is startling to know how sparse is her population. In Southeast Georgia the population 1880 was only 12 persons to the square mile, and in Southwest Georgia only 21. Even in the more thickly settled portion of the state (middle Georgia) it was 43 persons to the square mile and the average throughout the state was 26 persons to the square mile. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 20 per cent."

Think of it: Previous to 1880 the population in southeast Georgia was so sparse that many families could not hear their nearest neighbor's dog bark. Owls made the woods hideous at night, and when the head of a family dared erect a cabin in which to live he did so with the knowledge that his household was a little kingdom unto itself. Opportunity for advancement in any direction was impossible, save in the accumulation of a little money, and even that could not be used or invested to any advantage. However, the increase in population per square mile in the state from 1880 to 1890 was 20 per cent. To account for this increase it is only necessary to refer to the fact that within that period the railroad systems of Georgia grew more rapidly than at any period within the history of the state. In 1880 the railroad mileage in the state was 2,459 miles; in 1890 the mileage was 4,600, an increase in ten years of 2,141 miles, and the greater part of the increase was in Southern and Southeast Georgia.

What has been the result of this increase in population and what has more than anything else contributed to this increase? The answer is readily given. The building of the Brunswick and Western, the Georgia Southern and Florida and other railroads and their allied industries. Where but a few years ago were an occasional log hut and vast areas of pine timber are now beautiful towns, fine churches, good schools, busy factories, lovely adjacent farms and many wealth producing enterprises.

The final result of this rapid development to Macon will depend largely on her live business men of whom she has many. These men will not sit idly by and allow her more progressive neighbors to outstrip her in the business arena. That the building of such a network of railroads which will emerge in every direction from the city has temporarily disturbed the retail trade of the city will not be disputed. In every direction Macon formerly drew a wagon trade for many miles. Now that the railroads have been built local wants are supplied by local stores which have been established at the different railway stations, hence the falling off in retail trade. However, if Macon's retail trade has been decreased she should not blame the railroad authorities, for she not only invited but contributed liberally to the building of them. The remedy is in diversified industries and increased population and no individual or combination of individuals are doing half so much to induce population as the railroads.

From 1837 to 1847, possibly it required not more than twenty-five cars per month to handle Macon's business, whereas it now requires the handling of more than five thousand cars per month. To handle this large number of cars requires a great deal of labor. Much capital is involved, and it is perfectly natural that the patrons of railroads should be watchful of their interests. While it is their duty to be thus watchful, there should be a community of interests between carrier and patron.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter into a discussion of the past history of the railroads of this State, which of course include those entering Macon. Neither is it germane to the purpose of this article to discuss the bonded indebtedness or other interests of the railroads. Suffice it, those railroad properties which have recently been reorganized can never be returned to their original owners, nor can all of the faithful employes be returned to their former positions. If there was fraud in their dismemberment the perpetrators of the fraud should have been punished as their crime (if crime they committed) deserved. The railroads are now the properties of innocent purchasers, bought in the open market, when exposed for sale to the highest bidder, and their owners are entitled to the same legal protection that makes other investments secure. Neither is it just in dealing with their vast interests to place narrow-minded constructions on their relations to the public. In shaping their government the conclusion to be reached should be the old-fashioned, primeval, democratic doctrine—"the greatest good to the great-

est number." This was the object doubtless sought to be accomplished in the creation of the *Inter-State Commerce Commission*. Men, especially the law-making power of the State, should remember that times and conditions change. The rapid development of the country demanded an entire change of the methods of transportation from that in vogue twenty years ago. The railroad authorities seeing the necessity for the change, prepared such arrangements as were necessary to

We quote again from *The Southern States Magazine*:

"It is well to say that the southeastern and southwestern parts of the State have the smallest proportions of waste lands, and those sections are the best capable of supporting a large population. England and Wales, which together comprise the same area as Georgia, with equally as much waste land, with a soil differing but slightly in fertility, and a climate not so good for the production of vegetation, are the home of 30,000,000 people, an average of 555 persons to the



A PEACH ORCHARD ON THE LINE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

insure the rapid and safe transit of passengers and traffic. To return to old methods would be suicidal to the railroads and a blow to the best interests of commerce. Twenty years ago it required three or four days to make the journey from Macon to New York, with three or four changes of cars. The distance can now be covered in twenty-six hours, without a change of cars. Twenty years ago freight was at least four times as long in reaching Macon from New York as it now requires. These are matters that should be carefully considered when it is sought to define the relative rights of the people and the railroads.

square mile. It will take 28,000,000 additional people to make a population in our State as dense as that of our mother country. Georgia could receive and assimilate every immigrant that lands on our shores, at the present rate of influx, for the next sixty-four years before our State's population will equal that of England and Wales. And while these figures are cited purely for the purpose of contrast, it shows that the absurd fear of over-production is worse than a phantom.

In conclusion, the public have never been so well and so cheaply served as now, in the matter of carrying passengers and freight, and this fact should be borne in mind in any discussion of the railway problem, whether for the purpose of State legislation or any other purpose whatsoever.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

BY GEORGE A. SMITH.

THE Ocmulgee River is formed by the junction of the South and Yellow River, about 20 miles below Covington, and flows thence in a southeasterly direction about 250 miles, where it unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha, the commerce of which is derived not only from the region bordering it, but also from the country bordering its tributaries, the Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers. About one-half of the countries lying along the banks of the Altamaha are wholly dependent upon the river for transportation. From the time that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary Macon's waterway to the sea, has been her bulwark of commercial strength and activity. Long before the sound of the steamboat whistle was heard, the Ocmulgee was used by the Cherokee brave in his bark canoe, again for the transportation of troops and supplies of the Continental forces, and when DeSoto and his dons were robbing the nations of their gold and pearls, the Ocmulgee furnished the chief means of transportation to this section of country. From the eastern banks of the Ocmulgee also Fort Hawkins looked down and saw her bosom full of busy craft. On account of her favored position at the head of navigation, Macon became the largest trading point in the State, and her commerce extended into Florida.

One hundred thousand bales of cotton was nothing for Macon to receive and handle. In those days the wharves and warehouses on the banks of the river extended from First to Sixth streets.

Macon held then, as she does now, the key to the situation, and boats were running to Brunswick, Savannah and Charleston.

Macon has always been liberal in fostering enterprises, and when the river seemed too slow for the eager rush of trade, she was the first city in Georgia to inaugurate a railroad movement, and the first city in the State to receive a charter, and she put into operation the first railroad. This was the Macon & Western railroad, chartered in December, 1833, under the name and style of the Monroe Railroad and Banking Company.

Macon has been favored by the railroads, and Macon has favored the railroads. The railroads are builders of cities, and they have helped to build up Macon; but Macon has also built railroads. She has given to the railroads of

Georgia more than \$4,000,000, besides large grants of land and many railroad privileges. Macon comes to the front again as a friend to the railroads, through the operation of her boats by the Macon Navigation Company on the Ocmulgee River, in a dual capacity; in that she pours into the laps of all the various systems of railroads that center in her midst, trade that has been going to other lines, and in protecting



GEO. A. SMITH,
President of the Ocmulgee Navigation Company.

the roads from the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce law. Few, if any, of Macon's most optimistic citizens realize what the navigation of the Ocmulgee River means. The commerce of the Ocmulgee River in 1893 was 110,293 tons of freight, valued at \$1,356,915.

In 1896 the tonnage was estimated at 120,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000, and during this year with three or four new boats on the river it is safe to say that the business will far exceed that of any previous year.

The Captain of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in his annual report of 1897, says: "For the greater part of the year the Ocmulgee river is navigable for steamboats drawing three to four feet of water. The present plan for improvement provides for the establishment of a navigable steamboat channel three feet deep, at ordinary summer low water, from Macon to the river's mouth." But one fact is worth a thousand arguments. The Macon Navigation Company has put on a light draught freight stern wheel steamer to ply the Ocmulgee to Brunswick, and its many successful trips, drawing only twenty-four inches of water with an hundred tons of freight, has demonstrated the wisdom of building a craft like the City of Macon.

Soon the Navigation Company will have other crafts on the river, a regular schedule will be established, the river will be lined with wharves and warehouses and factories, and Macon will begin to reap the benefit of the rich territory in the Ocmulgee valley that is now unknown to her. Lying on the Ocmulgee river there are in the counties of Bibb, Jones, Twiggs, Pulaski, Houston, Dodge, Wilcox, Telfair, Irwin, Coffee, Appling and Montgomery, 4,742,681 acres of improved and wild land valued at \$12,835,236. Take the present value of this land with the greatly improved value that will be obtained by the improvements of this great waterway, and you will see how the geographical position of Macon will be improved by the means of cheap transportation offered by the boats on the Ocmulgee.

Lands that are now wild and of no account, will become of material value, and instead of corn and meat being shipped out as necessities, for farmers to make cotton at five cents a pound, boat loads of provisions will be coming up the Ocmulgee to feed the multitude of employes in Macon's myriad of factories, for cheap transportation will mean a multiplicity of manufactories. Macon needs her railroads, and she needs her great waterway, and short-sighted indeed is the railroad director or pass beneficiary who would restrict her commerce to her railroads. Macon is indebted to her railroads for much of her improvement and many of her conveniences, but she is also indebted for her present and lower prospective rates of freight, to her waterway to the sea, and to the putting in and keeping in good condition that great auxiliary. All that section south of Macon, in the direction

in which the Ocmulgee flows, is properly the territory of the Central City. Look at the development since 1895. No section of the South has developed to such an extent on such permanent lines of progress. In no way is it more emphatically accentuated than in the opening up of trade and travel by the building of new lines of railroads. Since 1895 there have been projected and built, or in process of construction, thirteen different lines, aggregating about 550 miles of road, Connecting with the Georgia Southern & Florida, and the Central of Georgia, they have brought into closer touch with Macon a vast area of rich country, whose present condition offers a bright promise for the future. The opening of new trade territory by the construction of such lines as the Tifton & Northwestern, the Abbeville and Waycross, the South, Georgia, the Sparks, Moultrie & Gulf, and the Georgia Pine, emphasizes the importance of improving the advantage Macon possesses as the head of navigation on the Ocmulgee river. With rail and water rates, all the territory reached by the new railroad lines of South Georgia, is brought into closer touch with Macon, and as a result her trade territory will be nearly doubled. With the advantages that Macon will have through a proper development of her waterway to the sea, she will become the commercial metropolis of the State. It is a great enterprise, and one that justifies the most thoughtful consideration, and one that is worthy the united effort of the best business force of Macon to secure.

The following table will show the number of acres of land improved and unimproved lying on the Ocmulgee river, together with the value of the same :

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CERTAIN LANDS AND THEIR VALUE.

COUNTIES.	No. Acres of Improved Land.	Value of Improved Land.	No. Acres of Wild Land.	Value of Wild Lands.	Total No. of Acres Land.	Value of Improved and Wild Lands.
Bibb.....	157,071	\$ 2,171,745	631	\$ 800	157,702	\$ 2,172,542
Jones.....	244,962	793,100			244,962	793,100
Twiggs.....	193,834	502,061	6,183	3,203	100,017	505,264
Pulaski.....	280,547	677,797	5,349	5,042	285,896	682,839
Houston.....	254,373	1,746,628	2,767	1,374	237,142	1,748,002
Dodge.....	203,368	375,781	195,307	160,195	398,675	476,066
Wilcox.....	190,216	261,975	158,581	118,373	348,797	380,548
Telfair.....	132,356	219,654	156,752	87,838	289,108	317,492
Irwin.....	514,634	369,155	194,228	86,455	508,862	455,600
Coffee.....	411,968	300,639	341,978	174,433	753,946	465,072
Appling.....	257,074	314,706	333,314	119,501	690,398	434,208
Montgomery..	400,887	489,013	106,499	53,778	507,746	543,791
Total	3,241,392	\$ 8,312,255	1,501,589	\$ 761,982	4,522,981	\$ 8,974,425
Number of acres of improved land.....						3,241,392
Number of acres of wild land.....						1,501,489
Total.....						4,742,981
Total value improved land.....						\$8,312,257
Total value wild land.....						4,522,981
Total.....						\$12,835,236

How greatly this will improve the already strong geographical position of Macon can readily be seen. The increasing demand for cheap transportation, and, in fact, all the transportation arising out of the multiplying wants of the growing population of the various sections of the Union, must at an early day cause the Ocmulgee to be made as fully available for transportation as it is possible for engineering skill to render it.

Now, that direct trade has been established with Europe, the opening up of navigation of this river will be of incalculable benefit to Macon. The South is destined to have several seaport cities that will rival in population, wealth and trade the great commercial centers of the two hemispheres.

Thus it will be seen that Macon has the advantage of a permanent highway for her merchandise independent of railways.

Efforts are now being made, with full assurance of success, to secure another appropriation of not less than \$250,000 to begin with, for the purpose of straightening the Ocmulgee between Macon and Hawkinsville; which work will involve the digging of canals across certain necks of land, thereby draining thousands of acres of valuable farming lands and rendering this land available for new settlers at nominal cost. The yield from this recovered land must be enormous, and it is not doubted that it will soon add millions annually to the agricultural resources of this immediate section.



THE CITY OF MACON.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

NO CITY in Georgia, and few in the South, equal Macon in point of educational advantages. Here is located the mother of female colleges—the oldest female college in the world—Wesleyan. Besides this we have famous old Mercer, who has given to the world some of her bravest men and leading statesmen. Here, also, is located St. Stanislaus, or, as it was formerly called, Pio Nono, one of the leading Catholic colleges of the South. Add to this Mt. De Sales, the Catholics' well known convent; the Academy for the Blind, one of the best public school systems in the South, numerous fine free schools and private schools, and we have Macon from an educational standpoint.

What city in Georgia and how many in the South can lay claim to such an array of educational institutions? The cause of all this is evident. The city's superior healthfulness, her centrality, connected with her intelligence and morality, make it a place to be desired for the location of schools and colleges.

The best way to prove Macon's superiority over other cities in this respect is to show these different colleges and schools as they are; what they have done and what they are doing.

Beginning with old Wesleyan we have an institution of which the State feels proud, and of which Macon can boast.

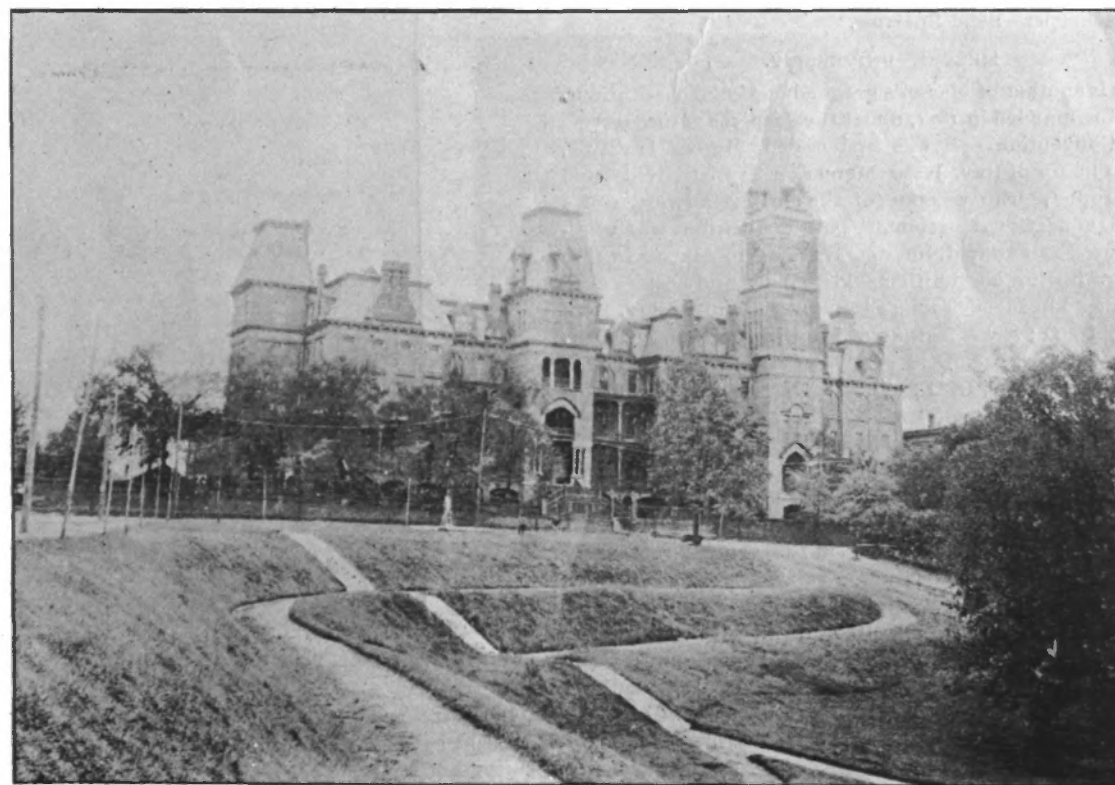
This college, as it now stands, cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. It was chartered in 1836, and has the distinguished honor of being the oldest institution of the kind for the education of females in the world.

It was in this year that the first step was taken towards educating the women of the world, and in Macon was erected this grand old institution—the mother of female colleges.

Among the great men who originated and perfected the idea was the late Dr. Lovick Pierce, a Methodist divine whose good deeds are known throughout the country. For nearly three-quarters of a century it has been wielding its great power for good, giving to the world educated Christian women who have made themselves felt in the history of the South. As can be seen from the picture, it is an imposing structure, and has ample accommodations for an almost unlimited number of scholars. The building is 255 feet long and 85 feet deep. It is five stories high, including mansard, and is surrounded on three sides by ample colonades, the upper and lower colonades extending the entire length of the

rear building. The entire building is amply supplied with water, both warm and cold, and fire plugs, with hose attached, are located on the different floors, for flooding the entire house in case of fire. The chapel and recitation rooms are chiefly in a separate building, erected and dedicated in 1860,

Old Wesleyan has long been a potent factor in the work of education in Georgia, and in the upbuilding of Macon, and it will ever continue to be such. Its power for good increases with each year, and its future continually grows brighter.



WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

furnishing ample accommodation for the large audiences of commencement week.

This grand old institution has turned from its halls 2,500 graduates, and thousands of young ladies have received instruction in its classic and time-honored walls.

The present faculty is as follows:
Sney Chair of Mental and Moral Science—Dr. J. B. Roberts, B. D., D. D., president.
Chair of English Literature—Mrs. J. B. Cobb, A. M., lady principal.

Lovic Pierce Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy—James C. Hinton, dean of the faculty.

Chair of Natural Science—Rev. William B. Bonnell, A. M.

Chair of Ancient Languages—J. B. Game.

Rhetoric and Anglo-Saxon—Elizabeth Chapman.

History and Political Economy—Mrs. M. M. Burks.

French, German and Spanish—Roberta Hodgson.

Elocution and Physical Culture—Iva Miller Blaydes.

Bookkeeping, Stenography and Typewriting—Mae Land.

Drawing and Painting—Mary E. Mason, A. M.

Director of Music—Margaret Jennette Loudon.

Piano—Mrs C. W. Shinholser.

Violin, Guitar and Mandolin—Ferdinand A. Guttenberger.

Voice Culture—Mrs Clifford Williams.

Librarian—Francis B. Jackson.

Secretary to the President—Mae Land.

Matron—Mrs. S. M. L. Bogle.

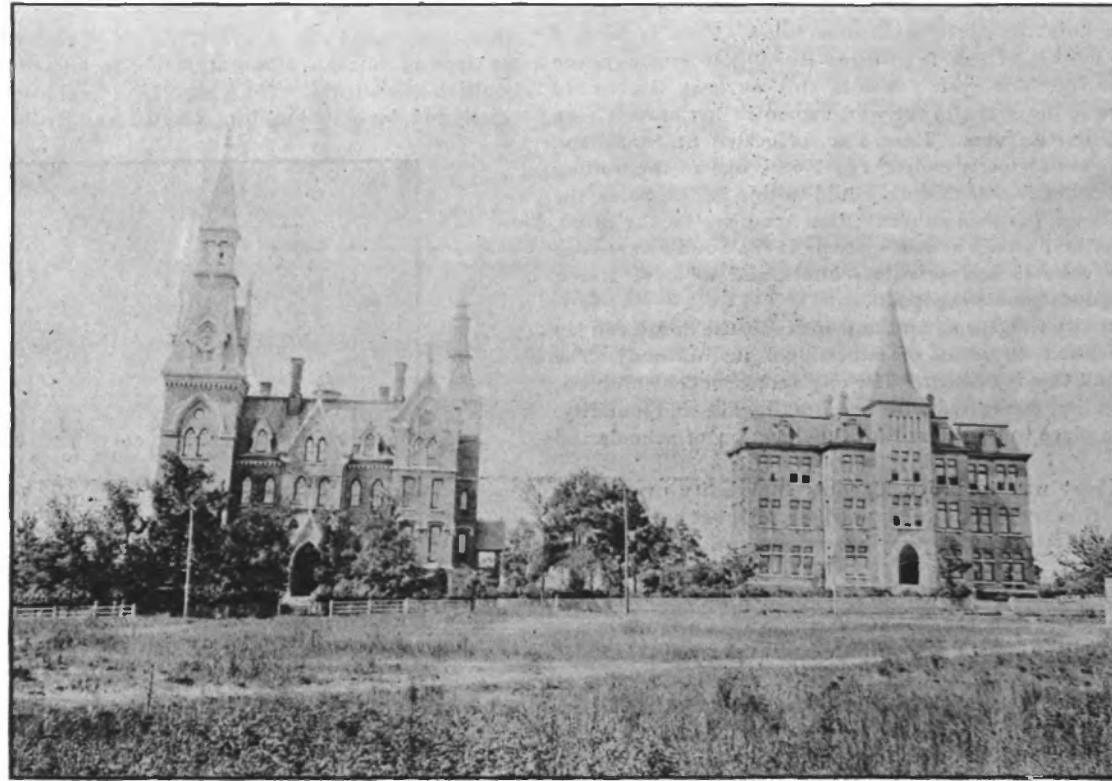
Housekeeper—Belle Sparrow.

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

This is another of Macon's great educational institutions. Mercer was founded in 1831, under the auspices of the Georgia Baptist Convention. It was first called Mercer Institute, named in honor of Rev. Jesse Mercer, a Baptist divine and philanthropist, who was one of the earliest advocates of a thorough educational system. This institution was originally located at Penfield, but was removed to Macon in 1870 with Rev. Billington Smith as President, and besides him has had at its head such men as Rev. Otis Smith, Rev. John L. Bragg, D. D.; Rev. Nathaniel M. Crawford, D. D.; Rev. Henry H. Tucker, L. L. D.; Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., L. L. D., Rev. G. A. Nunnally, D. D., and Prof. P. D. Pollock, who now occupies the chair. Mercer's graduates are scattered throughout the South and they are men who have distinguished themselves at the bar, in the pulpit, in literature and the more modest walks of life. Among them are such as Richard Malcolm Johnston, author; Joseph E. Willett, former professor in the college, and author; Malcolm D. Jones, major in the Confederate army and an ex-member of the Legislature; Noah K. Davis, professor of moral philosophy University of Virginia, and author; Richard B. B. Hubbard, ex-United States attorney-general and ex-governor of Texas; Rollin D. Mallery, ex-president Shorter College, Rome, Ga.; Alber T. Spalding, author; Hon. John T. Clark, now deceased; James D. Mathews, ex-member of Congress; William J. Northen, ex-Governor of Georgia; George Hillyer, ex-State Senator, judge superior court; J. H. Seals, ex-editor Sunny South; Henry D. McDaniel, ex-governor of Georgia; Rufus E. Lester, Congressman; J. T. McGinty, teacher; Isaiah A. Wilson, Alabama State Senator; Marshall J. Clarke, late judge superior court; W. H. Patterson, Baptist minister; Allen D. Candler, Governor of Georgia; Jewett G. Devotie, editor; J. W. Cabaniss, president Exchange Bank; Albert H. Newman, professor and author; William H. Felton, Judge Macon circuit, and a number of others.

Mercer is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of the city, and has, like Macon's other great institutions, the advantages of both city and country.

The city of Macon contributed to the trustees \$125,000 and nine acres of land on which to locate the buildings and establish a campus. Situated on an eminence in the western portion of the city, its magnificent buildings attract the attention and excite the admiration of every visitor to Macon. Another elegant building has been completed and the college now able to accommodate a larger number of pupils.



MERCER UNIVERSITY.

At a recent commencement the Board of Trustees resolved to abolish the tuition fees, and the college is now educating hundreds of young men free of charge. The present term opened with over 200 pupils, and its halls will be packed before the term has well begun.

Mercer has made a glorious record, but under its present able management its usefulness has been largely increased and it is fast coming to the front as one of the leading colleges of the country. Like Wesleyan, it is the pride of Macon and of the South, and has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of Macon.

The University is sufficiently endowed by several magnificent gifts.

Following is the present faculty:

P. D. Pollock, A. M., L. L. D., president of Mercer—English language and literature.

J. R. Mosely, M. S.—History and philosophy.

E. S. Tichenor, A. A.—Latin language and literature.

R. D. Ragsdale, D. D., L. L. D.—Bible.

E. T. Holmes, A. B.—Principal university high school.

G. W. Macon, A. M.—Modern language and biology.

J. S. Murray, A. M.—Greek language and literature.

W. K. Kilpatrick, A. M.—Mathematics.

J. M. Sellers, A. M.—Physics and chemistry.

W. C. Godfrey, A. M.—Assistant high school.

Hon. Emory Speer—Constitutional and international law and federal practice.

Hon. John P. Ross—Principles of evidence; criminal law and practice; the criminal code.

Hon. Olin J. Wimberly, A. M.—Equity, jurisprudence; pleading; code of practice.

Hon. C. A. Turner—Lecturer on the conduct of cases.

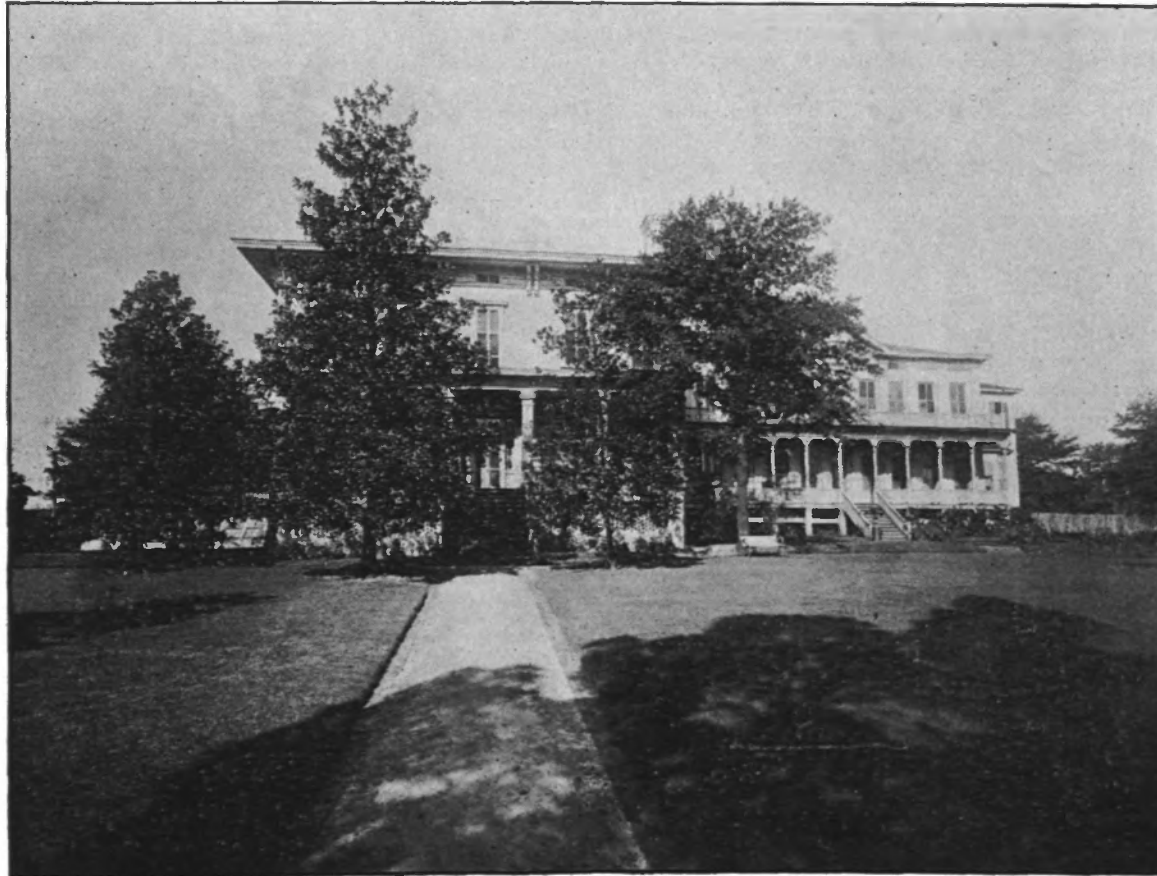
Clem P. Steed, A. M.—Common and state law, code of practice.

Hon. Walter B. Hill—Lecturer on study of law and professional ethics.

Dr. Howard J. Williams—Lecturer on medical jurisprudence.

MT. DE SALES ACADEMY.

This institution, so justly renowned for its superior advantages as a boarding school for young ladies, is delightfully situated on Orange street.



MT. DE SALES ACADEMY.

In 1876 it was established, and its record has been of the very highest character each successive year. The first annual exhibition took place in June, 1874, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mother Bonaventine, the Directress, assisted by several other sisters. The academy is now in charge of Rev. Mother Alphonsus, with four professed sisters, and a large corps of young sisters as assistants.

The building is constructed and furnished with every accessory and appointment for comfort, convenience and safety. It is thoroughly ventilated, lighted by gas, heated by steam, and each story is supplied with excellent water, bath-rooms, etc.

The surrounding grounds are tastefully decorated with choice flowers and shrubbery and embrace four acres, all enclosed with substantial and ornamental fencing. The premises was once the property and home of the late Gov. Geo. W. Towns and family. Two large and handsome wings, one of brick, having been added to the original homestead. In the

front of the academy is a beautiful park which the city donated.

Young ladies from most of the Southern States have been its inmates at different periods, and many of its accomplished graduates now occupy positions as teachers throughout Georgia.

Mt. De Sales has long been noted for the fine musical

education imparted to its students. Monthly rehearsals are held at which pupils are required to show the progress they have made, both in theoretical and practical knowledge.

Mt. De Sales is an ornament to Macon, and the good sisters who conduct it so successfully should receive a liberal share of public patronage.

ST. STANISLAUS.

ST. STANISLAUS, novitiate, occupies the buildings of what was formerly known as "Pio Nono" College. It is an institution under the management of the Jesuit Fathers, where candidates for the Society of Jesus at the outset of their religious career, are trained in learning and in the virtues befitting the state they have decided to embrace.

