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*Progressive  
Columbus*



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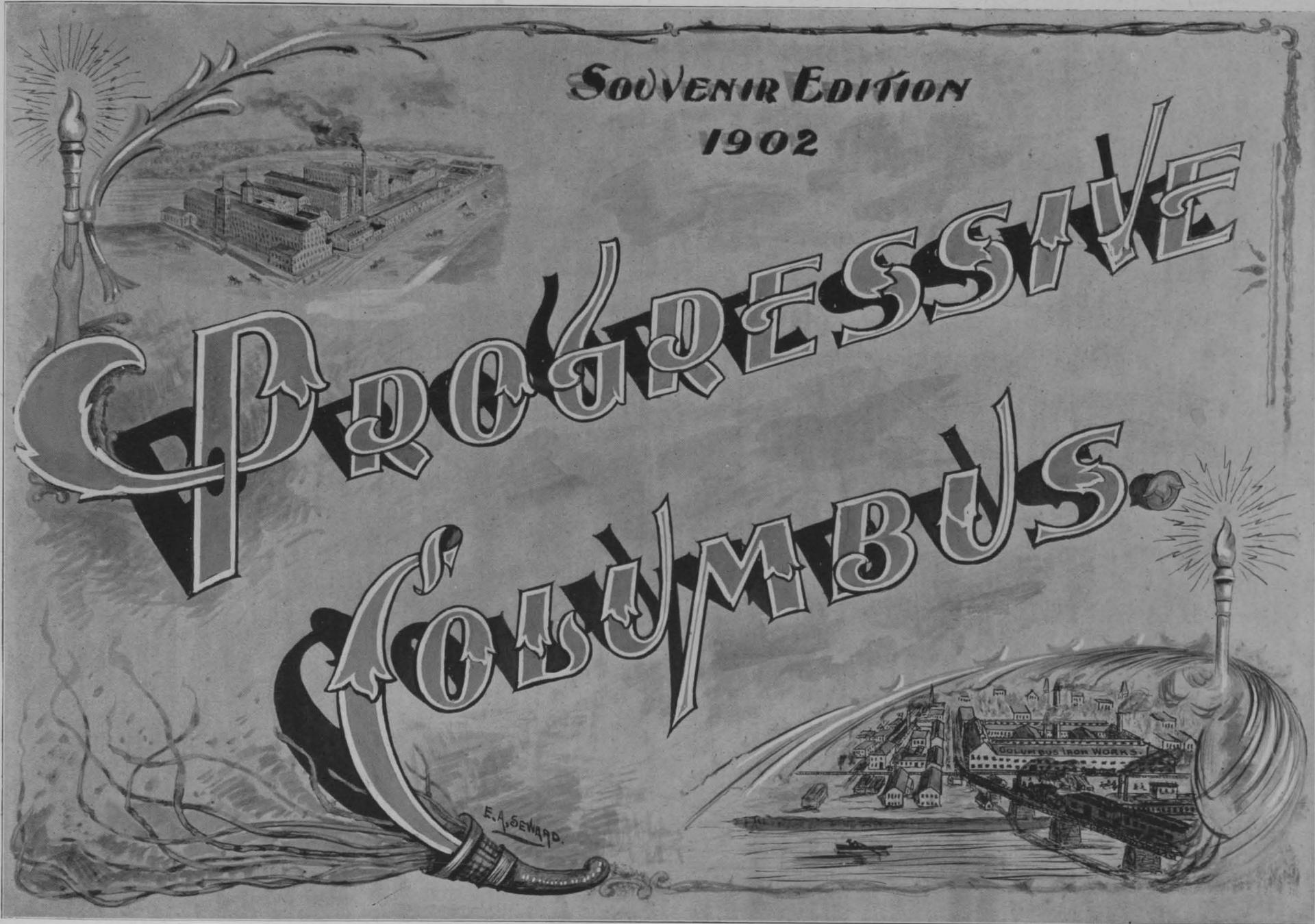






SOUVENIR EDITION  
1902

# PROGRESSIVE COLUMBUS.





# PROGRESSIVE COLUMBUS

1827

1902

“SOUVENIR EDITION”

*ILLUSTRATED*

A RECORD OF HER GROWTH AS A  
GREAT CITY

CONTAINING A RESUME OF HER EARLY  
HISTORY, HER MANUFACTURING,  
MECHANICAL, MERCANTILE, MINERAL,  
AGRICULTURAL, CLIMATIC, TRANSPOR-  
TATION, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND  
GENERAL INTERESTS : : : : :

WITH SKETCHES AND NOTES BY HER  
LEADING BIOGRAPHERS

M. OHLANDER  
COMPILER AND PUBLISHER

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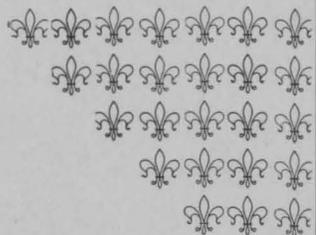
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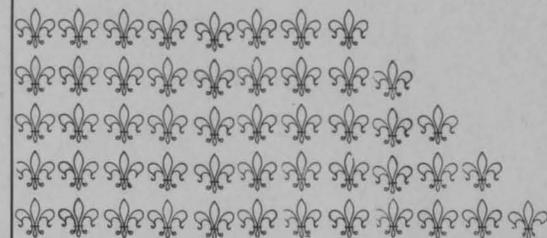


## PREFACE....



The Publishers, in submitting this work to a critical, and, it is to be hoped, an indulgent public, have done so with the sole purpose in view of placing before the observant eye the vast and rapidly growing interests of the city. In writing of the elements which have made the Columbus of to-day what she is, the endeavor has been to avoid the extravaganza style generally indulged in, the object being to publish a concise "resume" of the healthy condition of her commerce, with slight sketches of her wonderful natural resources as a manufacturing center, and presenting in connection therewith, sketches of her early history, her social and home life, and her noted citizens.

THE PUBLISHERS.



## DEDICATORY

To those, whose progressive spirit made the publication of this volume a possibility, and whose words of cheer, when the issue seemed doubtful, were doubly valued, through whose energy and ability the City of Columbus occupies one of the foremost places among the great industrial centers of the South, whose acts of enterprise and deeds of liberality have adorned her with great factories, mercantile establishments and warehouses, magnificent and beautiful residences, churches, schools and benevolent institutions; who have acted by deed, "not with words," placing their shoulder to the wheel of progress in the hour of need, this work is inscribed by

THE COMPILER.

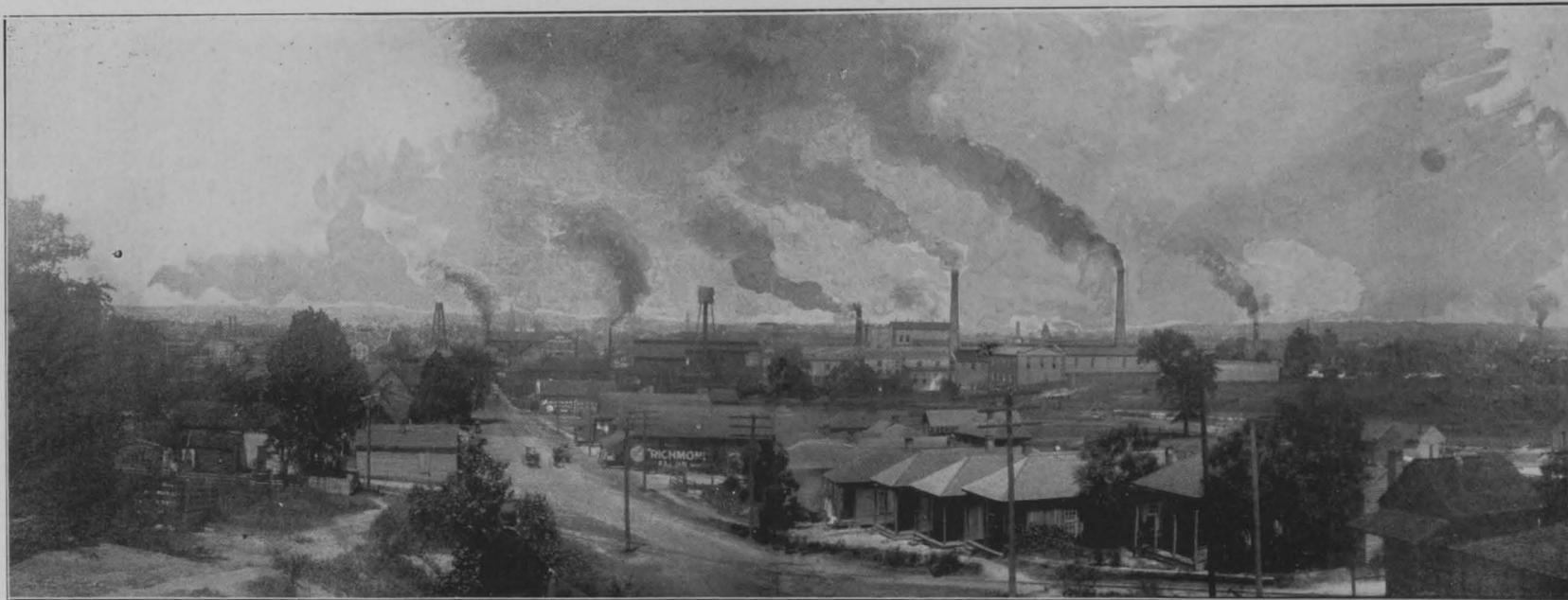
# THE CITY OF COLUMBUS

## HISTORICAL

**I**N THE WORDS of an old writer describing the wild wood and rocks fringing and encumbering the Chattahoochee river previous to the settlement of Columbus "the most fertile imagination cannot conceive of a place more enchanting than this is in reality." Columbus was originally intended for a trading point, and as such was established in 1827, and incorporated as a town

had been built, the Enquirer had sent out its first issue, a Methodist mission had been started, church lots had been laid out for the various denominations, cotton had been sold in the town, a manufacturing establishment erected, and consignments by boat landed at the wharf.

In 1829 the first bank was organized, called the Bank of Columbus, and in



BIRD EYE VIEW OF MANUFACTURING DISTRICT FROM WYNNE'S HILL.

in December, 1828, by an act of the Legislature of Georgia. The city has been faithful to its original trust, as it always has done, and still does a large commercial business; but it is also gaining the distinction in certain lines of being the largest manufacturing city in the south.

Its first mayor was Ulysses Lewis, elected in January, 1829. Previous to this the city had been laid off in rectangular blocks, running due north and south, and east and west; nearly five hundred town lots had been sold, a theatre

1831 another called the Farmers Bank of Chattahoochee. Subsequent to this the Indians gave trouble to a great extent, and all classes shared in the excitement incident to the subjection of the Seminoles of Florida. In 1836 the town was incorporated as a city, and as an agricultural, and to a considerable extent as a trading center, the town began to show steady progress. Its salubrious climate and commanding position began to invite homeseekers from all parts of Georgia and other older states, and its future as a city became assured. In

1839-41 and 42 it suffered temporary reverses by fire and flood, but quickly recuperating, it boasted in 1844 of two hundred and nine business establishments, devoted to banking, domestic and retail trade, warehousing and mechanical industry. In 1845 the first cotton mill was erected, having 1,200 spindles, and gradually improving every day. In the same year the first Board of Trade was organized with Henry King as chairman and C. E. Mims as secretary. In 1848 previous subscriptions for building the first railroad, called the Muscogee, were ratified, and its completion pushed forward with considerable rapidity; while the first telegram line reached Columbus in July of the same year. The proposition to create water works was started in 1851, an agricultural fair held in November, and in 1852 a gas company was organized. Thence onward the city continued to grow in wealth and in population, until in 1860 the census gave a population of nearly 10,000 people. Hitherto all had been serene and peaceful, but the tocsin of war was soon to sound, political excitement was high, and various military companies were organized. From 1861 to 1865 the city bore its part in the terrible convulsions of the great civil war, and one of the last cities to surrender, the last battle of the war being fought around Columbus. After a brief and desperate engagement with a handful of Confederates it

was finally captured by General Wilson on April 16, 1865. Among the citizens of Columbus killed was the gallant and deeply lamented Colonel C. A. L. Lamar. And here we may well pause and consider—a Revolution had taken place, and a new era in the country's history was even then beginning to cast its shadows before.

Peace being now declared, the energetic citizens of Columbus began anew the battle of life, and shortly arose from the ashes of the old, a more magnificent city—a Queen City—one of the foremost cities of the South, with mammoth cotton factories, numerous mills and plants, extensive warehouses, palatial business establishments, and elegant homes and residences.

The great civil war, though a generation has passed, still remains a memory, never to be forgotten by many of her best citizens. Tried in the dark fires of adversity, they can appreciate the sunlight of prosperity, and glancing backward on the past, can turn forward and appreciate its wonderful results in the present.

Though claiming by no means to be the historian of the city, we can say that the past has been well cared for, and devoting attention to the present, inquire the cause of present conditions. A description of those conditions as they exist in Columbus today is the task set before us. We may say, primarily, that it all lies in the makeup



BROAD STREET, LOOKING FROM TWELFTH.

A VIEW IN RESIDENCE SECTION.



LAKE SCENE, WILDWOOD PARK.

SECOND AVENUE, LOOKING FROM TWELFTH STREET.

and spirit of a people. The fortitude and virtue displayed by our people in adversity, has in happier times, sustained by courage, energy, thrift and capital, produced legitimate results. The material progress of Columbus, its commerce and manufactures, its internal navigation and transportation by river and rail, its telegraphy, telephone, electric lights, daily press, its churches, government and institutions, its social and metropolitan progress, above all the culture, courtesy, and refinement of its men and women, furnish the themes to which we invite attention, and of which, as much as our space will admit, we will endeavor to give a faithful account.

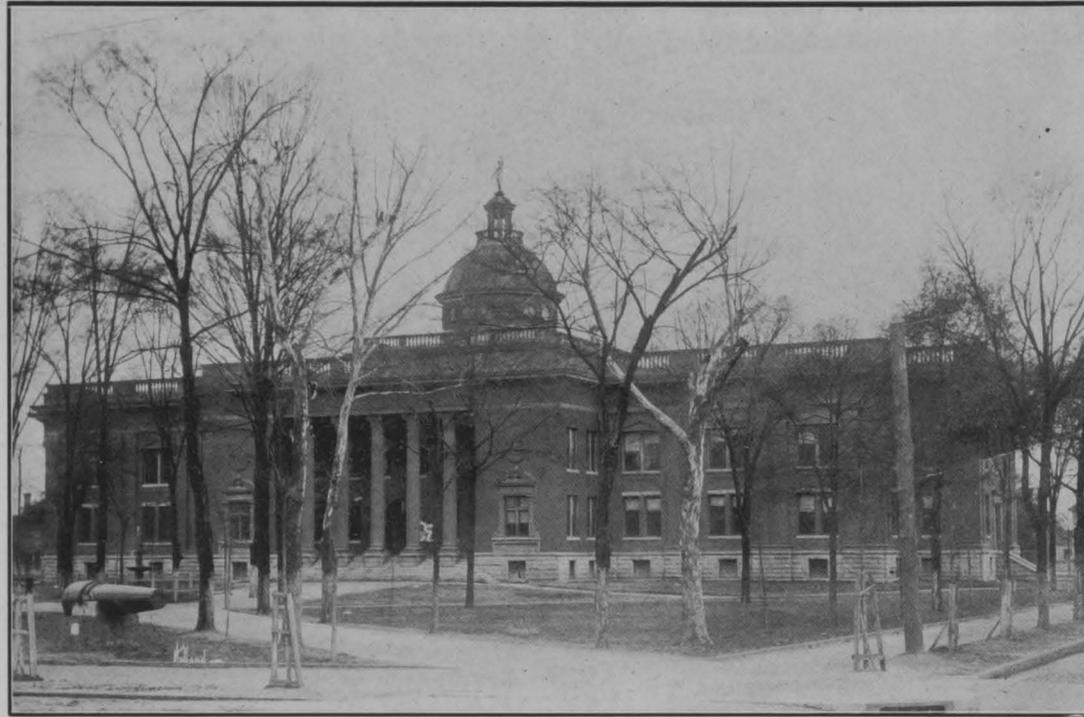
The city that now occupies this site is a mere prelude to the coming city of the future, with thousands of souls, where now we have hundreds. A hamlet in the memory of men yet living, Columbus is a city of importance today. We know her enterprise, commerce, manufactures, laws and institutions, will grow and expand, and increase with increasing years. Looking forward then through the long, and even shorter vistas of time, how grand are our conceptions of the future. Our imagination fails to grasp in all their magnitude, the future results of achievement and progress in this necessarily, both by name and nature, one of the "Queen Cities of the South." We see great expositions displaying in regal splendor the vast capabilities of the cotton states, the genius, the patriotism, the artistic taste, and great conservative energy of the people of the South. A city in the future of living light, a greater Buffalo, whose merchants and manu-

facturers, even now, and will, continue more and more to extend their commerce, and forward their productions to the remotest regions of the earth. There we can see anew that old Anglo-Saxon blood and spirit, that ancestral genius which, evolving through our fathers, sons, and grandsons, and their sons, spreading again and again its wings throughout this great, and new, and vast domain, will

always continue to bear aloft the banner of freedom, and sending its eagles flying to all the isles and all the continents, of all the seas, uphold forever the vanguard of progress.

#### LOCATION.

Some time ago a public speaker made the assertion "Columbus and Atlanta are attracting more attention than any other Georgia Cities." "Savannah and Augusta are nearly two hundred years old, Columbus and Atlanta are scarcely more than sixty or seventy." From the day of its inception this the "Queen City of the Chattahoochee" has been noted for the courtesy and refinement of its citizens, and the manifest pleasure they display in extending the right hand of welcome to all good and worthy newcomers. Situated at the head of navigation,



MUSCOGEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

at the "Coweta Falls," on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, about 360 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, the city of Columbus is located upon an almost level plateau or bluff, extending along the river in its original limits about one mile wide and two miles long. The entire length of the present city shows a river frontage of more than three miles, to which the thickly settled and elegant

suburbs, give a noticeable increase. The average breadth of the present city is two miles, which at its greatest, extends to two and two thirds miles. This plateau or bluff is 262 feet above sea level. The city of Columbus proper has a population of 22,000, but with its suburbs and environs within a radius of three miles it has about 30,000 people. The taxable property within the corporate limits according to the last assessment was \$11,000,000 and including the industrial plants located outside the limits, would give a total valuation of \$15,000,000. From the more elevated points around the city, and especially the highlands across in Alabama, a moving panoramic view of Columbus and surrounding country can be obtained. Nestling in the midst of a vast amphitheater, amid a range of hills forming the segment of a circle, stretching far away in every direction, with hill and dale, ravine and river, city and country, these moving pictures all combine to form a scene of noble grandeur and exceeding beauty. Meanwhile suburban towns, highly cultivated gardens, extensive plantations, numerous railways and graveled roads, enhance the scenery, and all in all present a series of most enchanting prospects. Then turning towards the city proper, another and as grand a view meets our eye. Untiring clouds of smoke from unnumbered throats, blending heavenward amid the blessed sunlight, while the numerous smoke stacks, and mills and factories, in every quarter, are heard belching and echoing forth in every direction the busy whirr of industry. Here church after

church points its spire toward heaven, while the specious mansions of the rich, and the cosy cottages of the poorer citizens, can be seen on every hand, peeping from amid the magnificent foliage. Warehouses and stores combine to close the scene, while courts at law, and halls of learning, give finishing touches to a panorama of surpassing variety and ever increasing interest.



U. S. COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.

### HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

Columbus enjoys in a special degree a full share of the brilliant and agreeable climate peculiar to western and southwestern Georgia, subject to neither intense heat in Summer nor severe cold in Winter. Business is never suspended on account of weather, and storms of wind and rain are almost unheard of in this vicinity, the heaviest rain-falls accruing in February, March and April, and the least in September, October and November. The thermometer in winter seldom reaches the freezing point, and falls of snow are very rare. Cold weather of any kind seldom occurs until near Christmas, fires being frequently unnecessary for ten months in the year. Not a single death from heat or cold has ever been

reported, and sun-strokes are unknown. The summers are uniformly pleasant, the thermometer never reaching the high points common in the West, and often true of large cities in the East.

The health record of Columbus is partly due to its elegant wide streets and magnificent shade trees. Fresh air is plentiful in Columbus. The mean

temperature in winter is forty-five degrees, and in summer seventy-eight degrees. The entire year is most delightful and the nights are nearly always cool, restful and refreshing. The Autumn's, which are more than ordinary long, have a uniform temperature which approaches the acme of perfection. The death rate among the white population of Columbus compares favorably with any city on the continent, and is lower than any city in Georgia, the average death rate for the last ten years being 11.81 per thousand. There has never been any epidemic in Columbus, and very little fear of one, for this City is situated in a pine forest district, with a sandy soil. There are no swamps nearby, and malaria is unknown, and there is no disease endemic here. No alluvial lands are contiguous to the City, the rich bottoms beginning some distance below Columbus; the falls of the river here being the termination of the granite formation of the state. Fogs are uncommon, and fevers of all kinds are extremely rare.

Columbus has a first-class sanitary department, or board of health who are fully alive to their work, while the citizens are also thoroughly awake to the necessity of keeping their premises in first-class condition. The City has a splendid system of drainage, to which additional heavy appropriations have recently been made by the municipality, while naturally and topographically the City can easily be drained of its sewerage. Added to this, Columbus has a splendid hospital, well furnished and arranged, with all necessary comforts and conveniences, and maintained in an excellent manner.



CITY HOSPITAL.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

The business men of Columbus take an active and lively interest in local politics, and by a recent action in mass meeting of its citizens, all selection of candidates for office will hereafter be determined by white primaries. Columbus

has and has had a number of very progressive and up-to-date city officials, several of whom have held their positions for a series of successive terms, such as the Mayor, the Chief of Police and Clerk of Council, men who are thoroughly proficient in all that appertains to municipal routine. The government of the city is in the hands of the Mayor and the City Council, composed of two aldermen from each of the eight wards of the city. Acting concurrently with the City Council is the Board of School Trustees. The bonded debt of the city is \$465,500, the last issue of bonds paying 3½ per cent., being readily sold at par. A competent Police Board is controlled by a Police Commission. The tax rate of the City of Columbus is only 11-10 per cent. per 100 dollars. Of the amount of taxes collected at this rate, 25 per cent. is devoted to education, 15 per

cent. to street improvements, 50 per cent. to payment of current expenses, and 20 per cent. to liquidate the principal and interest of the public debt. The city is lighted by numerous arc lights, in addition to which an abundance of gas is supplied to all the public buildings. Full insurance is carried on all public property, which, amounting to 282,000 dollars, is alone sufficient to settle nearly

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

two-thirds of the city's debt. The city officers, of whom the Mayor's and Aldermen's terms expire respectively in December, 1901 and 1902, are as follows:



HON. L. H. CHAPPELL, MAYOR.

MAYOR.  
L. H. CHAPPELL.

ALDERMEN.

- First Ward, { L. A. CAMP,  
                  { E. P. DISMUKES.
- Second Ward, { DR. J. I. DARBY,  
                  { J. D. MCPHAIL.
- Third Ward, { E. J. WYNN,  
                  { MAX BANNER.
- Fourth Ward, { J. H. MCKNIGHT,  
                  { SAM KAUL.
- Fifth Ward, { J. L. NEWMAN,  
                  { R. S. GRIER.
- Sixth Ward, { F. M. SOMMERKAMP,  
                  { W. J. HARTMAN.
- Seventh Ward, { DR. J. T. MONCRIEF,  
                  { W. C. LAWRENCE.
- Eighth Ward, { L. T. JONES,  
                  { JOHN R. JONES.

MAYOR PRO TEM.  
F. M. SOMMERKAMP.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.  
M. M. MOORE.

CLERK OF MARKET.  
P. L. BURNS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- ✓ JAMES SMITH,                   W. B. SLADE,
- ✓ SOL LOEB,                       L. T. RYCKELEY,
- ✓ L. A. SCARBOROUGH,       F. B. GOLDEN,
- W. C. PEASE,                   R. A. CARSON.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.  
R. W. LEDSINGER.

CITY ATTORNEY.  
F. D. PEABODY.

HOSPITAL KEEPER.  
MRS. KATE FOX.

RECORDER.  
W. H. MCCRORY.

TREASURER.  
JOHN S. MATTHEWS.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC WORKS.  
ROBT. L. JOHNSON.

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT  
G. E. BURRUS.

CITY PHYSICIAN.  
F. V. SCHLEY.

SEXTON RIVERDALE CEMETERY.  
EMEROY JEFFERSON.

SEXTON LINWOOD CEMETERY.  
JESSE A. BEARD.

SEXTON COLORED CEMETERY.  
R. P. PORTER

THOS. CHAFFIN,  
DAN JOSEPH,

PORT WARDENS.  
R. A. CARSON,

E. L. WELLS,  
F. J. DUDLEY.

ASSESSORS OF REAL ESTATE.  
JAS. SMITH,                   B. H. HARRIS,                   C. J. EDGE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
W. L. BULLARD, Pres.,       MAC. B. BLANCHARD,       W. T. CAUTIER,  
J. H. MCDUFFIE,           E. H. SIMS,                   F. V. SCHLEY,  
W. T. GANN,                T. E. MITCHELL,           D. C. TICKNOR.

MUSCOGEE COUNTY.

MUSCOGEE has one of the lowest tax rates of any county in Georgia, its rate being \$2.50 per thousand, making, with the State rate combined, State and county tax of \$7.70 per thousand. It has been still lower, as low as 93 cents per thousand. Its financial condition is of the best, with a heavy deposit at all times to its credit in the bank. During the past three years the county has erected one of the handsomest court houses in the State, has built a splendid jail, and has done magnificent work on its roads, which are as good as the paved streets of the average Georgia town.

MUSCOGEE COUNTY OFFICERS.

- ✓ Judge Superior Court,                   W. B. BUTT.
- ✓ Judge City Court,                       J. L. WILLIS.
- ✓ Clerk Superior and City Court,       JNO. C. COOK.
- ✓ Sheriff,                                   F. T. ROBERTS.
- ✓ Deputy Clerk Superior and City Court, Wm. S. LLOYD.
- ✓ Solicitor Superior Court,               S. P. GILBERT.
- ✓ Solicitor City Court,                   PETER-PREER.
- ✓ Tax Collector,                           DAVIS A. ANDREWS.
- ✓ Tax Receiver,                           J. H. HENDERSON.
- ✓ Ordinary,                                WM. REDD, JR.
- ✓ Treasurer,                               O P. POE.
- County Commissioners,                   { W. L. TILLMAN.
- { J. G. GARRETT.
- { E. J. RANKIN.
- County School Commissioner,       F. J. JOHNSON.
- Supt. Asylum for the Poor,       B. A. FULTON.
- Special Bailiff Superior Court,   A. W. MCMICHAEL.
- Janitor Court House,                   ED. ALLEN.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department of Columbus is one of the best in the South, or perhaps in the United States. Very few criminals escape the Columbus officers, and the law breakers long ago found out that it did not pay to linger long in this vicinity. In ten years, not one guilty of a capital crime has escaped the clutches of the law. The department is controlled and managed by five police commissioners, one of whom is elected annually by the Mayor and Council, and serves for five years. The police have handsome quarters at the corner of 10th street and 7th avenue. For the year 1900 the current expenses of this department was not quite \$24,000, which shows that, while very efficient, it is managed very economically. Its ex-chief, Capt. Wiley Williams, recently resigned, was one of the best police chiefs in the country, and had been at the head of the force for eight years. The numerical strength of the police part of the department has been for the last year one chief, two lieutenants, two sergeants, one detective, one patrol driver, one stable keeper, two bridge policemen, twenty-five patrolmen, and three supernumeraries. In 1901, the personnel of the department, including the police commissioners, was as follows: Police Commissioners, E. L. McEachern, chairman; H. L. Woodruff, chairman pro tem; O. S. Jordan, R. O. Howard, Jno. T. Abney, secretary; Chief of Police, Wiley Williams, since 1893, eight years; First Lieutenant, C. E. Ryckley, since 1879, 22 years; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Reynolds, 15 years; First Sergeant, J. C. Bailey, 13 years; Second Sergeant, S. J. Ellison, 13 years; Patrolmen, C. R. Cooley, 13 years; C. H. Voight, 12 years; J. H. Newsome, 11 years; R. C. Harper, 11 years; T. D. Bartlett, 10 years; L. W. Britt, 9 years; J. A. Cardwell, 8 years; J. W. Therlkeld, 7 years; G. W. Cannon, 4 years; H. A. Reynolds, 4 years; J. R. Cornett, 4 years; J. E. Copeland, 3 years; L. F. Watkins, 3 years; T. R. Reese, 2 years; W. J. Newman, 2 years; R. E. Perry, 2 years; W. J. Davidson, 2 years; C. M. Thetford, 2 years; J. P. Layfield, 1 year; J. C. Remington, 1 year; J. T. Moore, 1 year; Jas. A. Palmer, 1 year; E. A. Allbright, 1 year; C. J. Willis, 1 year; N. F. Cornett, 1 year; Special

E. L. MCEACHERN,  
CHAIRMAN POLICE COMMISSION.

EX-CHIEF WILEY WILLIAMS,  
RESIGNED 1901.

R. O. HOWARD.



O. S. JORDAN.

H. L. WOODRUFF,  
CHAIRMAN PRO TEM.

JNO. T. ABNEY,  
SECRETARY.

HEADS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1901.



F. M. SOMMERKAMP.

H. D. GLAZE.

B. F. WILSON.

HEADS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1901.

Detective and Patrolman, T. E. Moore, 10 years; Stable Keeper, W. F. Reynolds, 9 years; Bridge Policemen, R. S. Sheridan, 3 years; W. W. McMichael, 3 years; Super-numeraries, J. M. Lockhart, 1 year; B. H. Willis, 1 year; John Beahn, 1 year.

This department, as this record shows, is governed strictly by merit and loyalty to duty. In six years, moreover, only two tragedies have occurred on the force, and those only recently. In January, 1901, Patrolman Osborn was killed by a man named John McGough; and in March, 1900, Patrolman W. S. Elliott was slain by a negro, who in turn was instantly killed by Patrolman M. H. Woods.

The police force as a department was first organized in 1831, and the head of the force was called City Marshal (a title to some extent still used) up to the incumbency of the recent head of the Department, Captain Williams, when the term "Chief" came into use.

The following are the names of the successive heads of the Department:

1831 E. C. Bandy (first City Marshal),	1862 J. C. Loveless,
1833 Jas. C. Holland,	1863 Thos. P. Callier,
1836 Nathaniel M. C. Robinson,	1866 Thos. Grier,
1840 A. K. Ayer,	1867 M. W. Murphy,
1843 W. H. Allston,	1876 W. L. Robinson,
1845 Wm. Brooks,	1877 T. T. Moore,
1848 Jas. M. Hughes,	1882 Jno. W. Bowen,
1850 Thomas M. Hogan,	1884 J. H. Palmer,
1854 George Gullen,	1890 Jesse Beard,
1855 Wm. Mahaffey,	1893 Wiley Williams,
1857 Jas. M. Hughes,	1901 Aug. Reynolds.

Of these marshals several served intervening terms. M. W. Murphy served the longest consecutive term until he was finally killed in court house square, while attempting to make an arrest.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Columbus has a first-class, full-paid Fire Department, and a fire can be reached anywhere in the city in a few minutes after an alarm is turned in. The net loss to the citizens in the year 1900, as the result of 109 fire alarms, was only \$1,162, and, moreover, on property also the net insurance and value of which amounted to

nearly \$1,000,000. The department has all necessary tools and appliances generally used in all up-to-date Fire Departments. The water works gives them a gravity pressure of 40 pounds, and they also have a powerful pump that can be used at any time directly on the mains, which give them sufficient pressure for all ordinary fires. The fire area covers 425 acres, and wooden buildings are not allowed within the fire limits. There is an ordinance against fire works, and one governing flues and buildings; all fires are investigated, and oil, paint, powder, dynamite, etc., are required to be kept stored in buildings kept for that purpose.

The annual expense of the department is about \$20,000. The total fire force is composed of one chief engineer, one assistant engineer, three foremen, and twenty-two men. They have four engine houses, valued at \$25,000, with equipment valued at \$30,000.

The equipment consists of 3 steam engines, 1 chemical engine, 6 chemical extinguishers, 1 hook and ladder truck, 2 hose carriages, 1 hose wagon, 1 combination hose and ladder wagon, 1 supply wagon, 5,600 feet of hose, and 14 horses. The city has also five fire companies, one hook and ladder company, one chemical company, one hose company, and one combination hose and ladder company. Each engine house is supplied with fire alarm telephones, and the Gamewell fire alarm telegraph covers the city at twenty-five different street boxes.

With this force the danger from fires is far below the minimum loss prevalent in many other cities, due in great measure not to the cost value of equipment, etc., but to the enthusiastic and faithful service of the membership composing the department.

### CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA, COLUMBUS, GA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU. 1900.	Elevation, Feet.	Length of Record, Years.	Temperature in Deg. Fahrenheit.						Precipitation in Inches.				No. Rainy Days.
			Mean.	Dep. from the Normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Total.	Dep. from the Normal.	Greatest in 24 Hours.	Total Snowfall Unmelted.	
January.....	262	20	44.2	2.5	65	11	18	2	1.95	-2.02	0.90	0	4
February.....					73	9	15	18	12.13	+7.08	3.65	0	8
March.....			54.4	-2.9	77	12	32	17	4.60	-1.63	1.70	0	5
April.....			65.0	-1.7	85	29	35	1	5.00	+2.72	1.87	0	6
May.....			73.8	+1.8	90	29	51	11	1.02	+0.90	0.42	0	4
June.....			79.0	+0.5	93	10	66	20	6.35	+2.25	2.06	0	17
July.....			82.2	+1.7	95	7	68	10	1.46	+1.06	1.32	0	12
August.....			83.8	+3.9	97	10	71	7	1.64	-3.77	0.82	0	6
September.....			79.5	+3.0	93	10	60	18	2.13	-1.29	1.40	0	5
October.....			71.1	+5.3	91	1	54	22	5.38	+3.62	1.25	0	7
November.....			55.8	+0.4	78	1	31	28	4.30	+1.97	1.55	0	4
December.....			46.0	-4.0	65	23	33	10	7.55	+3.99	2.00	0	5
Mean Temperature..			66.8	+0.6	97	Aug 10	15	Feb. 18	59.51	+13.12		0	83

J. W. LUNG, Section Director.

### AGRICULTURE.

The question is often asked by those who are contemplating removal to the South: What sort of money-making crops besides cotton can be profitably raised in the South? The question is too great to be covered in reply without an exhaustive treatise, far too extensive for the space we can allot it here. But some general information, condensed, so far as it may apply to Muscogee County, may be given.

The cattle business offers a sure, an easy, and a most profitable occupation, and there are thousands of acres of ranges open for grazing. If the stock-raiser will add a reasonable amount of time to food supplies, he can annually raise, acre for acre, more fat cattle than is possible in the cold West or the semi-arid Southwest, and the cattle business is very profitable in those sections.

Hogs do remarkably well, thriving on the grasses indigenous to the section, and fattening at a greatly less cost per pound on Cassava than on corn. Cassava flourishes as far north as the 31st degree of latitude.

Sheep can be raised with little care and at small cost per head. Fat lambs bring as large a price in Columbus as they do in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston.

Milk is in constant demand all through the South, and at far better prices than can be obtained in the North. A man who will undertake a milk dairy near the city of Columbus is as sure of rich reward as though he owned stock in the best mineral mine in the world. Poultry, chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks are very easily raised, and always, as well as eggs, in large demand at good prices.

Garden vegetables: Beets, cabbages, tomatoes, etc., are always in demand at good prices, while those raised for the early Northern and Western markets bring very large returns.

Sweet potatoes rarely yield less than 100 bushels to the acre, and often as high as three and four hundred. It is rare when they are not in quick demand at fifty cents per bushel. This year the crop is fine and the ruling price is one dollar.

Sugar cane grows throughout Muscogee County with large returns. The syrup made therefrom always commands a good cash price. No farmer who is willing to work need fear lack of money if he will devote a fair part of his energy to the raising of sugar cane.

Hay, made from some of the native products: cow peas, beggar weed, velvet bean, Mexican clover, etc., will yield not less than two tons to the acre at a single cutting (some of the grasses can be cut two or three times in a single season), and is relished by cattle more than is the best Timothy from the North. As there is no other competition than the Northern product, the price for this

home-grown hay has not been for the past few years less at any time than \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Small fruits: Peaches do remarkably well, and return handsomely for the effort required to bring them to development, while strawberries show liberal cash returns, and all other fruits yield richly and are easily cultivated.

With the same thrift, energy and labor that is bestowed upon land in the North, the lands of Muscogee County will yield far more abundantly, acre for acre, than those of the North or the West. The man who will work and exercise such intelligent care as is needful in those sections, need have no fear of not being able to make an abundance of "Money Crops" in Muscogee County.

**COTTON.**

Columbus is the entrepot of the Chattahoochee Valley, with extensive, rich and fertile lands, producing large quantities of cotton of a very superior grade. The policy of the railroads concentrates cotton at this point practically without freight, making Columbus very attractive to manufacturers who want their cotton in large quantities and at the lowest possible price. The total receipts of cotton at the various warehouses and compresses, year ending August 31, 1901, was 162,913 bales, a large percentage of which, used by the cotton mills, is constantly increasing in amount.

Columbus has five large warehouses, the Planters, Alston, Lowell, Fontaine

and Alabama, with two compresses, affording ample facilities for handling a vast amount of cotton, giving the producer the benefit of all the percentage accruing as a result of selling at first hand in a direct home market. All the signs of the times go to show, like a "hand writing on the wall," that the South, as the years advance, will, to a greater extent than ever before, become the purchaser of its own products' especially cotton, and as the hum and whirr of the loom and spindle become more and more a part and parcel of its practical economy, to the same extent the fields, "white with the snow of Southern summers," will increase in extent; and in connection with other industries, for all of which the South affords an open and all-sufficient field, place our people, from a financial standpoint, upon a plane of abundant wealth and absolute independence.

Georgia and Columbus is on the grow, and it has been well said, that if left to ourselves and a Chinese wall was built around us, we would go on prospering just the same. The receipts of cotton at Columbus for the last year ending August 31, 1901, demonstrate that she is not only holding her own, but making big strides as a cotton market. They were as follows:



A FEW MUSCOGEE COUNTY PEACHES.

RECEIPTS.

Railroad.....	26,072
Wagon.....	20,313
River.....	10,188
Total Receipts.....	56,573

COTTON SHIPMENTS.

By Rail.....	27,978
By Factories.....	27,596
Total Shipments.....	55,574

## STATEMENT.

Stock on hand August 31, 1900.....	1,154	
Received during 1900-1.....	56,573—	57,727
Shipments.....		55,574
Stock, August 31, 1901.....		2,153

STOCK AT WAREHOUSE,  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

Planters.....	500
Alston.....	510
Lowell.....	451
Fontaine.....	108
Alabama.....	584
Total.....	2,153

## THROUGH COTTON

Received at Compresses and shipped via Savannah to all parts of the world—

Central of Georgia.....	78,340
Southern Railway.....	15,000
Seaboard Air Line.....	13,000
Total.....	106,340

Among the different products closely connected with cotton, deserving of special mention, is that of cotton seed, an industry that has grown up in recent years, and is gradually assuming mammoth proportions. There are, it is estimated, 1000 pounds of cotton seed produced from each bale of cotton; from this can be made about 20 gallons of oil, and about 368 pounds of meal besides the hulls, which make good cattle food. Inferior grades of cotton are made from the lint surrounding the seeds, and even the hulls, if not used otherwise, can be burnt, and make an excellent fertilizer, especially on tobacco lands. The oil is also coming in great favor as a cooking oil, and, unless one is an expert, it is hard to distinguish it from pure olive oil.

## MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.

The immense cotton mills now in process of construction in Columbus, with the immense power plant of the Columbus Power Company—8,000 horse water power harnessed for use, not surpassed by anything of its kind south of the

Niagara Falls—are substantial evidences of the rapid growth and progress of Columbus as a manufacturing center. Millions of dollars invested on all sides in manufacturing, and over half of it Columbus money. This development is attracting the attention of investors all over the entire Union. The product of its cotton mills, and to a great extent many of its other industries, not only find a market all over the Southern states, and all over the Union, but are being shipped now to all parts of the western hemisphere: to North and South America, Central America, The West Indies, the Pacific Islands, and China. Its mills, plants and factories employ between 5,000 and 6,000 people, with a weekly payroll of over \$30,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 every year.

Besides eight mammoth cotton factories it has, in full blast, many of them taxed to their full capacity, and over-crowded with orders, four iron foundries, two power plants, two flour mills (the largest in Georgia), four brick yards, two cotton oil mills, one barrel factory, two guano factories, one cotton gin works, five lumber plants, three clothing factories, one knitting mill, two sugar refineries, one wagon factory,



CHOPPING COTTON.

one brewery, three ice factories, three compresses, one cider and vinegar works, one paper box factory, three candy factories, and three bakeries, and many others. Besides the fabrics, the products of the mills, Columbus manufactures awnings, barrels, bicycles, boxes, buggies, beer, buggy robes, brooms, bricks, blank books, sash, doors and blinds, carts, coffins, cane presses, carpets, clothing, cotton seed oil, cotton seed meal, candy, canned fruits, cigars, cotton gins, engines, furniture, fertilizers, flour, hangers, harness, ice, ice machines, mantles, mattresses, marble works, office fixtures, pulleys, pumps, picture frames, patent medicines, plows, rope, refined sugar, show cases, syrup kettles, soda water, syrup, vinegar, wagons, tanks, cotton presses, hollow ware, mill gearing, cotton planters, lap rugs, grass rods, mould boards, single trees, clevis irons, granite work, wheel barrows, crackers, shoes, hosiery, etc.

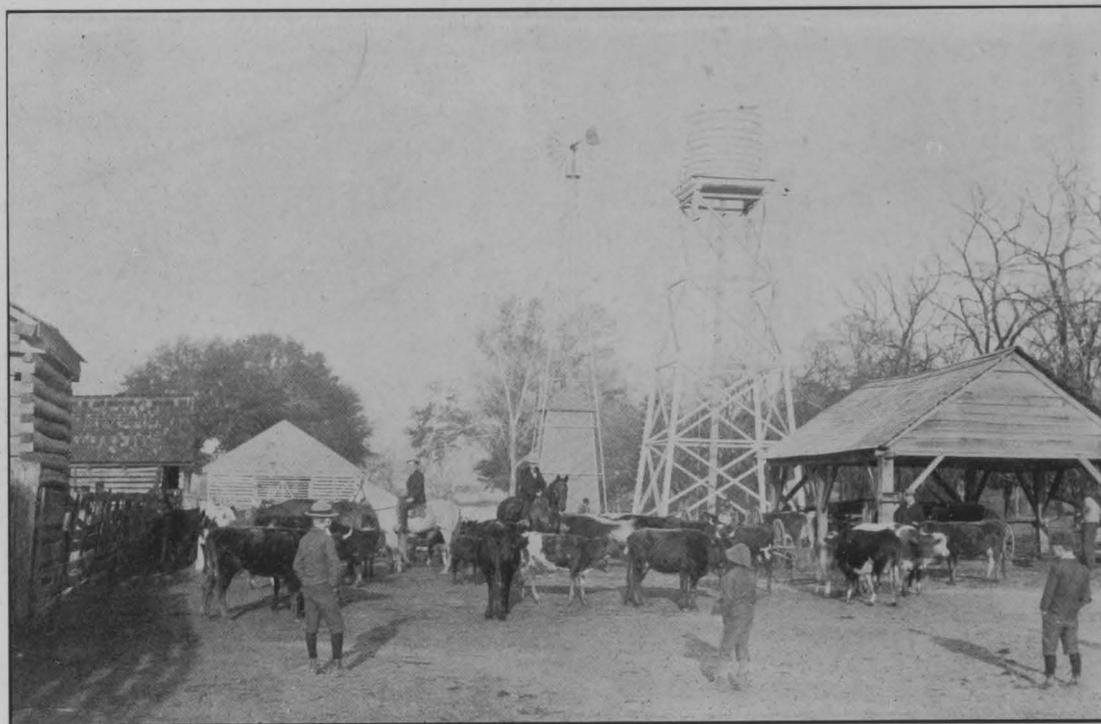
As a manufacturing center the city of Columbus offers manifold inducements to the capitalist and investor. The belt line which encircles the city affords, through the various lines of railway, close connection with all the manufacturing plants. There are scores of sites for new mills and factories, and corporations or companies wishing to locate in Columbus, can obtain excellent sites with railroad front at nominal prices. All manner of power, both steam, water and electric, can be obtained in unlimited quantities, and all manner of raw material, cotton, coal, iron, etc., are as cheap and easy of access as anywhere in America. Its advant-

ages in these respects are becoming more and more known, and all of its factories, mills and plants, erected and constantly being erected, are plain results of plain every-day facts. The manufacturers of Columbus are well known for their humane and liberal treatment of their employees. Strikes and labor trouble are practically unknown, and free clubs, kindergartens, public and industrial

schools, with manual training, testify to the ample opportunities extended the working classes for education and improvement.

In manufacturing, the profits of certain lines of industry (cotton, for example) are so certain and so great, that the eventual conversion by Southern factories of every pound of cotton into fabric, is only a question of time. The supply is, or could be, positively superabundant, and the demand for cotton is in the same ratio increasing by giant strides every year. To manufacture successfully, it is plainly evident, that the point where the raw materials accumulate naturally, and are easily accessible, and where at the same time there is a cheap power and ample facilities for marketing the manufactured product, that point is pre-eminently the favored one. Columbus offers ex-

traordinary advantages in this respect. Directly tributary are all the elements necessary to success. Large tracts of land, that can be secured by purchase or rental, contiguous to abundant transportation facilities. Labor is cheap, living is economical, and the climate healthy, while, with unrivaled water power, rich in capital, strong in credit, untrammelled by debt, with small taxation, no city



DAIRY FARM SCENE NEAR COLUMBUS.

in the Union offers more or greater advantages to the large or small manufacturer.

Manufacturing advantages are the true basis of prosperity; commercial lines of business are necessarily changeable and short-lived. Commerce and manufacturing combined work hand in hand, and where they have, like in Columbus, a full share of monopoly of a great manufacturing staple, the future prospects of that locality and its vicinity are very flattering. For rapid and skillful work the American Mechanic is forging to the front. Like his Anglo-Saxon compeer, he has no life but in his work, no enjoyment but in his shop. What other races in other lands consider amusement, is not amusement to him. The offspring of his skill and labor, of his inventive genius, is the objective point of his life, and placing the results before him, in mute adoration and consecration he devotes his heart and soul and mind to the attainment of a noble ambition. Where more than under the genial skies of the Southern suns of this great Union, can this persistent skill and labor, this inventive genius, obtain a higher position among the beautiful, pure and lofty heights of honest industry.

#### COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Numerous streams in this sunny Southland, passing on their errands to the deeper waters of the sea, murmur constantly to the everlasting fields, "white with the snow of Southern summers," the ceaseless refrain of powerful industry,

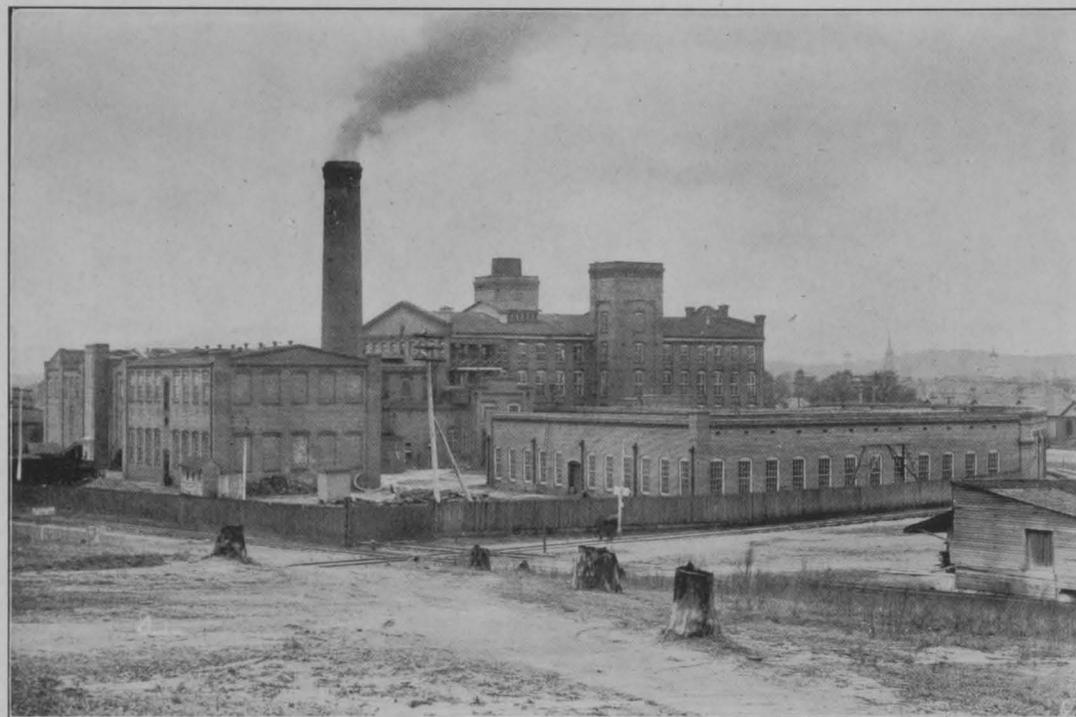
and the hum and the whirr and the stir of many spindles, and the sighs and the cries and the echoes of many engines, all unite with the hurry and the scurry and flurry of many feet in our factories, mills and streets, to take up the same refrain and send it flying onward to the furthest corners of our land.

Cotton Mills and Columbus City, or Columbus City and Cotton Mills, are

rapidly becoming synonymous terms, and no stranger nor citizen who approaches her can gaze upon the regal "Queen of the Chattahoochee" without reverting, either in person or in thought, to look upon the gigantic forms of the mammoth cotton mills that combine to give her the name, which is constantly increasing in strength, that of the "Lowell of the South." To become a great cotton manufacturing center is her manifest destiny. For fifty years she has been constantly advancing in that respect. Only white labor is employed in her factories, of which labor there is an abundance, and being native and to the manor born, they are strictly in harmony with their employers.