Two years are devoted to the noviceship, during which, if found unsuited to the calling, they may be dismissed, or leave of their own accord if the life does not suit them.



ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE.

When, after this mature deliberation and full knowledge of the obligations they are about to assume, they make up their minds to enter, they are incorporated into the Society by the three vows of Religion, which are: Poverty, Chastity and Obedience. By this step they renounce all the possessions they have, and the hope of more, pledging themselves to work all through life in promoting God's glory, and their neighbor's interest, without any personal remuneration. They pledge themselves likewise to a life of celibacy, and to the fulfillment of the offices assigned them by superiors.

During the interval between their noviceship and their promotion to Holy Orders, which may embrace from ten to fifteen years, they are termed "Scholastics," or students, because during that term their life is one of unceasing applica-

ion to study. They inaugurate that period of study by devoting the two years which immediately follows the noviceship, to a thorough review of the classics, with which they are supposed to be already well acquainted, and to the familiar use of the Latin and Greek languages, as well as to the study of belles lettres, rhetoric and kindred branches. Thus they qualify themselves to become efficient teachers of youth, which is one of the main objects of their vocation. Yet these are but preliminary studies, which, on their leaving here, are followed by a three years course in mental philosophy and the physical sciences. Thus no pains are spared to keep up the standard of excellence in education, set up by the Jesuits from their very foundation, a hundred and fifty years ago.

Teachers thus equipped are sure to win, as they have never failed to do, the confidence of parents in quest of a thorough moral, literary and scientific education for their children, while the children themselves will nowhere find teachers so disinterested, more keenly alive to their pupils' interests, more kindly, though without detriment to discipline; in one word, better fitted to form character and to develop all the faculties that go to make a perfect man. This alone accounts for the success of such colleges as Georgetown, D. C., Fordham, N. Y., and nearer home, Spring Hill College, beautifully located seven miles from Mobile, Ala.

Another part of the community consists of the Lay Brothers, who, though bound by ties like the Scholastics, do not devote themselves to study, but to the help of the house by their labor. From among them are taken the cook, the baker, the gardener, carpenter and the like, necessary in every large community.

The President is Rev. Father Brislan, assisted by Father Meriwether, Father Talliant and other priests, who, besides their work at home, attend some outlying missions, such as Milledgeville, Americus, Albany, and others, which are visited at regular intervals.

Connected with the institution is a farm containing an orchard, a garden, a vineyard, fields for promiscuous crops, which by careful management are made to yield some part of the support of the home. Not the least interesting sight is the heard of Holstein-Friesian cows, greatly admired by visitors.

Improvements in different lines are constantly being made, but these depend on the liberality of benefactors, for the house having no fixed revenue, has to rely on the donations of kind friends, whose assistance, however, up to the present, has never been at fault. The late Mrs. Wilkinson deserves special mention in this regard for the bequest she left in her will.

The institution, though barely more than ten years in existence, bids fair to be productive of much good and extend its beneficial influence over the Southern States.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The educational and business interests of our city are twin subjects of pride to the people of Macon and the Georgia-Alabama Business College occupies the unique distinction of being a prominent and vital force in each.

Its founder and President, Prof. E. L. Martin, was imbued in the very beginning with the purpose of establishing an institution of practical business training whose patronage would not be restricted to local, state or sectional lines, but would come from all over this great land. He consequently laid broad and deep its foundation and erected for it a standard as high as that of the most exacting business needs and attainments in the metropolitan cities of the union.

Prof. Martin recognizes business to be a science as well as law, medicine and the other professions. In this shrewd industrial age when the very air is rife with the breath of commercial activity, every man, no matter what his avocation, finds his success dependent upon his knowledge of business laws and methods. Business education is therefore a universal need, and is securing general recognition as such.

world. Its graduates are eagerly sought after on account of their known skill and are to be found filling positions of highest trust and emolument in counting houses and offices from lake to gulf and sea board to sea board. The annual enrollment for several years past has not fallen below 500, bringing into the city nearly \$100,000 each year and Mr. Martin is now perfecting plans which will make this number



GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Within the brief period of six years Prof. Martin has obtained for his institution the proud distinction of being the most largely patronized Business College in the Southern states as shown by the United States government reports. The institution has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 and its financial standing is as high as that of any enterprise in Macon.

The Chamber of Commerce, the various banks and leading business houses with one acclaim have endorsed it to the

common-place and insignificant compared with future patronage.

To thoroughly qualify young men and women for the highest and most exacting duties of business life is the great mission of the Georgia-Alabama Business College, but Prof. Martin not content with this work has supplemented it by the establishment of the Georgia Employment Bureau through whose agency he secures positions for his graduates and places their feet in the highway of successful business careers.

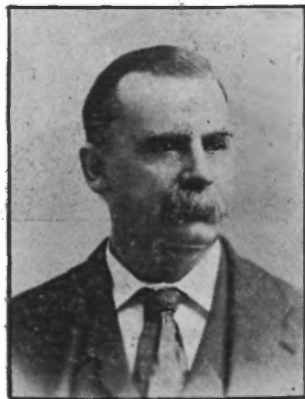
BANKING FACILITIES.

BY GEORGE H. PLANT.

MACON has at this date eight (8) Banks and four (4) Security and Loan Associations. The capital of the Banks is \$1,445,000.00, Surplus \$407,500.00, undivided profits \$111,000.00; the Loan Associations have capital \$421,000.00, surplus \$54,000.00. These figures are taken from the last sworn statements.

Considering the conditions of the past few years, I think this a favorable showing for the city, as the banks have added quite a considerable amount to their surplus fund, and to-day are doing an increasing business.

Of course the above figures simply show facts that exist, and prove the standing of the Institutions of the Central City.



J. W. CABANISS,
President Exchange Bank.



R. H. PLANT,
President First National Bank

The banks of a city are an index of the prosperity, or show most quickly the decay of any community. The banks and people have a common interest, and the old idea that banks only prosper when times are hard has disappeared. Any modern bank knows that it is to its interest to foster all industries and promote the prosperity of its customers.

The banks of Macon have justly enjoyed the confidence of this community. Since 1879, only one bank has failed and one has gone into voluntary liquidation. Since 1890 no bank has discontinued. On the contrary there have been three very valuable additions to the list of Macon banks.

The capital stock of a bank is made up of funds, generally in small amounts, subscribed by a number of persons who are called stockholders; and in Macon the banks are almost entirely owned by residents of the city of Macon. The officers of the banks are men who have made banking a life profession. Almost all of them have either been born in the

city or have lived here the larger portion of their lifetime. In glancing over the list of bank officers, I notice few changes have been made in the personnel of almost every bank for many years. This shows that the modern idea of having a special training and a fixed purpose in life applies to banking as well as other professions. Having been identified with



THE EXCHANGE BANK.

the city for so many years and knowing the wants of their customers, the bank officers have so managed their banks that they have aided their customers and built up their own institutions and the business of the community. During the past panics, no merchant failed in the City of Macon for want of bank accommodation; and, in the year 1893, made memorable by bank failures in almost every city in America, Macon banks not only stood unshaken, but were ready and willing to take care of their own people, and this without increased rates of interest.

All Macon banks are now members of a Clearing-House Association, having regular meetings, at which meetings are discussed not only matters pertaining to their special line of business, but also all questions conducive to the general welfare and growth of Macon. They are also prominent members of the Georgia Bank Association, and are closely in touch with the American Bank Association. These vari-



S. S. DUNLAP,
Vice-Pres. Exchange Bank.



E. Y. MALLERY,
President Commercial Bank.

ous Associations are an aid to each bank. They co-operate one with the other; and, as there is strength in union, it enables the banks to quickly detect and punish crime, besides enabling the officers of the various banks to have a personal knowledge of each other.

The total bank clearings for 1897, as shown by the report of the Macon Clearing-House, furnishes one of the most pertinent arguments in behalf of Macon's financial stability. The total clearings for 1897 were \$32,147,000, an average of over \$2,500,000 per month.

For the last four months of 1897, the totals per month were for September, \$3,154,000.; October, \$4,446,000.; November, \$3,621,000.; and December, \$3,724,000; a total for the last third of 1897 of \$14,945,000.

The total for the last quarter of the year 1897 exceeded the total clearings of the whole year at Jacksonville, Fla.; Fremont, Neb.; Hastings, Neb.; Rockford, Ill.; Fargo, N. D.;

Lincoln, Neb.; Canton, Ohio; Bay City, Mich.; Springfield, Ohio; and Acton, Ohio.

Compared with other ranking business centres, such as Lowell, Mass., where there is a population of 77,696; Scranton, Pa., 75,215; Wilmington, Del., 61,431; Grand Rapids, Mich., 60,278; Dayton, Ohio, 61,229 and Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, with a population of 42,847 and 36,006 respectively, Macon is shown to be nearly or quite on a par in the volume of banking business, as shown by its clearings for 1897.

Contrasted with her near neighbors, Macon has no reason to fear comparison. Birmingham, Ala., for 1897, re-



THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

ported \$20,863,000, through its clearing-house. Jacksonville, Fla., \$10,735,000.; Chattanooga, Tenn., \$14,496,000.; Knoxville, Tenn., \$22,890,000.

The comparison shows that Macon is ahead of Birmingham \$11,284,000.; of Jacksonville, \$21,412,000.; of Chattanooga, \$18,631,000. and \$9,157,000. ahead of Knoxville, Tenn.

There were 56 cities in the United States that made a better showing than Macon, and of this number nearly a score were within hailing distance of the Central City. The

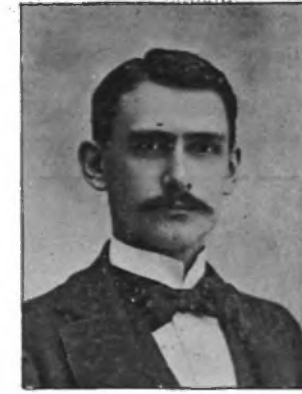
volume of the Clearing-House business is, however, but a fractional exponent of the total amount of business transacted by the banks. The report of one bank for December 30th and 31st, 1897 and January 3rd and 4th, 1898, will clearly explain. Business through the Clearing-House \$124,810.95; business transacted within the bank, \$312,047.69, indicating that the Clearing-House business represents on an average about one-third of the total volume of banking business transacted in Macon.

For the first four months of 1898, the total of bank clearings shows a gain of 15 per cent. over the volume of bank clearings for the like period in 1897.

For the year ending August 1st, 1898, which includes the dullest business quarter of the year, the bank clearings foot up a total of \$33,180,000. The business transacted through the Clearing-House represents only about one-third of the volume of banking business transacted by the banks of Macon



L. P. HILLYER,
Cashier American National Bank.



C. D. HURT,
Cashier I. C. Plant's Son.

which indicates, therefore, a total of not less than \$100,000,000 handled by Macon banks annually.

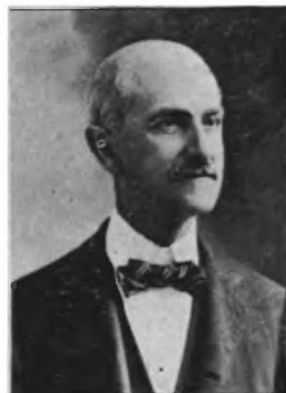
The banks of Macon occupy such an important place in the business life of Macon that a brief sketch of their organization and history by Mr. George Ketchum, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is here furnished:

The Exchange Bank was organized as a loan association in 1870, and chartered as a bank in 1871. In the 27 years of its existence it has paid fifty-one dividends—returning to its stockholders two dollars for every dollar invested. Its management based on a liberal, but judicious and conservative policy, not only protected the interests of its stockholders, but has always extended aid to all legitimate business enterprises whose object was the upbuilding of Macon, and aided to maintain the credit of commercial houses. Recognizing that the

welfare and prosperity of our merchants depends largely upon the success of the farmers it has been the policy of the Exchange Bank, at the proper season, to extend that financial aid to the farming communities tributary to Macon that would enable them to carry on their work successfully, in order to meet their obligations. As a result the Exchange Bank has built up the largest banking business in Middle Georgia—numbering its customers and depositors by thousands. The deposits of the Exchange Bank and those of the Union Savings Bank, the savings institution connected with it, averaging \$1,300,000 to \$1,500,000, which amount is largely made up of small deposits. The officers of the Exchange Bank are J. W. Cabaniss, President; S. S. Dunlap, Vice President; C. M. Orr, Cashier. Its board of Directors consists of J. W. Cabaniss, S. S. Dunlap, W. R. Rogers, L. W. Hunt, R. E. Park, Sam Mayer, H. J. Lamar, W. A. Doody, N. B. Corbin, J. H. Williams and A. D. Schofield.



C. M. ORR,
Cashier Exchange Bank.



GEORGE H. PLANT,
Vice-President First Nat. Bank.

The First National Bank is the oldest bank in Macon, having been established in 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. Its first officers were I. C. Plant, President; H. L. Jewett, Vice President and W. W. Wrigley, Cashier. In 1891 its capital was increased to \$200,000. In 1893 I. C. Plant died, and R. H. Plant was elected President and George H. Plant Vice President. Mr. Wrigley has held the position of Cashier from the organization of the bank to the present time. The management of the First National, while conservative and judicious, has ever stood ready to aid all legitimate business enterprises and to do its full share in maintaining the credit of the business men of Macon. In addition to paying to its stockholders satisfactory dividends the bank has an accumulated surplus and profits of \$79,000.

I. C. Plant's Sons, Bankers, was established as I. C. Plant & Son in 1868, and is the second oldest bank in Macon. After the death of I. C. Plant, in 1893, the name of the bank

was changed to I. C. Plant's Sons. Luther Williams was cashier till 1893, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles D. Hurt. I. C. Plant's Sons, like the First National Bank, has been governed by a liberal but judicious policy in its relations with the business force of Macon; as a result it enjoys a deserved and increasing patronage.

The American National Bank was organized by L. P. Hillyer shortly after the failure of the great London banking house of Baring Bros., and the doors of the bank were opened for business on April 13, 1891. Just previous to that time the Macon Construction company had failed, and the

The Commercial and Savings Bank, commenced business as the Dime Savings Bank, September 1, 1894. It was organized as the Commercial and Savings Bank January 1, '98, a change brought about by its increasing commercial business. E. Y. Mallery, President, was formerly senior member of Mallery Bros. & Co., and he brings to the business of banking a ripe business experience that well qualifies him for that position. E. W. Jelks, Vice President, came to Macon from Hawkinsville about two years ago, where he was prominent as a banker and merchant. J. J. Cobb, Cashier, has had a long experience in banking, having been formerly assistant



THE COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

effect of that failure was so far reaching that it was many months before the bank could gain a foothold in the community. By prudent management and persevering energy of its officers, however, the bank soon secured a prominent place among the financial institutions of the State. It stands today a monument of capable and safe banking enterprise—a credit to those who have controlled its policy and to the city of Macon. The officers of the American National are J. M. Johnston, President; J. D. Stetson, Vice President, and L. P. Hillyer, Cashier. Its cash capital is \$250,000 and surplus \$50,000, and undivided profits \$16,000.

cashier of the Exchange Bank. The growth of the business of the Commercial and Savings Bank is an indication of the wise policy of its managers. Its first annual statement shows resources \$103,987.81, its second annual statements shows \$146,217.88 and its third annual statement shows \$213,460.54. The confidence of the public is shown not only in the rapid increase of its deposits, but in the market quotation of its stock—par value \$100, market value \$125 to \$130. The Board of Directors is composed of George W. Morgan, E. N. Jelks, Cecil Morgan, H. H. Johnson, E. Y. Mallery and J. J. Cobb.



MORRISON ROGERS,
President Chamber of Commerce.



GEORGE KETCHUM,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

THE active exponent of Macon's business interests is the Chamber of Commerce. It is the recognized factor in every movement that has for its object the development of the city on commercial and industrial lines. At this time, when the impetus of a new spirit is felt on every hand, it is significant that the Chamber of Commerce is recognized more than ever as a potent force behind the movements upon which the commercial and industrial future of Macon will be predicated.

On the first of January, 1898, the Chamber of Commerce reorganized, and officered by men devoted to the upbuilding of Macon, it initiated a new departure. It was recognized that to make the organization of practical value it must work on systematic business lines—that such a policy would commend it to the business force of the city. To that end convenient and accessible quarters were secured, and regular business hours established, during which any member could utilize the agencies of the organization. From the first day of the year 1898 the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce have

been open regularly every work day of the week from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

It has been since that date the business man's forum, the agent by which he could make himself heard and secure consideration. Commencing the year with 75 active members the organization has increased its membership 100 per cent.—having now 150 members in good standing on its list. It is proposed to increase the number to 300, and there is no doubt this can be done, as the value of a compact, thoroughly organized business force is more clearly recognized and valued by the business men of Macon than ever before.

Some of the work done by the Chamber of Commerce within the last year is indisputable evidence in its favor. It has been the active force in inaugurating a navigation line on the Ocmulgee river. The men who have pushed this project and proved that it is not only feasible but the practical factor which will develop Macon's commercial and industrial interests, are prominent in the councils of the Chamber of Commerce. The merchants in Macon's trade

territory have been brought into closer relationship with the business force of Macon through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce. Through its committees it is constantly taking up and handling questions that involve the business interests of the city in every direction. In fact, it is a quiet but active instrument in behalf of every measure that makes for the upbuilding of Macon.

It has established a bureau of information, and every day information about Macon and the sections adjacent to it are sent out in reply to letters of inquiry that come from all sections of the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce is recognized throughout the United States by the business associations of other cities as one of the best organized and most alert business organizations in the country.

The officers of the Chamber of Commerce are R. M. Rogers, President; Frank L. Mallary, First Vice President, George A. Smith, Second Vice President; O. A. Coleman, Treasurer; George Ketchum, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of S. R. Jaques, T. J. Carling, W. B. Sparks, Henry Horne, A. R. Freeman, A. E. Chappell, N. M. Brock, J. C. Holmes and Frank C. Benson.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AMONG Macon's finest and most important public buildings is the United States Court House and Postoffice, corner Mulberry and Third streets. This building was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$125,000, and is one of the most imposing buildings in Macon. Its graceful proportions and fine exterior finish would make it an ornament to any city. The scrupulous care and neatness with which it is kept, as



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND POST OFFICE.

compared with other public buildings, makes it a matter of comment for almost every visitor. The first floor of the building is occupied by the Postoffice, and is perhaps one of the best equipped in the State. Mr. J. H. Hertz is the present postmaster, and has made a reputation for efficiency, etc.,

that is unexcelled. To the right of the Mulberry street entrance is the postmaster's private office, thoroughly fitted up and conveniently located.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the second floor of the building is the United States Court Room and offices of the different officials.

The room directly in front of the main stairway is Judge Speer's apartments. The Judge's rooms are in a cozy nook of the building off to themselves. They are handsomely

fitted up and often during the course of some lengthy equity case, when burdened with the conflicting arguments of council, he retires into them for a few moments rest. Across the large hall from the Judge's rooms is the handsome apartments of Mr. Marion Erwin, United States District Attorney. Mr. Erwin's apartment, with its elegant appointments and cabinets, well stocked with the principal Federal and State



BIBB COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

reports and a choice selection of text books is something to excite the envy of any lawyer. The next suite of rooms on the left is occupied by United States Commissioner Erwin and Mr. Cecil Morgan, Deputy Clerk. The next room on the left is occupied by United States Marshal Barnes. The United States Court room is on the right of the hall.

The third floor of the building is occupied by the Deputy Revenue Collector and other officers of the Government. The entire building is fitted out from cellar to attic with that same lavish grandeur noticable in the most important apartments.

THE BIBB COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Just one block below from the Government building, on Mulberry and Second streets, is a handsome structure, and, like the United States Court House, is one of the most imposing in the city. It is of modern style of architecture, and is one of the best constructed buildings in the country. There is probably no court house in all the Southern States more complete in all its appointments.

The building cost about \$130,000, and was erected under the supervision and control of C. T. Ward, Ordinary; J. M. Boardman, L. N. Whittle, and G. B. Roberts, building committee; George P. Randall, architect; Jeremiah Fuss Superintendent; George S. Hebard, builder. The county commissioners under whose control and authority it was built, were J. M. Boardman, L. N. Whittle, J. T. Boifeuillet, W. P. Goodall, G. B. Roberts, D. T. Driggers, W. P. Wilburns, J. M. Stubbs, Dennis Daly, C. A. Tharpe.

The present board of commissioners are G. M. Davis, Chairman; W. E. Jenkins, J. S. McGee, J. J. Amason, R. L. Henry; S. C. Davis, Clerk.

On the first floor of the building is the city court room, the offices of Judge Ross, Clerk Smith, Ordinary Wiley, and Superior Court Clerk Nisbet, the two latter occupying two large rooms each. Sheriff Westcott, Tax Collector Jones, court Stenographer Barnes, occupy offices on basement floor.

On the second floor of the building, is an immense room in which the Superior Court is held, together with the apartments of Judge Felton, Solicitor General Hodges, County Commissioner Clerk Davis and the Grand Jury room. There are several apartments on the third floor, but they are unoccupied.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This is an institution of which Macon feels deservedly proud, and in which she takes great interest. The present quarters of the Library are of recent construction, and can also be numbered among Macon's finest and most attractive buildings. It cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. It is located on Mulberry street, between First and Second. The building is three stories in height, the front having a fine appearance, with a tower at the southeast corner. On the first

floor of the building is a spacious and elegant store room, which brings to the Library a nice sum annually in rents. The Library room is on the second floor, easy of ascent, with reading room, ladies' parlor, toilet rooms and boudoir attached, all being cut from the main Library room by double doors. The new building contains every convenience, and has accommodation for 100,000 books. The Library has over 400 members and nearly 15,000 books. Mrs. Nora L. Barbray, is the presesent efficient librarian.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This is Macon's place of amusement. It is one of the most modern and elegant amusement buildings in the South. The design is by Alexander Blair, the late well-known architect, and is one of his best pieces of work. The building was erected by a joint stock company, with a capital of \$50,000. The company was composed of such men as Major J. F. Hanson, S. R. Jaques, L. A. Jordan, and other prominent and wealthy citizens. It was subsequently purchased by Col. L. A. Jordan, and was by him sold to its present owners, of whom Messrs. H. Horne and L. De Give are the most prominent.

The seating capacity of the building is about 1,500, and it has, time and again, been put to the severest tests. It is handsomely finished, and is one of the most comfortably arranged theaters in the State.

The management of the academy is in the hands of Mr. Henry Horne, who proves himself competent to the task.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MACON HOMES.

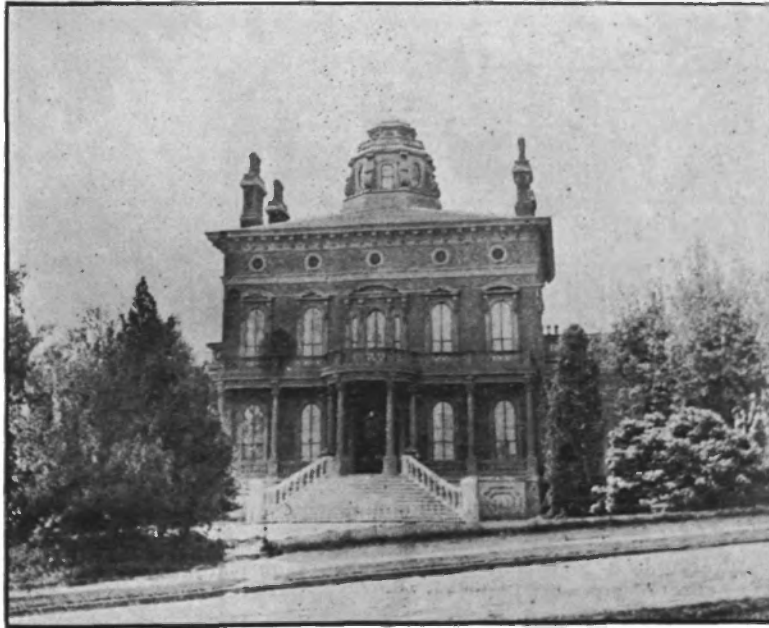
BY MARY LAMAR PATTERSON.

IT IS quite possible that all people believe their own homes to be the most home-like, and therefore the chronic resident of Macon realizes the necessity of laying aside all sentiment and of describing mainly the beauty that is so evident as to appeal to the casual observer as well as to the familiar guest.

If pride in our beautiful Central City needs any justi-

too engrossed with business affairs to realize that such rare gems deserve exquisite settings. The triumph of architecture is accentuated by the natural beauty of prominent hills sloping to graceful valleys, and in the style of construction there is no such thing as monotony. No more beautiful example of a typical southern home is to be found than the residence of Mrs. S. T. Coleman, shown elsewhere in this issue.

smoothly set-circles and triangles of "up-to-date" blossoms, but an old-fashioned flower garden of roses and lilies and violets and touch-me-nots and all the others, that might have made the gardens full of poetry and love in old England. With an appropriateness that seems premeditated, and is beyond dispute, the fair daughter of this home has been chosen Queen of Flowers in the October Carnival. In another beau-



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE W. H. FELTON.

cation from the lips of an outsider, let me recall that Henry Ward Beecher, who had traveled extensively, said that Macon was the prettiest city that he had ever visited; and also the un-failing magnetism that draws back to this place all those who have once lived here. An old gentleman tells me that for more than fifty years Macon has been celebrated for the beauty of her women, and the men of the place have not been

This ideal home crowns "Coleman's Hill," and seems a bit of colonial history, for it recalls the handsomest of the old James River mansions built by those English gentlemen whose thoughts were filled with recent recollections of stately ancestral halls. Mrs. Coleman's home has broad verandas on three sides of the house, adorned and dignified by tall white columns, and surrounding these, not a modern green lawn with



RESIDENCE OF WM. MCEWEN JOHNSTON.

tiful home, only divided by a slender iron railing, beyond that of Mrs. Coleman, lives the other Queen of the Carnival, Miss Martha Johnston, daughter of Mrs. J. Marshall Johnston, Mistress of "Hill Crest," the scene of many brilliant balls and delightful dinners. The house is a handsome modern structure, situated on one of the most beautiful lots ever seen in any city, and is surrounded with several acres of velvety

lawn, interspersed with fragrant flowers. Mrs. Johnston has the handsomest collection of palms in this part of the State, and some under her care have attained magnificent proportions.

Just next to "Hill Crest" is "Bonnybrae," the home of Mrs. William McEwen Johnston, a residence not only famous for elegance and taste, but for lavish and graceful hospitality. A room at Bonnybrae which is especially admired is the library, uniquely furnished in Egyptian style, the pictures and drapery being valuable souvenirs of an extended Eastern tour made by Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

Next to Bonnybrae is the handsome home of Mrs. T. C. Burke, and on the opposite corner is seen the beautiful resi-

almost impossible to select the most admired, for opinion would vary with the point of view, but among the most attractive a few may be mentioned. The pretty and commodious dwelling of Mrs. E. J. Willingham is an illustration of the taste and individuality of its charming mistress. One attractive place in this home is the bright sitting room, where the sun seems always to shine during cold winter days, and where many growing plants blossom and fill the air with summer sweetness. Mrs. Mallory Taylor's home is the embodiment of comfort and of simple elegance, and has probably been the scene of as many pleasant social and literary gatherings as any residence in the city. A home that looks like it had stepped out of the White City, and was a tangible

Far out on College street are two residences that well deserve mention among the handsome residences of our city. These are the homes of Mrs. James H. Blount and Mrs. Charles L. Bartlett, both of whom are the admired wives of distinguished men. Mrs. Wm. H. Ross and Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss have handsome homes on Orange street, and among the many elegant residences on High street are those of Mrs. Richard Hines, Mrs. Charles Bannou, Mrs. Maury Stapler, and the remarkably handsome home of Mr. Ambrose Crutchfield, over which his daughter Miss Annie Crutchfield, so gracefully presides.

Three of the handsomest homes in the lower part of Macon are those of Mrs. George Turpin, on Second street,



RESIDENCE OF B. E. WILLINGHAM.



RESIDENCE OF J. D. HOUGH.

dence of Mrs. Dannenberg. This is one of the ante-bellum homes of Macon, and Mr. and Mrs. Dannenberg have shown exquisite taste in making no change in its general effect, and only adding new beauties to the grounds and interior.

On this same street, Georgia Avenue, are many other admired residences, among them those of Mrs. J. F. Hanson, Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher, Mrs. W. R. Cox and Col. N. E. Harris. College street is to Macon what Peachtree is to Atlanta, and no wonder, for with almost no exception it is one long succession of beautiful homes. Indeed, if it came to describing those worthy of mention, scarcely could a home be omitted, and for this reason it has often been pronounced one of the prettiest residence streets in this country. It would be

memory of that exquisite dream, is that of Mrs. L. A. Jordan, and when one crosses the threshold the effect of almost unreal beauty is intensified by the old ivory finish and silken draperies.

Mrs. Robert H. Plant's residence is not only a notably elegant one, but is to her doubly a home, for it was built by her father, and with it are connected all the associations of her childhood. Always an elegant place, this home has been so beautified by wealth and taste that it easily takes rank with the handsomest residences in Macon. Style and beauty are happily met in the home of Mrs. S. R. Jaques, and much admiration is frequently expressed for this handsome structure of brick and carved stone.

and Mrs. Asher Ayers, on Walnut street, and of Mrs. George Plant, on Mulberry street.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are many other homes that deserve and receive their quota of admiration, but no account of Macon residences would be complete without a description of the home of Mrs. William H. Felton, though pages instead of paragraphs would be needed to do it justice. This house, which marks the beginning of Georgia avenue, was built by Mrs. Felton's father, Col. Wm. B. Johnston, and it was his ambition to make it the handsomest private residence in Georgia. In this he succeeded by the lavish use of time and thought and money, for even to-day the place is acknowledged to be the handsomest

in the State. No one knows what was the cost of this superb structure, for when some one was curious enough to ask Col. Johnston; he replied: "I do not know; I kept an account of the expense until it reached \$125,000, and then I threw the bills away, preferring not to know what it cost me." The white marble steps at the entrance are a reproduction of those at the capitol in Washington, and the marble floors and frescoed walls, the banquet hall and superb picture gallery, well justify the reputation for beauty that belongs to this really royal home.

So near to Macon that on a still night the strokes of the city clock may be distinctly heard, is Vineville, her prettiest suburb, and one that is closely identified with the business

and social interests of the city. The main street of Vineville is a long, beautiful avenue, lined on either side with lovely homes, a few of the handsomest being those of Mrs. W. H. Virgin, Judge John L. Hardeman, Mrs. John Schofield, Mrs. Emory Speer, Mrs. Daniel Hughes and Mrs. Robert Taylor,

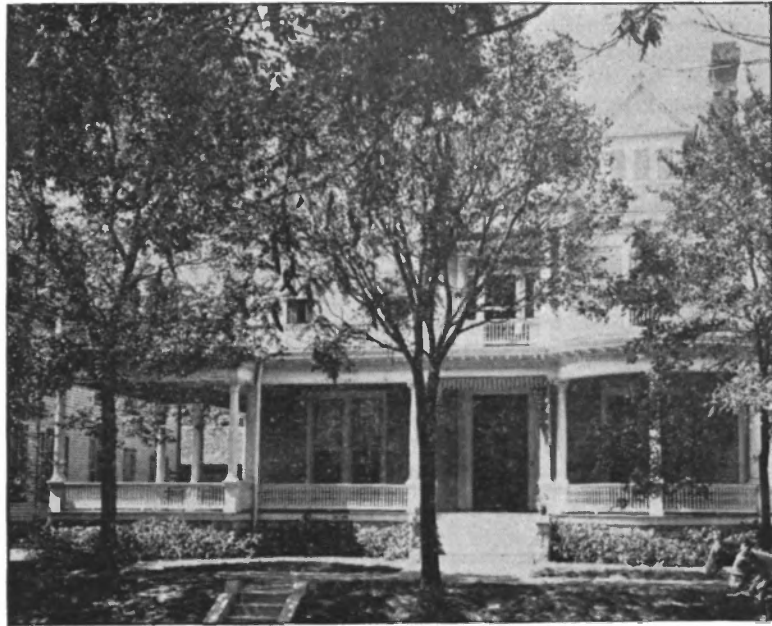
"Oak Haven" is the beautiful home of Mrs. I. B. English, and on the summit of the hill is the imposing residence of Mrs. E. Y. Mallary. Mrs. Richard Burden has a new and handsome home in Vineville, and there are so many others that the directory of this suburb would be a pretty good list of attractive homes. Mrs. A. O. Bacon lives in a charming home in North Macon, which, from present indications, is sure to become an aristocratic residence portion of the city.

Mrs. B. E. Willingham's lovely suburban home is situated on a plat of four acres, and with its velvety lawn and beautiful flower garden, reminds one of the "land of flowers." The style of architecture is Corinthian with its broad veranda and ionic columns. It is a typical modern Southern home. Mrs. Willingham, who was an Alabama lady, has named her home for her native state, "Alabama," which means "here we rest."

A man can build the house and plan the grounds, but it takes a woman to make a home, so that the men of Macon and their wives can feel an equal pride in the beautiful dwellings that grace our city.



RESIDENCE OF C. B. WILLINGHAM.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HENRY ROSS.



RESIDENCE OF R. F. BURDEN.



RESIDENCE OF T. C. BURKE.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. HANSON.



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE EMORY SPEER.



RESIDENCE OF S. R. JAQUES.



RESIDENCE OF R. H. PLANT.



A VIEW IN CENTRAL CITY PARK



POPLAR STREET, PAVED WITH SHELL CONCRETE.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

BY CAPT. A. F. PARROTT.

WHILE presenting to the public the most important enterprises of Macon, it is a matter of pride that we make detailed reference to the Knights of Damon, a National Fraternal Insurance Order which was organized here seven years ago.

This was the first national fraternal order having life insurance as the basis of its existence ever organized in the South.



W. B. DANIEL, *Supreme Commander.*

It is today one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in existence, affording a safe plan of insurance at rates within the reach of the masses. It has none of the weaknesses of the average assessment order, while combining attractive features not offered by the best stock or "old line" companies.

The incorporators of the Knights of Damon were Dr. William B. Daniel, Prof. Don Q. Abbott, Mr. Mallory H. Taylor, Col. Charles M. Wiley and Captain Edgar Y. Mallary.

The object of these gentlemen in organizing this order was to provide a cheap and safe means of insurance and thereby keep at home a portion of the vast sums of money annually expended by Southern people for death protection.

No sooner was the charter obtained than the popularity of the movement evinced itself. Capitalists, professional men, mechanics and people of all classes alike sought membership in the order. Today the Knights of Damon have flourishing conclaves in many States and the membership of the order is growing at a most remarkable rate both at home and abroad.



The Great Seal of the Knights of Damon.

All of the principal towns and cities of Georgia have conclaves and the organization of new ones is being carried on throughout the South.

It is a matter of great congratulation that the Supreme Conclave, or national headquarters, of the Knights of Damon is located in Macon.

The officers are as follows: W. B. Daniel, Supreme Commander; Mallory H. Taylor, Supreme Vice Commander;

Frank L. Mallary, Supreme Secretary; Edgar Y. Mallary, Assistant Supreme Secretary; Don Q. Abbott, Supreme Manager; Charles M. Wiley, Supreme Treasurer; O. R. Flournoy, Supreme Deputy; W. R. Winchester, Supreme Medical Examiner.

Dr. W. B. Daniel, aside from being a business man of conspicuous ability, is prominently identified with secret orders. He is a Mason of high degree, being Past Grand Treasurer of



D. Q. ABBOTT, *Supreme Manager.*

the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Until a few years ago he was one of the leading druggists of Macon, but is now connected with the Georgia Cotton Oil Co., one of the largest enterprises in the city. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Knights of Damon and is now one of its most enthusiastic officers.

Mallory H. Taylor was one of the incorporators of the order and was largely instrumental in giving it such a successful

start. He conducts one of the largest drug houses in Macon and besides being one of the most influential aldermen in the city government is also Treasurer of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association and Treasurer of the Macon Carnival Association. He is a prominent Mason and a leading member of nearly all the secret orders having lodges in Macon. He is a man of fine business judgment and takes an active interest in the development of Macon.

FRANK L. MALLARY, SUPREME SECRETARY.

It is upon the shoulders of this gentleman that the heaviest and most arduous executive duties of the order fall. His position is one that brings him in close touch with every detail of the order and the perfect system maintained in the operative departments is due to his conspicuous ability and methodical industry. Many men would stagger under the multiplicity of duties which Mr. Mallary cheerfully performs. He is President of the Mallary & Taylor Iron Works, one of



O. R. FLOURNOY,
Supreme Deputy.

for years held the office of Ordinary of Bibb County and there will doubtless be no effort on the part of any man to oppose his re-election as long as he lives. He is a distinguished figure in military circles, being Colonel of the Second Georgia Regiment and the ranking Colonel of the State. His name in connection with the Knights of Damon would alone commend the order to public confidence.

Colonel Flournoy has charge of the field work of the Knights of Damon, and the installation of the numerous Conclaves in Georgia and other Southern States may be accredited to his able and industrious efforts. He is an insurance solicitor of distinguished ability and ripe experience. He has long been identified with the field work of fraternal insurance and came to Macon from Texas with a record that found him ready employment with the Knights of Damon. He in turn has proved an indispensable ally whose services receive fit recognition in the councils of the Supreme Conclave.

W. R. WINCHESTER, SUPREME MEDICAL EXAMINER.

As the safety valve is to the locomotive so is the relation of this gentleman to the Knights of Damon. The specific duty of his official connection is to see that no unsafe risk



CHARLES M. WILEY,
Supreme Treasurer.



E. Y. MALLARY,
Assistant Supreme Secretary.

the largest concerns in the State; President of the Mallary Bros. Machinery Co.; is connected with the Mallary Mill Supply Co.; First Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the American National Bank. He is a man of untiring energy and one whose judgment and ability receives flattering tribute at the hands of the public.

EDGAR Y. MALLARY, ASSISTANT SUPREME SECRETARY.

The subject of this sketch is a typical representative of that class of young men to whom Macon must look for inevitable development. He is foremost in the ranks of her most active and untiring business men and a financier of marked capacity. He is President of the Commercial and Savings Bank, one of the leading institutions of the city. He is also a member of the Mallary Bros. Machinery Co., and connected with the insurance firm of Cobb, Stetson & Mallary, besides other prominent business enterprises.



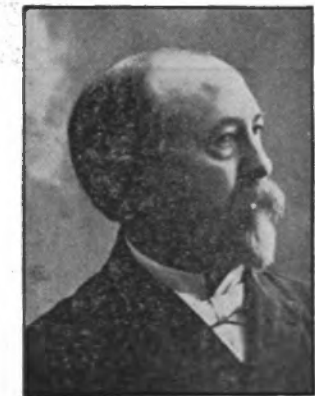
F. L. MALLARY, *Supreme Secretary.*

Possibly no man in Macon is closer to the hearts of the people of the city than Prof. Abbott. As Superintendent of the Bibb County Public Schools he has made a record that is without a parallel. The school system under his supervision has attained a standard of excellence that affords an example to every city in the State. Wherever Prof. Abbott is known his official connection with the Knights of Damon will be a sufficient guarantee of the order's character and merit.

The strong box of the Knights of Damon could not be consigned to better hands than those of the present Treasurer. Colonel Wiley justly deserves the absolute confidence which he has uninterruptedly enjoyed all of his life. He has



MALLORY H. TAYLOR,
Supreme Vice-Commander.



W. R. WINCHESTER,
Supreme Medical Examiner.

secures insurance in the order. He is one of Macon's most prominent physicians, enjoying a large and fashionable practice. He an ex-President of the Macon Medical Society, a member of the Medical and Surgical Board of the City Hospital and an ex-member of the Board of Health. No physician in Macon has higher professional or social standing and he is a gentleman of lovable individuality.

The officers of the Knights of Damon, individually and collectively represent the flower of Macon's business and social fabric. There is not a man among them who does not possess the most exalted esteem and confidence of the city at large. While they are progressive and thrifty they are likewise conservative and cautious, placing the value of reputation above the fleeting rewards of unworthy achievement. They are men whose characters have a higher rating in public confidence and contribute more strength to an enterprise than capital.

Therefore, it may be said that there is nothing of a speculative feature about the Knights of Damon. The order is just what it professes to be, a safe, attractive plan of insurance which lowers a protecting hand to those most in need.

"I will bring the blind by a way that they know not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight; these things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."
—Isaiah.

The enlightened craftsman beholds in Free Masonry a wonderful institution. Founded as it is on the truths contained in the Holy Scriptures, its principles constitute a moral science which surpasses any other in the world.

The first Masonic lodge in Georgia was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1735. Known as Solomon Lodge No. 1 it flourished until the days of the Revolution when the enemy occupied the city and many of its members were in the American army. The first regular meeting of the lodge of which there is any record was that of June, 1785, but it is evident the lodge was reorganized during the previous month of December, 1784, and from that time to the present the brethren have never failed to open the great light of Masonry on every regular lodge night.

Macon Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., commenced work July 28, 1824, Dr. Baker, W. M., Johann Hudson, Secretary. At the annual election Dec. 25, 1825, Simri Rose was elected Secretary and held the office until his death in 1868.

For nearly three-fourths of the century Macon was content with one lodge, then for reasons not necessary to state, Mabel Lodge 255, was instituted, W. A. Wolihin (our present Grand Secretary) was elected its first W. M. This was followed with two more, and our city now shows four where our predecessors were satisfied with one.

In 1786 the Grand Lodge of Georgia was chartered and met in Louisville, at that time the capital of the State. It afterward moved to Milledgeville, and about 1840 to Macon, where it has since made its permanent home. The Grand Lodge owns its own building on Mulberry street, where every year in October, the polished gentleman from the coast meets the rough cracker from the mountains and on the checkered floor and side by side, in peace and harmony, they vote and debate on the square. This grand body is composed of nearly five hundred men, and its membership being made up of the most representative men of each community, is always considered, in point of intelligence, a far more distinguished body than the Georgia Legislature.

The far reaching influence for good of this order cannot be appreciated by the uninitiated. "An order whose origin is prehistoric, whose existence is as enduring as time, whose extent is as illimitable as the earth, whose influence exists and whose power is felt wherever God's holy name is known."

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which is composed of what is commonly known as seventh degree Masons, for a long time alternated between Macon and Atlanta, but a few years ago decided to permanently locate in this city. Since that time its annual convocations have been held here in April.

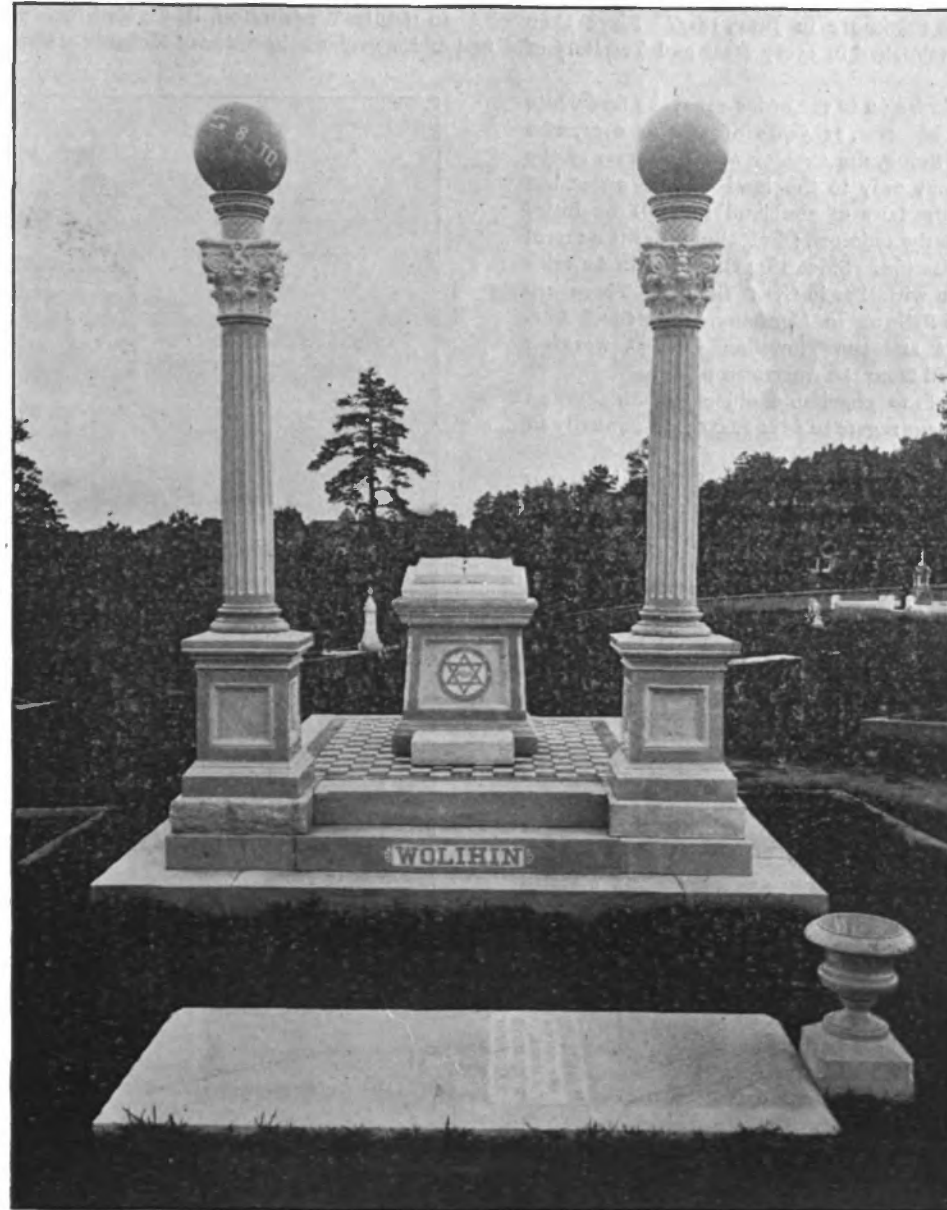
This Grand body, as well as the Grand Lodge of Georgia, invariably pass resolutions complimentary to the home com-

panions and brothers, which proves that Macon offers many advantages as a city for such assemblies.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This is a secret and charitable society with a large membership throughout Great Britain and the United States.

From societies of mechanics and laborers, which existed in the latter part of the eighteenth century, calling themselves Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows and holding convivial meetings, sprang the "Union Order of Odd Fellows," which had its seat of government in London, and spread rapidly to



IN MEMORIAM.
Monument erected in honor of the late Grand Secretary Wolihin.

other English cities. In 1813 its convivial feature was abolished and the order perfected as it now exists. In April, 1819, Thomas Wilder and four others organized Washington Lodge No 1 in Baltimore, Md., to work according to the usages of the London or Union order. A lodge was next organized in Boston, Mass., in 1820, and one in Philadelphia in 1821, both of which received charters from Baltimore in June, 1823. Since then the order has been established in every State and Territory of the Union.

Candidates for admission to the order must be free white males of good moral character, 21 years of age or over, who believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and preserver of the universe. Fidelity not only to the laws of the order, but to the laws of God, the laws of the land and all the duties of citizenship, is strictly enjoined; but the order is a moral not a religious organization. Since 1843 the order in America has had no connection with that in Great Britain. There are organizations of Odd Fellows in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America and the Hawaiian Islands, working under charters received from the American order.

The annual relief to charitable objects of this grand order amounts in the aggregate to over \$2,000,000 annually in the United States alone.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Georgia Mayor Meldrim, of Savannah, in his address strongly advocated more liberal education.

The following incident is illustrative of what happens to the faithful wherever and whenever misfortune overtakes them in any part of the world. In 1875 Felix Corput, Noble Grand of United Brothers Lodge No. 5, of Macon, received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"SCILLY ISLE, ST. MARY, May 17, 1875.

"Dear Sir & Brother: In the pocket of one of the unfortunate sufferers by the loss of the steamship *Schiller*, on our shore, was found a card showing that Bro. H. Spitz was a member of United Bros. Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Macon, Ga., and was in good standing in his lodge. Not knowing our brother in life we knew him only in death and paid our last token of respect by following him to his last resting place in regalia. If you can give any information as to his parents' whereabouts I shall feel obliged, as I wish to communicate with them. I remain yours, etc.

"J. C. TONKINS, Hope of Scilly Lodge No. 2257"

In Macon at present there are three lodges of I. O. O. F. Franklin and United Brothers Lodges were instituted in 1843, and have successfully weathered the storms of finance and panics and wars, and at the present day meet in their own building on Cherry street, which cost the order \$30,000.

The last addition to this popular order is a Rebecca Lodge, composed of the members and their wives and their sisters, but are officered and presided over entirely by ladies, and though but a few months old in this city has over one hundred members, and its meetings are popular and well attended.

The brief history of Damon and Pythias rang down through more than 22 centuries, when Justus H. Rathbone conceived the idea of erecting a monument to this most touching incident in all the history of human friendship, little dreaming he would live to see "the flower of his hopes" like a golden chain engirdle the civilized world.

In 1864 in Washington, D. C., Rathbone and four others met and organized the order of Knights of Pythias. In its inci-



ODD FELLOWS BUILDING.

piency it was necessarily crude, but the acknowledged founder and his associates soon perfected and formulated a fraternity which recognizes the universality of human brotherhood, teaches toleration in religion, obedience to law and loyalty to government.

The members, few in numbers, and poor in purse, for several years struggled for existence; but the order gradually grew and extended until today it is one of the best known on the American continent. The order reached Macon in 1870

and in 1883, according to the report of the Grand Lodge, held in Atlanta, there were only eleven lodges in the State. From the record of the last Grand Lodge, held in Augusta, May, 1898, we find the number represented was 90 lodges with a membership of nearly 6,000.

From 1870 to 1886 Macon had but one lodge; since then the number has grown to six, four of them which meet in the magnificent new building on Mulberry street, and where the order hopes to induce the Grand Lodge of Georgia to hold its annual sessions, because Macon is geographically so near the center of the State, and because Macon offers them a hall built with a view of furnishing all the necessary conveniences for a body of this kind.

The Endowment Rank and the Uniform Rank of this order, to which members in good standing only, are entitled to admission, but which is voluntary on their part, are both largely sought by the old for the former and the young for the latter; because the first, under able management, with a large surplus, has never failed to pay, and the second, boast that they won't fail to fight should the government accept their services. However, it would be necessary to change their arms, for at present every man wears a shoulder strap and sword and the privates are apparently in a helpless minority.

The following is an abstract from a speech in presenting a sword to the Master-at-arms of one of our lodges:

"Emblematic heraldry and emblazonry like the pomp and circumstance of place and power, are ever pleasing and inspiring. For this reason all societies and organizations of men are prone to indulge in the display of imagery and paraphernalia in outward and visible representation of the principles which they represent and cherish. Therefore I think it meet that our time honored Master-at-arms should wear this belt and sword through all the rites and ceremonies of the order and on all public occasions."

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This order, as the name indicates, is purely American, its history dating to the early hours of the Revolution when its watchword was freedom. The fraternal feature was added after the war of 1812, when the motto became Freedom and Friendship. In 1835 the present organization was formed in Maryland and added the benevolent feature, adopting the present motto, Freedom, Friendship and Charity. The question of politics or religion are not allowed to weigh as qualification for membership, it being necessary only that the candidate should be white, 21 years of age, of good moral character, of sound bodily health and with a belief in the existence of a Great Spirit, in whom all power exists.

The Great Council of Georgia was held in Macon, Flower Moon, G. S. D. 402 (May, 1893), at which time there were two tribes in this city, and Bridges Smith delivered the welcome address. This order has never granted a charter in any foreign country and truly boasts that its work is confined to the whites, and at this time it is the only order in Georgia

that has an orphans' home. For some reason the Red Men never prospered in Macon and is not represented in the city at present.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

This order originated in New York City and was confined to actors for a long time. It then opened its portals to newspaper men and afterward to all men in good standing in a community.

It reached Macon about 1890 and was organized with a few members. It has gradually grown until the lodge now numbers 120 members, among them many of the best young men of the city, including the King of the Carnival. On the first of October they will take possession of the Commercial Club and will use the third floor of that building for their lodge room. This lodge is one of the most prosperous in the

South and its members enjoy a popularity that all men of social natures envy.

In conclusion the writer begs to say the faults, the errors, the defects so often charged to the lodges are not in the orders themselves, but are to be found in the weakness of us frail beings who serve as its exponents and who forget the progress we promised to promote and the principles we are sworn to maintain.



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PROGRESS CLUB.



WAXELBAUM COMPANY.



S. R. JAQUES & TINSLEY COMPANY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BY BRIDGES SMITH.

THE records of the government of Macon begin with minute book "B." During the civil war the present City Hall was used as a hospital, and, by the way, some of Gen. Joe. Wheeler's cavalymen were patients therein. While a hospital the records were evidently regarded as so much plunder and Book "A" with valuable papers was destroyed. To the historian, or to the man who would like to know how the first aldermen made laws and otherwise conducted their meetings, this loss has been a source of keen regret. Book "B" is like taking up the second chapter of a story the prologue of which has been torn off.

Beginning therefore with Book "B" and sighing for the lost chronicles of Macon when she was made up principally of old Fort Hawkins and a couple of stores on the East side of the river, with Cotton Avenue a corduroy road leading Westward in the direction of New Orleans, one finds that in 1833, some ten years after the settlement and naming of the city, there were four wards, a mayor and twelve aldermen, just as it is now, and that people sent into council petitions for working streets, reduction of taxes, etc., just as is done at the present day. The meetings of council were weekly, and the records show but little variation of the routine work of now, saving, of course, the reports of the bridge keeper of tolls, and the frequent enactment of laws growing more and more rigid as the cloud of war, then on bigger than a man's hand, but still a cloud, grew and grew until it burst in war and repealed all

such laws with a stroke of Lincoln's pen. Another interesting feature of those musty chronicles—but I must leave all that for some other time and get to work on the present.

Once or twice an effort was made to tamper with the ward lines. As the population increased and the city grew in size, there was a spraddling out, as it were, and some of the wards became densely populated while others were almost barren of people. Several times the voters found that the old Second Ward did not have but one man within its limits eligible to

the office of alderman and his politics were of the wrong complexion. It has been said that it was necessary to import aldermanic timber from the old Fourth Ward in order to have the Second represented in council, and through it all, for twenty-five or thirty years, no matter how the lines were drawn across the map, the Fourth was always the banner ward, not only for aldermanic material, but for voters, being always the most populated ward of all.

A few years ago an effort was made to cut up the city into six wards instead of four, and the lines were drawn up and down the map until it was sliced into thin ribbons. Even then the Fourth held the most voters. The six wards proved a failure and once more came the four wards, the lines being changed, however, to make a more equal division of the city.

The present government consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, three from each of the four wards. By the present charter, there is an election each year for one alderman from each of the four wards, leaving eight aldermen over every year. These aldermen meet at 6 o'clock every Tuesday afternoon, and for each meeting receive the sum of three dollars. In some organizations a five dollar gold piece is laid upon the desk of every member to insure a full attendance. Instead of gold pieces, the sexton, or some other thoughtful official places a boutonniere on the desks of the aldermen, and no one occasion barbecued pig took the place of the floral decorations.



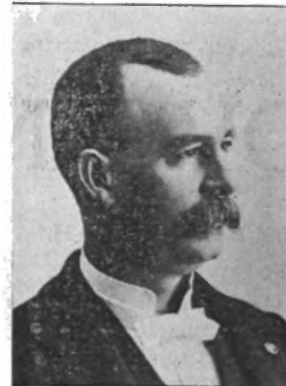
THE CITY HALL.



ALDERMAN HUTHNATCH.



ALDERMAN MAYER.



BRIDGES SMITH,
City Clerk.



ALDERMAN MOORE.



ALDERMAN WILLIAMS.



ALDERMAN GIBSON.



ALDERMAN MORGAN.



MAYOR S. B. PRICE.



ALDERMAN WINSHIP.



ALDERMAN GOODWYN.



ALDERMAN WILDER.



ALDERMAN PEARSON.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF MACON.



ALDERMAN DAMOUR.



ALDERMAN TAYLOR.

Promptly at six o'clock, the Mayor, with a cane made from wood said to be of the tree of knowledge, calls the council to order. The minutes of the previous meeting are read that any member may have corrected any error of the chronicling, and then comes the reading of petitions. Under the old plan these petitions were read in their entirety, that is, if Mr. Mirabile Dictu covered fifty pages of foolscaps to call attention to the fact that the assessors had raised their sights too high when they assessed his property, the entire petition was read, and with others equally as long prolonged a meeting of the Mayor and council to an almost an interminable length of time. Now, with the present method, the clerk simply reads "Mirabile Dictu asks for a reduction of assessment" and picks up another petition to be disposed of with equal brevity. All petitions are thus boiled down for reading in council meeting, and are referred to the various committees by whom they are read in full, thus saving time and relieving the council of being bored with often time long-winded



Recorder M. R. Freeman.



City Attorney Minter Wimberly.

foreman of streets, supposing he wanted a barrel of cement, fills out an order on a blank for the purpose, designating the work and street for which it is wanted. This order is taken to the Chairman of the Board of Public Works who approves and signs it. It is then handed to the clerk who enters it in an order book, recording the date, official giving the order, on whom, article wanted, the department for which it is ordered, and the particular work or street on which it is to be used. The order is then dated and stamped by the clerk and is then sent to the merchant. On the 16th of the month this order goes back to the clerk attached to the bill and compared with the entry on the order blank and checked off.

To go back into the council chamber. After the reading and passing of bills, comes the call of the committees. The various committees, finance, streets, public property, county, police and so on, are called and each chairman responds. If no report he simply says "no report"; if he has a report it is handed to the Chief of Police, who attends every session, who



J. W. WILCOX,
City Engineer.



C. E. HUMPHREYS,
City Electrician.



JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET
Chief of Police.



L. M. JONES,
Chief of Fire Department.



R. T. CHRISTIAN,
Inspector of Streets.



ROLAND B. HALL,
City Sexton.

recitals of woes or facts as the case may be.

Following the reading of petitions, communications and reports, comes the reading of bills. All bills against the city for supplies, or for any purpose whatever, except the current payrolls, are read three times in council before they are passed. On the first reading they are referred to committees; for instance, the bills of the fire department going to the committee on that department, bills of the police department going to the committee on police, and so on. After approval by the various committees, they go to the mayor and finance committee on second reading, and are then passed on their third reading. The red tape for a bill, say for the street department, is extensive. It is first approved by the Chairman of the Board of Public Works, then the Chairman of the Committee on streets, then the Mayor, then three members of the Finance Committee before the treasurer will even look at it. But this is only the final touches. To create that bill the



PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONERS ELLIS AND WARE.

carries it to the clerk's desk, who reads it for the benefit of council. Formerly each chairman read his report from his place. The report is adopted, or referred back, or ordered filed as the case may be.

After the call of committees, the mayor asks for ordinances or resolutions. The former are usually read the first time and referred to the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions, who consider it for a week, receiving an opinion on it from the City Attorney if need be, and report it back to council with their recommendation as to its passage or non-passage, at the next meeting.

This order of business through with, a motion to adjourn rarely fails to be made, and the mayor, a stroke of the same, adjourns the meeting, after session of from ten to twenty minutes.

Formerly sessions of the council lasted from one to six hours, but the innovations just mentioned have shortened them considerably, and perhaps a continued harmony has much to do with the shortening, to say thing of the fact that

the present council contains a large percentage of business men. Whatever may be the cause, a vast amount of business is dispatched in a few minutes.

The present council is composed as following:

Mayor, Hon. S. B. Price. Aldermen—First Ward, Chas. D. Pearson, Chas. E. Damon. Second Ward, A. W. Gibson, W. A. Wilder. Third Ward, Sam Mayer. Gray Goodwyn. Fourth Ward, W. T. Morgan, Nat R. Winship. City at large, W. H. Taylor, Jno. T. Moore, E. D. Huthnance, J. H. Williams.

Following are the officials in all departments of the city government:

Addison R. Tinsley, Treasurer; Bridges Smith, Clerk; Minter Wimberly, Attorney; Matt R. Freeman, Recorder; John S. Sullivan, Physician First and Second Wards; W. H. Whipple, Physician Third and Fourth Wards; J. H. Wilcox, Engineer; Charles H. Hall, Jr., Marshall; Wm. B. Daniels, License Inspector; Roland B. Hall, Sexton; R. T. Christian, Street Overseer; C. H. Humphries, Electrician; Cliff B. Ellis, Magazine Keeper; Newt Frazier, Park Keeper; Joe Cowart, Bridge

Keeper, H. P. Westcott, Clerk of Market; V. Brunner, Inspector Weights and Measures.

City Registrars. A. D. Clarke, L. W. Hollinsworth, W. B. Chapman.

City Assessors.—C.H. Hall, Jr., R. S. Collins, Morris Harris. Board of Health.—Robert B. Barron, M. D., Chairman; N. G. Gewinner, M. D. Max Jackson, M. D.; Howard J. Williams, M. D.; J. W. Cabaniss, Charles Wachtel, Edward O'Connell, Bridges Smith, Clerk and Register Vital Statistics. Inspectors—Charles E. Jordan, Chief Inspector; Charles S. McKay, District No. 1; W. W. Wagon, District No. 2; William Abel, District No. 3; John M. Daly, Inspector of Sanitary Plumbing; Francis Daly, Assistant; M. Redmond, Inspector of Sewers.