Columbus also enjoys the distinction of having the only club in the South supported by a cotton mill, furnishing the operatives

with a generous library, an up-to-date gymnasium, elegant baths, manual training, and lyceum courses, etc. The club is one of the best appointed in the city, and was conceived and brought into existence by G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Eagle & Phoenix Mills, in co-operation with his employees. Besides library, gymnasium and baths, the club building contains an auditorium, parlor and



SWIFT COTTON MILLS.

reception rooms, music rooms, offices, and pool and billiard rooms. On Christmas day the club keeps open house, and all members are invited to a liberal banquet.

The finest cotton fabrics produced in the South are turned out by the Columbus Mills, and in the new mills, now being erected, still finer numbers will be produced. Present numbers include sheetings, towels, crash, quilts, gingham, tickings, domestics, woolens, stripes, plaids, Norwood chevots, cassimeres, kerseys, jeans, denims, fine camlets, shirtings, cottonades, bed-spreads, portieres, curtains, Kimona suitings, sunny South satins, etc.

The rates of freight on cotton products from Columbus to designated points, taking the class and commodity rates, are as follows:

TO	Cotton Piece Goods, Classified 5th Class.	CLASSES.					
		COMMODITY RATES.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Boston . . .	55c rail, water	114	98	86	73	60	49
Providence	58c all rail	126	108	95	81	66	54
New York . . .							
Philadelphia . . . . .							
Baltimore..	51c rail, water	107	92	81	68	56	46
	54c all rail	119	102	90	76	62	51
St. Louis . . .	40c all rail	135	115	101	82	68	56
New Orleans	49c all rail	71	59	52	39	31	27
Cincinnati..	49c all rail	117	102	91	76	63	52
Chicago . . . . .	55c all rail	147	126	106	85	71	58

The policy of the Southern railroads has always been to give low rates on cotton products. These rates are lower as a usual rule than those from the East to the same points, and following the same rule, the future will probably give lower instead of increased rates from manufacturing centers.

The largest mills in Columbus are the Eagle & Phoenix Mills. The plant consists properly of three mills; No. 1 Mill was built in 1868, No. 2 Mill in 1871, No. 3 Mill in 1878. The woolen mill was put up in 1870. There are in this immense plant 55,000 spindles and 1,900 looms, over 17,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually, and over 200 varieties of goods produced. In the woolen mills 1,000 pounds of wool per day are consumed. Their products are shipped

all over the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific Ocean. These mills employ 1,800 hands, and represent an investment of several millions.

By means of the water and electric power placed at their disposal by the immense Columbus Power Company, the two new mills, each of 25,000 and 35,000 spindles, respectively, the Columbus Manufacturing Company and the Bibb Manufacturing Company, will be run. Meanwhile tens of thousands of dollars are being expended by the older mills in remodeling their dams and buildings, and replacing their old machinery with the latest improved construc-



GEORGIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

tions. Over 4,000 operatives are and will be employed by the Columbus mills, the weekly pay-rolls of these cotton mills alone being over \$20,000. This factory money has done much for the merchants and people of Columbus proper, and, to a great extent, has almost built two thriving towns across the river. It has increased the value of real estate in the suburbs, and done much to advance and maintain the retail trade of the town.

The consumption of local cotton by the mills is constantly increasing in amount, and adding immensely to the advantages Columbus enjoys as a cotton

market. Muscogee Mill No. 3 was the first mill in Georgia run by electricity, and Eagle & Phoenix Mill No. 3 the first cotton mill in the world lighted entirely by electricity.

The cotton mills of Columbus stand out prominently as the brightest jewels in her industrial crown, and are as follows:

NAME OF MILLS	POWER	LOOMS	SPINDLES	OPER- ATIVES EM- PLOYED	BALES COTTON USED DAILY	CAPITAL STOCK
* Columbus Mfg. Co.....	Electricity	800	25,000	325	17	.....
† Eagle & Phoenix Mills.. }	Water	1,900	55,000	1,800	65	750,000
Girard Mfg. Co.....						
Hamburger Cotton Mills. }	Steam	210	6,000	200	8	.....
Muscogee Mfg. Co.....						
Swift Mfg. Co.....	Elect'y }	475	16,000	600	20	157,500
* Bibb Mfg. Co.....	Water	No Looms	35,000	400	.....	.....
TOTAL .....		3,792	150,500	3,725		

\* Lately erected. † Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

In the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, out of a grand total of 4,463,493 spindles, 1,137,590 were installed in the year 1900, and of a grand total of 117,619 looms, 22,185 were installed in the same year. These figures depict in far more convincing language than mere words, the gigantic strides being made by the cotton industry of the South. In this grand industrial march of development and progress, Columbus, as a city, is in the lead.

### MERCANTILE ADVANTAGES.

While rapidly forging to the front as the leading cotton manufacturing center of the South, Columbus also enjoys a fine wholesale and retail trade. On the boundary of two States, with constantly growing suburbs and environment, with an extensive fertile section of country, and hundreds of miles of river trade directly tributary to it, the field is large and ample, and together with its jobbing trade in all its different lines, the trade of Columbus extends to every Southern State.

All the different lines of mercantile investment are fully represented, and while it is hard to give figures, the city has on an estimate not less than five hundred wholesale and retail merchants, among which are seven warehousemen,

twelve cotton buyers, fifteen dry goods and clothing stores, one hundred and forty-eight grocers, three hardware dealers, eleven boot and shoe dealers, four hat and cap dealers, twenty-three druggists, six paint and oil dealers, four liquor dealers, two dealers in cigars and tobacco, eleven furniture dealers, six grain, hay and feed dealers, twelve fruit and vegetable dealers, five poultry produce dealers, five live stock dealers, four fertilizer dealers, four dealers in brick, six lime and cement dealers, six dealers in sash, doors and blinds, two dealers in music and musical instruments, three dealers in books and stationery, five photographers, twenty-three butchers, three jewelers, twenty-two printers and bookbinders, and many others, the large proportion of whom are well up in



EAGLE & PHOENIX MILLS.

their business, and sharing in a full measure their share of that prosperity, the natural outcome of the supremacy which Columbus has and is constantly achieving.

Many of the merchants have large and capacious stores and warehouses with full and complete stocks of every article or design that can be called for in their respective lines. The wholesale trade amounts to between five and six million dollars annually, and the retail trade to much more than double that amount. One wholesale house alone does a business of nearly a million dollars a year. During the last sixteen or eighteen months a regular building mania has come upon Columbus, and score upon score of handsome business blocks and houses have been erected, containing all the latest conveniences and appliances.

BELL TOWER, BROAD STREET.



TRANSFER STATION, BROAD STREET.

### POST OFFICE.

The post office at Columbus, Georgia, occupies a substantial, elegant federal building at the corner of 12th street and First avenue, where the United States court also holds its sessions. The various officials of the post office give the public excellent service, under the supervision of Col. J. S. Garrett, the present postmaster, who took charge Oct. 1, 1897, a fact plainly shown by the few complaints that come to his office.

One of the best indications of the growth of a city is to be found in the receipts of the Post Office. Those receipts were for—

The year 1899 . . .	\$29,930.06
The year 1900 . . .	34,450.05
An increase of . . .	\$4,519.99

or nearly 17 per cent. The receipts for the first three months in 1901 were \$9,269.95, which, multiplied by four, is \$37,079.80.

The United States Post Office service is organized on the finest system, or series of systems, in the world. All of its methods are the very latest, strictly up-to-date, and modern in every particular, and consequently such deductions taken from such a source are infallible and indisputable.

### COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Columbus has two commercial bodies: The Columbus Board of Trade and the Columbus Commercial Club. Mr. Jno. T. Norman is president of the Columbus Commercial Club, and Mr. J. A. Walton secretary. In line with the

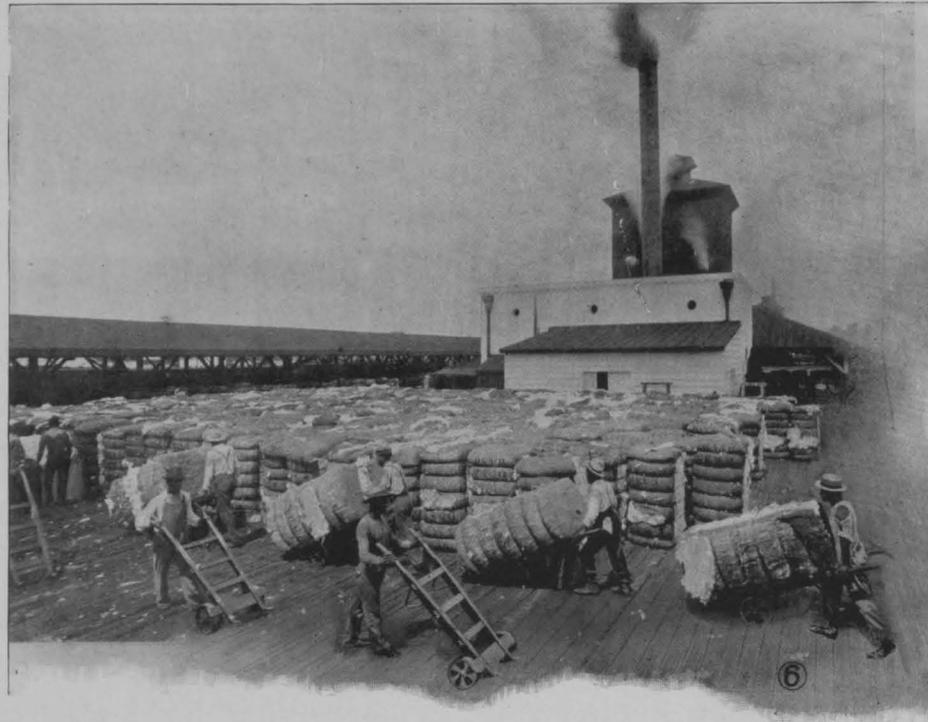
Columbus Board of Trade, this club takes a leading part in all matters of special importance to the interests of the city. Either body takes great pleasure in placing before everyone possible, the unparalleled resources and great progress of Columbus.

The first Board of Trade was organized in Columbus over fifty years ago.

The present Board was organized in the year 1882, and eight years later (1890) was regularly incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State. Its first president was G. Gunby Jordan, a man whose very name is a synonym of progress and success. After him, among others, were J. W. Woolfolk, Hochstrasser, J. K. Orr, C. E. Caverly and L. H. Chappell.

Its objects are to encourage concert of action among the business men of Columbus; to foster the commercial, industrial, financial and other interests of the city; to secure uniformity in commercial customs and wages; to facilitate business intercourse, and promote commercial ethics; to adjust and determine such matters of difference between its members, and between its members and others who are not members, as may be submitted to its arbitration; to collect, record and publish statistical and other information relating to or tending to promote the commercial,

industrial, financial, or other interests of the City of Columbus; and to make such judicious investments as wisdom or judgment may suggest. Since its organization the city and merchants have felt the influence of its efforts in a marked degree, especially in securing appropriations from the national government for public buildings and river improvement, in obtaining concessions of

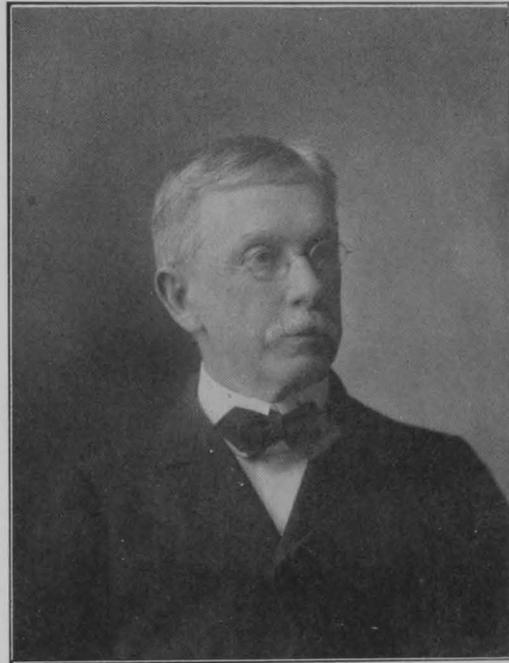


COTTON COMPRESS.

freight rates that the city is entitled to, and as a prominent factor in placing the natural resources of the city before those seeking information as to the advantages she has to offer to the investor or settler.

The present officers of the organization are as follows: E. L. Wells, president; J. B. Kimbell, vice-president; Jno. C. Coart, secretary and treasurer; T. E. Golden, F. B. Gordon, C. I. Grover, J. A. Kirven, L. H. Chappell, J. B. Kimbell, E. L. Wells, constitute the Board of Directors.

Besides the Columbus Commercial Club and the Board of Trade, the city has also enrolled among its commercial influences, Post C, Georgia Division, of The Travelers' Protective Association, chartered February 23, 1895, organized March 2, of the same year, with 36 members; present membership 68. Its officers are J. T. Norman, president; Albert Shields, vice president; Max Banner, secretary and treasurer; Rev. Clarence S. Wood, Post chaplain, and W. L. Desportes, Post surgeon; representative-at-large, T. J. Hunt. Mr. Hunt was formerly president for several years, also delegate to the National Association.



E. L. WELLS, PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE.

### BANKING AND FINANCE.

Columbus has four National banks: The Merchants and Mechanics, the Third National, the Fourth National, and The National Bank of Columbus. It has also two saving banks. There is always ample money and accommodation here for all legitimate mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, and any worthy investor, with even only ordinary capital, will find a hearty welcome from its financial men, and all the assistance he can reasonably expect.

Columbus has reason to point with pride to its bankers and men associated with kindred institutions. By means of careful business methods and conservative management, its banks and financial institutions have progressed steadily through national and world-wide disorders and panics, and to-day have established themselves on an enviable and substantial basis. Into their care and protection and, to a great extent, distribution, is placed the capital which "sustains its commerce, supports its manufactories, and rewards the labor of its toiling multitude."

Columbus is the banking center of a large section of country, rich in natural resources, with fertile soil and large and varied interests. As an evidence of the superior and conservative management of the banks of Columbus, and also of the substantial basis on which the prosperity of Columbus is laid, may be cited the fact that in the great panic of 1893, Columbus was one of the few cities of importance in the United States where there were no bank suspensions, and where no industrial institution of the city missed a pay day. The deposits in the Columbus banks are to-day upwards of \$1,500,000.00, which, with the addition of their capital and surplus, make a total of \$2,200,000.00.

### REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

The small percentage of loss by fire gives Columbus the lowest rates of insurance of any city in Georgia. Losses paid by the fire insurance companies in the year 1900 were only \$34,918.37, leaving a net loss to citizens of only \$1,162.50.

For the last three years the advance in Columbus real estate has been very marked and highly gratifying. There have been more sales made during that time than for nearly ten years previous, and prices are better all along the line. There has been a general rise in values, and the tax books show a steady increase. Instances have been reported when the city assessment has been refused by the owner, and the property sold at figures above assessments that six months before were regarded as perfectly correct. There is not a vacant store, nor scarcely a vacant dwelling to be found, and very satisfactory rentals are being received. Many new dwellings and blocks of stores are being erected in the city proper, and entire villages surrounding the new mills, with every convenience for the operatives, are beginning to be an every-day affair. This suburban development, directly dependent upon Columbus, is especially interesting and gratifying, and the city has already attracted to its suburbs and environs a population nearly half as numerous as those residing in the corporate limits.

Energetic, wide-awake men are pre-empting sites for manufacturing purposes, and dozens of new and greater undertakings, larger and more commodious edifices, both public and private, are the constant theme and topic of

Columbian every-day life; and this, too, without any boom—for Columbus has never boomed. Here is no mushroom growth; there are no speculative features about Columbus real estate. There are fewer mortgages held here than in any place in America. In nine cases out of ten the property is bought and paid for in cash, and owned at home, consequently there is no inflation of values, and when the purchaser gets ready to sell he can get the principal and interest on the original amount. After all that can be said pro and con, real estate of the right kind is undeniably the true basis of material wealth. Untoward events may temporarily overcome natural advantages, but the genius of location will ultimately triumph over all the accidents of time and fortune. Fine, modern built structures on the line of the main thoroughfares, numerous and elegant homes and dwellings, village after village on the suburbs, with magnificent mills and factories in all the environs contiguous to the various lines of railway on the edge of the city, testify to the advance and improvement in real estate.

This advance has emanated from purely legitimate sources, supplemented by the fact that the increase in population in Columbus during the last ten years has compelled property owners to erect block after block of residences to meet the demand for homes on the part of the community. Another inducement to build has been, and still continues to be, a low tax rate. It has therefore been a healthy growth, an expansion due to the fact that the entire interests of the city have been making great strides in the march of progress and development.

The insurance record of Columbus is comparatively brief. For the first

twenty years of the city's existence there were scarcely any fires, but in 1846 there was a large fire with no insurance, and several of the larger New York and Hartford Companies established agencies. About 1847-48 The Southern Mutual Insurance Company was organized. During the years just preceding the Civil War, owing to large cotton warehouse fires, nothing material was done until the

organization of the Georgia Home Insurance Company in 1860. This company proceeded to plant agencies throughout the Southern States, many of these being withdrawn as the war progressed; but on the return of peace agencies were rapidly planted anew. There are now at least fifty companies represented by various agents in the city. Meantime a Board of Underwriters, embracing all the agents in the city, known first as the Local Board of Underwriters and latterly as the Columbus Fire Insurance Exchange, was organized. Its purpose has been the regulation of rates and methods of dealing, and under the guidance and cooperation of experts sent out by insurance companies composing the Southeastern Tariff Association, many and great improvements have been made, and are continually being made, in risks of every class in the city.

There are policies covering mill properties in Columbus amounting to nearly \$2,500,000

at the rate of 20 cents, a thing unheard-of in the earlier years; also insurance amounting to \$1,000,000 on various manufacturing enterprises, at rates greatly reduced from those of former years, as the result of improvements suggested to the insured and acted upon by them. The premium receipt of the city fluctuates from \$90,000 to \$100,000 per annum.



EAGLE AND PHOENIX CLUB HOUSE.

## CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AND WATER POWER.

The Chattahoochee River forms the western and, to some extent, the southern boundary of the city of Columbus, which stands at the head of navigation. Its swift stream, along with the waters of the river Flint, empties into the Apalachicola, which again empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Apalachicola, Fla. The combined navigable length of these three rivers is 621 miles, through a large and fertile country, directly tributary to Columbus, and radiating around it in all directions throughout southwestern Georgia. Her position on this river gives her advantages in that connection which few cities in the country enjoy, placing her in a position both to demand and control the trade of this vast territory.

The results of the past and present are but slight indications of what engineering skill can do and will do in securing unimpeded navigation to the gulf, and rendering available the gigantic water power immediately at and above Columbus. Her position in this respect not only makes her the central radiating point of this great and immediate territory, but makes her, with unimpeded navigation, an interior port of consummate importance, in direct connection with sea-going vessels, and moreover, the only large interior cotton manufacturing point in the South, connected directly by water with West Indian and South American ports, and (via the proposed Isthmian Canal) with the

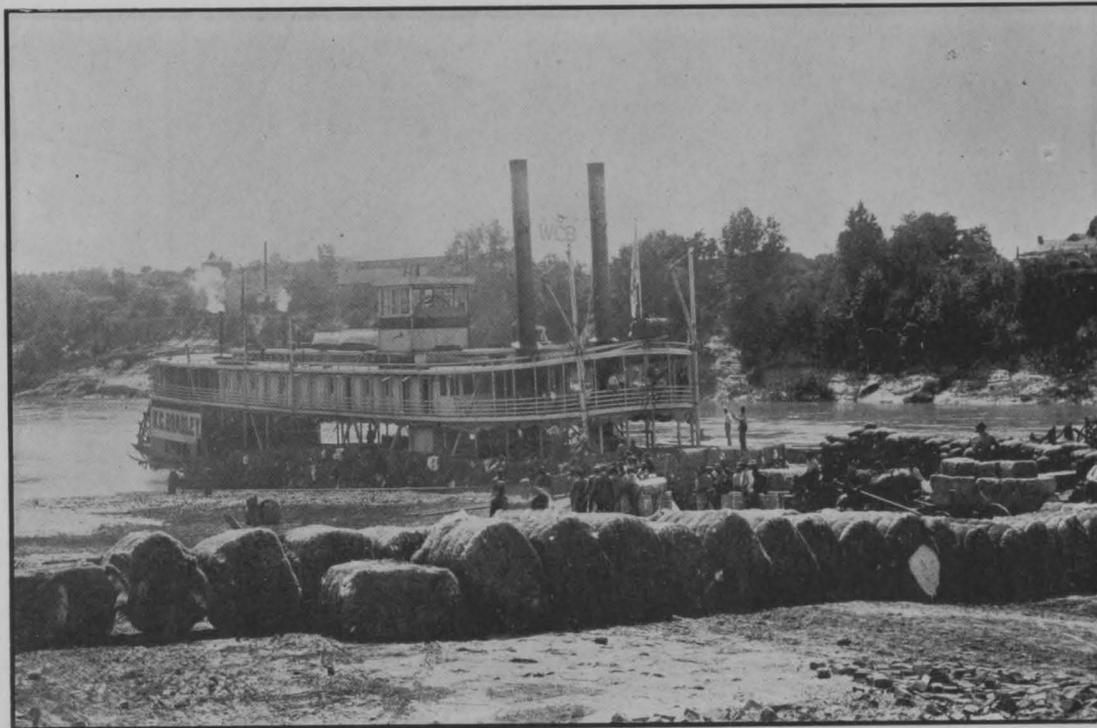
Orient. This, with ample facilities to handle the products of the fields that border these life-giving streams, by steam, water, and electricity combined, in the shapes of steamboats, factories and locomotives, on every hand, is the ambition of Columbus and the people who live around Columbus. An association, composed of shippers, bankers, manufacturers and prominent business men in

Columbus, Apalachicola, Eufaula, Bainbridge, and intermediate points, represent an organized effort to secure from the government that attention to these rivers and Apalachicola Bay that their importance demands.

Steamboats ply the waters of these streams to the gulf, operated by three respective companies, and carrying a tonnage for the last fiscal year of 69,003 tons, and freight valued at \$3,795,165. Moreover, this river and its adjuncts, while of immense importance as opening an outlet to the sea; yet the Chattahoochee is also of vast importance to Columbus in this age of electricity on account of its hundreds of miles of watershed immediately at and above Columbus.

Nearly thirty years ago one of the ablest civil engineers in the South, Col. L. P. Grant, said:

"The total falls of the Chattahoochee between West Point and the foot of the fall at Columbus is three hundred and sixty (360) feet. The fall is not uniform, but occurs in successive shoals, separated by stretches of comparatively slack water. About one-third (one hundred and twenty feet (120) of this descent occurs in three and a half miles, terminating at Columbus. The single power available immediately at Columbus



LOADING COTTON — CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

(120 feet), affords fall and water enough, with improved application of power and the use of improved machinery, to drive one and a quarter million spindles, affording employment for nearly sixty thousand people, and forming a basis for a population of about half a million people."

What was said by this engineer, is to-day shadowing forth a living truth. We now have 150,000 spindles, yet the cotton industry here to-day is a mere infant to what is outlined in the future.

From Hall County, where the river rises, to West Point, Ga., a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, there is a fall of 386 feet, while between West Point and Columbus, a distance of only thirty-four miles, there is a fall of 362 feet. Of this 362 feet, 120 feet is in the four miles immediately above and terminating at Columbus. No other river in Georgia, and scarcely in America, outside of Niagara, has so great a four-mile fall. The Official United States Survey places the gross water power between West Point and Columbus at 205,680 horse power. Of this, in four miles of Columbus, there is 73,336 horse power, 50,000 of which is available directly at and near Columbus. By electric transmission of power the entire amount on the entire four-mile stretch can be easily made available. The splendid plant of the Columbus Power Company, just erected here, is a fine example of this transmission of power.

The business of the Columbus Power Company is to develop and sell power. They have harnessed the river at one of its most turbulent points, "Lover's Leap," where over 20,000 gross horse power is afforded by the series of rapids and shoals. They have already secured two large mills, the Columbus Manufacturing Company and the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of 25,000 spindles each. One of these mills is a quarter of a mile from the power plant. In the form of electricity, the power leaps on a wire and races to the factory, where a motor directs its energies. And this development is only the beginning of an end hard to realize, in the very near future, when electricity and water combined will pro-

duce a power so ample and so wonderful that it transcends the power of thought to compass its extent.

The Columbus Power Company owns lands in both States on either side of the Chattahoochee River. The fall at this point is forty feet, and either bank is jutting rock, and as the bottom of the river is stone all the way, the massive dam at this point rests on solid rock, and is anchored to stone at either end.



CHATTAHOOCHEE WATER POWER.

The length of the dam is 975 feet, 8 inches; length of spillway, 927 feet, 8 inches. The power house is 134 feet long and 44 feet wide, and contains six pairs of 39-inch Hercules wheels, each pair developing under the head of 40 feet, 1,484 horse power. There is directly connected with each pair of wheels, one two-phase, alternating-current generator of the inductive type, each of which develops 1440 horse power. In addition to this is installed two 18-inch Hercules wheels, each one capable of delivering 125 horse power, and to these are connected two direct-current generators of 90 horse power. The wheels in the power house discharge their water by means of draft tubes, directly under the power house into a tail race 118 feet wide and from 10 to 15 feet deep. The power house is equipped with a twenty-ton traveling crane. The switch board apparatus for controlling the electric power consists of ten marble slabs, erected in the "I" of the power house, and connected with the generator by highly insulated cables, running in large conduits under the floor of the power house. These conduits are built water-tight, and are large enough for the operatives to stand erect and work without inconvenience. All the ap-

paratus in the power house can be controlled from one desk in the center of the power house, directly in front of the switchboard. Directly in front of the power house a large pipe, 15 feet in diameter, passes under the entrance to the power house into the pond of water that is used for supplying water to a second power house on the banks of the tail race, and in this power house are installed two pair of Hercules wheels, each pair capable of developing 1,000 horse power.