Bond Commissioners.—Robert H. Brown, President; Wm. H. Ross, Hon. Wm. H. Felton, Jr., C. B. Willingham, S. R. Jaques, J. F. Hanson, George B. Turpin, R. H. Plant, J. W. Cabaniss. Ex-Officio Members—Hon. S. B. Price, Mayor; Hon. W. T. Morgan, Chairman, Finance Committee; Bridges Smith, Clerk.

Cemetery Joint Committee.—Ald. C. D. Pearson, Ald. J. H. Williams, Ald. A. W. Gibson, C. B. Willingham, J. G. Deitz, J. W. Cabaniss, J. N. Neel.

Public Works Commission.—Wm. Lee Ellis, Chairman T. J. Ware, T. H. Henderson, Bridges Smith, Clerk.

Recorder's Court.—Matt R. Freeman, Recorder, Robert S. Collins, Clerk.

Police Department.—John T. Boifeuillet, Chief; Patrick Murphy, First Lieutenant; W. N. Clarke, Second Lieutenant; J. B. Golden, L. W. Grace, Brevet Lieutenants.

Fire Department.—L. M. Jones, Chief; L. A. Miller, Assistant Chief; S. L. Thomson, Driver.

These are the men making up the government of the city. When one stops to think that Macon is a city of nearly 30,000 inhabitants, whose health must be cared for in the cleanliness of the city and for whom the forty odd miles of streets must be kept in order, and whose property must be protected against the ravages of fire, and whose lives must be guarded against disorder and lawlessness, and whose personal interests must be protected from burglary and theivery, and whose interests in multifold other ways must be looked after by this government, the reasonable man will be less inclined to find fault.



CAMP PRICE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. D. Q. ABBOTT.

UNDER a charter granted by the Legislature of 1872, the Board of Education was organized with 12 members and 3 ex-officio members, these last consisting of the Mayor of the City of Macon, the Ordinary of the county and the Judge of the Superior Court (when resident of the county).

The power of filling vacancies on this Board was placed in their own hands, thus effectually eliminating the element of

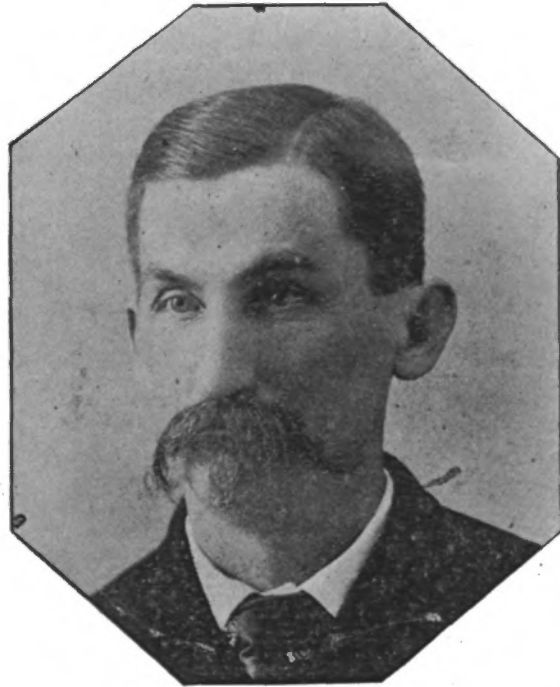
the Board has succeeded in establishing and maintaining a system of schools which has commanded the approval and admiration of every citizen within the boundaries of our county and has found its way to the front in the educational work of the State.

The corpus of the fund consists of the amount received from the State apportionment (about \$33,000) supplemented by the local tax which people impose upon themselves (amounting to \$50,000), or nearly twice as much as is received

from the State. The few additional items of income, arising from insolvent poll tax, incidental fees, tuition, etc., swell the total amount to about \$85,000.

With this fund the past year the Board has maintained fifty-one schools, employing therein one hundred and fifty-two teachers and providing adequate elementary and secondary education for over 7,300 pupils.

These schools are distributed over the county as follows: In the city of Macon there are the Gresham High School and eight elementary schools. In the immediate suburbs there



PRESIDENT NISBET.

politics from the body. This has proved to be one one of the most commendable points of strength in the composition of the Board.

Thus organized and empowered by their charter to levy a school tax upon the entire taxable property of the county, which tax was to be approved by the County Commissioners,



HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF EDUCATION.



SUPERINTENDENT ABBOTT.

are seven elementary school, In the country there are three high schools and thirty-five elementary schools. Divided according to race there are in city and suburbs, ten white schools and six negro schools; in the country twenty-one white schools and fourteen negro schools.

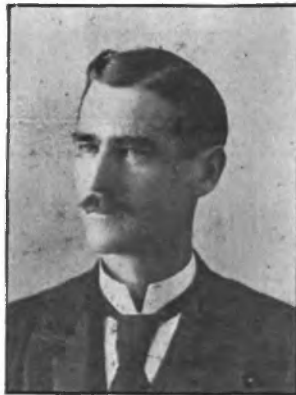
The funds at the command of the Board have made it

practically impossible for them to divert any considerable amount to the erection of school buildings, and yet from year to year additions to the Board's property have been made until they now have deeds to two school houses in the city and seven in the suburbs and seventeen in the country.

The more pretentious and costly buildings of the system have been put at the disposal of the Board by the Macon Free School Board and the Alexander Free school Board and the City Council of Macon. These Boards had an active existence prior to the organization of this Board, but now their buildings have been wisely placed at the disposal of the Board, thus enabling it to systematize the educational work and increase its hold upon the people.

It will be observed that it is not only the city of Macon that has the benefits of superior schools by this arrangement, but also every section and district of our county.

The objective point to be obtained by any Board administering the affairs of public education is, or ought to be, to provide the greatest possible good to the largest number of the people, and to bring equal educational facilities within the reach of all.



C. W. KILPATRICK,
Principal Country Schools.

The agitation that is everywhere prevalent throughout our State now has this object in view, and the whole State is earnestly striving to find that plan which shall generally disseminate superior school advantages at the least possible cost to the citizens of the State.

The report of the Superintendent says:

We believe that in our plan we have found the solution of the question of how to remedy and prevent that "congestion of cities", and that depopulation of country districts which has caused a wail throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Business, statesmanship and philanthropy have alike deplored this alarming condition and devised various schemes

for its relief. With a fertile, well-watered country; good neighborhood and good roads; with a sturdy and industrious population, good schools will supply the longing of every thoughtful and ambitious man for the betterment of his children, and will prove themselves to be increasingly what they have been in the past—the pioneer of prosperity and the forerunner of enlarged social and religious privileges. With such surroundings a rural life can no longer be called a condition of dreary drudgery, but will be as it ought, the ideal life for all who seek solid prosperity and placid content,

Without being extravagant we have secured for every section of our county commodious and suitable school buildings, painted inside and out and presenting a very attractive appearance. These are supplied with modern school desks and have every other facility which constitutes the make-up of a well ordered school.

The three High Schools in the country furnish superior secondary education, so that people living remote from the city are not forced to rent city homes nor sell farms at a sacrifice and move to town in order to provide their children



GRESHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

which fosters longevity and furnishes a plan of living that has some other object than the greedy rush for gain.

We would call attention also to the fact that while the school buildings in our city would be an ornament in any city in of our nation, we have not confined our attention exclusively to the city in providing comfortable accommodations for our children.

with a thorough English education.

It is one of our chief boasts, and a matter of special pride that our school houses are located so judiciously that no child in the county is farther than two and a-half miles from a good and comfortable school house in which a school is maintained for nine months of the year.

The thoroughness of the system is a matter of no vain

boasting, since the pupils of the schools who pass regularly through and graduate from one of the High Schools, invariably come to the front in the various colleges which they attend—a fact well attested by the programs of various commencement exercises of the colleges of the South.

While esteeming the work on the city schools, the Board takes a special pride in the efficiency and prosperity of the country schools, and these have the same efficient supervision and direction as is provided for the city schools.

Our State School System provides for six month schools—a term painfully inadequate to the needs of the 600,000 children of the State.

Providing nine months instruction for the children of our county has increased the tax rates only thirteen-hundredths of one per cent., or one and one-third mills on the dollar more than it would otherwise have been. We have provided this education for the entire county at an average cost per month per pupil of \$1.36.

It seems incredible that such results have been obtained at such a cost, and yet such has been the judicious handling of the funds, such the intelligence brought to bear on the adjustment and regulation of the system, that these results have worked out with conspicuous and easy success.

Considering this work which the Board has accomplished, we are forced to the conclusion that the county is the proper unit of school organization, and not the city or the district.

The State of Maryland, organized under the county-unit system, presents an educational organization everywhere effective and satisfactory and one that has succeeded in solving the problem of general education throughout the boundaries of the State. And, indeed, wherever this system obtains we find prosperity, contentment and steady commercial growth.

We have enrolled during the past year 7,310 pupils; of these 3,890 are white and 3,420 negroes. The average daily attendance has been 4,664. The total enrollment according to sex is as follows: Whites—Male, 1,802; female, 2,088. Negroes—Male, 1,485; female, 1,935.

All classes of citizens patronize the public schools, from the millionaire to the humblest laborer in the county, and every condition of our citizenship unites in the testimony that no more satisfactory elementary education can be obtained in any system of schools, public or private.

The pervading idea which runs through all of our methods of administration, teaching and discipline, is that no education is worth anything which does not develop all the powers of the child, and not only so, but produces such a command of the mental powers as enables the average child to think correctly upon every subject. We aim at the cultivation of the senses and the acquirement of habits of concentrating the attention at will. Children are taught to observe closely and seek for the reason of things, and especially of things in the familiar walks of life. The idea is to train the

memory, to secure a critical habit of mind, to ascertain what are the facts, and upon these to institute comparisons of contrasts, from which the child is led to deduce conclusions or judgment and these result in fixed opinions. This means the teaching of pupils to think rapidly, accurately, logically; it means the development of self-reliance, and independence in all matters of thought and opinion.

When this is done and the habits of the child are cor-

have reason to believe that we are reaching toward the standard of perfection in the work committed to our hands.

The Board of Education is organized as follows:

Robert A. Nisbet, President.

T. D. Tinsley, Vice President.

J. H. Hertz, Secretary.

J. W. Cabaniss, Treasurer.

D. Q. Abbott, Superintendent of Schools.



NISBET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

rectly begun, we are led to believe that there is in our plan of public education more of the moral element than unthinking people generally concede. We aim to secure correct judgments, to enable the child to discriminate clearly between right and wrong, to acquire habits of orderliness, neatness, obedience to authority, honesty, all of which are material factors in the formation of character, and in the determination of a reliable citizenship. Beyond this the function of a public education cannot extend, and in these respects we

Miss Nellie Edwards, Superintendent's Clerk.

M. A. Weir, Superintendent of Janitors and general repairs.

Roll of Members—J. W. Cabaniss, T. C. Dempsey, Washington Dession, D. M. Gugel, J. H. Hertz, William F. Holt, B. L. Jones, A. Miller, W. T. Morgan, R. A. Nisbet, R. M. Rogers, T. D. Tinsley.

Ex-Officio Members—Hon. W. H. Felton, Jr., Judge Superior Court; Hon. C. M. Wiley, Ordinary; Hon. S. B. Price, Mayor of Macon.

Believing that there can be no excellence in any profession without labor—intelligent and continuous labor—I have succeeded in establishing a professional library for studious teachers. This library contains more than two hundred volumes of professional subjects, and has been freely patronized by the teachers who have subscribed their money to make it accessible. I believe that its usefulness is in its infancy, and trust that the time will soon come when this Board shall not have upon its list a solitary teacher who is not an earnest student of modern pedagogy, and ambitious to be well informed on all the late improved methods in modern public school education.

In addition to this library, the principals and teachers in several of our schools have established distinctive school libraries and have sought, by giving entertainments of various kinds, to raise sums sufficient to stock their shelves with reading matter appropriate to all the grades of the elementary schools.

No one but those immediately concerned can properly understand how deeply this matter has taken root in the minds of the children, and what a vast influence for good these libraries are exerting by supplying wholesome literature, nurturing a correct standard, developing literary taste, and supplying the hundreds of children the means of intel-

lectual enjoyment which they cannot find in their own homes.

It is in agencies such as these that the hope of the country for a solid and stable citizenship lies. The healthful influence of a wise teacher, the stimulating effect of good books, and the fostering of the thought habit in the earlier days of the child's school life are only some of the elements which go to make up its character.

It can be said of most of the teachers employed in Bibb's public schools that they make their profession a constant study, as is shown by the high standard of the system.



ALEXANDER FREE SCHOOL.

CHURCHES AND CHARITIES.

FROM a religious standpoint Macon is the equal of any city in the country. Within her limits are about thirty churches of different denominations, including both white and colored churches. Her citizens are moral, church-going people, as is shown by the fact that there is a church for every one thousand population, as good, if not a better showing, than can be made by any city in Georgia.

Among the different denominations are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Hebrew, Episcopalian, Christian, Primitive Baptist and others.

Many of Macon's churches are among the most imposing edifices in the State, few cities, perhaps, being able to boast as fine church buildings as the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Hebrew or Episcopal churches.

The ministers in charge of these churches are learned, eloquent, and above all, zealous Christian men. This fact increases the interest of the people in religious work, and draws them out to the house of God.

MULBERRY STREET CHURCH.

Mulberry is the mother of Macon's Methodist Churches. The Mulberry Street Methodist Church is among the oldest religious institutions in Macon, having been established in the year 1828. An old history of Macon says, until 1826 there was no religious society formed, but preaching was held in the old Mulberry Street Court House, a small wooden structure below where the Hotel Lanier now stands. In 1828 a building was erected on the present site.

Under the pastorage of Rev. I. A. Few, in 1829, a Sunday School was established. The Sunday Schools had, up to this time, been held on the Union plan, owing to the smallness of the town.

In 1849 the church building was too small for the accommodation of the increased membership and a larger one was erected in 1850, on the same site.

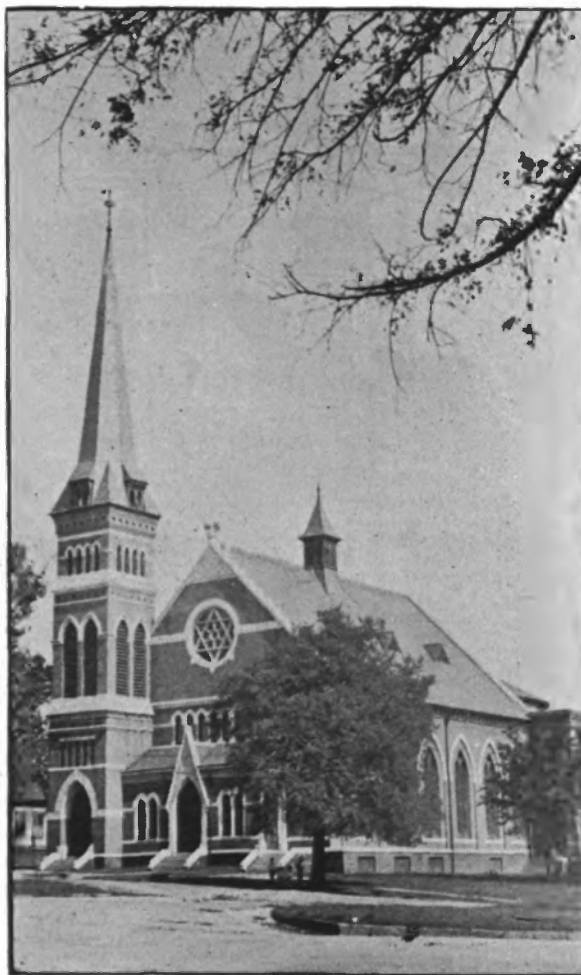
Last year this building was remodeled, and, in fact almost entirely rebuilt, Mr. W. J. Beeland, of the Macon Sash, Door and Lumber Co., having charge of the work. Accompanying this article is a splendid picture of the church building as it appears. The pastor in charge is Dr. W. W. Pinson, a zealous Christian gentleman and an earnest and eloquent preacher.

The membership of Mulberry Street Church is composed of the most intelligent, cultured and wealthy citizens of Macon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was constituted in 1826, with only nine members. Having no house of worship, the Presbyterians kindly offered their church, which was accepted, and used for two years for preaching once a month. The first house of worship was a small structure completed in 1829 and

located on Sixth street near where the old Cemetery now is. The next house was a brick edifice located on the corner of First and Mulberry streets, where the Court house now stands. Owing to the death of the only member of large means, the church was unable to pay for their new house, which was



MULBERRY STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

ultimately sold under the Sheriff's hammer. The next was a large wooden structure between Poplar and Plum streets, facing First, just in the rear of City Hall. In 1854, the elegant brick house on Second street, between Poplar and Cherry, known to many of our citizens as the beautiful vine clad church, was dedicated. This was burned in February, 1883. The building at present occupied by the church was dedicated in May, 1887. The burning of the old church on Second street, and the loss by fire of the new one at the head of Poplar street when it was approaching completion, greatly tried the patient perseverance of the membership. They are all now grateful and happy in their new and comfortable building. During these seventy-two years the church has enjoyed the ministry of seventeen pastors, in the following order: J. M. Gray, 2 years; Adiel Sherwood, 3 years; J. H. Campbell, 3 years; Josiah L. Law, 1 year; C. A. Tharp, 2 years; A. T. Holmes, 4 years; S. G. Hillyer, 1 year; Thos. Curtis, about 2 years; C. D. Mallary, 1 year; J. R. Kendrick, 4 years; S. Landrum, 10 years; E. W. Warren, 12 years; W. H. McIntosh, 5 years; E. T. Skinner, 3 years; E. W. Warren, 11 years; J. Braxton Taylor, 2 years; Dr. J. L. White, the present able pastor. The present number of communicants is about 750. More than ever before, the church is strong, united and aggressive.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

After the town of Macon was laid off in 1823, a small wooden building about thirty-five by forty feet was erected on Mulberry street, corner Third. This building was then used as the Court House of the county. For several years it was the preaching place of ministers of all the several denominations who accordingly visited, or were thrown transiently in the town. In this room on the 8th of June, 1826, about twenty-five persons were organized into a Presbyterian Church by Rev. Benjamin Gildersleeve, under the authority of Hope-well Presbytery, of the then synod of South Carolina and Georgia. The town academy was after this used as the place for stated services for several years. Rev. Joseph Styles, acting as an evangelist through this section, was about the only minister who filled the pulpit during this period. In November, 1827, there were thirty-eight accessions to the church, and in 1828 Rev. James C. Patterson became minister and continued until the close of 1830.

The first church building was erected during Mr. Patterson's ministry in 1829. It was a small wooden structure, situated on Fourth street, between Poplar and Plum. It was afterwards purchased by the Catholics.

A second house of worship was built in 1836 and this was also sold to the Catholics a number of years later. It is situated on Fourth street, between Mulberry and Walnut.

It was in 1858 that the present church building was erected on the corner of Mulberry and First streets. The building is of brick and is a spacious and elegant house, capable of seating about 1,000 people. A picture of this building may be seen elsewhere in this book.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. R. R. White, one of the most learned and eloquent young ministers in the South. Mr. White is a zealous Christian and under his pastorate the popularity of the church has increased and its power for good enlarged. The members of the First Presbyterian Church are among Macon's best and most prominent citizens.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

One of the oldest and wealthiest religious organizations is the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Joseph. Catholicity made its appearance on the banks of the Ocmulgee long before there was ever a dream of the beautiful city which now crowns its banks. De Soto in his perilous journey through the wilds of Georgia in 1539, tarried for a while at an Indian



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

village, which the historian tells us was situated upon the banks of a river at the head of a swamp and in the neighborhood of two Indian mounds. This has been identified as Macon. Here, as the narrator tells, Franciscan Friars, who accompanied the expedition, baptised two Indian boys. So Macon has the honor of being the first place in Georgia where a Christian sacrament was administered, and here first was raised the cross of Christ by Catholic missionaries.

There were Catholics in Macon from the very beginning of the city, and their names appear in the list of original lot purchasers in 1823, but they were few in number; they did not increase very rapidly and had no house of worship. At long intervals a priest would come up from Savannah, hold service and administer to the struggling flock in one of the

houses of the Catholics. The building of the railroad from Savannah to Macon, the one to Forsyth and the beginning of the Southwestern railroad brought to Macon a large number of Irish Catholics, who speedily assimilated with the people and many became prominent citizens. The Catholic congregation being thus increased, it bought out the old wooden Presbyterian church, which stood at what was the outskirts of the city, and where the Express office is at present. It was sometime, however, before they had a resident priest, and

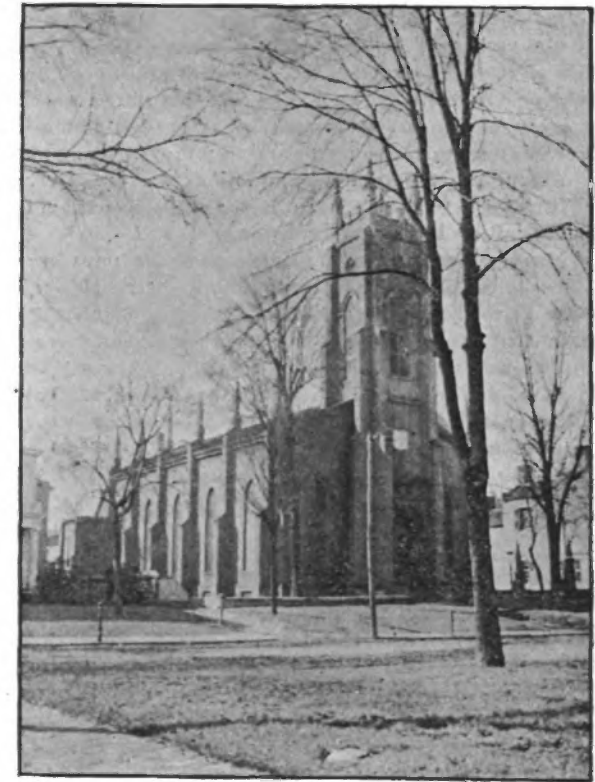


ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

the first was Father Graham, whose ashes long rested under the altar, but have since been transferred to the Cathedral in Savannah.

One of the first Acts of Very Rev. Father Butler, then Provincial of the Jesuits, in taking charge of Catholic affairs in Macon, was to decide to build a new church, one which would best meet the needs of a rapidly growing congregation, and which would be an honor to Catholicity and an ornament to

the city. He immediately commissioned the late Prof. Daly to procure a suitable lot in the heart of the best portion of the city. After very careful deliberation, in which he was assisted by Mr. Henry Horne, the prominent real estate agent, the beautiful and commanding site was selected and procured at the corner of New and Poplar streets. In the autumn of 1888 ground was broken for the new edifice. This handsome structure will be 150 feet long, the main nave and transept being over a large and well arranged basement; it will be built of pressed brick, trimmed with Georgia marble and stained glass windows and elaborate marble altars. The building will cost \$100,000, and when completed will be the hand-



CHRIST EPISCOPAL.

somest church edifice in Georgia. At present work is progressing under the direction of a building committee, of which Mr. T. C. Dempsey is the chairman and Mr. T. C. Burke general manager.

The spiritual needs of St. Joseph's are attended to with great zeal and success by the Rev. Father Joseph Winklereid, S. J., assisted by Father Roydhouse, S. J., both of whom command the love of their parishioners and the esteem of the citizens of Macon generally.

CENTENARY CHURCH.

During the year 1883, a small Mission Sunday School, under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. C. Burnett, was maintained at the residence of Mr. A. Y. Adamson, near what is known

as the dirt bridge across the Atlanta Division of the Central Railroad on College street.

In the month of August of 1884, by the kindly aid of a few friends, he purchased a vacant lot corner Ross and Ash streets at a cost of \$350. And the work of building a church and the establishment of the Sabbath School upon a more permanent footing was begun in earnest.

The building was completed and formally dedicated in the month of November, 1886, the Rev. Jno. W. Simmons preaching the dedicatory sermon. The anniversaries of the school and church, the Christmas exercises and the May festivals in turn, have been kept up and are always looked forward to with a feeling of genuine pleasure. The Rev. Mr. Ellis is the present pastor.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This church was established in 1883, by Rev. Jos. Key, D. D., now bishop, who was then Presiding Elder of the Macon district. It was the outgrowth of a city mission work by the various Methodist churches of the city, conceived and put forward largely by Rev. P. H. Crumpler, who was greatly aided by Rev. J. S. Key, D. D., who was then pastor of Mulberry Street Church. A city missionary, Rev. R. F. Miller, was engaged July, 1882, who labored faithfully and did much good.

In 1886 Rev. W. F. Smith was sent on the work, being in charge of Grace and Centenary, another church which had grown out of Rev. R. F. Miller's earnest labors. New life was given the members and the work rapidly developed and its growth was wonderful, its membership being increased from 60 to 200, and a new building erected.

The territory, on Oak street, that Grace Church occupied with so much usefulness, having furnished the South Georgia Conference with a number of preachers, had been so infringed upon by stores and warehouses and a negro population, that it was deemed advisable by the congregation to move to another and more desirable neighborhood. The result of this determination was the appointment by the Quarterly Conference of the church, of a committee of which Mr. Geo. A. Smith was chairman, to sell the old church property on Oak street, and buy elsewhere. This committee carried out the instructions of the Quarterly Conference and last year bought the Armory property, on Elm street, between Telfair and Jackson, which now furnishes the membership of Grace, with commodious quarters, and with slight improvements, the building can be made one of the most conveniently arranged and handsome Gothic church edifices in Georgia. Under the charge of Rev. C. W. Snow, the zealous pastor, during the present year the membership of the church has been largely augmented. The Sunday School, one of the largest in the city, is conducted by its first superintendent, Mr. George A. Smith, assisted by an able and earnest corps of teachers.

CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL.

The Congregation Beth Israel is in a flourishing condition. The edifice is situated on the corner of Poplar and Second streets and is an ornament to that portion of the city. Its members consist of some of the most prominent Hebrews in State. The Rabbi is Bev. I. Marcusson, a gentleman of great ability and learning and who has given universal satisfaction since being with the church. He is a deep thinker, an eloquent speaker and an earnest, zealous worker.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Church is situated on the corner of College and Forsyth streets, in one of the wealthiest and most re-



SYNAGOGUE BETH ISRAEL.



SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE ORPHANS HOME.

financed sections of the city. It is a handsome structure and has every modern convenience. Its members are among the most prominent and cultured of Macon's citizens. The rector of the church is Rev. H. O. Judd, a very able, learned minister. He is held in great esteem by his congregation.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church is another flourishing Episcopal Church. It is situated on Walnut street, between Second and Third. The congregation of Christ Church is also one of the most cultured and refined in the city. The rector is Rev. F. F. Reese, a learned and eloquent minister and an earnest, zealous Christian gentleman.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located on Walnut street, between First and Second. It is a neat, unpretentious building, comfortably and tastefully fitted up within and with a seating capacity of about three hundred. Rev. H. C. Combs is the pastor of this congregation. He is a native born Southerner, a young man full of learning, piety and zeal.

OTHER CHURCHES.

THE NEWS regrets that time and space will not allow it to give an extended sketch of the other churches in the city. Below it gives, however, a list of the different churches, with location and pastor in charge.

Tatnall Square Baptist Church. Rev. M. H. Jenkins, pastor.
South Macon Baptist Church, Second street, corner Elm.
Rev. W. P. Southern, pastor.

Warren Chapel, Baptist, East Macon. Rev. R. E. Neighbor, pastor.

St. Barnabas Chapel, Episcopal, 520 Third street, south of Hazel. Rev. Martin Damer.

St. Johns Church, Episcopal, East Macon. Rev. Martin Damer.

East Macon Methodist Church, East Macon. Rev. J. W. Weston, pastor.

Vineville Methodist Church, Rev. Bascom Anthony, pastor.

Vineville Baptist Church, Rev. E. B. Carroll, pastor.

First Street Methodist Church, First street, east of Arch. Rev. G. W. Mathews pastor.

South Macon Methodist Church, Windsor Hill. Rev. T. J. Neese, pastor.

Second Presbyterian Church, Ash street, corner Calhoun. Rev. S. L. Morris, pastor.

Primitive Baptist Church, Third street, south of Windsor. Rev. W. W. Childs, pastor.

Besides the above, there are about twenty-five colored churches of different denominations.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE South Georgia Conference Orphans' Home, as indicated by the name, is an institution under the management of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1866 the present beautiful location of the Orphans' Home was secured. It contains about ninety-four acres of land and is situated on decidedly the most commanding site in that locality. It is about two miles distant from the Court House in what is known as Vineville. The Home was first called the Bibb county Orphans' Home, but was afterwards turned over to the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the name changed

to the South Georgia Orphans' Home. The present handsome building was erected in 1887, the former building being destroyed by fire during the same year.

It is directed by a Board of Trustees elected by the Conference, of whom half are ministers and half laymen. The local board, which consists of the ministers and laymen of the city, who are members of the general or conference board, have the management of the Home between the meetings of the annual conference. Board holds quarterly meetings at the Home on the 4th of January, April, July and October. To them is entrusted the taking in and letting out of the children and the general oversight of the Home. The constitution and by-laws allow them some discretion as to proper subject for admission, but helpless orphans between two and ten years of age, sound in body and mind, can always find room. They have a right to place the children in Christian homes after a certain period of time spent in the Home. Great care is exercised in this delicate part of the work, for the children must be taken as members of families that will obligate to educate them and bring them up in a religious way. Boys must go out from the Home at fifteen and girls at eighteen. Children may be taken back at any time that the board of trustees become aware of any failure to meet the conditions of the contract, under which they have let them out and any child may be removed from the Home at any time that the board deems it advisable to do so.

THE JULIA PARKMAN JONES BENEVOLENT HOME.

The Julia Parkman Jones Home bears the name of one of the most honored women of this city in the past generation, and one who was for many years a devoted and helpful member of Christ Church. Mrs. Jones counted among her many friends a number of ladies, of gentle birth and breeding, who had suffered reverse of fortune, and who were unable to sustain themselves in the struggle with the world. These ladies it was her pleasure, during her lifetime, to befriend in their struggles and need in a quiet and gracious way. What life means to women delicately nurtured, and once cared for by husband or father or brother, but left in advancing years penniless and alone, is always a pathetic story, and only too often a tragic one. Mrs. Jones' experience brought her face to face with facts which made her realize the suffering and distress in such lives. The Jones Home is the result of that experience. In her trust-will she bequeathed the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church in certain property, with which they were instructed to open and maintain "a Christ Church Home for Indigent Ladies of Christ Church Parish and such other as they might see fit to admit."

The corner-stone of the present building, occupied as the Home, was, accordingly, laid with Masonic ceremonies on March, 18th. 1890, that day being the anniversary of Mrs. Jones' death. The Rev. Allard Barnwell, then Assistant Minister, in the vacancy in the rectorship of the Parish, delivered an address. Although Mrs. Jones had spoken in her will of a "Christ Church Home", the trustees very justly decided that the institution ought to bear the name of the honored founder, which is therefore the name inscribed upon the corner-stone. On May 8, 1891, the home was opened for the reception of guests. An appropriate service was held in Christ Church, and an address delivered by the Rev. Chauncey C. Williams D. D., of Augusta, formerly Rector of Christ Church, and Mrs. Jones' pastor. After the service the clergy, vestry, and congregation proceeded to the home, where a brief additional service was held, dedicating the house to the purpose for which it had been erected.