## EDUCATION.

Her public school system is justly the pride of Columbus. The population directly connected with the public schools of the city is about 25,000, which furnishes a school population of over 4,400, of which 2,649 is enrolled in the public schools, and in other schools estimated at 300. This gives the public schools 60 per cent., other schools 8 per cent., and out of school about 32 per cent.

This city was one of the first cities in the South to adopt the graded public school system, a system made to be as thoroughly perfect as can be. And second to none in the Union are her elegant and modern school houses, with every sanitary arrangement and latest conveniences complete, provided for pupils of every grade. She is also one of the first cities to introduce a complete system of manual and industrial training, and a system of free kindergarten schools, for the children of the laboring classes.

Previous to the Civil War, private academies were almost entirely patronized by the people of Columbus, but at its close the public school system was quickly introduced, and became rapidly more and more the popular form of education among her people. As early as 1866, Mr. John McIlhenny, then a member of the city council, introduced a resolution asking for public schools. The resolution was passed unanimously, and some of the most valuable features in the schools of to-day were provided for in the first acts of the city council when

passing this resolution. A bill was prepared and presented to the legislature, amending the city charter, and the following year the public school system was duly installed as part and parcel of the city government. Since then the system has made steady and substantial progress, and to-day Columbus, accordingly, as an educational center, occupies a position in the front rank, while the cultivation, refinement and social character of her people combine to make her more than

ever a desirable community in which to educate our coming citizenship. The teachers, the superintendent and board of trustees of Columbus are intensely progressive in their ideas, and the results of their efforts in the cause of education are in every way satisfactory to their patrons and the people of Columbus. The advance of education is a true index of the intelligent growth of a people.

The first superintendent after the public school system was organized, in 1867, was Mr. George M. Dews. He was superintendent until 1887, when he was succeeded by Col. Mooty. At the death of Col. Mooty, two years later, Mr. W. H. Woodal was made superintendent. His faithful work with the schools continued until

his death, five years later. In 1894 Mr. Homer Wright was made superintendent, who served until 1896. Since then Mr. Carleton B. Gibson, the present superintendent, has been in charge, in whom Columbus has been fortunate in securing a man strictly in touch with its latest and most forward movements of education and thought and practice. He believes that the best anywhere is none too good for the schools of Columbus. He, with the



ROSE HILL SCHOOL.

board of trustees, are men of signal ability. In a little over a decade the people have erected here four as large, handsome and commodious public school buildings as are to be found anywhere in the country. The first was a ten-room building of brick and stone on Tenth street, and known as the Tenth Street Grammar School. The next was an eight-room building, one of the best grammar schools in Georgia, erected at the corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue, and known as the Sixteenth Street Grammar School. Three years ago a large and roomy building, containing seven class rooms, the assembly room of the board of trustees, the superintendent's office, two library rooms and a large auditorium, was erected at the corner of Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, and known as the High School. More recently there has been erected at Rose Hill, in the northern part of the city, another large school, known as the Rose Hill Grammar School. This commodious building, made of brick and granite, contains eleven class rooms, the principal's office, two manual training rooms, etc. It is heated and ventilated in the most approved manner by a large fan, driven by electric power, and forcing fresh air over the furnaces into all the rooms of the building. The cost of maintaining the public schools of Columbus for the year 1900 was \$34,046, of which \$9,515 came from the annual appropriation by the State for educational purposes.

The enrollment of the white pupils from Columbus, for the same year, showed an increase of 23 per cent. over the preceding year.



INTERIOR CHASE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Numerous and new departures are constantly recommended by the authorities and heads of schools of Columbus, and in every way, primary, intermediate, high school, and otherwise, especially in reference to kindergarten, manual, industrial and technical training, they are up with the educational spirit of the age. The cost of educating the school children of Columbus, for the year 1900, was about eighty-one cents per month per capita.

The following table will show the value and number of school houses, teachers, enrollment of pupils, attendance, etc.

SCHOOLS	No. of Rooms	Value of School Houses	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Enrollment	Average Number Belonging	Average Attendance	Per Cent. of Attendance	Seats
High .....	4	\$ 25,000	4	...	78	76	74	97	120
Eleventh Street .....	5	25,000	...	5	224	208	197	94	240
Tenth Street .....	10	35,000	1	9	430	407	387	95	460
Sixteenth Street .....	8	35,000	1	7	388	342	324	95	360
Rose Hill .....	11	25,000	1	10	506	477	454	95	520
Primary, Industrial, Night ..	6	3,000	1	2	192	190	150	80	100
<b>Total White .....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>\$123,000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Sixth Avenue .....	12	\$ 20,000	2	12	401	399	387	98	450
Chaplin .....	4	10,000	...	4	199	198	194	98	190
Twenty-eighth Street .....	3	4,000	1	2	136	136	133	97	140
Fourth Street .....	2	1,500	1	1	95	94	93	97	100
<b>Total Colored .....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$ 35,500</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>880</b>

The Columbus Lyceum Association, as an incentive to education, should not escape notice. It is composed of three or four hundred progressive and cultured citizens, who have the pleasure of arranging every year a pleasing program of lectures, concerts, readings, etc. These lyceum courses have proven beneficial and popular, and are becoming more attractive to the public every season.

#### ST. ELMO INSTITUTE.

Among the institutions in the vicinity of Columbus, well known throughout Georgia as one of the finest in the State for the higher education of its rising young womanhood, is St. Elmo Institute, a collegiate institute for girls.

St. Elmo is located about one-half mile to the northeast of the City, at an elevation of about sixty feet above Broad Street. Only free-stone water from the springs on the place is used for every purpose, and the health of the location can be assured. Groves of broad, wide-spreading oaks afford shades for healthful out-door recreation, also elms and extensive vineyards. The lily lake, with its boats and bridges, a large enclosed and covered swimming pool, with dressing

rooms and a tennis court, are special and healthful attractions. A covered colonade surrounds the whole building, and furnishes ample room for exercises in inclement weather.

In view of the thought that environments have much to do with the cultivating influences upon mind and heart, it may be of interest to the cultivated reader of Southern literature to note the following from the pen of the successful and distinguished authoress, Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson. In referring to this institute, she says: "Many of the happiest days of my girlhood were spent in this lovely home, and I thank you most cordially for the compliment of linking 'St. Elmo' with the grand old mansion which is endeared to me by hallowed and precious associations." This institute offers home influence and home life to the young ladies intrusted to its care. Its own life is in close touch with all that is refined and cultivated in the charming social life, art and literary circles of the "Queen City of the Chattahoochee." The beauty and attractiveness of the place is not surpassed, if equaled, in Georgia. The musical and literary departments are in competent hands, painstaking, faithful hands, under the superintendence of one whose name is a guarantee of progress and up-to-date methods in school work, Captain James J. Slade, a man who is identified with the growth and development of western Georgia. No histories of our country can pass his inspection into the hands of a pupil of St. Elmo that have not upon them the stamp of truth.

### THE CHASE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

220 TENTH STREET.

This Conservatory of Music is the strongest musical influence in western Georgia. The President, Geo. W. Chase, has been identified with the musical interests of this section for over thirty years, and in the organization of the

Conservatory he has given to our people a musical institution of noble influence and great power. The graduates of the Conservatory fill important positions in colleges and communities in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, while their advanced pupils constitute largely the music teachers of Columbus. With its well organized primary department, frequent recitals in their large recital room, studios well equipped with pianos, smaller instruments, musical literature, etc., the Conservatory offers to the public facilities for musical study unsurpassed in this section.

The Columbus Public Library deserves special mention as an important factor among the many influences that tend to refine and cultivate the people of Columbus. It contains over five thousand volumes of choice literature, and has been in existence for a number of years. Its present popular and efficient lady librarian is Mrs. N. Holstead, and among its officers and directors are: James Ferrier, President; Wm. B. Beach, Vice-President; H. M. Wade, Secretary; W. M. Moses, Treasurer; F. B. Gordon, Lester Slade, Lewis Chase, T. E. Golden, F. W. Garrard, Miss



BARLOW BROS., BUILDERS.

ELEVENTH STREET HIGH SCHOOL.

M. Theresa Griffin and Mrs. Julius Friedlander. They are in favor of securing a bequest from Andrew Carnegie for a public library of more ample proportion, it being well known that this distinguished citizen takes great pleasure in bestowing a public library building and appurtenances, upon any progressive city, who will guarantee through its municipality suitable care of it. Besides all the standard works of note, all the leading fiction, magazines and newspapers of note are to be found here, with reading and smoking rooms, etc.

Another of the leading features of education in Columbus is one of the Massey Business Colleges, situated in the Investment Building, corner Twelfth Street and First Avenue. Here a thorough, up-to-date business course of study can be procured, in an institution most highly endorsed by the mayor, bankers, and other public men of this and neighboring cities.

### SUBURBS AND ENVIRONS.

The City of Columbus has large and extensive suburbs on the northern and eastern sides, with beautiful and thriving towns directly dependent upon it across the river on the Alabama side, such as Girard and Phoenix City. Among the suburbs on the east of Columbus are the East Highlands, Wynnton and others, while north of the City lie North Highlands, an extensive suburb, including the site of the celebrated Lover's Leap, now the location of the Bibb Manufacturing Company and Columbus Power Company. These suburbs have been celebrated for more than half a century for

their stately, beautiful and lovely homes. Typical of Southern architecture before the Civil War can be mentioned the Hart place, or Dinglewood; Wildwood, the residence of the Garrards; Belmont, the residence of Mr. James C. Cook; and the residence of Mrs. Howard, called the Lindsay Place. Among the most beautiful residences of the suburbs of Columbus is St. Elmo Institute; it

was built seventy years ago by Colonel Seaborn Jones, a wealthy and prominent lawyer. His daughter was the wife of the Hon. Henry L. Benning, of the Confederate Army, fondly known to his men as "Old Rock." His daughters, Mrs. Reese Crawford, Miss Benning, and Miss Anna C. Benning and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of New York City, were born and reared here. It derives its name from St. Elmo. Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the famous Southern authoress of St. Elmo, and a relative of the family, who frequently visited the place in her youth, made it the model of one described in said novel. Captain James J. Slade, its present owner, himself a Confederate veteran and descendant of old "Revolutionary" stock, named it St. Elmo.



SIXTEENTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The North Highlands are large and extensive slopes, undulating north of the City. On these slopes have lately been erected two large cotton mills and an extensive village adjoining the Bibb Manufacturing Company. The river views here are beautiful and lovely wherever the eye dwells upon the scene, and a number of lovely modern homes have been erected equal to, though not so numerous as those of the Eastern Highlands. Among others is that of Mr. and



## THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Mrs. Lewis and J. B. Kimbell, from the observatories of which a beautiful and magnificent view of the City and its surroundings can be obtained. All the suburbs mostly occupy an elevated range of hills easy of access by the quick transit of electric lines of railway. In the bosom of these hills lies Columbus like a glowing jewel sparkling upon the mother soil of Georgia. The greater part of these suburbs are in the corporate limits, illuminated by numerous electric lights. The policeman here treads his regular beat, and every advantage pertaining to the City is shared to a great degree by the suburbs. They are becoming more and more the favorite place of residence, and are adorned with several reservations for parks and park lands. They have splendid schools, pure water, perfect drainage and invigorating atmosphere. The scenery along the river at some points is extremely charming. Among many enchanting views have been and still remains "Lover's Leap," Sunset Rock, Murmuring Falls, Eagle's Nest and "S" View. "Lover's Leap" has now disappeared, leaving in its place a mammoth cotton mill and a large electric power house, to mark the spot which long commemorated the following

## LEGEND OF THE LOVER'S LEAP.

In the early part of the nineteenth century this region was inhabited by two powerful tribes of Indians. Rivals were they, and with numbers equal, and alike proud names, well they vied with each other. There was no tribe among all the powerful nation of the Creeks who boasted of their powers

before a Cusseta or a Coweta. But they were not friends, for who of those proud red men would bow before the acknowledged superiority of the other? It may have been a small matter from which their jealousy sprung, but the tiny thing had been cherished till a serpent-like hatred hissed at the sound of the other's name. The proud chief of the Cussetas was now become an old man, and much

was he venerated by all who rallied at his battle-cry. The boldest heart in all his tribe quailed before his angry eye, and the proudest did him reverence. The old man had outlived his own sons, one by one had the Great Spirit called them from their hunting grounds and in the flush of their manhood had they gone to the Spirit Land. Yet he was not alone. The youngest of his children, the dark eyed Mohina, was still sheltered in his bosom and all his love for the beautiful in life was bestowed upon her—ah, and rightly, too, for the young maiden rivaled in grace the bounding fawn, and the young warriors said of her that the smile of the Great Spirit was not so beautiful. While yet a child she was betrothed to the young Eagle of the Cowetas, the proud scion of their war-

rior chief. But the stern hatred had stifled kindly feelings in the hearts of all save these two young creatures, and the pledged word was broken when the smoke of the calumet was extinguished. Mohina no longer dared to meet the young chief openly, and death faced them when they sat in a lone, wild trysting-place 'neath the starry blazonry of midnight's dark robe. Still they were



INVESTMENT BUILDING.

LOCKWOOD BROS. ARCHITECTS.

undaunted, for pure love dwelt in their hearts, and base fear crouched low before it, and went afar from them to hide in grosser souls. Think not the boy-god changes his arrows when he seeks the heart of the Red Man; nay, rather with truer aim, and finer point, does the winged thing speed from his bow, and deeply the subtle poison sinks into the young heart, while the dark cheek glows with love's proper hue. The deer bounded gladly by when the lovers met, and felt he was free, while the bright-eyed maiden leaned upon the bosom of the young Eagle. Their youthful hearts hoped in the future, though all in vain, for time served but to render more fierce that hostile rivalry, more rank that deadly hatred, which existed between the tribes. Skirmishes were frequent among the hunters, and open hostilities seemed inevitable. And now it was told by some who had peered through the tangled underwood and the matted foliage of those dim woods, that the Coweta had pressed the maiden to his heart in those lone places, and that strange words and passionate were even now breathed by him to her ear. Then the hunters of the Cussetas sprang from their couches, and made earnest haste to the dark glen. With savage yell and impetuous rush they bounded before the lovers. They fled, and love and terror added wings to their flight. For a while they distanced their pursuers. But the strength of Mohina failed her in a

perilous moment, and had not the young Eagle snatched her to his fast-beating heart, the raging enemy had made sure their fate. He rushed onward up the narrow defile before him. It led he forgot whither.

In a few moments he stood on the verge of a fearful height. Wildly the maiden clung to him, and even then, in that strange moment of life, his heart throbbed proudly beneath his burden. The bold future alone was before him; there was no return. Already the breath of one of the pursuers, a hated rival, came quick upon his cheek, and the gleaming tomahawk shone before him. One moment he gazed on him, and triumph flashed in the eye of the young chief, then without a shudder he sprang into the seething waters below. Still the young maiden clung to him, nor did the death struggle part them. The mad waves dashed fearfully over them, and their loud wail was a fitting requiem to their departing spirits.

The horror-stricken warriors gazed wildly into the foaming torrent, then dashed with reckless haste down the declivity to bear the sad tidings to the old chief. He heard their tale in silence, but sorrows were on his spirit, and it was broken. Henceforth his seat was unfilled by the council fire, and its red light gleamed fitfully upon his grave.

Rose Hill suburb, which lies east of the City, near East Highlands, is the largest and most extensive of all the suburbs. It is very attractive



RESIDENCE OF W. L. LOTT.

with its never ending vistas of handsome dwellings, snug cottages and elegant churches and schools; most of which have been erected within the last five or six years.

### HOMES, STREETS AND PARKS.

Columbus in its dwellings, its broad avenues and numerous shade trees, displays the munificence and hospitality of the old-time Southerner in language not easily obliterated. The streets running parallel with the river north and south, nine in number, are all one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, except Broad, which is one hundred and sixty-four feet wide. With scarcely a depression they are all perfectly level, and are named respectively except Bay, Front and Broad: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The streets crossing the avenues thirteen in number, are ninety-nine feet wide, and named from First to Thirteenth Street respectively. The blocks are all rectangular, and large and roomy, and all houses are numbered on the one hundred to the block system. Thus was the original town laid off. Since then numerous additions and outlying districts have been taken in, all laid off to some extent on the same principle, though following the bend of the river more diagonally from the original town. They embrace twelve more avenues, up to Sixteenth Avenue, and sixteen more streets, up to Twenty-ninth, besides over forty intervening streets and alleys, of divers different names and titles. From Twenty-ninth Street, five more streets are mapped out, and being filled out up to Thirty-fourth Street, embracing the lately erected plants of the Bibb Manufacturing Company and Columbus Manufacturing Company (cotton mills.) There are prominent features about the homes and streets of Columbus which are becoming more and more conspicuous. Among these are the remnants of Colonial and old-time Græco-Roman architecture of ante-bellum days, and the parking and lawning of the streets. The city architecture of most of our American cities is not very uniform, while some like Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, have a style peculiarly their own. A style of

architecture peculiar to and adhered to by a city adds immensely, in course of time, to its reputation for neat and handsome appearance and attractiveness to the general public, both at home and abroad. That the drift of Columbus is in this direction is beyond dispute. The very uniformity of the plan by which it was surveyed and laid out, demands a uniformity of structure which, with the plan now conceived and rapidly being advanced, of paving, parking and lawning the avenues and streets, is giving us a city which is, and more and more becoming, as handsome as it is progressive, the peer of any city in the Union. The streets and homes of a city are indices by which an observer rapidly

measures the quality of her citizenship. His first impressions in this respect remain with him, and they are never erased, and as he travels to other cities on pleasure, business or other purpose bent, he relates his impressions in this regard to those around him. Columbus is fortunate accordingly. Her broad streets and wide business thoroughfares, her well-kept roads affording fine opportunities for driving, her numerous elegant private residences, fine public buildings, parks and suburbs, her shaded avenues intersected here and there with churches, seats of learning, club houses, societies and halls, with an excellent market well stocked with all a good housewife may desire, elegant stores all stocked with the latest fabrics and material—all combine to make Columbus an attractive city to live in. On these streets and avenues, Columbus has twenty-seven miles of street railway operated by electricity, which is generated by water power. The same company supplies the electric lights of the city, besides which Columbus has an ample supply of gas

for domestic, illuminating or manufacturing purposes, and pure and good water, is supplied in abundance by a gravity system of water works from the adjacent hills of Alabama.

The plan being rapidly adopted by some of the choicest residence streets of Columbus, of paving, parking and lawning the streets, is the most notable feature so far advanced of enhancing the beauties of its outdoor life, and no city is better fitted and adapted, both by climate and configuration, for this purpose than is the "Queen City." Columbus has several parks, notably in the city



RESIDENCE OF JNO. T. DAVIS, JR.



RESIDENCE OF T. F. SMITH.



RESIDENCE OF DR. W. T. GAUTIER, COR. 3D AVE. AND 11TH ST.



RESIDENCE OF M. E. GRAY.



RESIDENCE OF E. P. DISMUKES.

around the churches and around the court house, and several other suburbs and highlands; but by this plan every street becomes a park, and to some extent the parks become component parts of the streets. Every citizen can have a grassy green and trees in front of their respective residences, and with driveways narrowed down to normal widths, kept clean of dust and promiscuous travel, he can have even more of the "twitter of the birds" and "mingling twilight zephyrs" than he would in the more crowded parks of larger cities. In the center of the avenues (one hundred and thirty-two feet wide) parks are made from thirty to thirty-six feet wide, sodded and planted with grass, and double rows of trees, and on either side driveways thirty feet wide, nicely paved, with sidewalks adjoining from seventeen to twenty feet wide. On other avenues the topography of whose sidewalks and curbing are somewhat different, a center drive about thirty feet wide is constructed, with extensive open lawns on either side about fifty feet wide including the paved sidewalks, and extending the curbing out to the center driveways.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. O. BERRY.

While a portion of Broad and adjoining streets constitute the main business thoroughfares, the upper and lower extremes of its length are favorite residence locations. Upper Broad Street is surrounded by a bend in the Chattahoochee,

displaying as picturesque and charming scenery as any lover of nature could desire. The undulating sward of Mott's Green lies in the foreground, then the sweeping bend of the big river, further up a graceful iron bridge, beyond it the



RESIDENCE OF JAS. E. DEATON.

water gleaming amid the sunbeams and miniature rainbows, and breaking into silvery spray as it disappears. Then across the river we see the green hills of Alabama crowned with lovely little towns and suburban homes. Here in July and August the cool breezes of the river temper the heat of the business streets near by, and during the regal days of Autumn are the long Indian Summers peculiar to this section, displaying elegant twilights of land and sky. The other end of Broad is also one of the most inviting parts of Columbus. Here we find the widest street in the city, handsomely parked with trees in regular rows, perfectly level, and an elegant monument erected to the Confederate dead. At both ends of the street are many handsome homes, some of which we illustrate as typical of some of the oldest as well as the latest residences of Columbus.

Columbus has undoubtedly numerous and superior attractions as a place of residence. Her eligibility in this respect is all that can be desired, and has much to do with the development of her natural resources.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. KIMBELL.



RESIDENCE OF E. PHILIPS.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. BEACH.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. TARVER.

## CHURCHES.

Columbus is essentially a city of churches, the first feature of Columbus life on a Sabbath day that attracts a visitor's eye being the large number of people seen passing on the way to their respective houses of worship. There are eighteen churches of various denominations, attended by the white portion of the population, and sixteen by the colored, all within the city limits. In the immediate suburbs there are five or six more. Many of these churches are large, commodious and substantial edifices, several of them recently erected, and others built over and transformed into magnificent structures within the last ten years. The combined churches have a seating capacity of about seventeen thousand, or about ten thousand white, and seven thousand colored.

The value of the church property in Columbus is estimated at very near \$350,000. The city has not only elegant and numerous houses of worship, but is particularly fortunate in its presiding ministry—men who are not only highly esteemed at home, but in a number of instances men who are well known and admired abroad. Of the various denominations of Columbus, Methodism is coeval with the first settlement of the town, before the Indians were removed to the West, when this place, an Indian trading post, was called the Coweta reserve, and Dr. William Capers was appointed Superintendent of Missions to the Indians in Georgia and Alabama.

In 1828, James Stockdale was the first pastor to Columbus Methodist Mission. Among those who assisted in the good work was Judge Walter T. Colquitt, who could "hold his court in the day, and march at night," and the Hon. H. W. Hilliard rendering occasional service during the early years of his itinerancy. The church rapidly increased, and previous to the civil war had the reputation of being the largest and wealthiest Methodist congregation south of the Potomac River. Since 1828, one hundred

and six pastors have served the various Methodist Churches of Columbus, thirty-seven being appointed in St. Luke's Church alone, and the balance in seven other churches. The Methodist church has been blessed with many revivals, some of them being phenomenal and unusual. In 1831, Dr. Jesse Boring was

pastor of St. Luke's, twenty-five years old, the youngest pastor of that historic church. Subsequent to this, in 1839, he visited the church during the pastorate of Dr. Alexander Spear. An incident occurred during his visit that deserves commemoration. Dr. Boring, on a Sunday night, preached on the "Day of Judgment." The entire audience were literally spellbound, and seemed to see or hear nothing but the most marvelous manifestations of the Divine presence and the Holy Spirit. As the gifted and eloquent preacher pictured the scenes of the Great Day of Judgment, at times one half or one third of the congregation would rise to their feet, or sit down only when he turned and looked at another part of the house. Dr. Spear was sitting in the pulpit behind Dr. Boring, and said afterwards that he was the only one in the house that did not seem to be carried away by the supernatural manifestations, and as he looked out over the vast audience of upturned faces and swaying bodies, he saw with his natural eye a halo filling most of the space above the listeners. At times of special and thrilling pathos this halo would move downward, and then the people would rise and stand until it had ascended again. Then, as the great preacher was depicting the last scenes of the last day, and had ascribed to the righteous their glorified home, and had begun to pronounce the doom of the wicked, the golden halo fell upon the heads of the entire audience, and en masse they rose in wild confusion, and rushed over each other into the chancel or out of the doors, or jumped out

of the windows, and ran screaming that the judgment day had come.

In 1858, the entire United States was visited with the most remarkable revival of religion ever known in this country. Over two hundred and fifty



ST. LUKE'S METHODIST CHURCH.

thousand converts to the various Christian churches were reported, and few cities in this respect were more wonderfully blessed than was Columbus.

The next church erected was the St. Paul, and since the close of the Civil War, the Broad Street, Rose Hill, East Highlands, and other churches across the

considered the handsomest Methodist church in Georgia. In St. Luke's Church, in 1866, the first memorial address in honor of the soldiers who fought in the Civil



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

river in Phoenix City and Girard. The first St. Luke Church was erected in 1846, and recently rebuilt and remodeled into the present edifice, which is con-



ROSE HILL CHURCH.

War was delivered by Col. J. N. Ramsey. Evidence of the progress of Methodism in Columbus is shown in the fact that in the last few years they have built three churches. The first Sunday of 1900, the new St. Luke's was formally opened, Rev. J. H. Scruggs, Pastor. Coeval also with the first settlement of Columbus was the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations. There was plenty of water adjoining the lot given the Baptist church, and they rose, as it were, from the ground. The first church, in 1829, of twelve members and one negro slave, was called the Ephesus Baptist Church of Christ, in Columbus, Ga. The present First Baptist Church was erected in 1859. The Ephesus Church, now called the First Baptist Church, has had sixteen pastors since constituted in 1829. The present incumbent, Rev. Wm. H. Smith, has been pastor since 1893. The success of his ministry is shown in the largest congregation the church has ever known, or nearly a thousand people. Some of the deacons of this church, now called to their reward, deserve special mention, among them (some with lives and manners as gentle as the summer breeze) were Robert Jones, James Boykin, Jeremiah Thornton, Edward Birdsong, Dozier Thornton, Sr., H. Mims, H. S. Estes, Dozier

Thornton, Jr., Nathaniel Nichols, James K. Redd, Dr. A. H. Walker, Drury Mims, Dr. James F. Bozeman, William C. Gray and Daniel Grant. A word of tender reference to Deacon Jeremiah Thornton. His snowy locks and reverend head in memory adorn the left hand front seat in the old church. While health and life lasted, and both kept almost even pace to the grave, his old-fashioned carriage brought him and his wife to the city from Beallwood every Sunday morning. The carriage discharged its occupants by an easy step unfolded from a door in the rear. His memory and that of others like him fill an exalted place in the memory of those who knew and those who still survive him. In this church the first meeting of the "Soldiers' Aid Society" was held, on May 22, 1861, a society afterwards known, since the close of the war, as the "Ladies' Memorial Association."

In 1876, the First Avenue Baptist Church was organized and in 1899, they moved to Rose Hill and took the name of the Rose Hill Baptist Church. They have nearly three hundred members, with Rev. H. C. Hurley as pastor.

In 1830, the Presbyterian Church was organized, with a membership of fourteen members. Of those who then came together there were living, up to a recent date, Rev. Richard T. Marks, Jas. Norman and wife, and Judge John Johnson, for many years Judge of the Ordinary Court. Rev. Mr. Marks was for a long time partner and editor of the *Columbus Enquirer*. Rev. John W. Baker was the first pastor. Rev. Thomas Scott then preached for a short time. Dr. Goulding commenced his ministry in 1835, continuing until his death in 1848. The influence of this great and good

man is still felt in the church he loved so well, and served so faithfully. A marble slab in the vestibule of the church is a memorial to this man of God.

Dr. Goulding's son was the author of one of the most popular youths' books ever written, "*The Young Marooners*."

In 1858, the question was brought up of building a new and larger house of worship. This church, begun in 1858, was formally occupied and dedicated in February, 1862. Dr. S. H. Higgins

preached the sermon on that occasion. This church, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by an elegant (if not more so) house of worship, the superior of which is not to be found in Georgia. Since the dedication the pastors have been Dr. Wm. Hale, Dr. J. W. Neill, of Texas, Dr. Jno. H. Rice, Jas. H. Nall, Robert Kerr, of Virginia, and W. A. Carter, the present much beloved pastor, who likewise has the reputation of being one of the most scholarly men in the Southern Presbyterian Church. The ladies of this church, as indeed of all the churches, deserve special mention for the active part they take in all the exercises, and the worthy assistance they render, whenever called upon. When the congregation suffered the loss of their church by fire, a characteristic incident occurred. A



ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

little girl, daughter of one of the members of the church, heard some one remark: "I wonder where they will get money enough to rebuild the church." Promptly the little one spoke up and said: "I've got five dollars in the savings bank, and I'll give that." When the subscription list to rebuild the Presbyterian Church was made out, the name of the little girl stood at the head of the list.

The Episcopalian parish of Columbus was organized in 1834, and has been presided over by the following rectors: The Rev. Wm. D. Cairnes, the Rev. Thos. Scott, Rev. W. N. Hawkes, Rev. John Fulton, Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Rev. W. C. Hunter, and its present rector, Rev. Clarence S. Wood, one of the youngest Episcopal rectors in the State. Trinity Episcopal Church is situated at 1126 First Avenue, next to the post-office. Mr. Wood has been in charge of the church not quite a year, but during his rectorship it has made rapid strides. A debt of five thousand dollars has been liquidated, and they are awaiting the arrival of a handsome six thousand dollar organ, the gift of Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York. Mr. Hunter was elected rector in 1871. He was removed by death in March, 1901. During his long rectorship the present beautiful edifice was erected, and also the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, which is situated in the upper part of the city. The Episcopal Church is one of the strongest churches in the city, and is composed of some of the wealthiest and oldest families of the State. Its vestry is made up of substantial business men of the congregation, and under their wise administration the church is advancing very materially.

The Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to the Holy Family, is a handsome and commodious edifice. It is in charge of the Rev. Father Schlencke, and has a congregation of about five hundred souls.

A Congregational Church was erected at Linwood several years ago.

The Sunday-schools form a prominent feature of Columbus religious life. The attendance is gratifying and large, and progressive in spirit. In the First Baptist Church, the Sunday-school system has been completely reorganized. It

is the plan to train the young people right up into the church. Its success is shown in the statement that one class alone has a membership of nearly one hundred, confined entirely to young men.

### THE HEBREWS OF COLUMBUS.

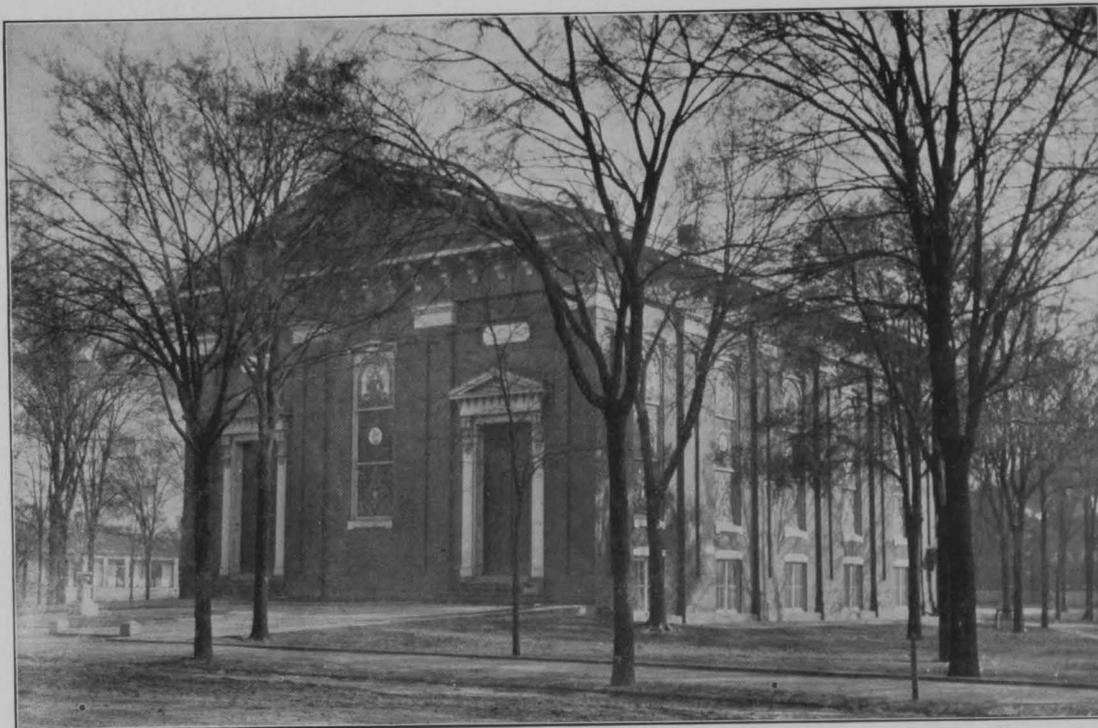
In relating our impressions of these people here and elsewhere, a people remarkable for the impression they have made for many centuries on the world

at large, and truly wonderful for their accomplishments throughout the ages in almost every department of human thought and endeavor, we quote the words of Rabbi Browne, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Columbus.

"On the 17th of July, 1733, when Oglethorpe was seated at a banquet tendered by him to the colonists assembled for the purpose of assigning land to the various families, an English ship landed at Savannah with forty Jewish families coming direct from London. A cry of protest arose from the assembly when this news reached the festive hall, that these Jews should not be allowed to put their feet on Georgia soil. But General Oglethorpe, true to his noble nature, allayed the prejudices of his guests, and the strangers were received kindly.

These Jews came to find a

home where their religion would be tolerated. They were mostly men of culture and learning. Dr. Nunez, a great physician, and De Lyons, a scientific agriculturist, made themselves particularly useful to the sick and to the farmers, and did much toward the prosperity of the early settlers. General Oglethorpe, who knew how to appreciate the value of the new comers, wrote glowing letters to England praising the character of the Jews in sincere terms. This Savannah Hebrew congregation was the second to be organized on American soil.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among letters written by George Washington, Dr. Browne quotes the following, written by the great president to the Jewish community of Savannah, saying: (Old Colonel Levy, of Savannah, gave me this copy from his own, taken from the original in the archives of the congregation) "Verily the praises of Oglethorpe and the blessings of Washington are 'marching through Georgia' hand in hand for the happiness of our people to this very day." In this letter the father of his country wrote: "I rejoice that the spirit of liberality and philanthropy is much more prevalent than it formerly was amongst the mighty nations of the earth, and that your brethren shall benefit thereby in proportion as it shall become still more extensive; happily the people of the United States, having in many instances exhibited examples worthy of imitation, the salutary influence of which will doubtless extend much further, if gratefully enjoying those blessings of peace which (under the favor of Heaven) have been obtained by fortitude in war, they shall conduct themselves in reverence to the Deity, and charity toward their fellow creatures. May the same wonder-working Deity who long since delivered the Jews from Egyptian oppressors, planted them in the promised land, whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing these United States as an independent nation, may He still continue to water them with the dew of heaven and make the inhabitants, of every denomination, participate in the temporal and spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah.

G. WASHINGTON."

Of Columbus itself, Dr. Browne writes, May 1st, 1877, in part as follows: "Of all the lovely little cities I have ever visited, Columbus is perhaps the loveliest and most intellectual, and the Christians the most brotherly toward

their Jewish fellow citizens. Columbus has only a little wooden synagogue, or rather a little one-story dwelling transformed into a synagogue, being the humblest house of worship in the land. Their minister is a plain, modest little man, who does not even claim the title of "Reverend" or "Rabbi." He is a mere "Shochet" and teacher, and his pride lies in the strict discipline he exercises over his pupils, and the general praises accorded to the quality of his sausages which he makes and distributes himself. He rarely ventures to preach, the services are conducted without a choir, in the old orthodox style.

Twenty years later he writes: "From noisy Chicago to quiet Columbus, and I find things have materially changed. A fine temple, the finest in the State, a magnificent choir, the congregation bare-headed and no curtain before the shrine."



ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

from a membership of one thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine in 1891, has grown to many thousands, and from indemnities of hundreds in 1891, for death and disabilities, now place at the disposal of its membership hundreds of thousands of dollars. The features most prominent in connection with the Association are: Its national character, with national headquarters; the qualifications of its membership; the objects of the Association; its state divisions, subject to a national constitution; the expense of membership, and the personnel of its national and state officials. The Georgia Division was organized in 1893.

## TRAVELERS'

### PROTECTIVE

### ASSOCIATION.

The Travelers' Protective Association of America, the only commercial association that is national in its character, that is thoroughly organized and equipped, was incorporated in Denver, Colorado, on June 6, 1890, and

by establishment of Post A, which became also the State Division for the time being, at Savannah, Ga. The first president was Mr. Max Robinson, who filled the position with great credit to himself and the Association, until April, 1897, when Mr. E. E. Smith, of Atlanta, was elected President of the Division. The post at Savannah languished for some time, and for a year or more no other post was established in the State. In the Spring of 1894, Mr. E. E. Smith, a prominent and energetic member of Post C, at Chicago, moved to Atlanta, and, as opportunity presented, aided in arousing interest in the purposes and benefits of the Association. Through his influence National President Lee came to Georgia and placed before its commercial travelers and business men the importance of more heartily joining in the work of building up the Georgia Division. Interest was at once manifested, and Post B, at Atlanta, Post C, at Columbus, Post D, at Macon, Post E, at Augusta, and Post F, at Atlanta, rapidly came into being. Post C, at Columbus, Georgia Division, has displayed a full measure of prosperity from the date of its organization (March 2, 1895). It has been composed during this time of a number of the foremost merchants and most substantial citizens of Columbus. In every step looking to the advancement of the commercial interests of Georgia, or her sister states, Post C, of Columbus, will always be found cordially taking part. No finer body of men, or one more attentive to the business in hand, has been found in Georgia at any time, than the membership of this Association. We have the pleasure of producing, on page 49, a group of portraits of present officers of Post C, Georgia Division.

The charter of the T. P. A. is founded upon stable and permanent business principles, that commands the respect and confidence of all who investigate them. Any white male person of good moral character, not under the age of eighteen, nor over sixty years, engaged as a commercial traveler, as buyer or

seller for a wholesale or commission house, or manufacturer, or any wholesale dealer, importer, commission merchant and manufacturer is eligible to membership in this Association. Its objects are: to secure the repeal of all municipal, county, state, or territorial laws, imposing or enforcing a license tax on commercial travelers; to secure recognition from railroads, and obtain as favorable terms on transportation and baggage as are given to any other class of travelers,

and to adjust all differences between railroads and travelers on a fair and equitable basis; to secure hotel accommodations commensurate with the price paid; to elevate the social and moral character of commercial travelers as a profession, and to bring about the better acquaintance of members; to provide a benefit fund in case of death by accident or injury, and to insure business connections for unemployed members.

The objects of the Travelers Protective Association as outlined above are such as to commend themselves to the general public, and the influence which they wield has increased to such an extent in the past few years as to command recognition from national and state officials wherever a branch of the association is organized; and the Columbus post is among the leaders in the South.

#### SOCIETIES, LODGES AND CLUBS.

No city in the Union can boast of better society than the City of Columbus.

Many of her best families are descended from the early fathers, identified with American independence, and for many years its people have been noted for a high degree of culture and social refinement as displayed in its various social, artistic and literary circles, numerous clubs, lodges, schools and institutions of learning. One of the oldest cities in the State, its society partakes to a great extent of the old-time colonial and ante-bellum sentiment which indisputably lies



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

at the root of all vigorous and conservative social life, and tends more than all other things to upbuild a healthy tone of social ethics and charming family life. The general trend of society in Columbus is strictly social, open and hospitable, but also tends to the educational, musical and literary improvement of all classes. Besides numerous churches, schools and colleges, it has an elegant opera house capable of seating thirteen hundred people, a large public library, from twelve to fifteen clubs and societies, numerous lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, etc.

Foremost among its leading patriotic and historical societies, are Oglethorpe Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. The Oglethorpe Chapter has contributed, by its researches, important matter to the history of Georgia, such as a verification of the fact of General Oglethorpe crossing the Chattahoochee near this city, and also a verification of the original seal of the Colony of Georgia from the British Museum. The first memorial services held in honor of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War took place in Columbus. The address was delivered by Colonel J. N. Ramsey, in 1866. To Mrs. Ellis, nee Lizzie Rutherford, is given the credit of having first suggested the idea of memorial day, and after her accordingly the chapter has been named, but through Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, it was that the suggestion first reached the public. This chapter is noted for historic and patriotic work. Among other things, they have presented the iron cross of honor to the veterans of Camp Benning, and recently assisted in raising funds for the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall at Athens. The ladies are also largely evident in Columbus club life, having inaugurated various clubs for study and recreation, notably the Kalamazoo Whist Club, Once a Week Club, Womans's Reading Club, the Student's Club, and the

Orphan's Club. Each of these clubs have their special features appertaining to the purpose for which they were organized.

Among the men's clubs there is also considerable variety and individuality. Prominent among them are the Muscogee Club, the Olympic Club and the Quarante Cinq Dancing Club. The Muscogee Club is the oldest in the city, numbering among its members many of the more elderly and wealthy business men. The club house was fifty years ago one of the most imposing private residences in the city, built on the liberal style of architecture which marks that period. The lower floor is elegantly fitted up with reading and smoking rooms, while on the upper floor the whole of one side is occupied by a beautiful ball room. None of the principal rooms are less than twenty-two feet square, and the halls are equally expansive. The entertainments of the Muscogee Club are a noted feature in Columbus society.

The Olympic is a very large and popular club. The membership is composed mostly of young men of the best character and reputation, who do a great deal toward upholding the standard of Columbus citizenship. Among its features are a first-class gymnasium, elegant reading rooms and luxurious baths.

The Quarante Cinq is the representative dancing club. It has been quite successful in organizing dances for the several seasons, and enhancing the bewildering mazes of the terpsichorean art.

Among the various lodges and beneficiary orders of Columbus, the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, take front rank. Besides these, there are the Red Men, Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen and others. The first lodge here of Free and Accepted Masons, is coeval with the first year of the city's growth, being organized under dispensation granted in 1828. It was called the Columbian lodge, composed of twelve members, who held their first meeting on October 22, 1828. There are now five



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Masonic bodies in Columbus, as follows: Columbus Lodge No. 7, Mt. Herman Lodge No. 304, Darley Chapter No. 7, Hope Council No. 4, and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 3. The Odd Fellows have three, and the Knights of Pythias two lodges. Those of the Odd Fellows are Muscogee Lodge No. 6, Columbus Lodge No. 67, and Chattahoochee Encampment No. 4. The Knights of Pythias, Stonewall Lodge No. 25, and R. E. Lodge No. 51. Besides the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men are in a flourishing condition, and have five separate tribes and councils, respectively: The Creek Tribe No. 11, the Pawnee Tribe No. 27, the McIntosh Degree Council No. 1, the Aola Council D. of P. No. 3, and Waverly Haymakers No. 11½. Besides these clubs, lodges and chapters, it is not amiss to mention other minor clubs and societies for social, literary and philanthropic purposes, such as the young ladies' St. Elmo Club, the Wynnton Card Club, the High School Literary and Musical Societies, the Free Kindergarten Association, the Froebel Club, and the Columbus Public Library, which shares in many respects the nature of a club.

### THE PRESS.

Columbus has two daily papers, *The Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, a morning paper, and *The Columbus Ledger*, published in the afternoon. *The Enquirer-Sun* is one of the oldest papers in Georgia. Its first editor was the accomplished Mirabeau B. Lamar, who, in 1830, removed to Texas and subsequently received the highest honor within the gift of the Texans, the presidency, in 1838, of the young and independent republic. He died in Texas in 1859. This paper has always been closely identified with the interests and progress of Columbus. Mr. Lamar was succeeded by the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the noted minister and politician, afterwards twice elected to congress in Alabama. In the campaign of 1840, Hon. Wiley Williams was editor of the paper, grandfather of the recent chief of police. Thomas Ragland, from Milledgeville, now bought out the paper. From 1840 to 1855, Samuel W. Flournoy was political editor. During that time the paper enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Mr. Flournoy was succeeded, at his death, in 1855, by Mr. G. A. Miller, who afterwards became private secretary to the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and assisted him in getting up his famous Southern History. Next to Mr. Flournoy, Mr. John H. Martin occupied the old editorial chair of *The Enquirer* longer and perhaps more satisfactorily than any other man. For twenty years, under several changes of management, he stood faithfully at the helm. No man, perhaps, ever stamped his ability and individuality more strongly upon the paper than he. It was from the old file of *The Enquirer* that he largely compiled his delightful History of Columbus. In 1872, A. R. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, became manager of the paper. He was succeeded by

Messrs. Salisbury and Klink. Klink soon withdrew, leaving Mr. Salisbury in sole charge, who was killed in Russell County, in 1878, as the result of an ill-advised local article. He was succeeded by Mr. John King, who published an excellent paper. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Hanson, who, after two years, was succeeded by Colonel B. H. Richardson, who ran the paper six years. In 1896, the paper was bought by Mr. C. I. Groover, its present able and popular proprietor. *The Enquirer* was published as a weekly paper from 1828 to 1850. From 1850 to 1858, it was published weekly and tri-weekly. As a daily, it was started September 1, 1858. *The Sun* was a daily paper established in the forties. Afterwards it consolidated with *The Enquirer*.

### THE COLUMBUS LEDGER.

*The Columbus Ledger* was established in 1886, by E. F. Byington & Co., and has a large and increasing circulation in Georgia and Alabama, and like the *Enquirer-Sun*, is deeply interested in the welfare, progress and prosperity of Columbus. Its present editor is Mr. Benjamin A. Daniel, long a well-known and popular newspaper man. The proprietors, Messrs. Page and Jones, rank high among the business community.

### TRANSPORTATION.

Three great railroad systems, the Central Railway of Georgia, the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line, have lines converging into Columbus. Combined they give Columbus seven railroad lines, of which five are operated by the Central, one by the Southern, and one by the Seaboard.

In addition to these, two new lines are headed toward Columbus. The Georgia Pine, and the Chattahoochee Valley Railways. About twenty-five trains arrive and depart daily from the union depot, which is used jointly by the three systems. The City of Columbus has direct lines to Birmingham, Roanoke, Andalusia, Albany, Americus, Atlanta, Macon and Greenville. It has also good through connections for all parts of the Union. The Central Railway operates four passenger trains daily from Birmingham to Savannah and return via Columbus. The Southern operates four daily trains to Atlanta and return, the Seaboard has two daily trains in and out of Columbus, and contemplates an increase. Plans are now under way to build one of the finest union depots in the State. Special rates on freight are being continually secured, and in every respect the roads appear kindly disposed toward Columbus. The relations of a city towards its radiating lines of passenger and freight tariffs indicate unerringly the measure of its present and future prosperity.

## THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

## CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

The Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia was chartered December 14, 1835, Mr. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, was its projector

and first president. Since the Civil War, men like Wadley and Comer have mostly had it in charge. Reaching out from Columbus to the North, the South, the East and the West, and traversing the greater parts of the States of Georgia and Alabama, it is Georgia's most important artery of commerce. With about two thousand miles of track, this great line puts Columbus in close touch with Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Macon, Americus and Savannah, as well as scores of thriving cities of smaller size. Its passenger service is so perfect that one can reach in a night almost any point on the system, while frequent local trains make it convenient for passengers from a large section to visit and do business in Columbus at different hours of the day. The wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Columbus cover a large territory on this line,

doing a prosperous and increasing business over the whole country traveled. The management, while conservative, is exceedingly liberal and progressive, giving particular attention to the development of the resources and other interests

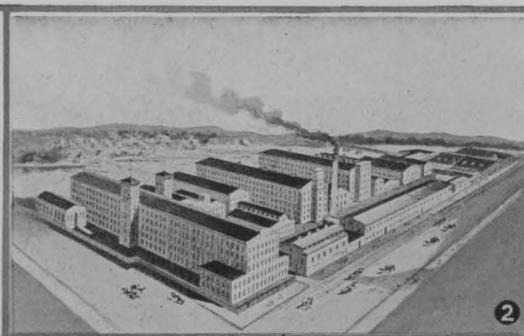
of its line. Always alive to the interests of its patrons, this road enjoys, and justly, an unusually large and growing patronage. Its main stem and branches covering the heart of the celebrated "Fruit Belt" in Middle Georgia, the magnificent farming and fruit section of Southern Georgia, as well as of Eastern Alabama, including the wonderful iron and coal section of which Birmingham is the center make the exchange of the product of this vast territory both possible and profitable to the merchants and manufacturers of Columbus. Its traffic managers being in close touch with the many and diversified interests of the people served by the great system, keep always in view the interests of the whole. Freight rates are carefully adjusted and maintained with justice to all points, and seldom is complaint heard, while compliments for its officials are frequent. In close connection with the Central, is the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, New York and Boston, carrying an enormous amount of freight to and from Columbus, as well as all sections of the South.

Hundreds of people travel between here and the East by this, the "Savannah Line," our people using it for a summer outing trip, while Northern people seeking the balmy climate of our Southland in the winter avail themselves of the same perfect service.

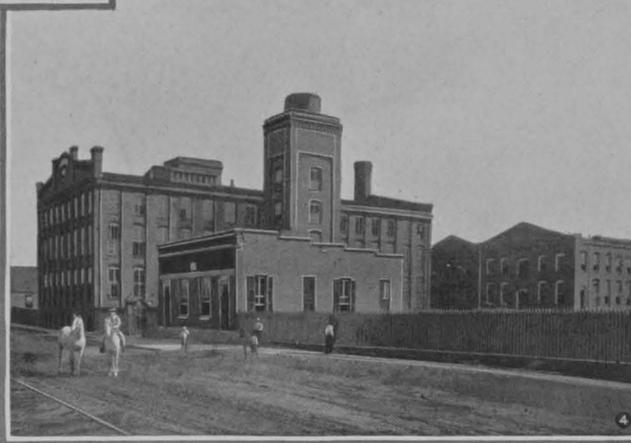
COLUMBUS MANUFACTURING CO.



EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS.



MUSCOGEE MANUFACTURING CO.



SWIFT MANUFACTURING CO.