Besides these there is the Roff Home, used as the county pauper farm, which is one of the best conducted institutions of the kind in the State. There is a hospital in connection with the home, and the sick and poor are cared for in the most approved way; Superintendent Watson is in charge.

Roff Home is named in honor of the late O. A. Roff, a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Macon, who died in May, 1880. Several years before his death Mr. Roff had deeded to the City of Macon and County of Bibb, the land on which to erect a pauper home, containing in all about forty-two acres. The County Commissioners at once took charge of the property and spent about \$20,000 in erecting suitable buildings for the purpose for which it was given.

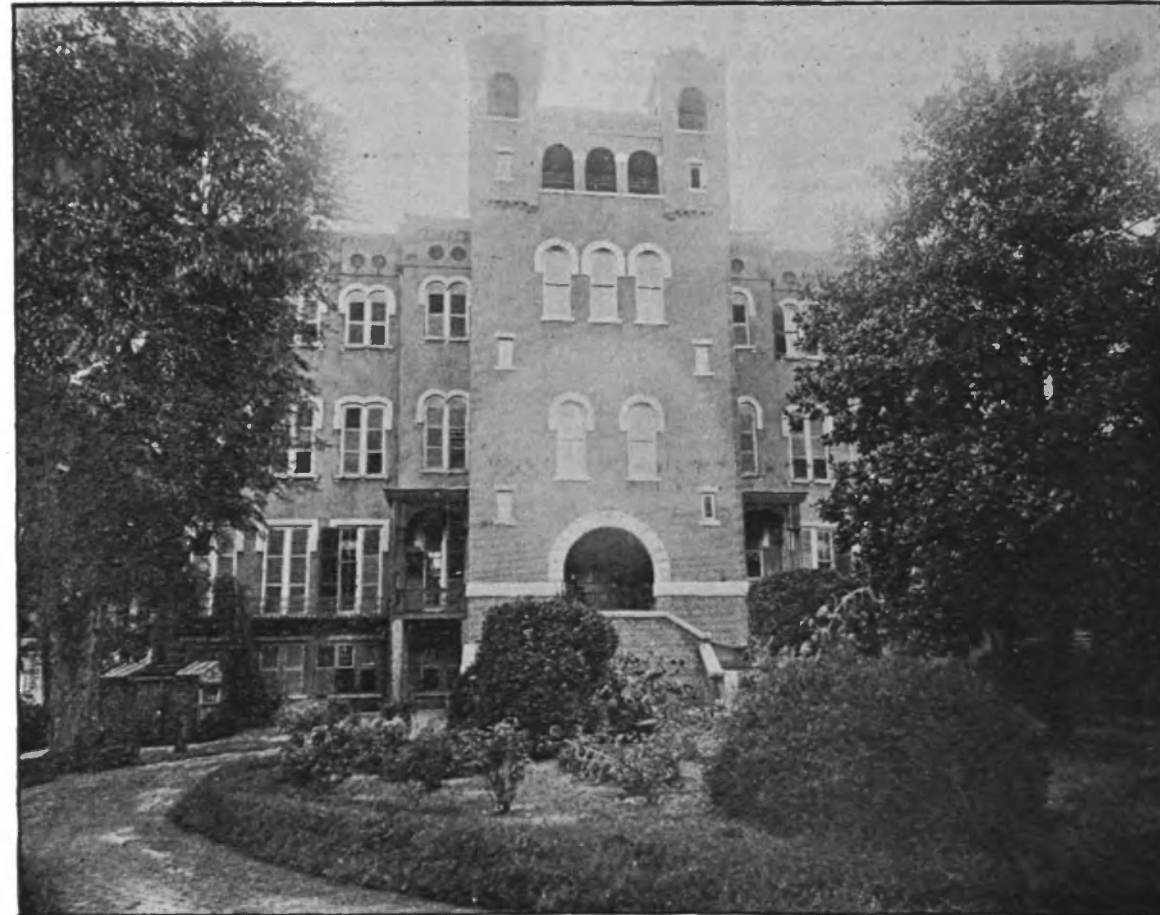
The Georgia Academy for the Blind, also located here, is a State institution for the education of the sightless children of the State, both white and black. The buildings are large and imposing and under the direction of Superintendent Williams the institution ranks second to none in the entire country.

The City Hospital is an institution of which Macon is justly proud. It is situated on a high eminence on Oak

street, and is a model hospital in all of its appointments and in its management. A new annex, to be known as the Gresham Memorial, is now being built, the gift of the children of the late Judge Gresham. The new annex will add considerably to the hospital's facilities, and will enable Macon to boast of one of the best city hospitals to be found anywhere in a city of Macon's size.

The Door of Hope, for fallen women, the Home for the Friendless, for indigent females, the Appleton Church Home, for Episcopal orphans, and numerous other institutions of like character stand as monuments to Macon's charity.

The year 1870 saw the erection of the Appleton Home and the beginning of its great work of charity. A former co-worker in the cause of humanity and religion with Bishop Beckwith was Sister Margaret, a saintly woman whose good deeds will live forever. She had expressed to Bishop Beckwith a desire to come to Georgia and assist in some work here. Immediately upon the erection of the Home Bishop Beckwith put Sister Margaret in charge. This good woman died in May, 1890, and was succeeded in the Home by Sister Katherine, another noble and saintly woman.



GEORGIA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

MACON'S MILITARY.

MACON'S Military is her pride. She has some of the oldest companies in the State, and they are equaled by few. The companies now in the city belong to the Second Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, with Col. C. M. Wiley at its head. The regiment is one of the best volunteer regiments in the country, and the proof of the fact is given by the appointment of the officers to important places in the recent war with Spain. Nearly every officer in the Second Georgia was given a commission, and in many instances the companies volunteered as a whole.



COL. CHARLES M. WILEY,
Commanding Second Georgia Regiment.

The Second Georgia is made of of the following companies: The Macon Volunteers, Captain Hunter; the Floyd Rifles, Captain Winship; the Macon Hussars, Captain Bell; the Macon Guards, Captain Stevens; Perry Rifles, Quitman Guards, Americus Light Infantry, Columbus Guards, and Columbus Fencibles.

The colonel of the regiment, Col. C. M. Wiley, was born in Macon, and was educated at the Georgia Military Institute. He enlisted in the Macon Volunteers as a private in 1858, and was promoted to fourth sergeant in 1861, and when the company was called to the front in the civil war he went as first sergeant. In 1862 he was promoted to the position of adjutant of the Forty-fourth Georgia under Col. R. A. Smith. He was wounded several times throughout the war and did gallant service.

MACON VOLUNTEERS.

The corps of Macon Volunteers was organized on the 23d of April, 1825, and at the time of organization had about forty members. E. W. Wright was elected first captain. He commanded the company for two years and was promoted to a higher office. He was succeeded by W. J. Danniely, who commanded the company until his death.

The Volunteers was the first company to propose annual encampments, and in 1832 two other companies—the Monroe Musketeers, of Forsyth, and the Georgia Guards, of Milledgeville, accepted the invitation and went into camp at Macon, and did camp duty for four days. Other encampments followed, and we have not the space to mention the numerous exploits of the company.

At present the company has the finest armory of any company in the South, and its membership is also greater than any other of the Macon companies. The armory is situated on the very spot where the first captain of the company once lived. The armory is equipped with the latest improvements, and it is more like a club room than an armory. It is kept open both day and night. The present officers of the Volunteers are: Captain, Sam Hunter; First Lieutenant, Granville Conner; Second Lieutenant, Lawson Brown.

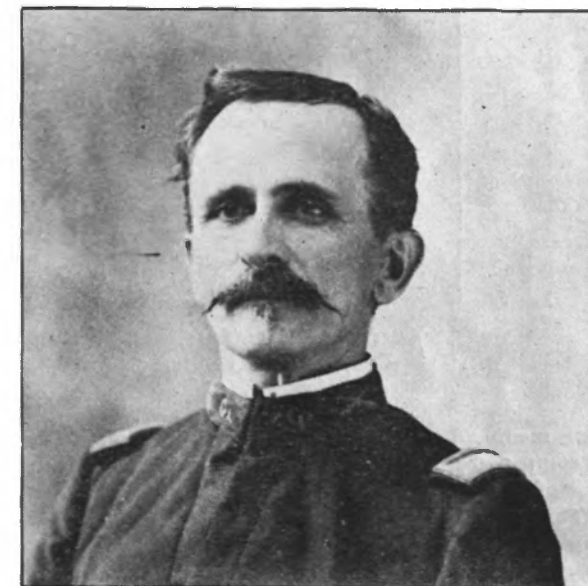
THE FLOYD RIFLES.

This excellent corps was organized in 1841. Samuel R. Blake was the first captain. He commanded the company for two years and resigned. He was succeeded by Lt. B. F. Ross who was in charge of the company for eleven years.

The company was among the first to volunteer for service in the civil war and in company with the Macon Volunteers and two other Georgia Companies they left on April 10th, for Virginia and were assigned to Gen. Lee's corps. They served throughout the war and surrendered at Appomattox.

In 1878 Col. John L. Hardeman was elected captain, and held the office until several years ago. Captain Blanton Winship is the present captain. The gallant corps has made many visits to encampments and in contests and drilling has nobly sustained its reputation for proficiency, and in several was awarded the prize.

The Rifles has among its memorials "The Famous Gettysburg Medal," which was donated to the company by Mr. Charles L. Ross. In that terrific battle the company lost nine killed, twenty wounded, and four were taken prisoners.



LIEUT.-COL. E. D. HUGUENIN.

Her present officers are: Captain, Blanton Winship; First-Lieutenant, Tucker; Second Lieutenant, Seay.

MACON HUSSARS.

This company is one of the youngest military organizations in the State. It was organized in May, 1889, and elected for its officers O. T. Kenau, captain; C. C. Sims, Jr., first lieutenant; H. C. Mix, second lieutenant. The troop made

its first appearance on July 4th of the same year, and engaged in a tilt for a medal offered by the Library Association.

The company remained in the cavalry service for several years, and in 1893 its members decided to change from a cavalry to an infantry company. The change was made, and the company was assigned to the Second Georgia Regiment. Many changes have taken place in the company since the reorganization, and the company is now commanded by Captain Bell. The company has a magnificent armory on Poplar street, and it is equipped with all of the late improvements. The company is composed almost entirely of young men, and it is the best drilled in the State. The present officers are: Captain, P. G. Bell; First Lieutenant, White; Second Lieutenant, Hoke.

MACON GUARDS.

This company was organized several years ago, and is the youngest company in the State. It is composed entirely of



CAPT. MARION HARRIS,
Who led a Company of Macon boys into Cuba,
and has since been made a Major.

young men, and its present commander is Captain Stevens. The company belongs to the Second Georgia Regiment, and is one of the leading companies in the State militia.

The company has a splendid armory, and it is well equipped. The membership of the Guards is almost one hundred, and the enrollment will probably reach one hundred and fifty in a year's time. The company's history is very brief, but at the same time it is a history that the company should be proud of. They have attended several encampments, and the commanding officer of the regiment always complimented them on their splendid discipline and their gentlemanly bearing. The present officers are: Captain, Stevens; First Lieutenant, Thomas; Second Lieutenant, Jones.

THE MACON COMPANIES DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

When the war which has just closed broke out and when the governor called for volunteers the Macon companies were

among the first to respond. Every man in each company responded, but many failed to pass the physical examination. The Macon companies were assigned to the First Georgia Regiment and are with it at present. The regiment is now camped at Central City Park.

The Macon boys suffered the tortures of Chickamauga and many suffered with fever, but only a few died. The companies at present are in very good condition and are well pleased with the situation. It is probable that the regiment will be mustered out in a few days and will again take up their abode in the city. The present officers will be in charge

military camps to be found anywhere in the entire South has also appealed very strongly to the war department.

In addition to the Immune Regiment (3rd U. S. Volunteers), which was recruited here, and the First Georgia, now in camp at Camp Price, the government proposes to send another regiment, and in all probability a brigade, to go into camp here for the winter.

A committee of army officers has already visited Macon on a tour of inspection, and every member of the committee was most favorably impressed. Upon their return to Washington they promptly recommended that more troops be sent to Macon for the winter.

The Military Camp is within the half-mile track enclosure at Central City Park. The park itself is but a few blocks



MACON VOLUNTEER'S ARMORY.

of the companies after they are mustered out and they will endeavor to keep the companies up to their past records.

MACON AS A MILITARY POST.

Macon has peculiar advantages as a military post, a fact recognized by the war department during the present year. In the first place its centrality and its numerous railroads render it easy of access from every direction. Its healthfulness is also one of the greatest advantages to be considered, while the fact that Macon offers some of the finest sites for

from the business portion of the city, hence the camp is easy of access, and the troops, baggage, etc., are unloaded from the cars within one hundred yards of the camp. The finest shade trees in this section of Georgia adorn the grounds, while the State fair buildings are utilized for various purposes by the troops. The mile track enclosure, which is as level as a floor, makes one of the finest drill grounds to be found anywhere, and on the whole there is no more desirable place in the entire country than Camp Price for quartering troops.

Macon sent more troops to the army than any city in the South.

THE FRUIT BELT.

IF Macon and Middle Georgia had nothing else on which to depend, the fruit industry alone of this section would insure prosperity. The fact is generally known that the middle section of Georgia is the finest fruit region of the Union, California and Delaware not excepted; but the most important fact in this connection, so far as this publication is concerned, is that Macon is the center of this fruit belt. It is the commercial metropolis of the richest fruit section of the entire South, and from this industry alone Macon can always expect a large trade.

Just thirty-six miles from Macon is Marshallville, the pioneer fruit town of Middle Georgia, and right at Marshallville are the celebrated Willingham and Rumph orchards. The latter's orchards are, perhaps, better known than the former's, for the reason that the latter are older, but for the subject of this article THE NEWS has chosen the Willingham orchard, for the reason that it best illustrates the possibilities of this favored section, and for the additional reason that a more model and successful fruit farm is nowhere to be found.

Southland Orchard is owned by Mr. E. J. Willingham, the well-known Macon furniture dealer. It is located right at Marshallville, lying along the line of the Southwestern railroad just north of the town and running down to the town limits. It comprises six hundred acres of the finest land in that section. It was formerly the old Felton plantation, and up to about three years ago was devoted to cotton and corn raising. Mr. Willingham, who is one of the progressive young men of the New South, was not content with the slow, profitless business of cotton raising, so he decided to set out twenty-five thousand fruit trees, the majority being peaches, and the remainder plums and pears.

During these three years he has continued to raise the usual crops on this land, and his farm has been more than self-sustaining.

This year, however, he received his first full crop of peaches from his orchards, and he managed to ship in all thirty-three cars. With his accustomed business sagacity he placed an agent in New York, and nearly every car of peaches was shipped direct to this agent, and by him disposed of at far better prices than the average grower received for his peaches. The consequence was the Southland Orchard showed better results for the year's work than any other orchard in this section. Mr. Willingham declines to state his net profit from this year's crop, but it was immense; more, in fact, than had been made on the farm during the ten years previous.

But it must not be imagined that such results are secured without effort. While it is true that Mr. Willingham has, by

no means, devoted the whole of his time to the management of the Southland Orchard, he has, nevertheless, given the business that careful attention and management that is always necessary to success in any undertaking.

In the first place, his orchards are well tended. The greatest care in cultivation is exercised, and State Etymologist Scott recently said of the Southland Orchards "They are the best kept orchards I have seen." By such methods Mr. Willingham manages to secure fruit of the very finest quality, and this always secures ready sale in the large markets. The favorite varieties grown on the Southland Orchards are the Sueded, Belle of Georgia, Triumph, Elberta and

Emma Plant. The leading varieties of plums are the Botan, Burbank, Robinson and Red Nagate. The avenues through the different orchards are bordered with Keifer pears.

The Southwestern railroad has run a spur track from Marshallville to the farthest point of the Willingham and Rumph orchards, which, by the way, adjoin each other about one mile east of Marshallville. By loading the cars right at the packing houses the fruit is more easily and carefully handled and stands shipping just that much better.

Pear trees flank the cotton fields, and fruit and cotton are ripening side by side. Every experiment shows that fruit-raising is profitable in Georgia and Alabama, and nearly



A MILE OF PEACHES, PEARS AND PLUMS.

every planter is diversifying his crop to conform to the great and growing demand from the West. It is estimated that Ohio companies already own 10,000 pear trees in Houston county. They possess over 8,000 acres in fruit farms in that county alone. There are numbers of small orchards of from 1,000, to 5,000 trees. These net their owners anywhere from \$500 to \$10,000 a year. There is said to be a stretch of land near Marshallville where the fruit crop never fails.

It is a fact worthy of note that the land directly around Marshallville seems to be peculiarly adapted to peach culture. It is a sandy land with a chocolate and red clay subsoil.

In the production of peaches Georgia stands at the head in quality and flavor. Peach culture is to Middle Georgia what orange culture is to Florida, and, if anything, it is a more important and profitable industry. Within the past few years the acreage has been more than doubled, but there is room for many more.

The development in horticulture in Georgia has been phenomenal. She stands among the first in the products of her orchards. The fine climate is highly favored to the cultivation of fruits of all kinds. While the adaptability of Geor-



gia soil for culture of fruits has been known for decades, yet the knowledge that the possibilities of her soil covered a wide range of fruits of all kinds is the result of the information imparted by the State Horticultural Society of Georgia. This Society, composed of men of culture and experience, and whose presiding officer is a standard authority on horticultural matters in this country and in Europe, after years of careful testing of the various fruits, have given their approval to a large variety of fruits that can be, and are, successfully raised in Georgia.

The Society divided the State into four sections, viz.: The upper or mountain region, embracing that section of Georgia between the 34th and 35th degrees latitude, north; the middle region, between the 32d and 34th degrees, including the southwestern portion of the 32d degree, except the counties for the southern region; the southern region comprising the counties of Baker, Berrien, Brooks, Charlton, Clinch, Colquitt, Early, Echols, Lowndes, Miller, Mitchell, Pierce, Thomas and Ware; the lower or coast region, comprising the counties of Bryan, Chatham, Camden, Glynn, Liberty and McIntosh.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF SOUTHLAND ORCHARD.

MELROSE HEIGHTS.

ONE of the first things a home-seeker wants to know is whether or not he can secure a desirable residence location at a fair price. Many cities are so crowded in the best residence sections that to secure a desirable home or a desirable sight means the outlay of too much money.

It can be truthfully said that Macon is peculiarly fortunate in this respect. For, although it is true that the main residence streets are nearly if not quite all filled, Macon can expand her best residence section without going a step further away from the business portion of the city—in other words, by merely stepping across the river to beautiful, lofty Melrose Heights, the coming fashionable quarter of Greater Macon. To get to Melrose Heights one does not have to walk or drive through objectionable suburbs or unsightly quarters, as is often the case in many cities. On the contrary, it is but a few minutes walk from the very heart of the business section. A new iron bridge at the foot of Spring street, only three blocks away from the court house, connects the city proper with Melrose Heights, and it requires no more time to reach the Heights than it does to reach College street, or any other desirable residence section of the city.

But Melrose Heights will not have to depend upon the growth of Macon or the coming of new people to become what nature has so lavishly fitted it to be—the choice residence section of the city. The time is at hand when the wealthiest inhabitants of the city will seek more room and more exclusiveness by buying on Melrose Heights. By doing so they will secure a suburban and city home in one, and this is a thing that appeals to every busy man who, at the same time, cares something for the comforts and pleasures of life.

Five years from to-day you may ask the average well-to-do business or professional man of Macon where his residence is and he will answer with pride:

“My home is on Melrose Heights, North Macon.”

Lifting your eyes at that time to the grand hills that loom up north of Spring street bridge across the Ocmulgee, they will rest upon a community of stately and picturesque homes such as no other Southern city can surpass.

To the left of this pleasing picture and forming a component part, the

perspective of Macon's most beautiful and lovely park will greet the eye, while the broad and splendidly graded boulevard winding its way by gradual ascent to this retreat, will throbb with the energy of electric cars making a five-minute schedule between the city hall and North Macon.

This may sound like a dream of the optimist, but those who have investigated the situation of North Macon and its incomparable advantages as a site for suburban homes, will pin their faith to the prophecy.

The hills north of the Ocmulgee now made approachable by one of the prettiest and best graded driveways in the South, are the logical living place for those people of Macon whose residence can be a matter of choice.

No city pretending to keep up with the march of progress is without its fashionable residence suburb where natural situation and artificial embellishments may combine to make the ideal home.

Atlanta has her Inman Park and West End, Augusta her Sand Hills, Chattanooga her Highland Park, and why should not Macon have her Melrose Heights?

Property in all the suburbs above enumerated has doubled itself in value nearly a dozen times over, and the home owners are people of wealth and culture.

There is no reason in the world why this should not likewise be the record of Melrose Heights, North Macon. Indeed this suburb has advantages which neither Inman Park, the Sand Hills nor Highland Park can approach. One of these is its close proximity to the business center. No part of Melrose Heights is more than a mile and a quarter from the city hall, the railway depots, the postoffice or the schools,

Its most remote environments are closer to the city than Vineville and the street car facilities which it is sure to have, will render it more accessible. A man's home builded there will have all the accessories possible in any part of Macon,

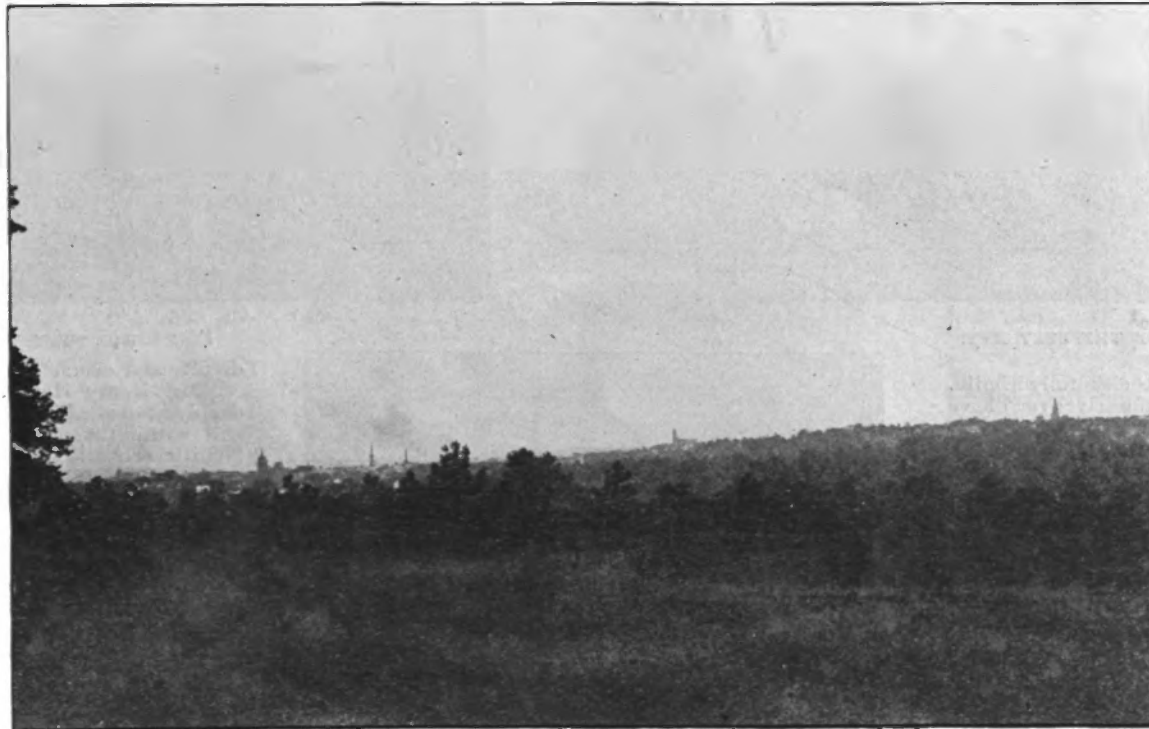
and the additional advantage of being eleven feet higher than any surrounding elevation within a radius of two miles.

It is far enough beyond and above the river to escape its malarial vapors, and in summer its temperature is ten degrees cooler than in the lower part of the city. Being situated on a granite foundation with perfect natural drainage it is obliged to be the most healthful part of Macon. It contains no dry wells or old sewers to breed disease.

It was in recognition of these advantages that North Macon was incorporated by the last legislature as a part of the city, thus guaranteeing such privileges as gas and water, police protection, free mail delivery, street car service, etc.

The gentlemen who added this new territory to the city and platted it into building sites had the best interests of Macon at heart in doing so. There is no sinister, wildcat motive behind the movement. It is simply a business investment having for its basis a loyal faith in the possibilities of their city. They believe that Macon is obliged to grow and they have backed their judgment by a vast amount of labor and no small expenditure of money.

A casual glance at Melrose Heights will verify this. The evidences of substantial development are everywhere apparent.



HIGH ABOVE THE NOISE AND SMOKE OF THE CITY.

The property has been subdivided into large building lots, each one of which fronts and abuts broad streets. There are no alleys in the rear on which speculative greed might at any future time erect habitations for an undesirable class of people. The lots are large enough for the most artistic and elaborate embellishments and all necessary adjuncts to home life. From any point of observation there is a view simply grand in its unobstructed sweep. All parts of Macon one mile to the south are in plain view, and the hills of adjacent counties pencil themselves before the eye.

Beginning at Spring street bridge is a stretch of driveway two miles long. It spans the distance between the river banks and the northern limits of the suburb on a 3 per cent grade. In the construction of this driveway a vast amount of money was expended by the owners of Melrose Heights. It is broad enough to permit three carriages to proceed abreast and is as substantial and compact as a railroad. An extension of this roadway three-quarters of a mile would intersect it with the river road, thereby getting rid of a heavy twelve per cent.



SIDEWALKS OF THE MOST APPROVED KIND.

Liberal concessions will also be made to the street car companies running their lines out to North Macon, and a pavillion for summer entertainments is one of the acquisitions which is sure to materialize.

The character of the improvements made at Melrose Heights are in keeping with the design of the promoters to make the suburb an ideal home site for the best people. The sidewalks along-side of the main street have been laid with octagon block tiling which is rarely ever seen except on the most fashionable streets of large cities. These walks are as smooth as glass and afford an inviting promenade for those wishing to enjoy the cool breezes of the hilltop.

Every person building in North Macon will be required to connect with the sanitary sewers, thereby conforming to the strictest requirements of hygienic laws.

One very commendable feature in the act incorporating the suburb as a part of Macon is a provision forbidding the sale of whisky anywhere on the property. This provision will be rigidly enforced, as well as every other measure giving



FROM EVERY POINT YOU LOOK DOWN UPON THE BUSY CITY.



EAST OR WEST, THE VIEW IS EQUALLY BEAUTIFUL.

grade and shortening the distance to the city fully a mile. All wagons coming to the city now over the river road have to load for the heavy grade beyond the river. Wishing to eliminate this difficulty the owners of Melrose Heights have magnanimously agreed to surrender their roadbed to be used as a public highway, provided the county commissioners will extend the grade to the river road. The proposition is now under consideration by the commissioners, and, as a matter of expediency and economy, it is to be hoped it will be accepted.

The same liberal policy has been observed in dealing with the city. After platting Melrose Heights into building lots the owners set aside seventy-five acres of original woodland in the heart of their property to be used as a public park and presented it to the city with the lone condition that it be beautified.

Knowing a good thing when they see it the city fathers promptly accepted the gift and in a reasonable time the people of Macon will have a park whose location and attractions will make it a place of general resort.



WELL GRADED STREETS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES.

dignity and character to the place as a community of homes.

Mr. Henry Horne, the well-known real estate agent, is deeply interested in the development of Melrose Heights, and will within the next few months, or as soon as street car facilities, electric lights and a water system are arranged for, offer twenty-five beautiful lots for sale on easy terms. Desirable suburban property offers flattering opportunities for the home-builder and investment seeker. As the city increases in wealth and population there will be a scramble for homes beyond the crowded confines. Melrose Heights is the only eligible location that combines all the desirable features of city life with suburban freedom and attractiveness, and her breezy heights must necessarily claim the lion's share of all the homes of future building.

The owners of this magnificent property have an advertisement elsewhere in this issue which it will pay every prospective home-seeker or investor to read. It announces that these splendid building sites will soon be put on the market, hence it may be well for those who want desirable property in Macon to make immediate inquiries.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

BY HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

LIFE in the South in these, the closing days of the century, presents vivid contrasts when compared with conditions that antedate the civil war; yet, despite much which has been written and accepted as true, it is yet to be proven that there has been any deterioration of the representative individual. In cabin, cot and castle—the last for euphony—the negro, the non-slaveholding country class and the property owners have not changed for the worse. The conditions only have varied, and these variations have brought out undreamed of qualities in all classes. The negro of this day upon the farm is as largely an economic factor as he was in 1860; his executive capacity is as great and necessity holds him down to nearly, if not quite as many, hours of labor. In his laboring capacity elsewhere, as for example in the manufacturing arts, he is many times as efficient and valuable as an economic factor; and in his capacity as a wage-earner in service and in the discharge of yet more important functions he occupies a sphere and receives a compensation that marks a great step, not only in his own, but in the advancement of the whole social body. Lacking the restraint and guidance of the master he is, unfortunately, now the chief criminal in court; and lacking experience he still suffers in point of health, the death rate being from thirty to fifty per cent. greater than with his white neighbor; and it must be admitted that in some instances the negro upon the farm is not well treated; still education is rapidly solving the first two of these problems, and bad treatment of the negro is the exception. It must not be forgotten that while gentle treatment under the slave system was the rule there were also exceptions to this.

It may be said that in this day the country negro who is ready and willing to work lives under conditions more favorable to happiness than those surrounding any purely agricultural laborer in the world. He has freedom, good climate, the same food to which he has always been accustomed, and more of it, the warm friendship and sympathy of his landlord, and with all, time for recreation. His little cabin is still the center of social gatherings and the church and school house are within easy reach. Following the example of the early white settlers he makes the church respond to an extraordinary extent to the social demands of his race. He is a church goer, because it is at church he meets all classes and ages of his race, and preachers have the largest influence over him not because they are priests, but because of oppor-

tunity. He lives an easy going life, becoming yearly oftener a farmer upon his own responsibility, and oftener a land owner. A careful study of the causes at work in the South suggests the idea that the cotton crop of the future will be produced by the one-horse farmer.