A GROUP OF COTTON MILLS.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern Railway, with its seven thousand miles of rails, penetrating all of the Southern States, is most appropriately named, and coincident with its own progress, it is working for the development of the country through which it operates. Its own interests and those of the South are so closely interwoven that the prosperity of the South means its own upbuilding, and its industrial department is doing a wonderful work in this direction. This is the age of transportation, and the Southern is offering better transportation facilities than the South has ever had before. Its through passenger trains are luxurious and elegantly equipped, and its fast freight service is unsurpassed. It offers, from Columbus, Georgia, superior facilities to the East, and also to the North, close connection being made at Atlanta with the famous Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited, United States Fast Mail, and Atlanta and New York Express for Washington and the East. Also with the Cincinnati and Florida Limited and the Cincinnati Day Express for Cincinnati and the North and West. Realizing the needs of first-class travel, the Southern Railway operates through sleeping cars between principal points, and dining cars on all through trains.

The headquarters of the Company are located in Washington, D. C., and the general offices at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Salisbury and St. Louis.

A resort in which Columbus takes particular pride is Warm Springs, Georgia, a delightful place, and only forty-two miles away, on the line to Atlanta, with excellent hotel accommodations and most attractive baths, and which are growing in popularity and becoming more generally known every year. On the Southern is also located the finest resort section in the world, in the mountains of the western part of North Carolina, in the far-famed "Land of the Sky," where the delightfully mild climate is equally popular with the pleasure seeker and the invalid. Here is a haven for those who would for a little while lay down the cares of life, drink in the ozone of the mountains, and attempt to satiate the desire for the beautiful by gazing upon the picturesque panorama of mountain scenery. Tourists come here for health, rest and pleasure. They find health in the exhilarating air, and pleasure in the beauties which surround them, for on every side is the ever new, the ever changing and the ever beautiful hillsides growing into mountains, and still farther across the deep valleys and over the pine-clad slopes rise to loftier heights, peak beyond peak, until the eye can see no farther through the crystal atmosphere.

## FLOWERS.

When the Spanish Conquistadors of the sixteenth century, satiated with the wealth and wonders of the Cities of the Sun of Mexico and Peru, cast their wanton eyes on another mysterious peninsular that abuts the coast of North

America, they set sail in their frail barques, and, wafted by the breezes of the Great Gulf, landed on the shores of perennial bloom and never-ending foliage. Carried away by its beauties, they believed it to be a country of perpetual youth, and called it by the name that still survives — Florida, the "Land of Flowers." No other spot on earth enjoys the same distinction. The greatest of botanists, "The Great Northman Linneaus," thanked God, when a boy, that he had given the world such beautiful things as flowers. In that great northern peninsular of Norway and Sweden, flowers are a rarity, but Linneaus devoted his life to them from pure love. Around Columbus and its vicinity, flowers are much in evidence, close kin and sister soil to the "Land of Flowers," they seem to spring up at times to the merest movement of the fingers, like as to the touch of so many magic wands. Messengers of peace and love and beauty, redolent of sweetness, innocence and joy, they remind us of the words of the sweetest of American poets:

"Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,  
One who dwelleth by the Castle Rhine,  
When he called the flowers so blue and golden  
Stars: that in earth's firmament do shine"

## MILITARY.

Columbus and the surrounding country furnished nearly two thousand men in the defense of the State during the Civil War. There were upwards of twenty companies, including the home guard. Of these, nineteen went to the front, as follows: Company D, Southern Guard; Columbus Guards; City Light Guard; Georgia Grays; Confederate States Sentinels; Company G — Southern Guard; Border Rangers; Columbus Guard Contingent; Independent Light Infantry. Muscogee Rifles; Jackson Avengers; Ivey Guards; Semmes Guard; Columbus Volunteers; Georgia Guards; Georgia Light Infantry; Terrell Artillery; Columbus Minute Men; and Columbus Flying Artillery. Of these companies, the Columbus Guards furnished the largest number of volunteers, about one hundred and fifty. Its record is a fair example of that of the other companies. It left Columbus on April 16, 1861, and participated in over thirty battles; among others, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Junction, Bermuda Hundreds, Petersburg and Appomattox. When the war closed they were few in number, most of them having been killed, or died in the service of their country. The Columbus Guards were first organized and chartered by the Legislature of Georgia, in 1834. Soon after its organization the services of this Company were engaged in the Indian War. It served during the entire war, and in different engagements with

the Indians in this portion of the State, and in Florida, with great valor. When the call of the general government was made on the states to furnish volunteers for the Mexican War, of 1846, this company was among the first to respond, and became a part of the First Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, serving with distinction one year. They returned home, having lost heavily from the fever that attacked the soldiers in Mexico. In 1860, the Chicago Zouaves challenged any company in the United States to drill against them. The challenge was accepted by this Company, and active preparations were being made to meet them when the war between the North and the South began. The Columbus Guards maintained their reputation for a number of years as the best drilled company in Georgia. At the first tocsin of war they were the first to offer their services to the Confederacy. They became Company G, of the Second Georgia Regiment. In Virginia, afterwards, they formed part of Toombs' Georgia Brigade. For full particulars of the military companies of Muscogee County, we refer to "History of Columbus," by John H. Martin, Part Two, year 1861.

The present roll of membership of the Columbus Guards is as follows:

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF THE COLUMBUS GUARD.

CAPTAIN.

Peter Greer.

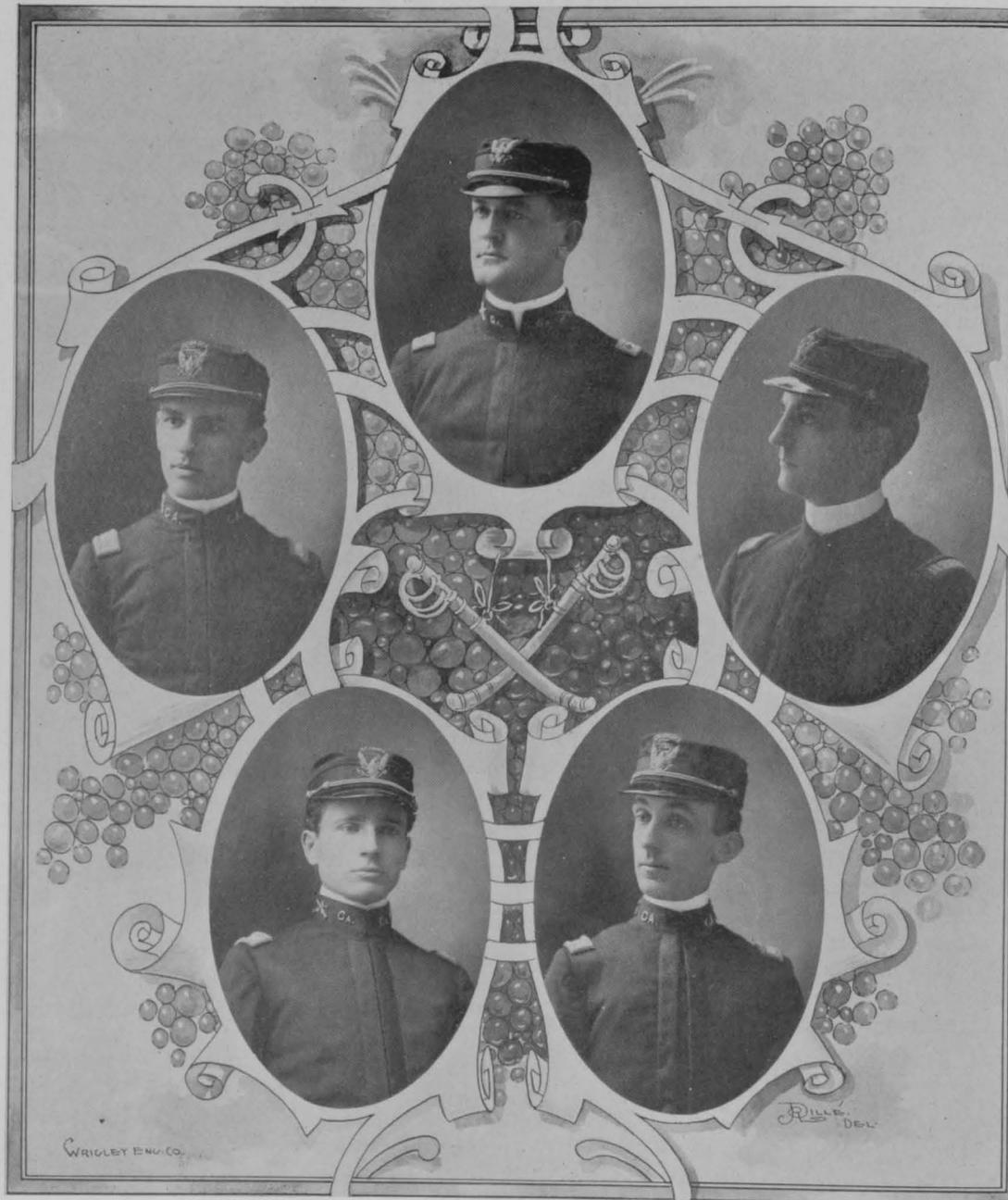
LIEUTENANTS.

F. M. Sommerkamp. John C. Coart.

SERGEANTS.

Geo. L. Sherane, First Sergeant.  
F. H. Schomburg, Quartermaster Sergeant.  
C. L. Schomburg, Second Sergeant.  
W. F. Newman, Third Sergeant.  
Ralph Coleman, Fourth Sergeant.  
Marion S. Davis, Fifth Sergeant.

CAPT. PETER GREER, Capt. Co. C., (Columbus Guards) 4th Inft., Ga. State Troops.

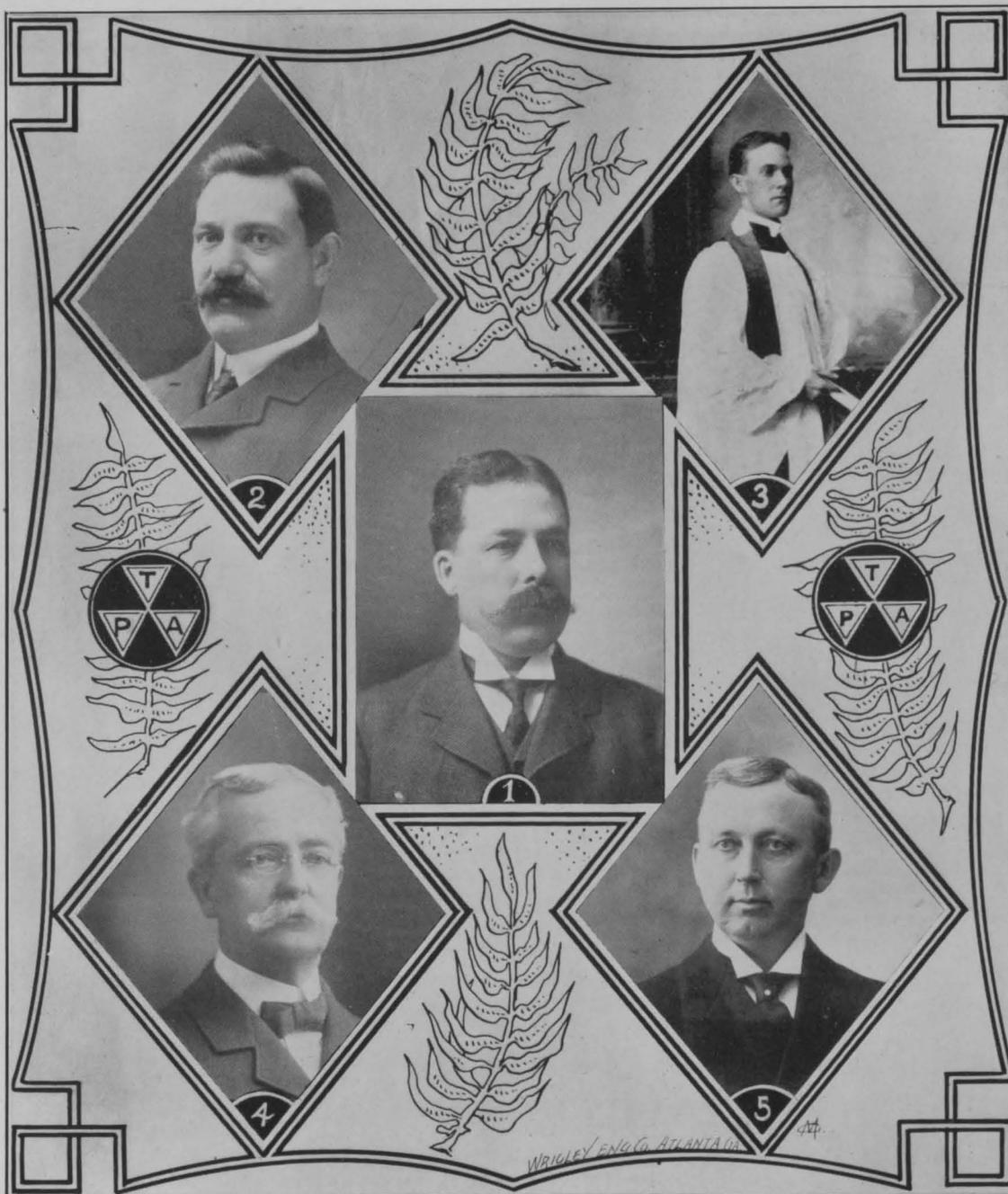


CAPT. W. H. TRUCKER, Capt. and Inspector Rifle Range, 4th Inft., Ga. State Troops.

FIRST LIEUTENANT F. M. SOMMERKAMP, 1st Lieut. Co. C.,  
(Columbus Guards) 4th Inft., Ga. State Troops.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JNO. C. COART, 2d Lieut. Co. C.,  
(Columbus Guards) 4th Inft., Ga. State Troops.

A GROUP OF MILITARY OFFICERS.



1. J. T. NORMAN, PRESIDENT.      3. REV. C. S. WOOD, CHAPLAIN.      4. T. J. HUNT, REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE.  
 2. MAX BANNER, SEC'Y AND TREAS.      5. C. G. JOHNSON.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.  
 SEE PAGES 23-42.

CORPORALS.

R. L. Dillingham.      Philip Kingsbury.  
 W. P. McCrary.

PRIVATES.

Theo. B. Mathews,	L. H. Wolfson,
T. R. Weems,	H. Jacobs,
Brannon Bussey,	John C. Malloy,
L. W. Boyd,	Alpheus J. Butt,
W. H. Clay,	J. H. Gibson,
John S. Thweatt,	R. L. Smith,
Thurston Hatcher,	Robert L. Silas,
Roy C. Lloyd,	H. L. Fowler,
Willie J. Wise,	Thomas O. Young,
C. E. Henderson,	Lucius G. Milam,
Louis H. Collins,	Alonzo L. Ellis,
W. T. Goody,	C. F. Calhoun,
S. A. Fraser,	H. C. Witt,
J. Marshall Harrison,	E. V. Hail.

## PROMINENT MEN.

Columbus has produced a number of prominent men, who to-day exert a powerful influence upon the destiny of the city; their lives are properly a part and parcel of the city's life, and the progress and prosperity of Columbus stands as their best record until they have rounded out the full measure of their individual influence.

There are men also born or raised in Columbus who have attained a national reputation abroad in business lines, who do not reside here, but who also deserve remembrance at the hands of their fellow citizens. As types of these men we place before you sketches of George Foster Peabody, Samuel Spencer and the Straus Brothers.

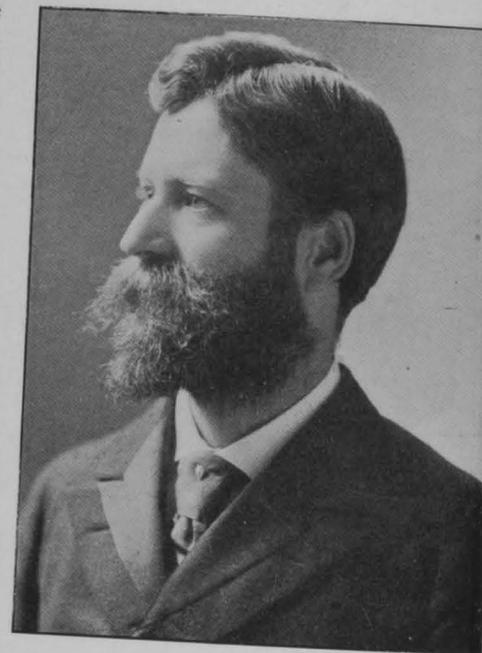
## GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

George F. Peabody, son of George H. Peabody, was born in Columbus, Georgia, July 27, 1852. In 1865, after the close of the war, the family removed to Brooklyn, and the three sons attended the Deer Hill Institute, at Danbury, Connecticut, during the winter and spring of 1866. Mr. Peabody began business in New York, on June 20, 1866, as a boy in a wholesale dry-goods commission store, in which business, with three different firms as employers, he remained until January, 1880, when he became associated with Mr. Spencer Trask, in 1881, forming the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Company. In 1884, Mr. Peabody became actively interested in railroad finance as a director of the Mexican National Railway Company. In 1888, he entered the directorate of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, and later became chairman of its board of directors. In 1889, he became a director in the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, of Brooklyn, and the Electric Illuminating Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Peabody is the first vice-president of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company; is a member of the executive committee of the Morton Trust Company; vice-president of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company; vice-president of the Compania Metalurgica; Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western Construction Company; chairman of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company; member of the executive committee of the General Electrical Company; and director of several other railway and affiliated corporations.

He is a life member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and the Reform Club, of New York; a member of the Metropolitan, City, National Civic and National Arts Clubs; and of the Down Town Association, and Lawyers' Club; and is a permanent member of the Long Island Historical Society, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is vice-president of the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island, and director in the Apollo Club, and member and patron of several musical organizations in Brooklyn and New York.

Mr. Peabody has been an active member of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association for nearly thirty years, and is now one of the advisory board. He calls the institution his Alma Mater, for, being unable to attend college, he was enabled to further educate himself by the aid of its library and lecture courses. He has always been active in church and Sunday-school work, having been for over twelve years connected with the Reformed Church on the Heights. Since 1880, he has been connected with the parish of the Holy Trinity, and is now a vestryman, and is a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal Church from the Diocese of Long Island. He is a trustee of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and treasurer of its investment committee; a trustee of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and of the St. Paul School, at Lawrenceville, Virginia; a manager and a member of the finance committee of the American Bible Society; and a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is a vice-president of the American Peace Society.



GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

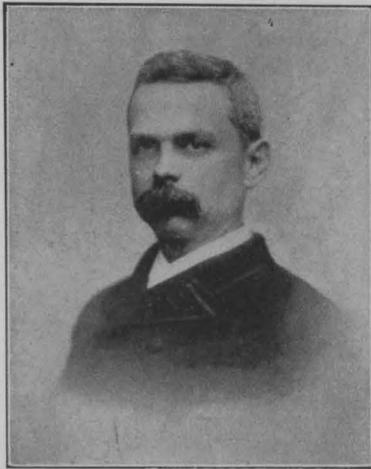
Mr. Peabody has been an active Democrat, and has been active in connection with the Reform Club of New York, and the Democratic campaign committees.

He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, and was chairman of the national committee of the Gold Democratic organization, in 1899. He is a member of the City General Committee of 1901, of the Citizen's Union and treasurer of the Committee of Fifteen, as also several altruistic enterprises.

## SAMUEL SPENCER.

Samuel Spencer was born in Columbus, Georgia, on March 20, 1847. His father, Lambert Spencer, was for many years connected with the Georgia Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Georgia. Samuel Spencer entered the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, Georgia, in July, 1862. He left there in

1863, to join the Confederate army. He entered the University of Georgia in 1866, and graduated in 1867, then entered the University of Virginia in 1867, and graduated in 1869, with degree of civil engineer. He has been continuously in railway service since leaving college, in 1869. He is now president of the following companies: Southern Railway; Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company;



SAMUEL SPENCER.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company; Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific Railway Co.; Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co.; and Northern Alabama Railway Company. He is a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.; Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., limited, (England); Cincinnati & New Orleans; Texas & Pacific Railway Company; Central of Georgia Railway Company; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; Erie Railroad Company; Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company; Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company; Northern Alabama Railway Company; Northern Pacific Railway Co.; Old Dominion Steamship Company; South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company; and Southern Railway Company. Mr. Spencer married in 1872 Miss Louise Vi-

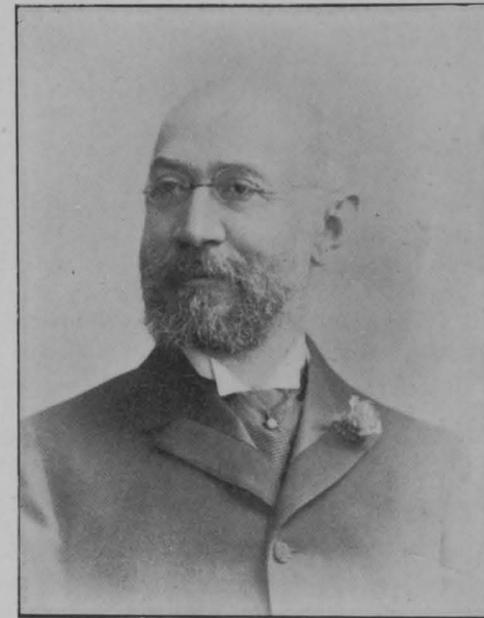
vian Benning, daughter of Hon. Henry L. Benning, of the Supreme Court of Georgia. There are three children: Henry Benning, Vernona Mitchell, and Vivian.

#### ISADOR, NATHAN AND OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Rarely do the members of a single family attain the prominence that has been earned by the notable trio, Isador, Nathan and Oscar S. Straus, formerly of Columbus, Georgia. In the fields of philanthropy, diplomacy, politics and finance, they have, unaided by inherited wealth or influence, attained an enviable distinction. Probity and business genius were their sole inheritance. Mr. Lazarus Straus, father of the three brothers, came from Rhenish, Bavaria, where his sons were born, and settled in Talbotton, Georgia, in 1852. In 1862, he removed to Columbus, Georgia, and remained there three years, coming to New York in 1865. He had been in business in the South and had acquired a small competency, but the war left him with just sufficient to pay his debts, and a reputation for rugged honesty and integrity. Isador Straus, the eldest son, was born February 6, 1845. He obtained a common school education in Talbotton,

Georgia, which he supplemented by a classical course at Collinsworth Institute. In 1865, he joined his father in the crockery business, destined afterwards to become the largest business of its kind in the country, the firm being Straus & Son. The other sons having reached the age when they might enter business, the firm became L. Straus & Sons. From that time it grew in reputation and volume of business, until it was known not only in this country, but throughout the world.

In 1888, Mr. Isador Straus, with his brother Nathan, was induced to enter the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., and in 1892, became a partner in the Brooklyn dry-goods firm of Abraham & Straus. Despite his manifold business interests, Mr. Isador Straus finds time to take a deep interest, sometimes active, in politics. In the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency, he contributed valuable services to the councils of the Democratic leaders. When Mr. Cleveland was forming his cabinet, the name of Mr. Straus came up for Postmaster General. The prospect of his appointment met with wide commendation, but Mr. Straus manifested no desire to lay aside his business pursuits even for exalted station.



ISADOR STRAUS.

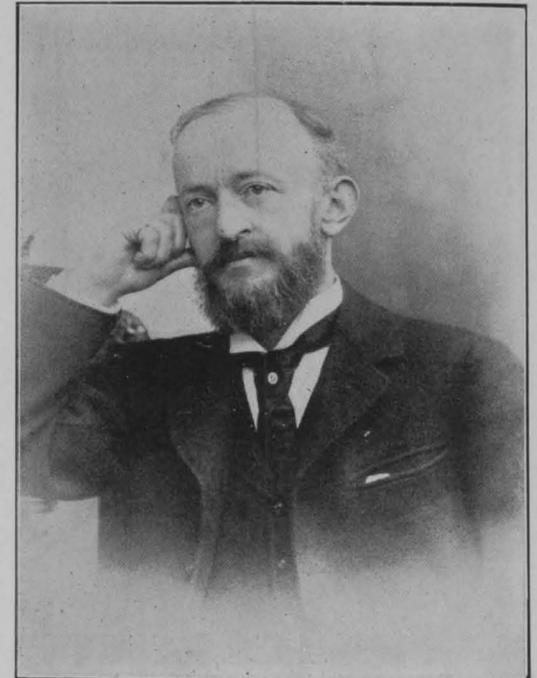
In 1894, he accepted the Democratic nomination for the Fifteenth Congressional District of New York, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. In the field of philanthropic endeavor, Mr. Straus has a position equally as prominent as his position in the business world. The Educational Alliance, the "People's Palace" of the congested tenement district of New York, of which he is President, owes its present position as one of the great factors in the solution of the sociological problem in the tenements of the metropolis to his indomitable perseverance and intelligently directed energy. He is a director of the Hanover National Bank, the Second National Bank, and a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade.

Mr. Nathan Straus is, in some respects, the most remarkable member of the family. To those who know him only superficially, he appears to be a man of many peculiarities. The stranger is very apt to be deceived in him, and not at all likely to give him credit for the shrewdness and perspicacity he really possesses, but his brilliant successes in business are the best proof of his soundness of judgment and executive ability.

Nathan Straus devotes a great deal of his time to his practical charities. It is claimed by those who are in a position to know that through the medium of one of his charities he has saved from the grave thousands and thousands of tenement children. His dispensaries of Pastuerized (sterilized) milk are catalogued among the most notable features of New York City, and those who have never taken the time to inquire into the aim and benefit of these institutions, which Mr. Straus maintains year after year entirely at his own expense, would be astounded by the statement that to cease their operations would result in the extinction of a large percentage of infant life. The wonderfully beneficent effect of this charity of placing pure sterilized milk within the reach of the poor of New York City has stimulated the erection of similar plants in various cities of the United States, and lately it has been discussed in connection with the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities. Nor is the good accomplished confined to this country alone, for recently, in the German Reichstag, a bill was introduced to provide for the sterilization of milk in Germany, and the results attained by Mr. Straus in New York were quoted as an argument in favor of its passage. In politics, Nathan Straus is a steadfast Democrat. In his quiet calm way he wields a potent power. His influence is much sought after and always used on the side of right and justice. His appointment by mayor Grant to the position of park commissioner afforded him ample opportunity for establishing many improvements in the park system of New York. He lent his heart and brain to this work with the earnestness characteristic of him, and effected many reforms. In 1894, he was the Democratic nominee for mayor of New York, an honor which he deeply appreciated, but from which he turned aside. This act of itself sufficiently proclaims the man's devotion to other and higher duties. His keen foresight forecasted that he would be called upon to divide his energies. For that reason his choice fell upon a continuance of his philanthropies, and the management of his business interests. It was never necessary for Nathan Straus to assume control of New York City to convince the people that he was equal to the office. His executive ability is as unassailable as his goodness of heart. While the people of the metropolis feel his strength, it is perhaps for his tenderness, his benevolence and his modesty that he is mostly beloved by them. In 1898, he accepted the presidency of the Board of Health of New York City, where his standing as a citizen, his activity in intelligent helpfulness to the poor, his energy, and familiarity with the problems to be solved, contributed to make him

an ideal man for the position, which he resigned, however, after serving some months, because he was not willing to keep the position when he could not devote to it the time its duties required. And amid this multitude of duties, he still has the time to devote to his pet hobby (after sterilized milk), his trotters. In Cobwebs, the "King of the Speedway," he has the most famous roadster of the day, and it is behind him that Mr. Straus forgets the cares and worries of business. If it were possible to ask any one who had visited the New York speedway, or heard of it, to name some horse in connection with the great drive, it is long odds that nine out of ten would quickly answer, "Cobwebs." Hundreds would be found who could not remember the name of any other horse, for with them the New York Speedway and "Cobwebs" are synonymous.

Oscar S. Straus, the younger of this remarkable family, early in life developed a literary bent. He attended school at an academy at Columbus, presided over by Professor Seeves. He came to New York in 1865, and entered Columbia Grammar School. He graduated from Columbia College in 1871, fifth in his class. He was also class poet. He afterwards attended Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1873. He entered upon the practice of law, which he abandoned in 1881, his health having broken down, and after a lengthy rest he became a member of Straus & Sons, taking upon his shoulders most of the responsibilities of that business after his brothers entered the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. He began his literary career while still at college, and paid his way through the law school by miscellaneous contributions to the daily and weekly papers. His first work of note was "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government," published in 1885, which was translated into



OSCAR S. STRAUS.

French by the eminent Belgian publicist, Emile de Lavalege. Among his other published works are: "Reforms in the Consular Service;" "The Life of Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty;" besides numbers of articles on historic and diplomatic subjects that have appeared in leading American and English magazines.

Up to the time of Mr. Cleveland's elevation to the Presidency, Oscar S. Straus had resolutely declined offers of political preferment. In 1887, affairs in Turkey were in a distracted and tumultuous state; an intense feeling existed against American and English missionaries. As a result of this antagonism, more than sixty American missions in that empire were closed, and the other four hundred schools were in imminent danger of sharing the same fate. At this juncture President Cleveland appointed Mr. Straus as American Minister to Turkey. He immediately succeeded in opening the American mission schools that had been closed for years. He obtained from the Turkish government a quasi charter in the form of a vizierial, legalizing the existence of the schools, thereby precluding the possibility of any spasmodic molestation on the part of unfriendly local authorities. During the first McKinley administration, Mr. Straus, a staunch Democrat, had the high and unusual compliment paid him of being requested by a Republican President to again accept the mission to Constantinople when delicate diplomacy and tactful skill were necessary. Mr. Straus has recently been elected president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and is also president of the Primary National League. His work as a scholar has won for him the following honorary degrees: Lit. D., conferred by Brown University, in 1898; LL. D., conferred by Washington and Lee University, in 1899; LL. D., conferred by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1900.

### BENCH AND BAR — PAST AND PRESENT.

The records of the bench and bar of Columbus are indissolubly united with the judicial history of the State of Georgia. Some of the ablest lawyers and most celebrated judges in the annals of the state have presided and practiced at Columbus. For many years this city has been the headquarters of a most brilliant and able coterie of legal lights, whose fame for profundity of thought, and powers of oratory, ranked them pre-eminent among the first in the state. To speak of the judges and lawyers who are eminent in the legal annals of the city, is to speak also of the courts presided in, and the laws practiced under. The present judicial establishment of Georgia is, first, the supreme court, presided over by the chief justice and five associate justices; second, the superior courts; third, the city courts; fourth, the county courts; fifth, the justice of the peace courts; sixth, the courts of ordinary. At this time, at the opening of another century, it may not be amiss to compare our present state establishment with the system in vogue in old colonial days prior to the revolution. In those

days the royal governor was the Chancellor, the Ordinary and the Judge in Admiralty; the general court was the court of common law jurisdiction, having the powers of king's bench, common pleas and exchequer; the inferior court was a county court as to its quarterly sessions, and a justice court at its monthly terms. An appeal lay from the inferior to the general court, and from the general to the Governor and Council sitting as a court of errors. From the Chancellor and Admiralty an appeal lay to the crown.

At the present time the judicial establishment of Georgia is as follows: No person is allowed to practice law in the superior or inferior courts unless so admitted by the superior court, after examination in open court.

Admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the Federal Courts pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. The previous powers of the general court and of royal governor as chancellor are vested in the Superior Court, which is king's bench, common pleas, exchequer and chancery. The previous powers of the king's governor as ordinary are vested in the Court of Ordinary. The County Court has a jurisdiction subordinate to the Superior Court, and the Justices' Courts still sitting monthly, one less than the County Court. From the Court of Ordinary, County Court and Justice Court, an appeal lies to the Superior Court, and from that to the Supreme Court or Georgia's court of errors. The harmony and proportions are essentially the same as in the eighteenth century, and justify the assertion that Sir James Wright and Chief Justice Stokes laid in their time the basis of a legal structure which is standing the test of many generations.

We shall endeavor in a few sketches to do slight justice to those "who have gone before." Our remarks regarding a few of the previous leading lawyers of Columbus is pertinent, and can apply to all, more especially to those who saw



NATHAN STRAUS.

"the days that tried men's souls." Among those to whom some abler writer can, with truth, do more ample justice are C. J. Thornton, G. E. Thomas, Sr., John Peabody, Porter Ingram, B. A. Thornton, Seaborn Jones, Alex McDougald, James Johnson, Alfred Iverson, L. T. Downing, A. H. Cooper, Martin J. Crawford, Hines Holt, and Governor James M. Smith; as also, Robert A. Smith, Philemon Tracy, Theodoric Montfort, John M. Patton, Wm. M. C. Dunson, Levi B. Smith, Chas. J. Williams, R. W. Denton, Francis Sloan, Wm. F. Black, Marcellus Douglas, Wm. F. Plane, Thos. Gardner, and others, who died in the military service of their country.



COL. JOHN A. JONES.

#### COLONEL JOHN A. JONES.

John A. Jones was born on the eleventh day of February, 1821, near Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. He attended school at Milledgeville and at Columbus. Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, was his "Alma Mater." On October 5, 1843, he married Miss Mary Louisa Leonard, daughter of Colonel Van Leonard. He was admitted to the bar of Muscogee County, was a brilliant young lawyer, and was a member of the law firm of Jones, Benning & Jones. He organized Company G, Southern Guards, and left Columbus on May 28, 1861. He was afterwards made colonel of the twentieth Georgia regiment. He was

killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, on the second day of July, 1863.

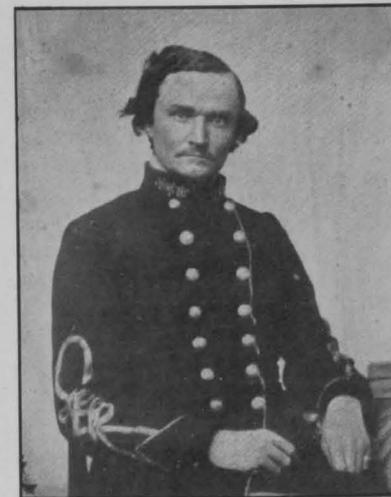
#### HONORABLE JAMES N. RAMSEY.

James N. Ramsey was born in Newton County, Georgia, June 21, 1821. His parents moved to Harris County when he was a boy, and put him at school in La Grange, Georgia, under Professor Otis Smith, who prepared him for college. After returning from college he studied law under General Hugh Haralson, of La Grange, and was admitted to the bar. When twenty years of age he commenced to practice law in Hamilton, Harris County. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Pollard, on September 17, 1844. Two sons blessed their union, Colonel Wm. P. Ramsey and Major L. C. Ramsey, of Alabama. In 1857, he

removed to Columbus, Georgia, and practiced law until he died, November 10, 1869. Under date of November 11 and 12, 1869, the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun* said: "It is with keen and deep regret we announce the death of Colonel J. N. Ramsey, who died yesterday after a short illness, of congestion. A native Georgian, from early manhood he was identified with this State, and at its bar and in its legislative halls, stood with but few compeers. He led the first regiment from our State against Federal invasion, and at one time during the war commanded the Confederate forces at Pensacola, Florida. In May, 1861, Colonel Ramsey received orders to move with the First Regiment Georgia Volunteers to Virginia. This order indicated that the emergencies of the service were not so great at Pensacola as at Richmond, and that the service of a regiment so well drilled and equipped as the First Georgia would be more effective in Virginia than in Florida. He at once reported to headquarters, Richmond, Virginia, and was sent to join General Garnett, who was opposing McClelland's army in northern Virginia. At the Battle of Carraxford, General Garnett was killed, when Colonel Ramsey assumed command of the army and led it safely through the mountains back to Monterey, Virginia, where he was reinforced. Colonel Ramsey was a student of Randolph Macon College, in Virginia. When twenty-one years of age he was elected from Harris County to the Georgia State Senate. In that body, of which he was a member for many years, he acquired a brilliant reputation as a legislator. During the days just before secession, his fiery, vehement oratory and impassioned eloquence won for him the title of "the Patrick Henry of the South."

#### JUDGE HENRY L. BENNING.

Henry L. Benning was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1814; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and was elected solicitor general of the Chattahoochee circuit in 1838. For the last forty years of his life he resided in Columbus, where he died, on the eighth of July, 1875, at the age of sixty-one years. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in 1853, when not quite forty years of age, and probably the youngest man ever elected to that position. He served as judge for the full term of six years, then resumed the practice of his profession, and remained in it until the day of his death.



JAMES N. RAMSEY.

**HONORABLE WILEY WILLIAMS.**

EX-MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

Wiley Williams came to Columbus from Marion County, Georgia, about the year 1835, and died in 1866, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was not only one of the earliest citizens of Columbus, but among her most distinguished lights. At his zenith Mr. Williams was a finely developed specimen of manhood, weighing about two hundred pounds, handsome, eloquent, and brilliant. This distinguished lawyer was twice mayor of Columbus, during two terms, 1847 and 1855, and also city attorney in 1844, 1845 and 1863. His conferees in the legal profession were such men as Walter T. Colquitt, Henry L. Benning, Porter Ingram, Martin J. Crawford, Marshall J. Wellborn, Mr. McDougald, B. A. Thornton, James Johnson, G. E. Thomas, and others whose names constituted a brilliant galaxy in their honored profession. He had two sons, Wm. F. Williams, a leading young lawyer of Columbus at the time of his death, and John W. Williams. William F. Williams, his eldest son, represented Muscogee



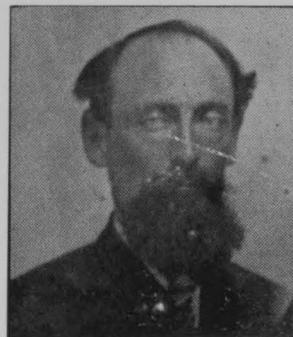
HON. WILEY WILLIAMS.

County in the legislature, and was city attorney in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was the father of the recent chief of police, Wiley Williams.

**COLONEL DUNCAN H. BURTS.**

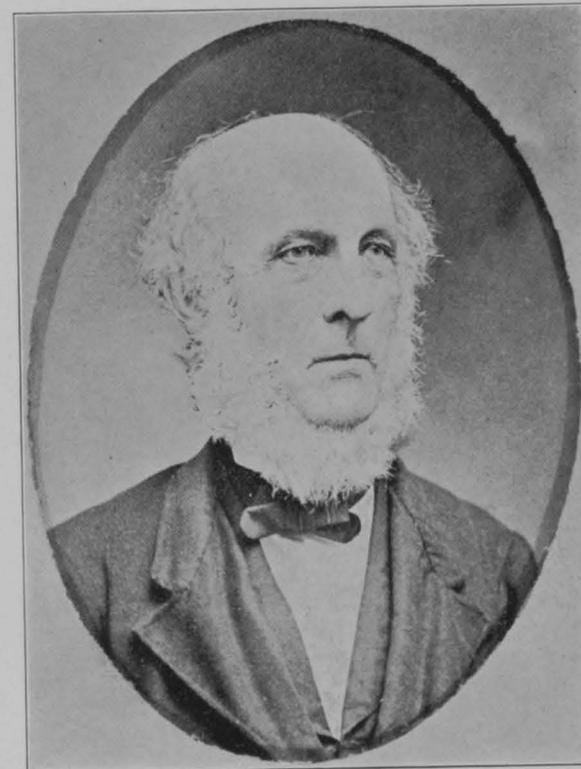
Duncan H. Burt was born on the thirteenth day of May, 1833, in Muscogee County, Georgia, and died in Columbus, on the seventh of August, 1881. His early educational advantages were limited, for at the age of four years the death of his father left his widowed mother only a legacy of a large family of minor children and poverty.

Those advantages were a few months in a country school when about seventeen years of age, his tuition being the gift of a kind friend. Nature had, however, endowed him with a strong native intellect, though coupled with a weak and delicate physique, and after the expiration of his year



COL. DUNCAN H. BURTS.

at schooling he continued his studies by the light of the pine knot's blaze. At the age of twenty-one he accepted a country school in the neighborhood, where he was, as he often said, "both pupil and teacher." Having taught for two years, an aged lawyer from North Carolina opened a school near Jamestown, Georgia, and offered him tuition if he would assist in teaching the lower branches. Here he first begun the study of Blackstone, under the guidance of the old lawyer. His first attendance at court was at the first court ever held in Chattahoochee County, where he was appointed and performed the duties of bailiff. He was admitted to the bar at Cusseta, in 1859, where he began the practice of law. When the war opened in 1861, he joined one of the first companies to be mustered in, in Chattahoochee County, and served two years in the Virginia army as orderly sergeant. During his absence in the army he was elected to a seat in the Georgia Legislature as a representative from his county. After the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Cusseta, gradually rising to the leading practice in his county. He removed to Columbus in 1869, where he continued to practice law until his death.

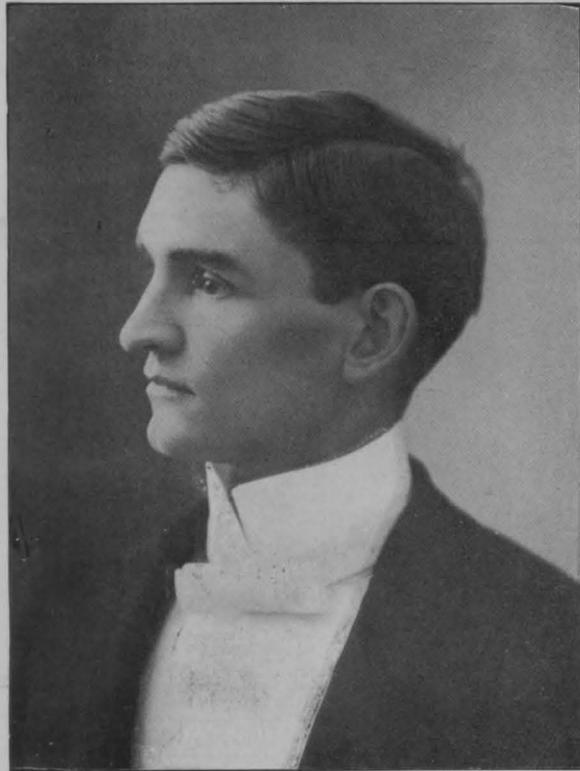


HON. ABSALOM H. CHAPPELL.

**HONORABLE ABSALOM H. CHAPPELL.**

Absalom H. Chappell was born in Hancock County, Georgia, on December 18, 1801, and was married to Miss Loretto Rebecca Lamar, of Putnam County, Georgia, on May 31, 1842. He was a pupil of the elder Beeman at Mt. Zion

Academy, Hancock County. He took a course of law in New York, and another under Augustin Clayton, at Athens, Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1821. He settled first in Sandersville, and then in Forsyth, Monroe County, which he represented several times in the legislature. He moved to Macon, Georgia, and represented the County of Bibb in the house of representatives in 1839, and in the state senate in 1845, and was president of that body. He was



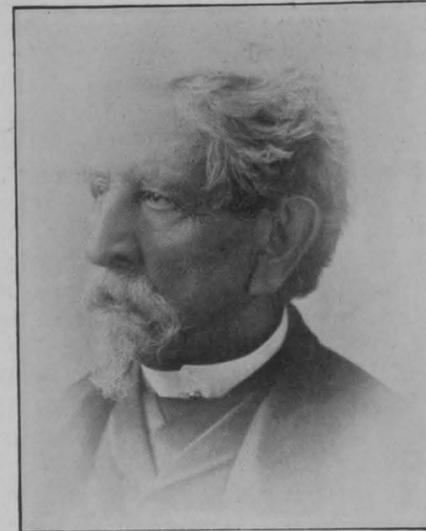
HON. A. W. COZART.

Georgia, and Thomas<sup>n</sup>J. and Lucius H. Chappell, of Columbus.

#### JUDGE A. W. COZART.

Judge A. W. Cozart was born June 14, 1870, at Philadelphia, East Tennessee. When seventeen years of age he was graduated from Hiwassee College in the A.B. course, and when he was twenty, his alma mater conferred upon him the A.M. degree. When only twenty-three years old he was elected judge of the

recorder's court of the City of Columbus, being the first one to fill said office, and he held this office for four consecutive terms. He now devotes his entire time to the practice of law, and is one of the most able, reliable and successful young lawyers of the Columbus bar.



MAJOR RAPHAEL MOSES.

Maj. Moses sustained a conspicuous place among the jurists and statesmen of Georgia, serving in the General Assembly of the State, and as an elector upon the national Democratic ticket in many exciting campaigns. He was among the first to volunteer in the Confederate Army, was promoted to the rank of major, and rendered efficient service during the entire war, serving successively upon the staff of General Robert Toombs and General Longstreet. As a jurist and orator he was well known throughout the South. He left but a small estate, having dispensed his large income in a broad and princely hospitality, in liberal donations of a public and private nature, and among his family and friends. He was proud of his Jewish lineage and faith, but liberal and broad in his view of all religions. Major Moses died suddenly on October 15, 1893, while in Europe on a brief visit to one of his daughters. His remains were brought home and interred at "Esquiline."

#### MAJOR RAPHAEL J. MOSES.

Raphael J. Moses was born in Charleston, S. C., January 20, 1812, removed to the State of Florida in 1838, began the practice of law in Apalachicola, and soon became a leader of the bar and among the public men of that State. About the year 1848 he removed to Columbus, establishing his home at the "Esquiline," five miles east of the city, which he made one of the most beautiful and notable country seats in the State of Georgia. Here he became the pioneer of the present great peach industry, and introduced the cultivation of "rust-proof" oats. For over fifty years

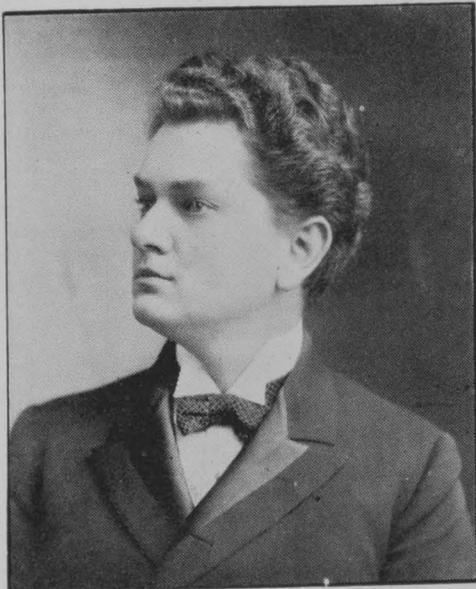


CHAS. R. RUSSELL, SR.

## HONORABLE CHARLES R. RUSSELL, SR.

Charles R. Russell, Sr., was born near Bethel Church, in Muscogee County, on May 15, 1838. He received a collegiate course at the University of Georgia, numbering among his class-mates Hon. Pope Barrow, Lamar Cobb, J. W. Murphy, Professor Park, Senator A. O. Bacon and late Congressman J. M. Blount. Upon leaving the University, he was assigned an important position in the United

States Treasury under the late Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held till Georgia seceded from the Union. He immediately tendered his resignation and returned to Columbus, Georgia, and enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, going out with the Columbus Guards. He was afterwards with the Sims' Guards with position of second lieutenant, and after serving a term in Virginia was authorized to return home and organize a company, of which he was made captain, this company being known as Company K, 54th Georgia Regiment. As captain of this company he entered the Western campaign under General Patrick Cleburne and remained in this service until the close of the war. He received injuries from shell explosions in the battles around



HON. B. S. MILLER.

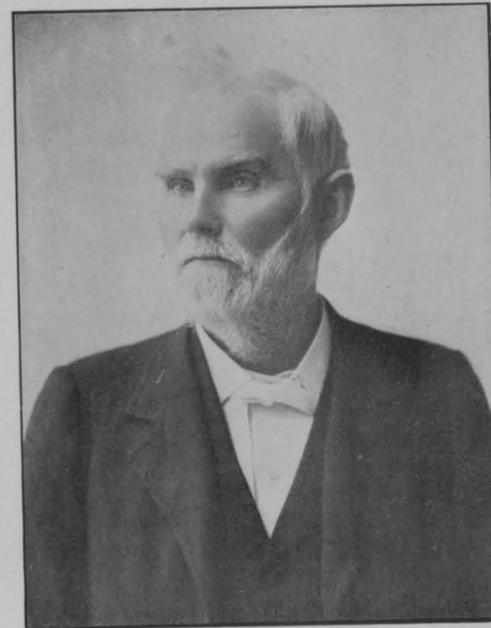
Atlanta, creating a defect which lasted him throughout his life. After the War he taught school in Talbot County for a term, at the same time studying law, which profession he was admitted to the practice of in 1866, and continued in the same up to the time of his death, which occurred on April 7, 1891. He married Miss Anna W. Robinson, daughter of the late Dr. A. I. Robinson.