The city negro has passed rapidly, under the stimulus of better wages to the dignity of better homes and better dress. The suburbs of all Southern cities are largely given over to this class, and their homes will be found to contain good



HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

Author of Sons and Fathers, The Marbeau Cousins, etc., etc.

furniture and the comforts of life. Access to higher grade schools has advanced them rapidly in those acquirements which go to make up the useful citizen. With their own homes have come better opportunities to raise their young. So far as their relations to white neighbors are concerned it may be said that no two people so radically different in race and race history ever lived together as harmoniously.

Not so satisfactory has been the advancement of the next class, considered from the standpoint of the political

economist, and yet the cracker is certainly no worse off than before the war. If he chooses to reside "between wood and water" and to pay somebody for the privilege in day labor the opportunity is always open to him and he gets as much and more of the necessaries of life for his desultory labor. The rapid increase of cotton mills and other factories have given him opportunity for better wages, and it is probably true that he is not as much of a stationary gypsy as of old. But he is not, as far as the writer's experience extends, inclined to public schools and has little or no ambition to own lands or manage farms.

This does not apply to the greater class which constitute our country population and which correspond with the non-slaveholding population of *ante-bellum* days. They, on the contrary, have become enormously possessed of lands, generally one and two-horse farms, and avail themselves of schools wherever possible. The homes of these people present many evidences of a growing refinement and suggest a safe posterity. Here too is found still, as always, an intensely patriotic people, and from these people come many of the ablest factors in the South's advance. As a people, lacking something yet in breadth of thought and much in political knowledge, they are faithful to each other, hospitable to strangers and just in their dealings with the negro. Their amusements are the dance, the wedding and the house warming; their point of contact the church. Few, very few, of these people are violators of law, the revenue law excepted. Occasionally, enraged by nameless crimes, they are swayed by elemental forces and at such times are irresistible.

The greatest change in the South has occurred in the next class; and here, too, has been the greatest advancement, so great when considered from every side that a newspaper article may not hold more than the outlines. There has been in fact, among the governing class, a change stupendous and almost incomprehensible; a revolution in business, in politics, in the manner of living; in education and in thought both political and religious. It may be said in truth that the South of this day is better, broader, bolder and more aggressive than ever in its history, and said without reflecting upon the Old South, since it undoubtedly owes its development to the strength of principle it inherited. The foremost factor in this development was Southern home-life, the most beautiful life upon the American continent; and the sweetness of life in this generation is the perfume of by-gone days. Right thinking, right living, right doing were the cardinal virtues of the Southern home, and these have outlived systems.

Under the former conditions, there were four openings for the young men of the south who aspired, and none for the young woman. These former might enter the ministry, law, medicine or politics; and in these, southern men made enviable reputations. The most conspicuous and roomiest of these was politics. With a population, which outside of

cities was widely scattered and with few railroads, people got together chiefly at church and the bustings. Thought grows by subdivision as surely as do bacteria, and the South's system of education was a sentimental one with the preacher and the politician for professors. The sentimental side of life was developed to an abnormal extent by the great orators, and the time came when the political power of these orators were dangerous. Then it was that the whole country though it swung mightily, swung in narrow circles. The display of oratory was grandly beautiful. Nations have changed their aspects upon vastly less; and the student of the future will find the causes of the great American revolution buried in the records of Congress and the records of political campaigns, not as principles, but the orator's conception of them.

Behind these professions were the two great factors, the planter and the merchant; and these, in the last analysis were the south itself. Society in cities was arbitrary and exacting; in the country discriminating; in both safe. Upon the plantation, that, which abroad was popularly termed "Southern life," was seen in its perfection. And yet, speaking in a general sense, while people there were rich, they rarely enjoyed comforts and conveniences of life equal to those now possessed by men of even moderate means. The men themselves, while they had the means did not extensively avail themselves of their opportunities; and the women, as "princesses of idle hands," were simply fictions in the mind of an uninformed public. The master of the plantation was perforce as active a man before as after the war, if he won success; and the great fortunes of the south were made within two generations. And the larger the family's slave interests, the greater was the demand upon the time of the mistress. The mistress who had to superintend the clothing of three or four hundred people, enforce hygienic laws and care for the sick; who had in addition the care of her own family, with house-keeping, preserving and gardening thrown in; who had to look after vegetables and poultry was a busy woman it mattered not how much help she might command. Negroes were but over-grown children.

The girls of the family shared in their mothers' labor; and they wove, knit, sewed and quilted. Frugality, industry; these were the corner-stones of the Southern girls' education. A few of them only were sent abroad to study, but many reached Southern seminaries and select schools and many had private tutors. They were not idle.

The new era has changed all or the forms of all. Thought liberated is never idle. The people who had suffered others to think for them, began through necessity to think straight to the point, and the point was,—a living. After the slaves went inevitably the great plantations as institutions of profit. Subdivision became a necessity and the old homes at last stood pathetic monuments of another age. Those who have seen one of these old colonial homes brooding among the vanishing shapes of its peasants "quarters," have seen Marius sitting among the ruins of Carthage. Obedient to a law of gravitation as inexorable as that which draws the broken fragments of the stars, the people moved to centers of population. When the professions could hold no more, industries and occupations of every description were developed and these received the very best blood of the South. With freedom came five million purchasing agents into the Southern market, people who had been forced to raise the necessaries of life before the crisis of arms. Into trade also came the whole value of their products. This stimulant combined with enormous prices for cotton, forced commercial business abnormally and increased values everywhere. Great public works, great railroads and great private enterprises have been developed and from provincialism the South has passed to nationalism with a bound. Its

most lagging step was its political step; and perhaps not unnaturally so.

But of all changes that have come unto the South, there is none perhaps so radical as that which has effected its womanhood. This thought alone in its amplification is of sufficient scope to fill the page upon which these lines are printed. From a retired life the southern woman has emerged into the full light of the day. From a mere home laborer, she has grown to be a laborer for the home. From a dependent, she has

become a wage earner. And where means sufficient exist in her favor, she has become artist, decorator, musician, artisan. There has been no earth quake while this was going on; no buildings of note have been prostrated by the convulsion; and the world respects us, preposterous as the statement may seem. Whence came the germ-idea which lies at the base of this great revolution, a revolution vaster than ever set a thrown a tremble liberated a race or changed a map? Let other pens answer. Historically we find it rampant in



ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL AND THE NEW.

Georgia in the '30's and operating to charter and organize the first college exclusively for woman known to the world. In the fullness of its fruition, little more than half a century later, we find the women of America freed and active in all the occupations in which they may be useful. It is something grand to view the freedom of a nation, but think of freeing a sex! It can never happen again.

These women are notably successful in all departments that involve the care and guidance of youth. They have learned to grace and refine the centres of business and are as much at home and respected in the office as in the drawing room. Their grandmothers required chaperones at church:—or it was thought that they did; and they worked just as hard; but there is a very large difference between saving and creating despite all argument.

Occupation involving every faculty of mind and every manual attainment has been the lot of the Southern woman from the days of the revolution. She is to be congratulated now on the fact that modern invention has taken the place of an Eastern system which filled one's house with servants. Undoubtedly, by the aid of windmills, hydraulic engines, waterworks and many devices for lighting and heating the Southern home is a vastly more habitable place than in the days our old folks love so well. The South has never improved upon the looks of the colonial residences. The Ionic, Corinthian and Doric columns, the massed greens and broad vistas, the Moorish fretwork and the dull white walls where shadows play, please the eye better than the broken lines and fiercely inharmonious colors of the new houses, those products of fameless schools and nameless systems; but treason or no treason and boldly said, there were in winter few more uncomfortable places under shelter in this blessed Southland of ours, than one of those selfsame colonial houses. With a stream of servants life was endurable. In the summer there were flies and mosquitoes; or worse, a fly-brush negro and a mosquito net. The Southern interiors of

this age are beautiful and complete. It is not risking many contradictions to say that the Southern woman has to-day in three rooms more comfort than the Old South afforded in her best mansion. There are no hurrying throng of servants to do her bidding and incidentally soil her walls and carpets, leave open doors and spread microbes, but she has the swifter servants of invention,—labor in the concrete, educated, invisible, infallible. Barring the physical and mental suffering it is worth losing a war for. There she rules still, as always she has ruled,—the supreme government of the South sending forth her young men and young women to strengthen, broaden

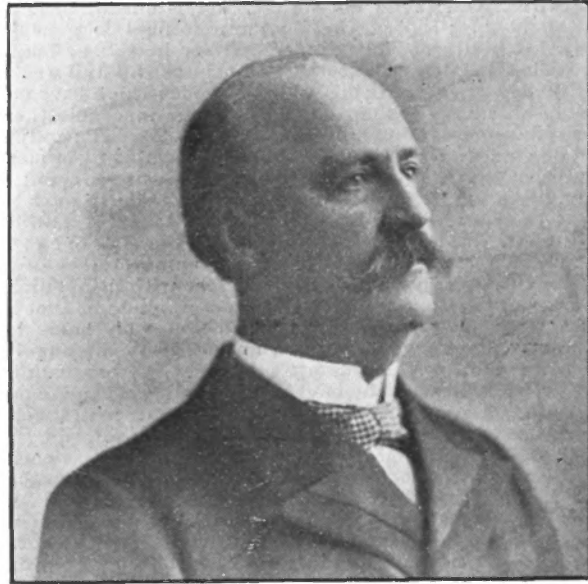
and build up this civilization and restore to the South its prosperity. And she is not waiting nor is she wishing for political honors; indeed the Southern woman is generally opposed to politics of any kind either for herself or family. She wishes her boy to succeed in business and find wealth; if by the law or by medicine, well and good; there have been those of her family who made their names honorable there; but anything else, honorable already, suits her well; only he must be great in what he attempts, a great merchant, or manufacturer, or engineer, or railroad man, or business agent, or factor. She is behind him to push at all times; to push and pray. And reader, whoever you may be, take the author's word for it, this ambition in Southern women is one of the vital forces as well as one of the most unique forces of the age. It almost won an impossible victory with a sanguinary fight of four years duration. It is now whipping one that has lasted thirty. For the Southern man's life is his home life, and woman, be she wife, daughter or mother, is the angel of that home, and all the hills are crowned with her banners. Look around and view the land that was too great to die even under misfortunes too great to measure! As never in the history of nations was such a fight waged as was waged by the people of the Southland from '61 to '65, so never was such a superb struggle witnessed as that which followed under those peace banners which took the place of the Stars and Bars. The mighty South would not, will not die, because in her soil is iron and coal, in her warm breezes the tresses of the cotton and the breath of pines; and because her children are children of the soil, their blood the distillations of her greatness, their breath, her elemental and creative force. The world is at her feet not because of a sword uplifted, but because the lover kneels where he would woo. Let us turn fellow countrymen as we celebrate her greatness, each with lifted hat, to her who stands the incarnation of his beloved South,—the one beloved woman of his heart.



A TYPICAL NEGRO CABIN.



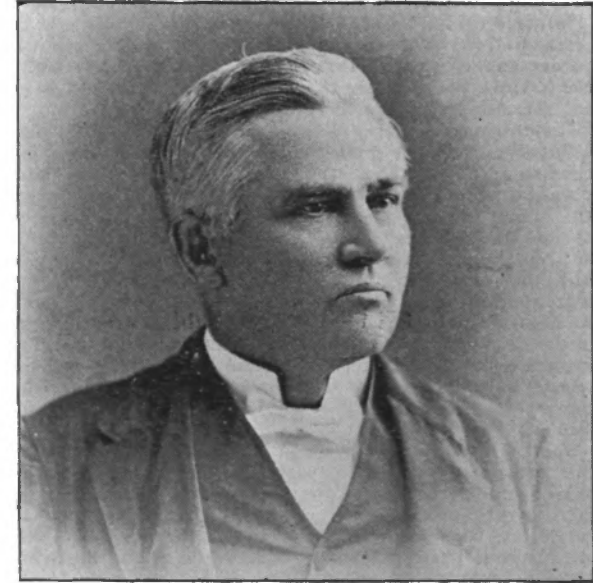
A TYPICAL SOUTHERN MANSION—*Residence of Mrs. S. T. Coleman.*



U. S. SENATOR A. O. BACON.



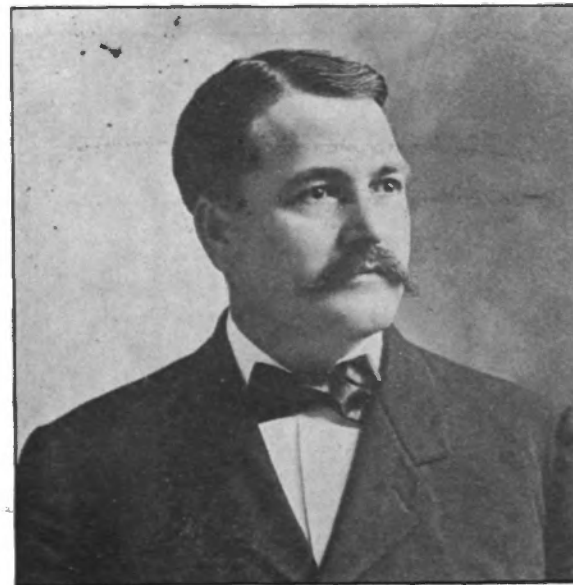
CONGRESSMAN C. L. BARTLETT.



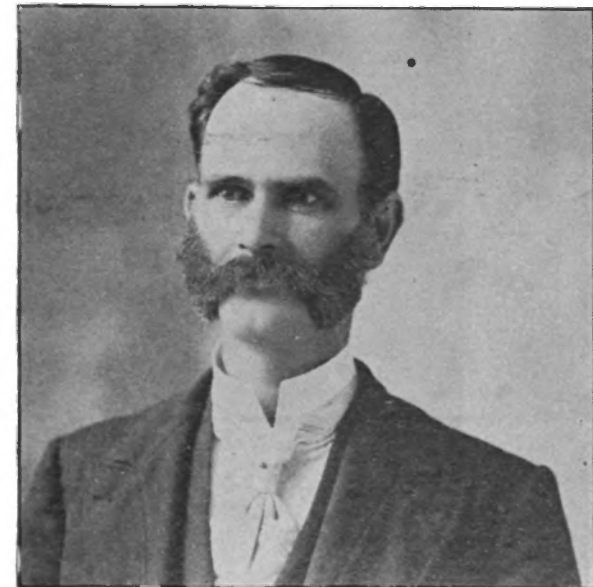
EX-CONGRESSMAN JAS. H. BLOUNT.



HON. E. J. WILLINGHAM,
Author of Macon's Paving Bond Ordinance.



PROF. P. D. POLLOCK,
President of Mercer University



PROF. E. L. MARTIN,
President Georgia-Alabama Business College.



*AZEL R. FREEMAN,
Broker.*



*N. M. BLOCK,
Manager Empire Coal & Ice Co.*



W. B. HILL, Lawyer.



*MERRILL CALLAWAY,
of Cabaniss, Callaway & Cabaniss.*



*E. A. WANFELBAUM,
President Macon Carnival Ass'n*



*CHAS. WACHTEL,
Macon's Pioneer Clothier.*



*WALLACE E. McCAW
President McCaw Manufacturing Co.*



*T. B. WEST,
Prominent Building and Loan Man.*



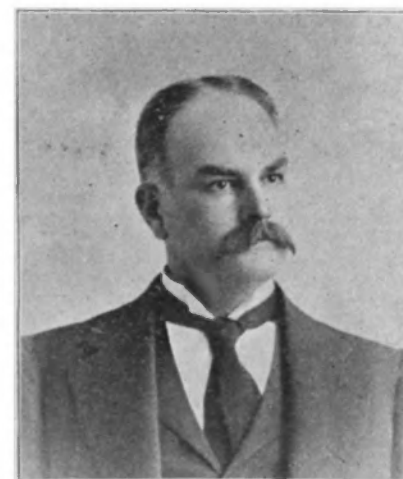
*ROBERT HODGES,
Solicitor-General.*



*ALEX SUBERS,
of S. M. Subers & Sons.*



*BEN. L. JONES,
Capitalist and Merchant.*



*C. B. WILLINGHAM,
Cotton Factor.*



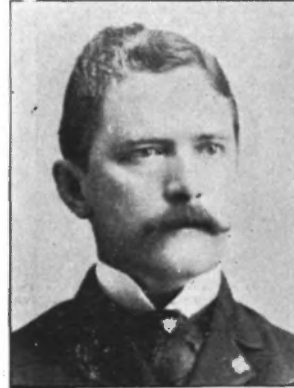
*F. A. GUTTENBERGER,
Macon's largest Music Dealer.*



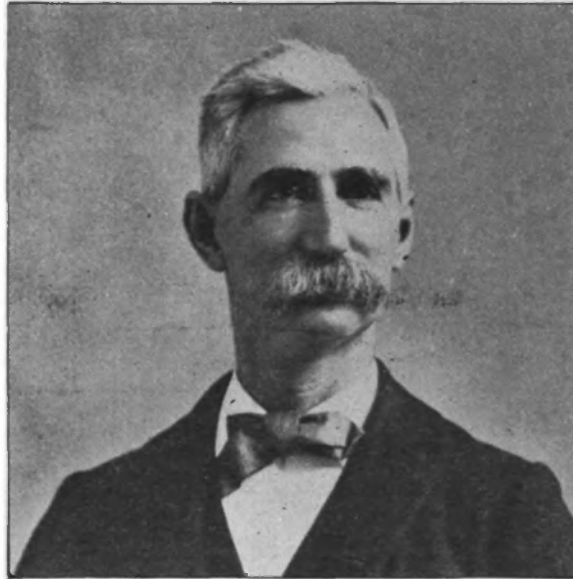
*T. C. BURKE,
Wholesale Builder's Supplies.*



*R. J. TAYLOR,
President Southern Phosphate
Works.*



*JOHN S. HOGE,
Manager of the Retail Department
H. J. Lamar & Sons.*



*HON. T. J. CARLING,
One of Macon's most Progressive Men.*



*R. F. BURDEN,
Senior member of the firm of
Burden, Smith & Co.*



*CAPT. W. W. BROWN,
Prominent in Insurance work of
the New York Life.*



*JOHN C. EADS,
Senior member of the Clothing firm
of Eads, Neel & Co.*



*J. H. HERTZ,
Postmaster.*



*W. H. SCHATZMAN,
Carriage & Wagon Manufacturer.*



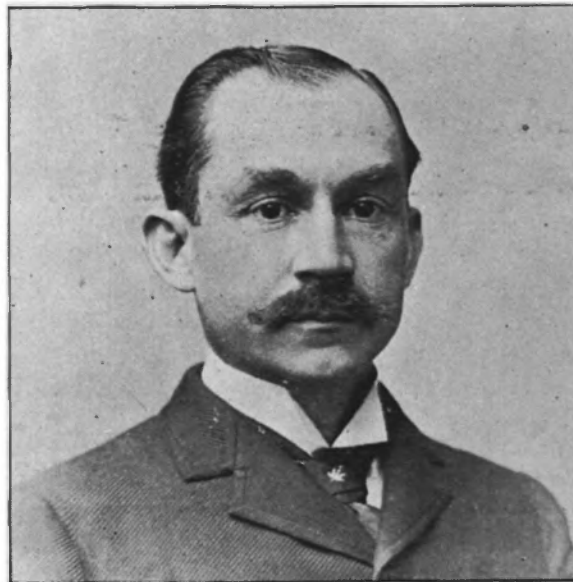
*FRANK B. COATES,
Merchant Tailor.*



*DAVE WACHTEL,
Manager Star Clothing Co.*



*Dr. T. A. CHEATHAM,
Druggist.*



*EX-MAYOR HENRY HORNE,
Whose Public Spirit and Enterprise is Proverbial.*



*JOS. N. NEEL,
of Eads, Neel & Co., Clothiers.*



*WINSHIP CABANISS,
of Cabaniss, Callaway & Cabaniss.*

SOCIAL MACON.

BY MARY LAMAR PATTERSON.

If a queen may be married by proxy, surely a commoner may acquire age in the same way, and so much of local tradition and history has come to me from the lips of my elders, that according to my own reckoning I find myself almost honest in the belief that I am Macon's oldest inhabitant. Some few there may be who will dispute the distinction with me, (women, of course—men never confess their age, and it goes without saying, are too gallant to dispute anything), but my memory is tenacious, and particularly has there lingered in my mind the oft repeated and evidently sincere phrase of the older people, "For fifty years Macon has been celebrated for the supreme beauty and charm of her women!" This statement is never even faintly doubted by anyone who has

and of the beautiful women and courteous men who comprise it, would fill from cover to cover more than one bulky volume.

With all my boasted knowledge of prehistoric epochs in Macon social life though, and with the exception of a well defined and deeply grown idea that "we are the people," the confession must be made that the first organization for the purpose of pleasure which I remember was the once celebrated Thalian Club.

For many years the Thalian Club was the principal social organization in Macon, and was noted throughout the State for the brilliancy of its entertainments. On more than one occasion, when Major William Henry Ross was president and



Miss Winship.



Miss Huguenin.

viewed Macon womanhood with unprejudiced eyes, but if the claim needed substantiation from the pen of an outsider and an unprejudiced witness, those words have come from no less a person than Charles Dudley Warner. In his happily written and entertaining romance "Their Pilgrimage," he describes a belle at Greenbrier White Sulpher Springs as "one of the beautiful women of Macon Georgia, a city famed for the charms and beauty of her daughters."

To start with so much, to end with so much more, that all the pleasant things that have been said of Macon society,



QUEEN MARTHA I.
Miss Johnston.



QUEEN FLORA.
Miss Coleman.

THE QUEENS OF THE CARNIVAL AND THEIR MAIDS OF HONOR.



Miss Stetson.



Miss Rogers.



Miss Hatcher.



Miss Mangham.

master of ceremonies, special cars brought prominent members of society from Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Athens, Albany, and other cities, to Macon to attend the balls of this famous dancing club, and the visitors were more than compensated for the miles traveled, by the pleasure received. Indeed, with Major Ross at the head of affairs, it was entirely safe to predict a charming evening, for the music was sure to be good, the punch of the best brewing, and the welcome flattering and graceful. Then, the greatest of all attractions, the beautiful, charming, women of Macon society invariably

looked their best, and wore their prettiest gowns on these occasions, "and all went merry as a marriage bell." Indeed this last comparison is more than apropos, for acquaintances begun at Thalian Balls frequently ended in serious love affairs.

The passing of this once deservedly celebrated social club was surely not attributable to any lack of pleasure that it gave to its members and their friends, but somehow with larger growth, the social world of Macon seemed to develop a disposition to have several clubs instead of one.

Among the clubs that now give life and happiness to the social firmament, is the Log Cabin Club, as its name indicates, a club for informal entertaining, and perhaps because of that, especially attractive and popular; the club house is the sort of place that inspires one to have a good time—the idealized log cabin, with spacious ball room and broad verandahs, with tennis courts and bowling alley. Mr. Ellis M. Talbott is president.

Then the Cherokee Club occupies beautiful quarters in the Gresham mansion on College Street, and is not only used for its own elegant dances and "promenades," but its well

lady friends they give pleasure to themselves as well as to the feminine element. "Twas ever thus"—"Virtue brings its own reward." On the other side, "things go by contraries," and the women prove their affection for the men by trying to amuse themselves together while their lords or would be lords are left undisturbed in the pursuit of fame and fortune. The men will readily see that this is supreme unselfishness, this flocking together of feminines at card parties and at teas, for the man does not live who can be convinced that women really enjoy themselves without the lords of creation. Frequently, however, the women think they are having a good time, and this delusion answers all purposes.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club is a card club composed of a choice coterie of belles, and the Young Ladies' Luncheon Club is a similar organization having as its members some of the most popular young women here.

The Young Ladies Cotillion Club with Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jaques as president, gives a few distinguished entertainments during the gay season, and in this way the young ladies return some of the many courtesies shown them by the young men.

some, magnetic woman, whose broad and comprehensive mind has received due recognition from the State Federation of Women's Clubs by making her one of the vice-presidents of the federation, and also by her election as Chairman of the Educational Committee for the State. Miss Mamey Hatcher is the efficient and popular president of the Young Ladies Auxiliary of the Free Kindergarten Association, and Miss Margaret Plant, a young girl of unusual loveliness, is at the head of the Pausy Circle, the youngest auxiliary of the F. K. A.

In all of these charitable enterprises the members of the Hebrew Young Ladies' Aid Society are ever ready to help, and their aid is invaluable.

The patriotism of the women here is evidenced by chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the American Revolution, proving both loyalty to the South and to America. Mrs. Appleton Collins is president of the former, and is the daughter of a gallant Confederate officer. Mrs. M. A. Washington, regent of the Macon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a "real daughter," her father having been General Ham-



Miss Walker.



Miss Smith.



Mrs. Tracey Baxter.



Miss Willingham.



Miss English.

appointed drawing rooms are frequently used by the wives and sisters of its members for select card parties and receptions. Mr. Winship Cabaniss is president.

The Progress Club is noted for the beauty of the club rooms and for the lavish elegance with which its members entertain their friends. Mr. Sam Mayer is president.

In the summer season the Outing Club furnishes pleasure to the "stay-at homes" who are fortunate enough to be members, and is attractive enough with its beautiful pond for rowing and swimming. Col. Dupont Guerry is president.

The Macon Lodge of Elks have taken possession of the rooms formerly occupied by the Commercial Club, and will contribute their share to the season's social gayety. Mr. Prentice Huff is president of the Elks' Social Club, and is a recognized leader of society. Mr. Huff is the King of the Carnival this year.

These are all men's clubs in a sense, and yet masculinity is so supremely unselfish, that to the best of their entertainments the women are always invited; however, it has become a hackneyed phrase that "—men are such selfish beings," and while not exactly believing this, we know that when the Log Cabin Club, the Cherokee Club, the Progress Club, the Elks Club, and the Outing Club so charmingly entertain their

In a society as dignified and as perfected as this, there is of course a deeper thought, and individuality and mentality find vent and expand into broader life through the medium of clubs organized for the purpose of pleasant and profitable study. Among these are The Athenaeum, with, as its president, Mr. Washington Dessau, than whom there is no brighter man in Georgia, the Current Topics Club, with Mrs. R. E. Parks president, the History Club, with Mrs. T. O. Chestney president, and the Cercle Francais.

In all this pursuit of pleasure and intellectual advancement, the broad lesson of love and of charity has not been forgotten, and it is noticeable that many of those women who most brilliantly shine at ball and at reception, are the most indefatigable workers in the efforts to aid those less fortunately situated. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Macon Hospital Association has been and is an invaluable aid to that noble work. With Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jaques as president, the Auxiliary made a record remarkable for its usefulness and the work is being successfully continued with Mrs. Louis Stevens as president.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park is the originator and inspiration of the Free Kindergarten work in Macon and is the president of the Free Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Park is a hand-

mond, of the Revolutionary Army, and the first Governor of Missouri. Macon society will be at its best and brightest during the Carnival season, and gayety will reign supreme. The pictures of a number of this city's society leaders grace the pages of this book, among them, that of Miss Martha Johnston, Queen of the Carnival, Miss Birdie Coleman, the Floral Queen, and Miss Bessie Walker who personates Columbia.

HOW WOMEN MAY HELP TO DEVELOP A TOWN.

IT IS a great privilege to have been born an American and I consider it a greater privilege to have been born a Southerner, for the South is the fairest and most favored land on earth. Here is centered all that could promote happiness or prosper mankind. We have a perfect climate, fertile soil and untold wealth locked in our mountains and hidden in our vast forests. The large proportion of Southern men among the

heroes of our recent war proves that our people are patriotic and brave.

Heretofore we have been an agricultural people, and the happy, contented farmers have been the very bone and sinew of our business life. But now, from circumstances beyond their control, Southern farmers and business men see their hopes of profit and wealth vanish before the withering presence of four and five cent cotton and they are not at all reconciled to resisting conditions. It is our misfortune to have fallen heirs to some ante-bellum ideas of extravagance and luxury that illy fit the changed conditions and we must adapt ourselves to circumstances or be left laggards in the march of progress. Where we have been idly waiting and hoping Micawber-like that "something would turn up" we must resolve to help ourselves and seize the opportunities about us instead of letting our title and birthright slip from our grasp and fall into the hands of others more industrious and enterprising than ourselves.

Before any reform movement can become effective and far-reaching public opinion must be educated to the point that it sees the necessity for such a movement. This educa-



Mrs. Minter Wimberley.



Mrs. N. M. Block.

tional process has been going on for years at the South and some valuable lessons have been learned in the hard school of experience. This experience must not, like the stern lights of a ship illumine only the track that is past, but point out the way for our future prosperity and independence. Since we can not sell our raw material at a profit, we must manufacture it for our own use, selling the surplus to less favored sections.

The forces of development are just beginning to unfold the marvelous resources of the South and even before we even realize our own strength we have struck terror to the hearts of New England cotton manufacturers and challenged Pennsylvania iron-makers to battle royal for supremacy. The owners of some of the largest cotton mills in the East admit that to compete with Southern goods of the same class they manufacture they will be forced to move their factories South so as to be in easy reach of field and mine or forest where the raw materials lie almost at the very doors. Alabama is shipping pig iron direct to Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, because she has been able to underbid the rest of the world. A Georgia town is said to have the largest factory for the manufacture of bath towels in the world, and in our very midst is a factory that is not only sending its goods into nearly every state in the Union but several foreign countries as well.



Mrs. E. J. Willingham.



Mrs. Louis Stevens.



Mrs. L. P. Hillyer.



Mrs. S. R. Jaques.



Mrs. T. C. Burke.



Mrs. Ellis Talbott.



Mrs. Wallace McCaw.

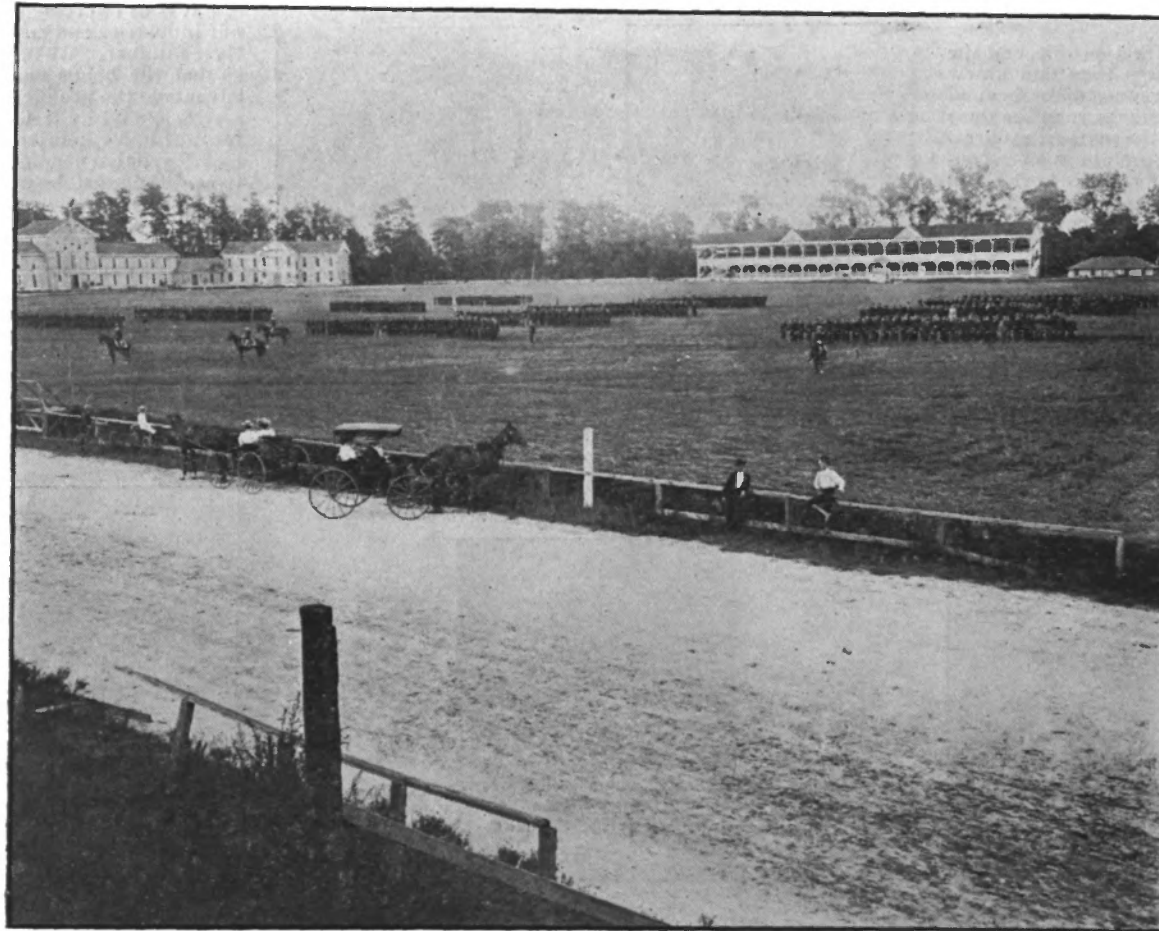
It is of supreme importance to the South that we foster our industries and enterprises already established and add to their number. We must found textile and industrial schools so that the hands and brains of our children to use to best advantage the products now either going to waste or sold at a sacrifice. While it is a duty to create a public sentiment in favor of home industries and home patronage, it must be remembered that people rarely, if ever, buy goods of patriotic motives. We must be able to offer for market goods of equal quality at the same price as other sections and when this is true we have a right to ask that our own goods be given the preference.

Trade conditions are such that all classes of our people are inter-dependent and what benefits are element of the community will be of advantage to all. We might, with profit to ourselves enlarge upon the politicians' scheme of a wheel within a wheel and be benefitted by a practical application of the Golden Rule. Many a needed industry in our midst has been killed by indifference. Many small factories are allowed to pass out of existence for lack of patronage. Many progressive, enthusiastic merchants have seen their business lan-

guish and pass into nothingness because they vainly hoped their home people would patronize them instead of purchasing the same class of goods in other markets. If our people would only show their faith in their own section by spending their money at home and keeping it in circulation, so that all classes of our people would have a chance to earn some of it, it would infuse new life into all branches of business and contentment and prosperity would follow as surely as the day follows the night.

It is appalling the amount of money sent away from the South yearly for food, clothes and luxuries. This money supports the laboring people in other parts of the country, while our own people ask vainly for work. The policy pursued by the Macon Carnival Association in patronizing our own industries and our own people is, I believe, one of the most potent influences in making the Carnival what it will surely be, a great success. Begun through the enterprise of a few public spirited citizens it has now become "Our Carnival," and there has been developed a wonderful amount of enthusiasm and city pride.

The doctrine of home industries and home patronage is one of the mainstays of development and without its practice no progress may be expected.—MRS. E. J. WILLINGHAM.



CENTRAL CITY PARK—THE FINEST MILE TRACK AND DRILL GROUND IN THE SOUTH.



SECOND STREET PAVED WITH SHELL CONCRETE.



FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

AGRICULTURAL.

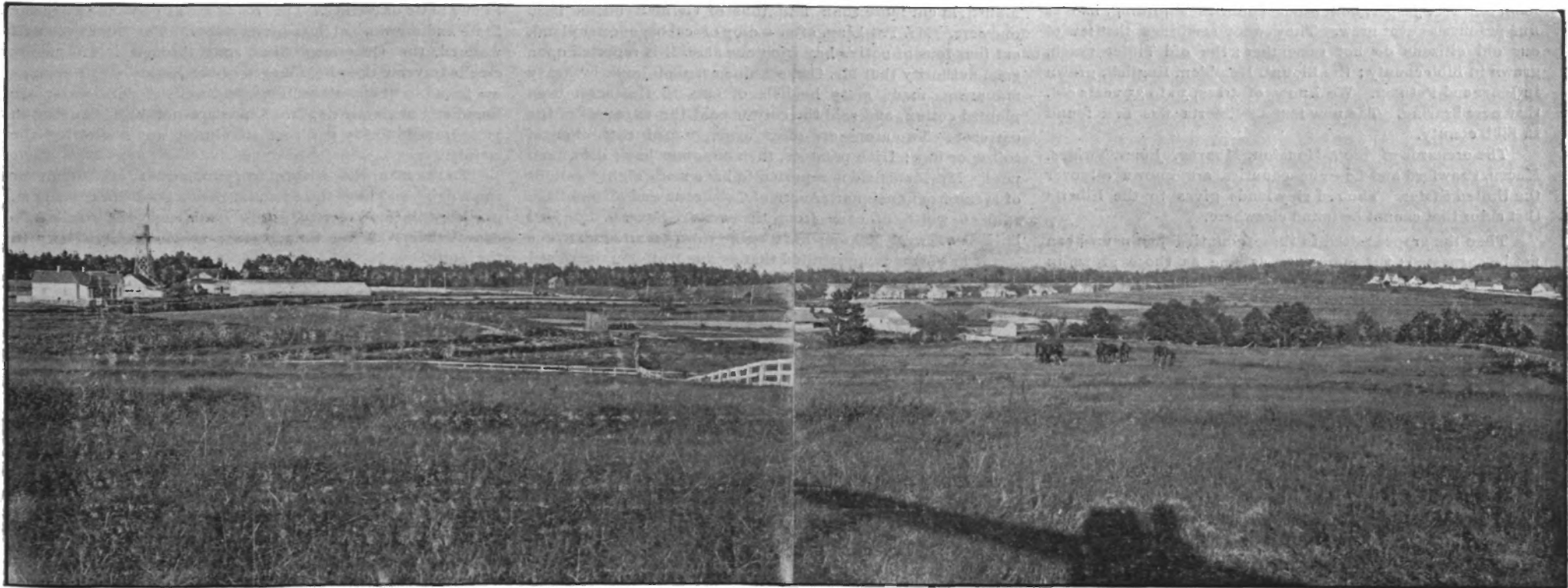
BY CAPT. B. D. LUMSDEN.

THE section of country that trades with Macon offers many inducements to the farmer, trucker, fruit raiser and dairyman. The lands, while not so productive as in some sections respond readily to a judicious system of improvement, and can by manuring yield bountiful crops. All crops grown in the State, except clover, can be raised to per-

fection. Upon the red clay lands wheat can be made a remunerative crop, while oats, corn, cotton and the native grasses can be raised to perfection on any of the lands; melons and potatoes delight in the sandy lands; sugar cane, both Cuba and sorghum, yield remunerative crops.

No section of the country is better watered. The Ocmul-

gee, Oconee and Flint rivers traverse almost at equal and parallel distances, this territory. These rivers, with the numerous creeks and branches furnish plenty of water and some magnificent water powers are found on these streams, many of them now idle for want of capital to put the spindles in motion to work up the cotton at our very doors. Pure springs



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF A MODEL GEORGIA FARM NEAR MACON.

One of the finest and most interesting farms in Georgia is the Idle Hour Farm, owned by Mr. Robert H. Plant, the Macon banker. It is situated about five miles from the court house, just beyond Vineville, and comprises several hundred acres of the finest land in the country. The farm is divided into four departments—the farm proper, the truck farm, stock farm and nurseries, which latter include three of the largest and finest green houses in the State. Mr. Grant, an expert florist, is in charge and the Idle Hour nurseries supply flowers for the city trade. The truck farm keeps several wagons busy supplying the homes of Macon. On the stock farm are some of the finest horses in the South, and Mr. Plant's stable of racers is noted on the Eastern tracks. A birdseye view of the farm is here presented.

are found in all sections and where there are no springs pure crystal water can be found in wells at a moderate depth.

The climate is equable and salubrious. Few cities in the United States can show a better health record than Macon. The society is as good as any section of the United States. Schools are found in any neighborhood and the people are intelligent and hospitable.

All crops raised on a farm can be grown in this section. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, sorghum and melons can be made remunerative crops.

The all-cotton craze has so conquered our people that truck farming has not received that attention it deserves. The lands are well adapted to raising all kinds of vegetables and the Macon market offers remunerative prices for all vegetables offered.

Middle Georgia (and Macon is near the center of the State) is the home of the peach. Before the war Jones, Putnam, Monroe, Jasper, and other counties adjoining, had as fine peaches as ever grew. They were seedlings that few of our old citizens do not remember; the old Tinley peach, grown in Bibb county; the Blount, Hemblen, English, grown in Jones and Putnam. We know of trees, 30 to 35 years old, that were bearing. The now famous Elberta was first found in Bibb county.

The orchards of Bibb, Houston, Monroe, Jones, Twiggs, Macon, Crawford and Laurens counties are known all over the United States. The red clay lands gives to the Elberta that color that cannot be found elsewhere.

Then the grapes raised in these counties just named can not be surpassed; the plums are as fine as those grown in

any section, while in some parts fine apples and pears can be raised, also the small fruits, strawberries are in abundance. The famous Georgia watermelon is grown to perfection and cantaloupes likewise.

This section offers fine inducements and advantages to the dairyman. Milk and butter is always in demand at good prices. The Bermuda grass offers fine pasturage from April until frost.

While not a large county it has a variety of soil well suited to farming, trucking, fruit growing and dairying. The rich bottom lands yield fine crops of corn and hay, while the red and sandy lands give fine crops of cotton, corn, potatoes, peas, etc.

Frequently a bale of cotton is made to the acre, and often three-quarters of a bale, while whole fields in the river bottoms has given sixty bushels of corn to the acre and one to two tons of hay. The writer has cut from one acre of bottom land at one cutting 7,200 pounds of Bermuda grass. Mr. Mansfield cut more than four tons of German millet from one acre. Mr. Pat Ling, after a crop of cabbage on upland, cut four tons of native hay from one acre. It is reported upon good authority that Mr. Orr, on nine acres of land, by heavy manuring, made sixty bushels of oats to the acre, then planted cotton, and said the cotton paid the expenses of the oat crop. Two crops are often made, one of oats, then of cotton or hay; Irish potatoes, then cotton or hay; oats, then peas. Mr. Mansfield is reported to have made eighty gallons of syrup from one-quarter acre of Cuba cane and also to have sold \$6 worth of cane from the same. Several hundred bushels of sweet potatoes have been grown on an acre.

It has been demonstrated that as fine fruit can be raised

in Bibb county as in any section. Mr. John Howard's orchard of Elbertas was the wonder of all who saw it, the red clay lands giving them that rich color so much admired. Mr. Jerry Willis' Botan plums could not be excelled, while the melons from the county are as fine as could be raised anywhere.

Macon offers a fine market for all vegetables raised and some of the truckers near the city raise as fine vegetables as can be grown anywhere. Dairying is a profitable business, as all soiling crops can be raised to perfection, while the Bermuda grass furnishes pasturage nearly all the year.

While labor is much cheaper it is not as effective or reliable as that of the North or West, but can, by strict attention and direction, be made to become better than it is now.

The climate is as equable as can be found in the State. The society in the county compares and is above the average of the State. The school system in the county is as fine as in any State or county. The roads are as good as any in the State and are worked by convict labor. The county is well watered, the Ocmulgee river runs through it and many creeks traverse the whole length of the county, while springs are found in nearly all sections, and wells of pure water are found at a moderate depth. Lands are not high, ranging in price from \$8 to \$15 per acre in almost any section of the county.

To the man who wishes to farm, garden, raise fruit or run a dairy and have the advantages of a good local market, good health, good society, good schools and good roads Bibb county offers as fine inducements as any county or city in the State.



QUARRYING STONE NEAR MACON.

MANUFACTURING.

BY GEORGE KETCHUM.

The dawn of a new day sheds its light over all the land, and in every section is felt the impetus of a broader and more progressive spirit. Macon, standing on a broad and sure foundation, is ready to measure up to its demands, and earn the share that will be due her as a reward for the business enterprise and foresight of the men who represent her industrial enterprises.

The eve of the celebration of her seventy-fifth anniversary, an event fraught with more than ordinary significance to the people of Macon, is a most appropriate time to take an inventory of Macon's manufacturing enterprises.

It is the industrial forces in a community like Macon that are its sustaining force and solvent conditions and developments are largely regulated by them. From this point of view Macon can challenge comparison with any other city of the country of the same population.

Forty-eight manufacturing establishments are in active operation in the city and suburbs, representing an invested capital of \$5,000,000, employing 4,500 operatives, and paying out annually between \$700,000 and \$800,000 in wages, and marketing an output worth from ten to eleven million dollars. Prominent among these representatives of industrial force and enterprise are the following industries:

The McCaw Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton seed oil—crude and refined plantene and soap, is located at the corner of Elbert and Hayle streets. Wallace E. McCaw, President; H. W. Willet, First Vice-President; Eugene Finkenaur, Second Vice-President. Directors: R. H. Plant, Luther Williams, H. W. Willett, James H. McCaw and Wallace E. McCaw. The capital stock of this company is \$300,000. It employs 400 people and has a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000. The approximate annual output is between two and three millions of dollars. Its trade territory embraces all of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and Europe.

H. Stevens' Sons Company, manufacturers of sewer pipe, terra cotta, drain and roofing tile and fire brick was organized in 1887, with a capital of \$75,000. W. O. Stevens is President, J. H. Stevens Vice-President, and W. P. Stevens Treasurer and General Manager. Seventy-five people are employed. Approximate weekly pay role \$500. The annual output is 5,000 tons of product, which requires 600 car loads of clay

and 5,000 tons of coal to produce, and costs \$18,000 in freight charges annually to place on the market. Trade territory, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The Acme Brewing Company was organized as the Macon Brewing Company in 1890, and was re-organized as the Acme in 1893, with a capital of \$200,000. President, A. Block; Vice-President, W. E. McCaw. Directors: A. Block, R. H. Plant, N. M. Block, W. E. McCaw, A. D. Schofield and E. A. Waxelbaum. One hundred and ten people are employed, and the approximate weekly pay role is \$1,200. Value of the annual output, \$400,000. The Acme brew is sold in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, and its celebrated malt tonic is shipped to nearly every state in the Union. The company has commenced to export to Central American States, and in a short time will commence shipping to Cuba, where the Acme beers have already won a great reputation.

The Georgia Quincy Granite Company, established in 1889, with a capital of \$50,000—Lewis A. Wood, President; C. E. Campbell, Vice President; Directors, Lewis A. Wood, C. E. Campbell, T. E. Artope, J. N. Palmer and T. B. Artope—employs 233 people and pays out in wages each week \$1,600. The annual output is worth \$150,000, and trade territory embraces Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. The quarries of this company are located at Sparta, Holton and Odessa, Ga., and their product in building stone, paving cubes and blocks, curbing, etc., is meeting with increasing demand.

The Southern Phosphate Works, manufacturers of high-grade fertilizers, established in 1890 with a capital of \$145,000, is officered by Robert J. Taylor, President; George B. Jewett, Vice President; E. M. Jelks, Treasurer and James W. Callaway, Cashier. Approximate weekly pay roll \$500. Annual output 25,000 tons worth \$300,000. Trade territory embraces every section within a radius of 100 miles of Macon.

English, Johnston & Co., Compress, established in 1875, employs from 75 to 100 hands, with an approximate weekly pay roll of \$450. Annual output 65,000 bales of cotton. Receives cotton from a radius of 50 to 150 miles in Middle, South, and Southwest Georgia. Two and a quarter acres of ground is covered by compress and warehouse.

G. Bernd & Co., composed of G. Bernd, Sr., G. Bernd, Jr.

and Joseph Block, manufacturers of harness and saddles, was established in 1865. They employ 75 hands, with a weekly pay roll of \$500. Trade territory Southern States, Canada.

The B. E. Willingham Plow Company, established in 1896, with a capital of \$40,000, employs from 50 to 65 hands, with a weekly pay roll of \$300. Annual output, \$130,000. Trade territory Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. B. E. Willingham is President and S. S. Dunlap, W. M. Johnston, W. T. Johnson and B. E. Willingham constitute the Board of Directors.

The Macon Sash, Door Door and Lumber Company, Thomas C. Hendrix, President, and William J. Beeland, Secretary and Treasurer, was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$60,000. Sixty hands are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$400. Value of the annual output \$125,000. Trade territory Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

The Georgia Cotton Oil Company, R. S. Patillo, Manager, established 1892, employs 100 hands, with a weekly pay roll of \$700.

Winn, Johnson & Co., manufacturers of confectionery and crackers, was established in 1878, with an authorized capital of \$75,000. Thomas R. Ayer is President; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Johnson. From 90 to 100 hands are employed with a pay roll of \$600 weekly and an annual output of \$250,000.

The Central City Ice Company, established 1885, has a cash capital of \$185,000, employs 63 people, has a weekly pay roll of \$250, and an annual output of 10,000 tons. It is the largest and best equipped ice plant in the South, with an increasing trade in Georgia and Florida. Its officers are A. Block, President; N. M. Block, Vice President; Directors, A. Block, N. M. Block, S. Weixelbaum and W. G. Solomon.

The Mallery Machine and Foundry Co., was established April, 1897; T. L. Mallery is President and W. A. Taylor, Superintendent. Fifty operatives are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$400. This company manufactures engines, boilers, saw mills and cotton presses. Its trade territory is the State of Georgia.

The Macon Cooperage Company, capital \$20,000, was organized in 1895, with Wm. A. Roush, President; George W. Hubbel, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. A. Roush, H. M.

Roush, E. W. Hubbell and George W. Hubbel, Directors. One hundred people are employed with a weekly pay roll of \$500, and an annual output of \$100,000.

The Manchester Cotton Mills, John F. Crutchfield, President, J. W. Cabaniss, Treasurer and J. D. Howe, Manager, is one of the important industries. It employs a force of 180 people, with a weekly pay roll of \$650. Its annual output is 2,000,000 pounds of yarn, with a market value of \$240,000.

The Weekes Manufacturing Company was established in 1896 with a capital of \$11,000. C. H. Weekes is President and C. H. Weekes, J. P. Stetson and R. M. Lightfoot, Directors. Sixty people are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$175. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of pants and turns out now at the rate of 70,000 pairs a year. The business has increased steadily month by month to such an extent that on Jan. 1, 1899, the capital will be doubled, in order to handle properly the increase in business. The trade territory of this firm is Georgia, Florida, Alabama and New York city.

The Macon Manufacturing Company, F. H. Roush, president W. A. Roush, Vice President and J. H., W. A., John A. and F. E. Roush, Directors, was established 1897, with a capital of \$20,000. Twenty-five people are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$150. The approximate annual output is \$20,000. The product of this factory is flour and fruit barrels and all kind of boxes. By January 1, 1899, the company will be equipped to manufacture all kinds of wheels, spokes and rims.

The J. W. Burke Company, manufacturers of blank books, and general printers; W. R. Holmes, President; E. W. Burke, Manager, B. F. Barden, Secretary, was established February 1, 1894, succeeding J. W. Burke & Co., established in 1872. Capital stock is \$15,000. Number of people employed 25, with a weekly pay roll of \$300. This firm does an extensive business in all parts of Central and South Georgia.

THE NEWS Printing and Publishing Company, publishers, binders and commercial printers, is one of the best equipped plants in the State. R. L. McKenney is President and Manager and Tom W. Loyless, Vice President. Its capital stock is \$20,000 and 20 people are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$400.

The Empire Coal and Ice Company, while not a manufacturing firm, is so closely connected with them, employs so many men, and pays out so much in wages, that it is included in the list of wage payers. This company was organized in 1895, with a capital of \$15,000. N. M. Block is President, A. Block, Vice President, and N. M. Block, A. Block, M. J. Redmond, Directors. Twenty-three people are employed, with a weekly pay roll of \$110; 40,000 tons of coal are handled annually by this firm.

Schofield's Sons Co. are the successors of J. S. Schofield & Bro., established in 1854. This firm employs 75 men, with a weekly pay roll of \$800. Value of approximate annual output, \$160,000. The trade territory covered by this firm extends from Virginia to Mexico.

In the light of the foregoing who can question that the nucleus is here for a great industrial development. The converging point of railway systems that permeate all sections of the country; At the head of navigable water on the Ocmulgee river, which is being utilized by a navigation line plying between Macon and the port of Brunswick, thereby giving Macon the benefit of rail and water line rates on freight;

South is the focal point in these days, and the prediction made a short time since by one of the leading cotton manufacturers of Georgia and the South, that within fifty years the bulk of the cotton grown in the South would be spun in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, was a pregnant prophecy of the future. Toward that goal the Central City, standing at the three-quarter post in her history, looks with



MANUFACTURING MACON.

with cheap coal and iron; in the centre of the richest cotton area of the State; with a wealth of hardwood timber in easy reach by the river; valuable quarries of granite and great deposits of fire brick and terra cotta clay and kaolin right at her door, the Central City is abundantly equipped for industrial development, and offers the greatest opportunity to capital, with a certainty of profitable return on investments. The

no misgiving. Ready to pledge herself as hostage for a fairer and more prosperous future, she invites the home-seeker and the investor to come within her gates and abide with her people. There is room for all who come to aid in the work of upbuilding. There is no lack of chance and no stint in the welcome.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Cabaniss, President.
S. S. Dunlap, Vice President.
C. M. Orr, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Cabaniss, W. R. Rogers, R. E. Park, H. J. Lamar,
N. B. Corbin, S. S. Dunlap, L. W. Hunt, Sam Meyer, W.
A. Doody, J. H. Williams, A. D. Schofield.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Cabaniss, President,
S. S. Dunlap, Vice President.
C. M. Orr, Cashier.

..THE..

Exchange Bank.

Capital.....\$200,000
Surplus 100,000

Collections solicited, prompt returns made without charge for collection.

Has paid in dividends to its stockholders more than double the amount of its capital stock. Throughout the long financial depression has adhered to its policy of assisting and sustaining the commercial interests of the city and section, as far as consistent with sound banking principles.

Corner Third and Cherry Sts. 'Phone 168

"Two financial institutions that are the bed rock of Macon's commercial and industrial strength."



INTERIOR OF EXCHANGE BANK.

..THE..

Union Savings

BANK AND TRUST CO.

Capital.....\$200,000
Surplus 30,000

Interest compounded semi-annually; receives deposits from 25 cents up.

A bank that has had a phenomenal growth and which has met uninterrupted success since the day of its organization. A prompt and safe medium for individuals, firms and corporations. Unsurpassed facilities as a savings institution.

Corner Third and Cherry Sts. 'Phone 168

"A combined capital and surplus of over \$800,000 constantly employed for the benefit of Macon and surrounding towns."

MACON,



GEORGIA.

1870.

ESTABLISHED.

1870.

Leaders Then, Leaders Still as

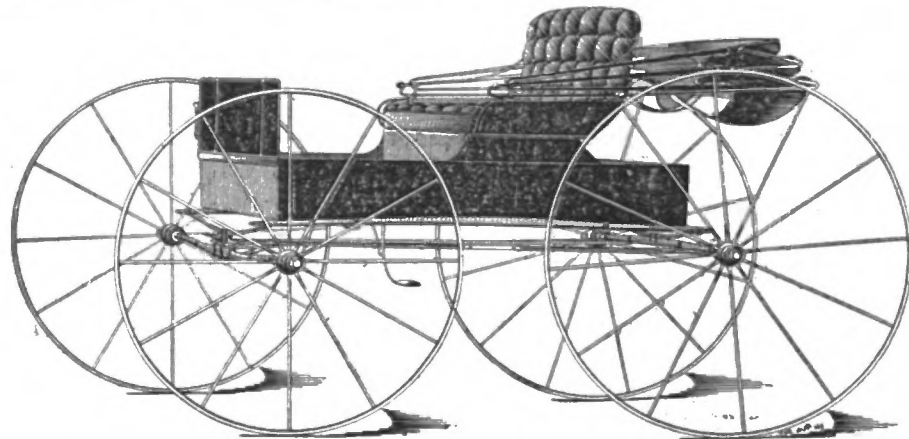
MEN AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

Stylish up-to-date Suits, Fashionable Hats, Nobby Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, etc. If it's good, if it's stylish, here you'll find it. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Careful Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

Chas. Wachtel's son
515 CHERRY ST. MACON, GA.

PLAIN FIGURES, ONE PRICE.



... C. F. STROBERG, ...

High Grade Blacksmithing and Repair Work—All Styles of Vehicles Made to Order—Shrinking Tires a Specialty.

Telephone 331.

664, 666, 668 FOURTH STREET.

C. H. MESLER,

New and approved methods guaranteed to stop forging, scalping knee and shin hitting. Prevents contraction, corns, and all ailments caused by improper shoeing. Diseases of the foot and leg a specialty. **HORSESHOEING.**

Boston, 1895.

Carried Off Highest Honors of His Class.

Philadelphia, 1896,

L. A. MITCHELL.

W. F. ELDER.

Mitchell & Elder,

— Dealers in —

Yellow Pine Lumber,
Shingles, Laths,
Builders' Materials,
Paints, Lime, etc.



Yard, Front of Central City Park.

Telephone 349.

MACON'S ART STORE.

The Most Complete Art Store in the South.

We carry the largest and finest line of mouldings in the South. We make a specialty of fine goods at living prices.

PICTURES—In large variety. A complete line of oval and circle frames always on hand. Art goods of all kinds.

"We Lead, All Others Follow."

W. Lamar Williams,

422 Second St.



"The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co's celebrated Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Spices, Extracts and Condensed Milk have been my solace through life." GRANDMOTHER.

... THE GREAT ...

Atlantic AND Pacific Tea Co.,

Importers and Distributors of Pure

Teas, coffees, Spices . . .

. . . and Baking Powders.

355 Second St., }
152 Cotton Ave., }

. Macon, Ga.

225 Stores in United States.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

8%

That pay only 3 per cent. are eagerly sought, with no physical security behind them, only the national credit. Our

Fixed Dividend Stock

Guarantees 8 per cent. in cash dividends, payable semi-annually and has behind it our credit and over 200 per cent. in mortgages on improved and productive real estate, deposited with a trustee for the protection of stockholders. Both are good enough. If you would know more about this absolutely safe eight per cent. investment, write to or call on

GEORGE A. SMITH, General Manager,

EQUITABLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

MACON, GEORGIA,

E. Y. MALLARY, Pres. E. N. JELKS, Vice-Pres. J. J. COBB, Cash.

The Commercial and Savings Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest allowed on savings deposits; compounded semi-annually; authorized by law to act as administrator, executor, assignee, guardian and in other trust capacities.

Capital \$50,000
Surplus 12,000



T. B. WEST, Secretary and Attorney.

Security, Loan and Abstract Co.

IN COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

Collection department; special attention given to looking after defaulting claims, real estate of non-residents, etc.

Capital \$100,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE OLDEST BANK IN MACON. ORGANIZED 1865.

Capital and Surplus \$260,000

ROBERT H. PLANT, President. GEORGE H. PLANT, Vice President.
W. W. WRIGLEY, Cashier.

Courteous. Prompt. Safe.

Southern Loan and Trust Co. of Georgia.

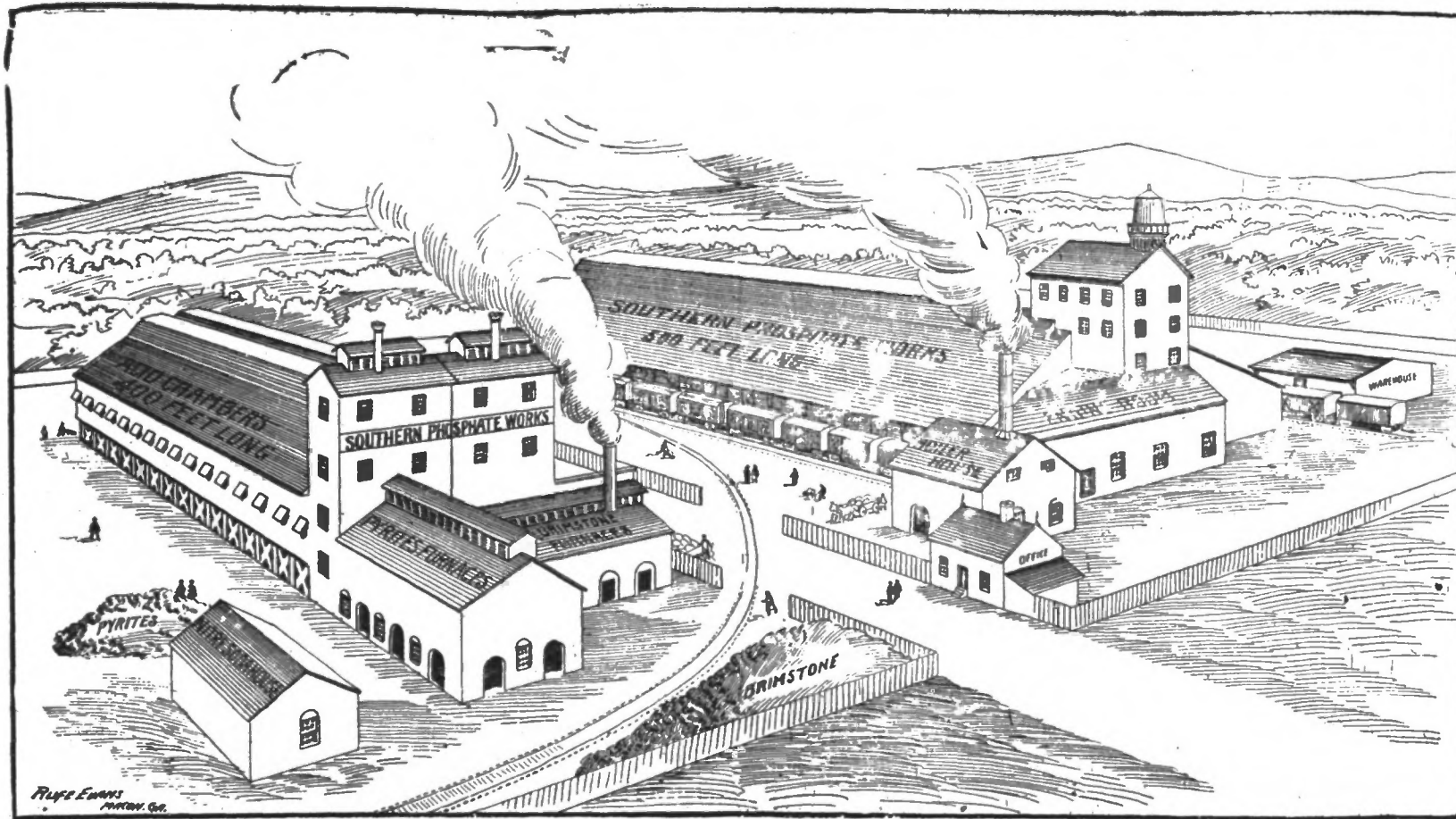
MACON, GEORGIA.

Capital and Surplus \$62,000

J. S. SCHOFIELD, President. JOS. W. PALMER, Vice-President. F. O. SCHOFIELD, Treasurer.
STEED & WIMBERLY, Attorneys.

Offers investors carefully selected First Mortgage Bonds yielding 6 and 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.
These mortgage loans are a legal investment for the funds of Trustees, Guardians and others, desiring a security which is non-fluctuating in value, and which yields the greatest income consistent with absolute safety.

*Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian.
Transacts a General Trust Business.*



SOUTHERN PHOSPHATE WORKS.

The above institution is a well developed type of the varied institutions of Macon, Ga. Established in 1890, the plant was destroyed by fire in 1894, and rebuilt immediately. The capacity of the plant is 30,000 tons annually. The capitalization of the Company is \$125,000, paid up, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$50,000.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, the efficient President of the Company, has by zealous and capable financial management, placed the firm in the foremost ranks of like institutions in the country. Only the best quality of ingredients are used by the Company in the manufacture of their product, and the venture has proven a success from its inception.



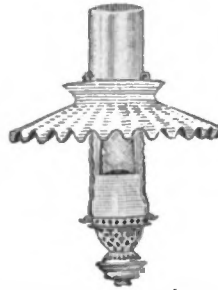
Challenge Water Heater

A new and useful apparatus for heating water to a high temperature with unequalled rapidity and economy. Is an invaluable appliance whenever a quick or constant supply of hot water is desired, furnishing as it will a continuous stream of water, heated nearly to the boiling point.

Welsbach Light

We guarantee this burner to consume only 3 feet of gas in an hour and to give a light of 60 candle power. Try them. Save gas and get some light. The best lighted stores in the city have the Welsbach.

Beware of Imitators.



The Wolf Gas Radiator

The handsomest and most powerful gas heater ever made; perfect combustion and ventilation; heats the floor as well as the top part of the room; cheerful and



Pleasing to the eye; good enough to put into the best room in any house, and the most economical gas heater in the market. Try it in your bath room.

S. M. SUBERS & SON

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, Tin and Galvanized Iron Workers.

205 Cotton Avenue and 404 First Street.

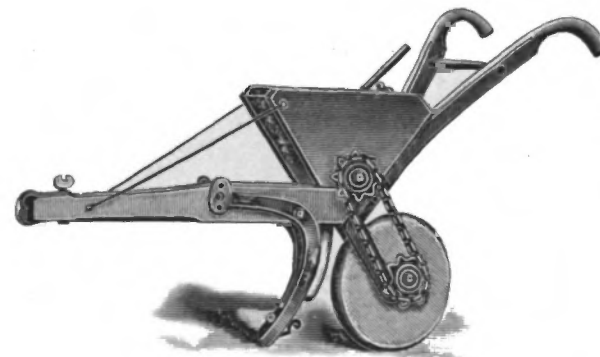
Telephone 179.

We can save you money on Sanitary Sewers.

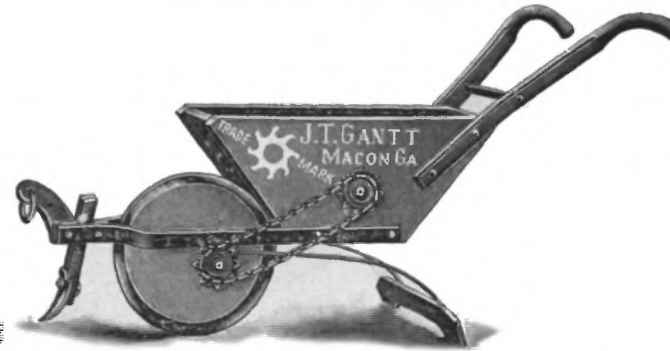
Contract Work a Specialty

Job Work is given prompt attention.

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J. T. GANTT,

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VARIETY WORKS

MACON, GA.

Sole Manufacturer of

Gantt's Patent

Cotton Planters

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Improved Cotton

Gins, Feeders and

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F. A. GUTTENBERGER & CO.,

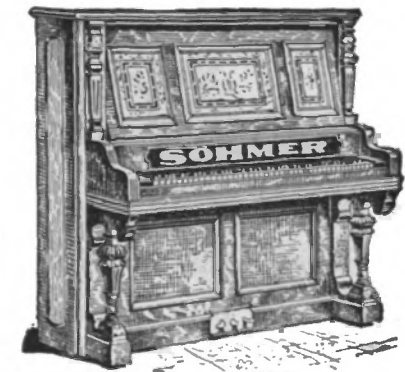
Successors to J. W. Burke & Co.'s Music House.

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422 Second Street, Macon, Ga.

Eighteen Years of Energy ^{AND} Enterprise
Have Made

PAYNE & WILLINGHAM,

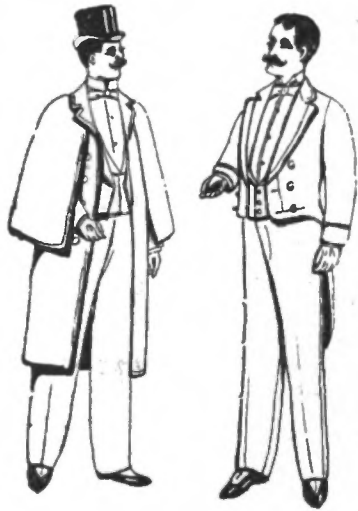
The Largest



**Furniture
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... House**

SOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER.

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Fashionable Tailoring!

Correct dressers can always find here all the finest imported suitings and men who know how to take accurate measures and make clothes that fit. The workmanship on my cheapest orders is artistic and thorough. I don't know how to make shoddy suits. If you want real fashionable, good fitting clothes—clothes that will wear everlastingly and never get out of shape—let me make them.

FRANK B. COATES,
563 Cherry St., Macon, Ga.

Eads, Neel & Co

MACON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE.....

THE "BEST" CLOTHING,
"FINE" FURNISHINGS,
"DUNLAP" HATS.



552-554 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.



If you wish to purchase or rent a dwelling, store or farm, allow me to show you my list of properties. Now is the time to buy, indecision has robbed many a man of valuable property. While he is deciding what to do, and waiting for the market to go lower, some other fellow snaps up opportunities intended for him. My office is acknowledged headquarters for everything in the Real Estate line.

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME."

EDWARD A. HORNE,

Real Estate, Renting and Fire Insurance.

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PHOTOGRAPHER
OF THE STATE.



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127 Cotton Avenue,

MACON, GA.

DELICIOUS! REFRESHING!

Sample's Sparkling Coco

Relieves headache, cures exhaustion and nervousness, stimulates and relieves the nervous system. Manufactured only by

ALEX SAMPLE, 462 Fourth St., Macon, Ga.

We make a specialty of furnishing soda fountains with Sparkling Coco Syrup. Special rates.

A. T. HOLT,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
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The Chance Of a Lifetime to Secure
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MELROSE HEIGHTS,

No Boom-Town Scheme, But a Prac-
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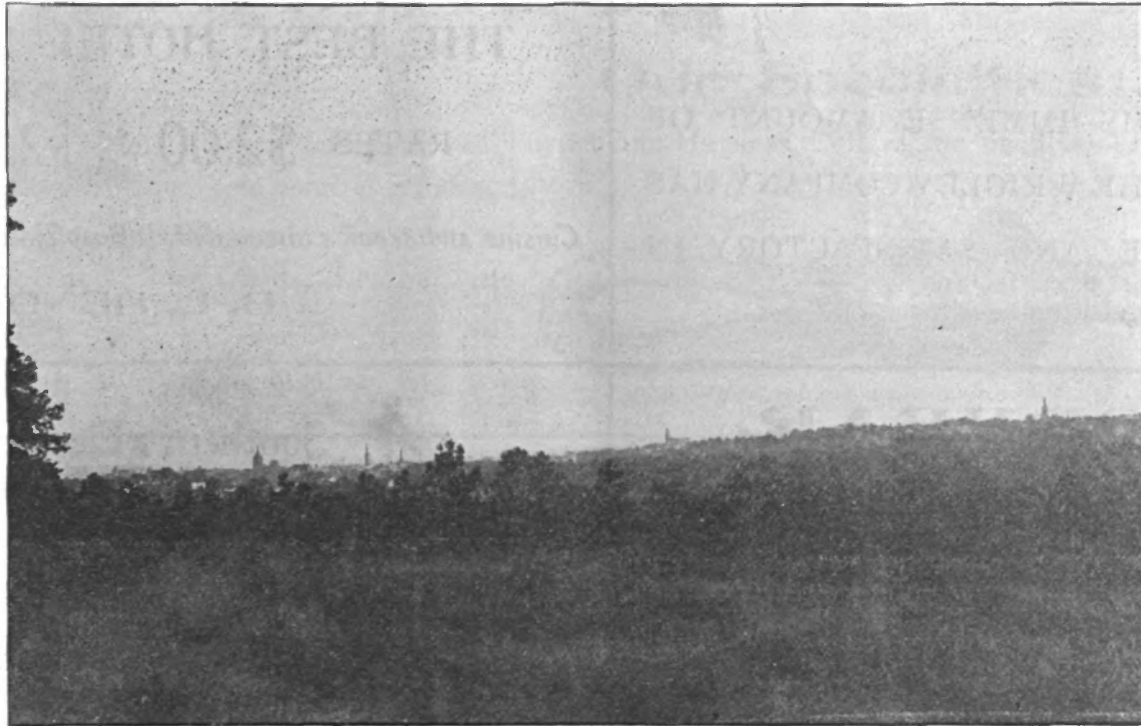
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Closer than Vineville, Higher than College Hill, More Attractive in Every Way than any Residence Section of Macon.

Incorporated as a Part
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No Objectionable Persons
Can Buy Lots.

All Residences Must
Come up to a Standard



Residents Have Advan-
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A Perfect System of
Sewers ^{AND} Electric Lights

Street Cars to the City
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HIGH ABOVE THE NOISE AND SMOKE OF THE CITY.

Sale of Lots Will Soon Begin. Make Inquiries Now of

H. HORNE, Real Estate Agt.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

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ATLANTA, Ga.,

MADE PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS USED IN THIS EDITION. THE WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

IN TURNING OUT THIS IMMENSE AMOUNT OF WORK FOR THE NEWS, THE WRIGLEY COMPANY HAS BEEN PROMPT, RELIABLE AND SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY.

W. A. GOODYEAR,

Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Shop.

Horse Shoeing and Fine Painting.

Repairing of Scales a Specialty.

453 and 455 Poplar Street, Macon, Ga.

Statement of the condition of the American National Bank of Macon, Ga., at the close of business, September 20th, 1898, condensed from report furnished the Comptroller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 527,153.88	Capital Stock.....\$ 250,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Premiums..... 170,350.00	Surplus and profits..... 67,510.84
5 per cent. Redemption Fund... 2,250.00	Circulating Notes..... 45,000.00
Banking house, Furniture, Etc.. 36,900.00	Notes Rediscounted..... 90,222.68
Cash and Sight Exchange..... 256,063.38	Deposits 539,983.74
\$ 992,717.26	\$ 992,717.26

Accounts solicited, and correspondence invited.

J. M. JOHNSTON,
President.

J. D. STETSON,
Vice-President.

L. P. HILLYER,
Cashier.

Ask Anybody About

THE PARK HOTEL,

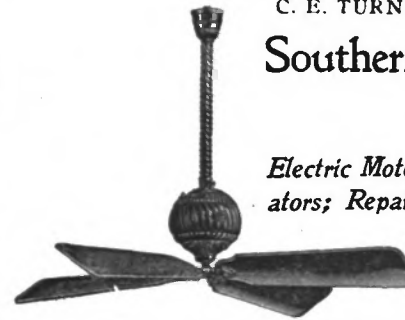
MACON, GA.

THE BEST HOTEL IN GEORGIA.

RATES: \$2.00 AND \$2.50 PER DAY.

Cuisine and service unequalled. Bus, Baths and Sample Rooms free.

B. L. HENDRICKS, Proprietor.



C. E. TURNER.

H. E. LOWE

Southern Electric Supply Company

And General Repair Shop.

Electric Motors, Generators, Fans, Bells, Lights, Annunciators; Repairs of Electrical Machinery a Specialty; all classes of Electrical and Mechanical Contracting.

614 Mulberry St., Macon, Ga.

(Pythian Building.) Phone 212.

L. S. HILL.

L. R. LONGHURST.

L. S. HILL & CO., ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

MOVED TO 167 COTTON AVENUE, NEAR CHERRY STREET.

L. S. Hill & Co., the well-known artists and photographers have moved their gallery to 167 Cotton avenue, opposite the Empire Store, and with the best of light and other conveniences they are better prepared to make fine work. Their prices are in keeping with the times, their work the best. Pictures copied and enlarged. Children's pictures a successful specialty.

GUSTAV BERND.

JOSEPH BLOCK.

GUS. BERND, JR.



G. BERND & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our Specialties:

Heavy Saw Mill and Turpentine Harness, Collars and Saddles, Track, Coach and Coupe Harness, fine Saddles of every description.

We manufacture all the above articles and will meet all competition. Whips, Robes and Turf Goods, Leather and Shoe Findings. Send for prices.

Also dealers in Hides, Furs, Wax, Wool, Tallow, Etc.



G. Bernd & Co., inventors and sole proprietors.

BERND'S

Southern Rope Snap,

For Rope and Round Leather.



BEN L. JONES,

Grocer and Cotton Factor,

East Macon, Ga.

T. N. SMITH, President.

J. W. SMITH, Vice-President.

N. B. CORBIN, Gen'l Manager.

A. W. SMITH, Sec'y and Treasurer.

MACON GROCERY CO.,

...WHOLESALE...

GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.



Flours.

Out O' Sight,
Split Silk,
Snow Drift,
Big Mogul,

Little River Meal



HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, MEATS, LARD,

Warehouse and Office, Corner Mulberry and Seventh Streets,

MACON, GA.



Tobacco,
Cigars,
Snuff.

General Line
Case Goods.

Bagging and Ties



We strive to please and guarantee satisfaction.

THE UNION CENTRAL



LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

John M. Pattison, President.

Assets, January 1, 1898.....	\$18,705,130.31
Surplus, January 1, 1898.....	\$2,611,370.91

No Fluctuating Securities. Largest Rate of Interest. Lowest Death Rate.

. . . LARGE AND INCREASING DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS . . .

. . . Specialties . . .

Endowments at Life Rates and Twenty Payment Guaranty Policies.

Surpassed

all Companies in Volume of New Business for 1897, Except the three New York Companies and the Northwestern.



. . . Why? . . .

Because in Addition our Life Rate Endowment and Guaranty Policies, We Sell a Twenty Payment Contract at About Ordinary Life Rates of other Companies,

Guaranteeing

to Return at End of Twenty Years Every Dollar Paid.

Business Getters, with Clean Records, will be Given General Agents' Contracts, with Renewals. Local Agents Wanted in Every County in Central, Eastern and Southern Georgia. General Agents Wanted for Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Columbus.

T. S. LOWRY, Dept. Manager,

463 Second St., near Willingham's Warehouse, MACON, GA.

H. STEVENS'

One of the most prominent industries of the South is the Sewer and Drain Works of Stevens' Company at Macon, Ga. The business was established by Henry Stevens, and after his death has been carried on by his sons under the company name of H. Stevens' Sons Company, W. C. Stevens, President; J. H. Stevens, Secretary, and W. P. Stevens, Treasurer and General Manager. Mr. W. P. Stevens, Treasurer and General Manager, devotes his entire time looking after the practical work of the great business of his company.

Macon Clay Works,

In addition to manufacturing Sewer and Drain Pipe equal to the best produced in this country, Stevens' Sons Company manufacture all kinds of specially designed pipe, such as may be designated by drawing for a specific service; wall coping, prepared fire clay, fire brick for locomotives, in standard and special designs; border tile, conduit pipes, prepared fire clay, and chimney tops, flue pipes and flue linings. The superiority of their product secured for it the highest award at the Augusta Exposition in 1893; at all the State Fairs held at Macon, and the gold medal at the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta in 1895, and the highest award at Columbia, S. C., 1897.

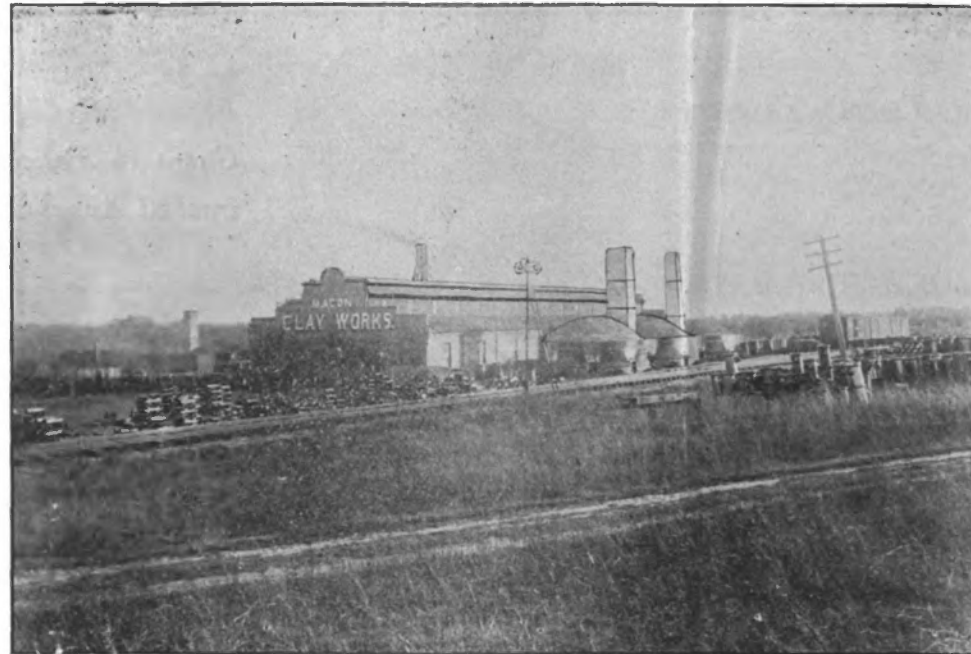


W. P. STEVENS, JR.,
The youngest Gen'l Manager in America.

SONS COMPANY.

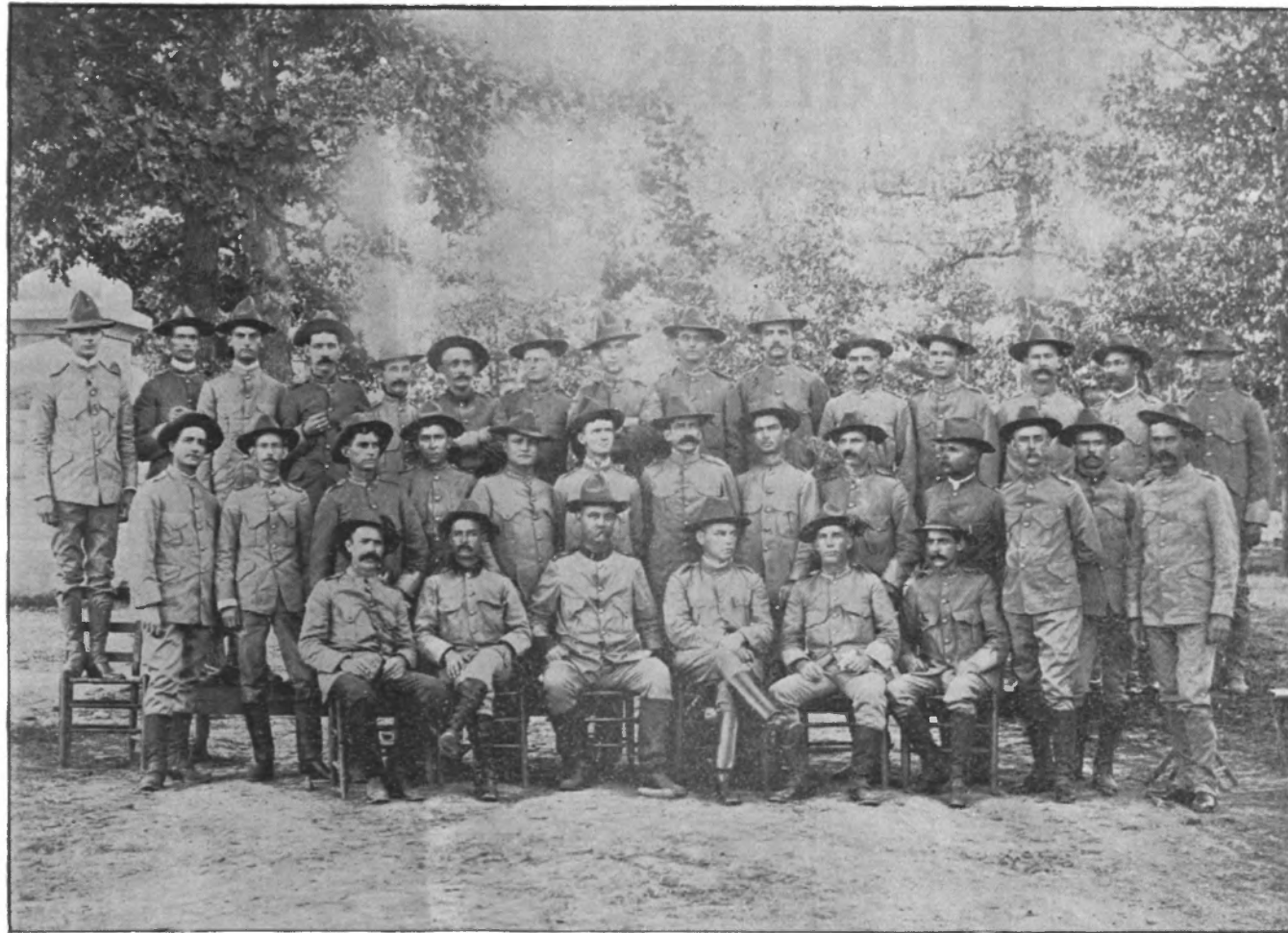
The accompanying picture shows Mr. W. P. Stevens' little son, William P., Jr. The latter being conceded to be the youngest general manager in the world, having been unanimously elected to this responsible position on the day of his birth. This picture will be familiar to all with whom H. Stevens' Sons Company deal, as it accompanies all checks sent out by them, as a protector.

Sewer and Drain Pipe



NORTHWEST VIEW OF THE PLANT, ON LINE OF S. W. R. R.

The plant site covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Their clay storage shed, which contains also the disintegrating machinery will hold 400 carloads of clay. The floor space of the plant is over 45,000 square feet. They have 40 acres of superior clay and three-quarters of a mile of side track at the plant and clay pit. A new dry house and kilns, in process of erection, will increase the capacity and output 33 per cent. This is required by the rapidly increasing demand for their product. At present an average force of sixty men are employed, which will be increased when the new kilns and dry house are completed.



OFFICERS OF FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT, NOW IN CAMP AT MACON.



M. OHLANDER, Compiler.

THE M. OHLANDER CO.,

PROMOTERS OF BUSINESS,

Have had charge of the work of compiling the advertising pages of this edition, and their service has been highly satisfactory in every way.

Mail address until January 1, 1899, Savannah, Ga. Afterwards, New Orleans, La.



B. S. BERNARD, Solicitor.

American Dental Parlors,

Doctors Young and Lanier, Proprietors,

CORNER CHERRY AND SECOND STREETS, MACON, GA.

No such enterprise of the kind was ever attempted in Macon as shown by Drs. Young and Lanier in the furnishing and fittings of their new American Dental Parlors. They are complete in every detail ; the most gorgeous and expensive furnishings, carpets of velvet, French plate mirrors, lace curtains of the newest and most exquisite patterns, beautiful and costly piano. In fact nothing has been left undone that might add to the comfort and convenience of their many patrons. They invite the public to call and inspect the new parlors.

These gentlemen are the pioneers in popular prices in the South, and they place dentistry, not as a luxury, but as a necessity, within the reach of all.



AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS BUILDING.



RECEPTION ROOM, AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS.



DR. YOUNG.



DR. LANIER.

R. L. McKENNEY, President.

TOM W. LOYLESS, Vice-President.

The News Printing Co.,

Printers, Publishers and Binders.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS

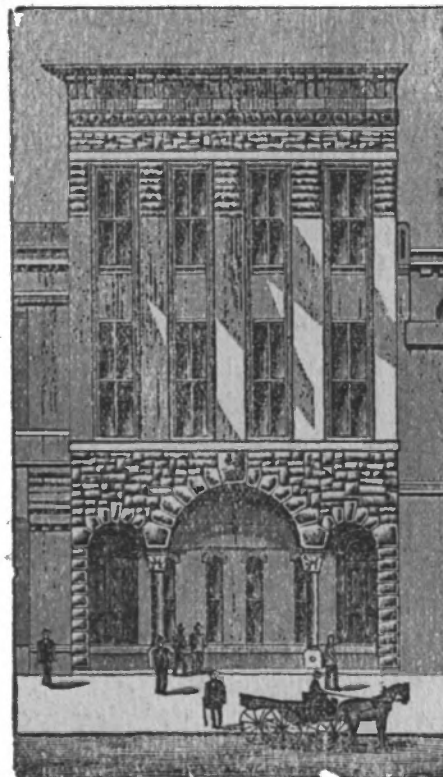
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*The liveliest afternoon paper published
in any City of Macon's size in the
entire country.*



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Printing Offices in Georgia.

MODERN METHODS.

EXPERT WORKMEN.

HIGH CLASS WORK.



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**THE LEADING
SOUTHERN
BREWERY.**

NO RIVALS, FEW EQUALS.

**ITS BEERS
ARE POPULAR
EVERY-
WHERE.**

Acme Brewing Company



**THE QUEEN
OF ALL
BOTTLED
BEERS.**



**THE AMERICAN QUEEN
IN THE GREAT
DIAMOND JUBILEE
CARNIVAL.**



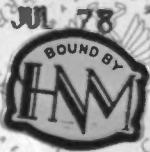
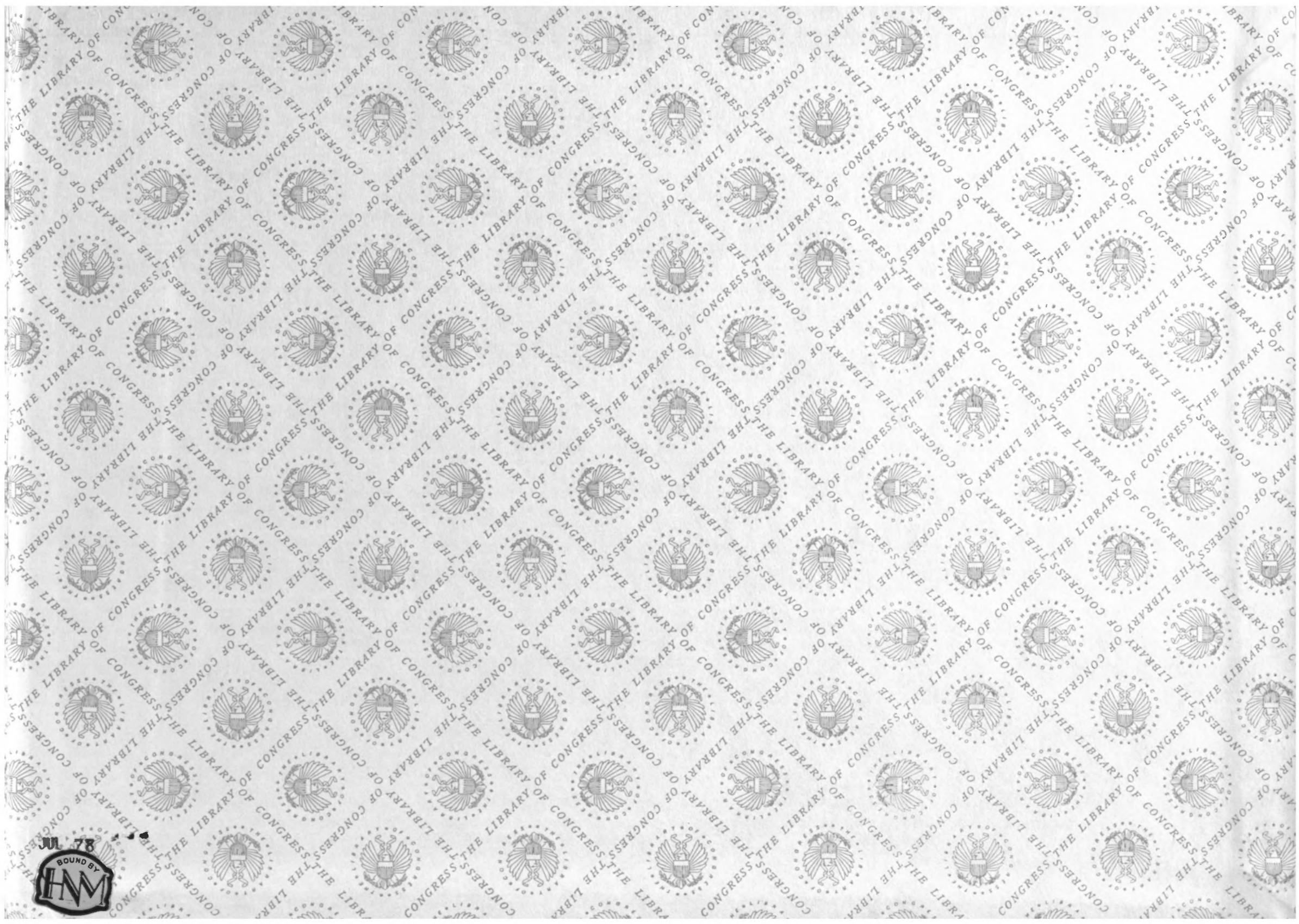
**A CORDIAL INVITATION
TO EVERY CARNIVAL VISITOR
TO VISIT THE BREWERY.**

**MAKES RICH BLOOD
AND
STRONG MUSCLE**

MACON, GA. U.S.A.



**ACME
MALT TONIC
THE GREAT
LIQUID FOOD
FOR INVALIDS AND
NURSING MOTHERS,
PRODUCED FROM THE
FINEST BARLEY, MALT
AND HOPS. ITS EFFICACY
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS.**



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