## HON. B. S. MILLER.

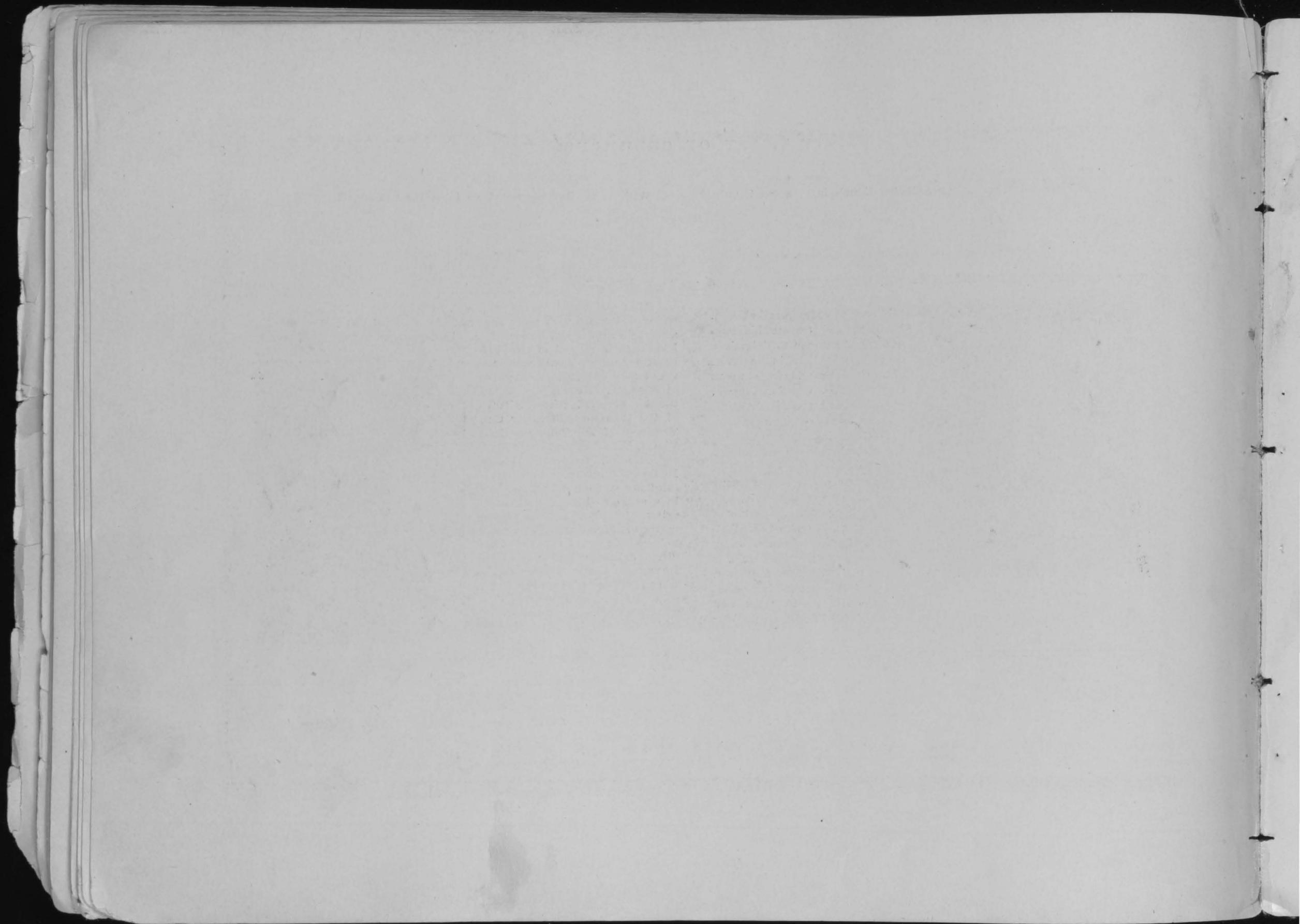
One of the leading young attorneys of Columbus, B. S. Miller, was born in 1868. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, commenced the practice of law in Columbus in September, 1890, in partnership with T. T. Miller. He has been elected to the Legislature as from Muscogee County, and had the honor of nominating Atkinson for Governor of the State of Georgia.

## HON. WILLIAM H. BRANNON.

William H. Brannon was born in Horns County, Georgia, in 1837. He studied law in the office of the late G. E. Thomas, Sr., and was soon admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with the late John Peabody, Esq., and the two practiced law together for many years. The firm was one of the most prominent in this section. It was general council for the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, and also represented the Southern Railway in this part of the State. Judge Brannon was a man of keen observation, fine intellect and unerring judgment, and his opinion was held in high esteem. Business men placed the most absolute confidence in the safety and wisdom of his judgment. He was a man of the strictest integrity and was intrusted with many large and important interests. His rugged honesty, admirable candor and decided force of character were recognized by all, and he had the entire respect of the business community. He was connected with some of the leading enterprises of this City. He was president of the Merchants & Mechanic's Bank, of the Columbus Fertilizer Co., Treasurer of the Columbus Iron Works, Vice-President of the Muscogee Ice Co., President of the City Ice Co., of Augusta, and was interested as a director and stockholder in a number of other local enterprises. In 1877, he was elected mayor of Columbus, and was said to have been one of the best executives that Columbus has ever had. He was also alderman several terms and an enthusiastic member of the volunteer fire department until it was disbanded. He expressed the wish that the fire bell be tolled when he died. He was one of the best friends of the public schools Columbus ever had. In every way he manifested a strong interest in their workings, and only a day or two before his death expressed a deep regard for the welfare of the public schools. He had hundreds of friends, to whom he was a help and comfort. He was always a friend of the young men, and took a keen interest in their affairs; many a young man was assisted financially, and his ripe experience and sound judgment always made his advice appreciated. He died in Atlanta, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on May 29, 1900, in the sixty-third year of his age.



HON. WM. H. BRANNON.



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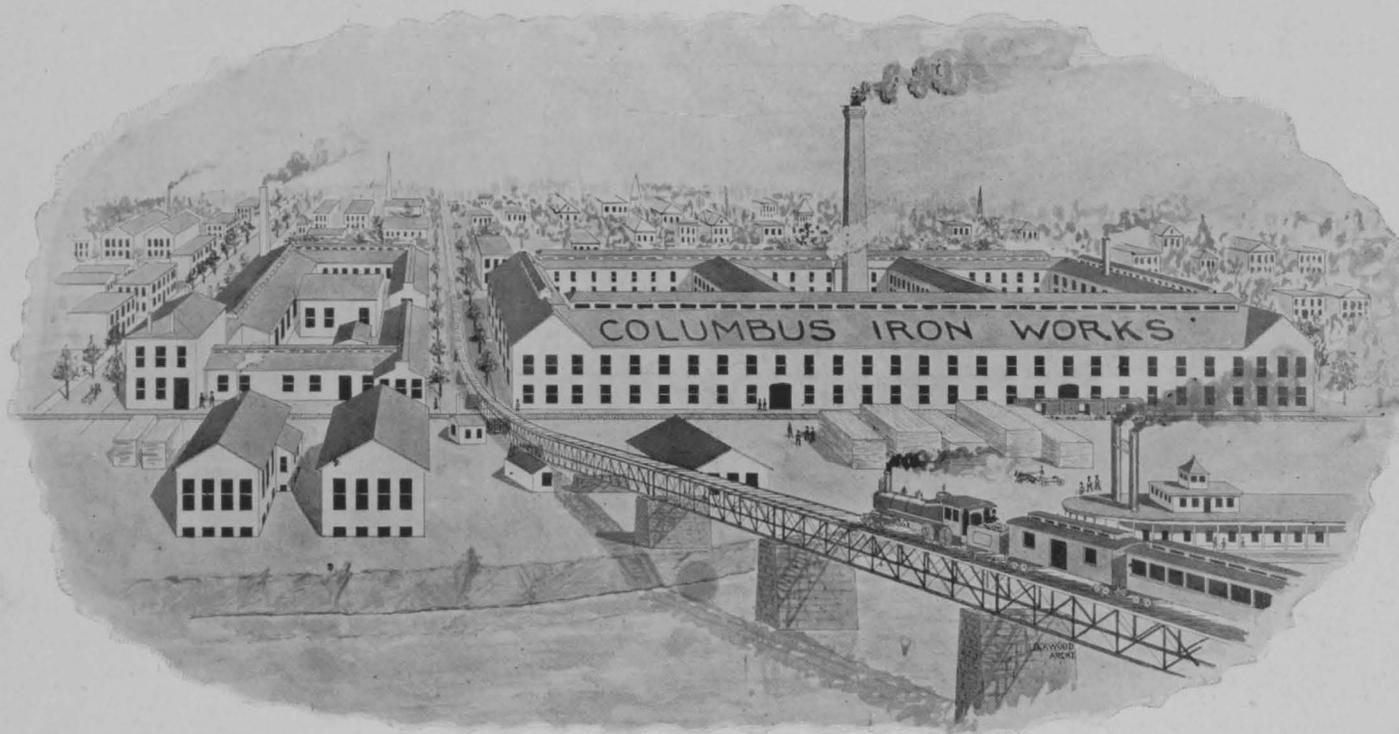
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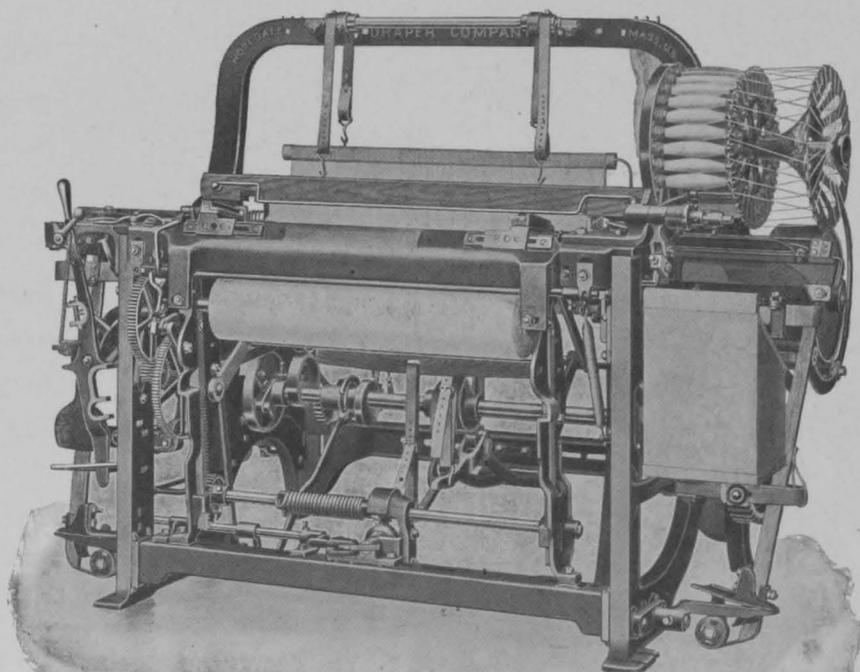
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ABBEVILLE COTTON MILLS,	940 Northrop Looms
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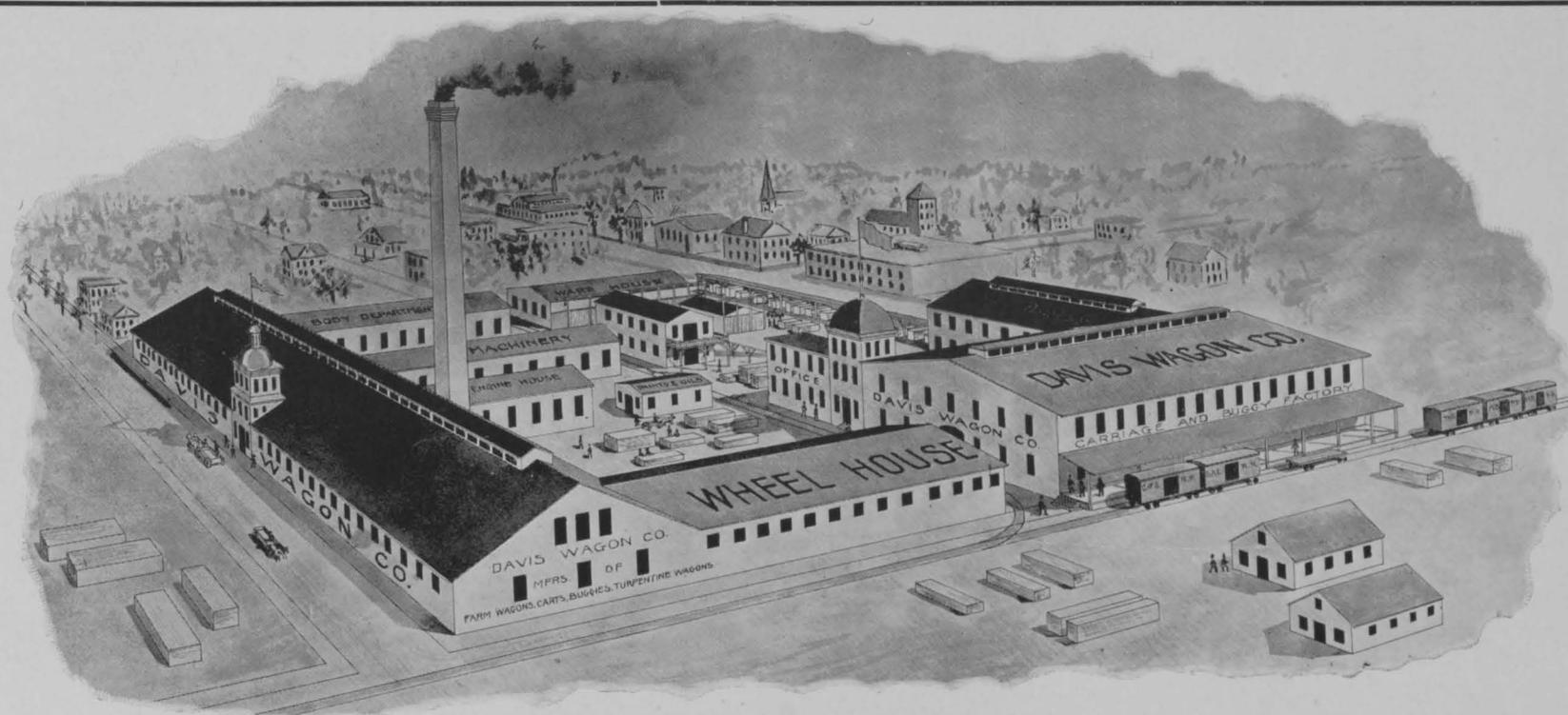
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PORTSMOUTH, VA.

R. E. L. BUNCH,  
General Passenger Agent,  
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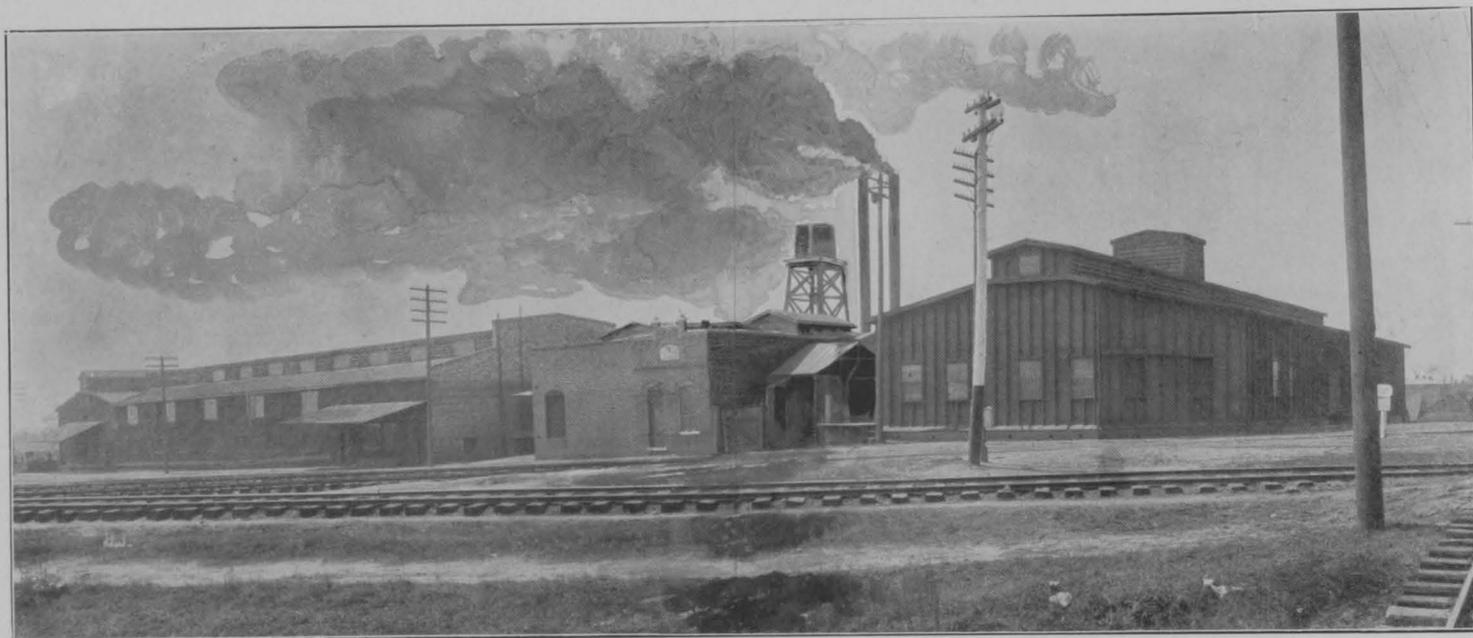


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FARM ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁  
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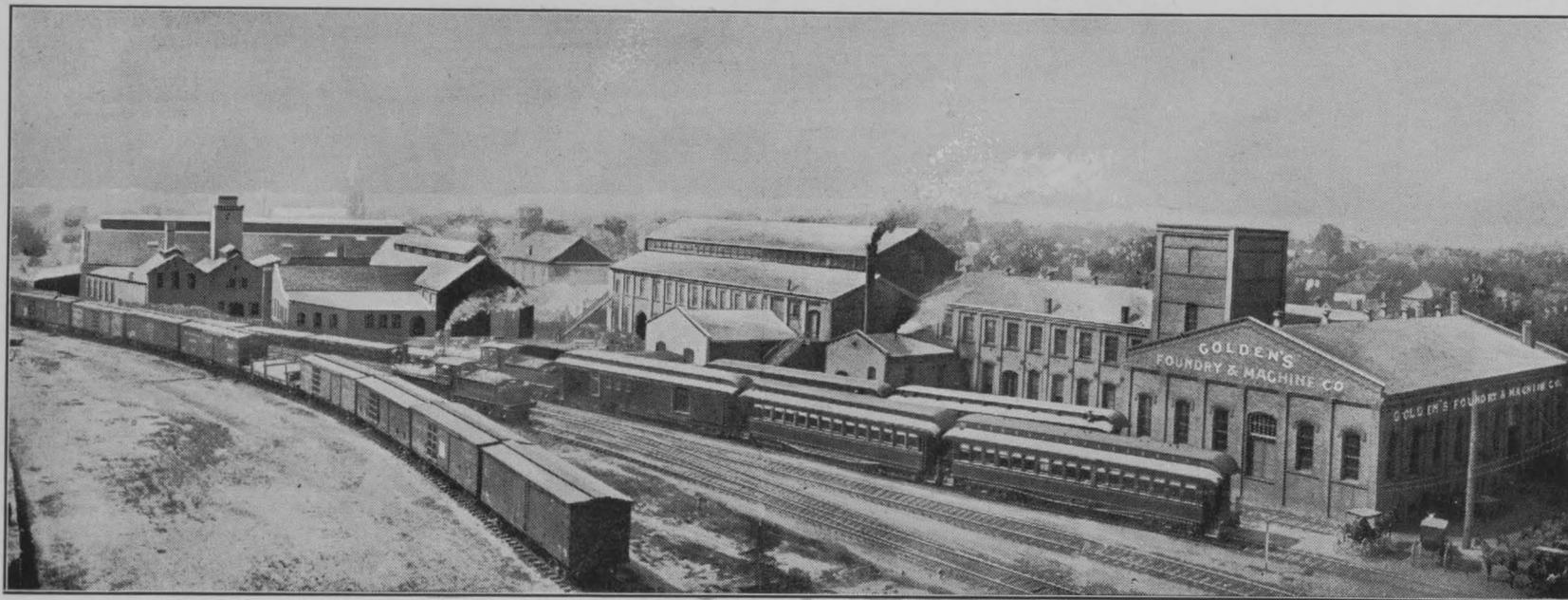
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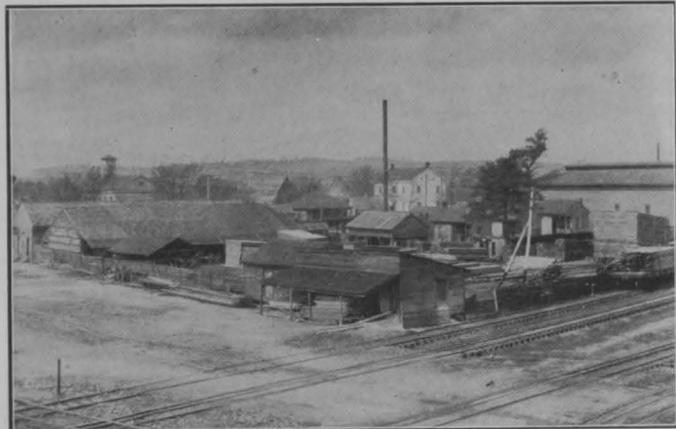


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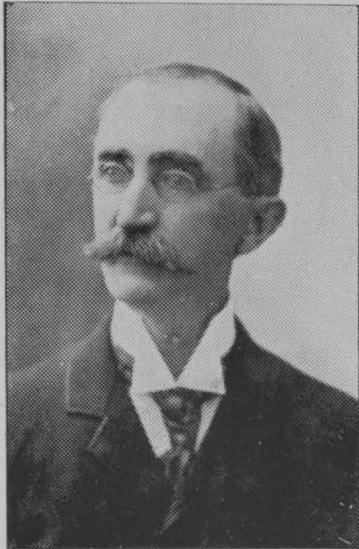
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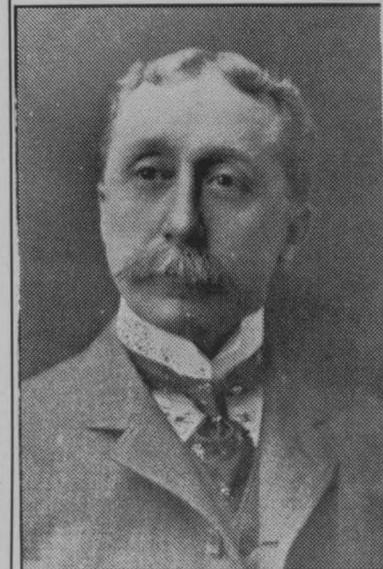
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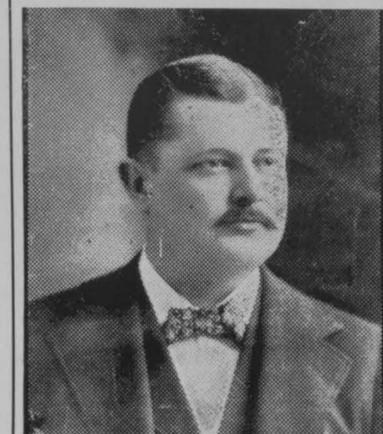
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1902, - - - \$48,679,021.54.

SURPLUS " " - - - \$ 6,185,334.00.

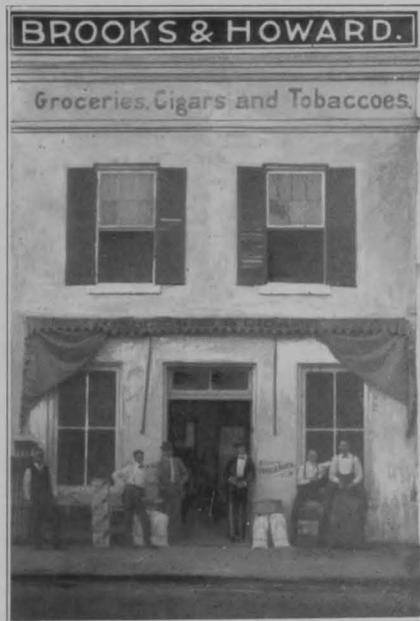
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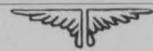
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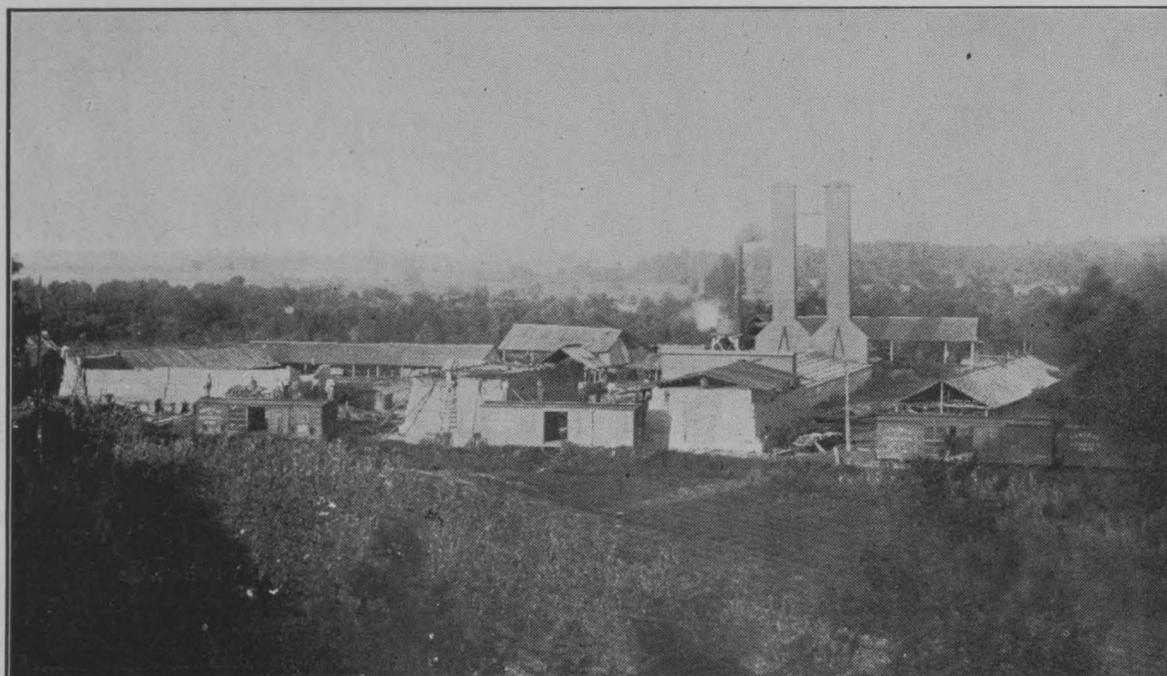
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Their dividends average about 67 per cent. of all premiums paid and that amount is returned to the policy holders, who own the company.

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OLD CARGILL CORNER.

FINE COFFEES AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

'Phone 291.

GOODS ALWAYS FRESH.

We Give Best Quality At Lowest Prices.

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**DAN JOSEPH,**

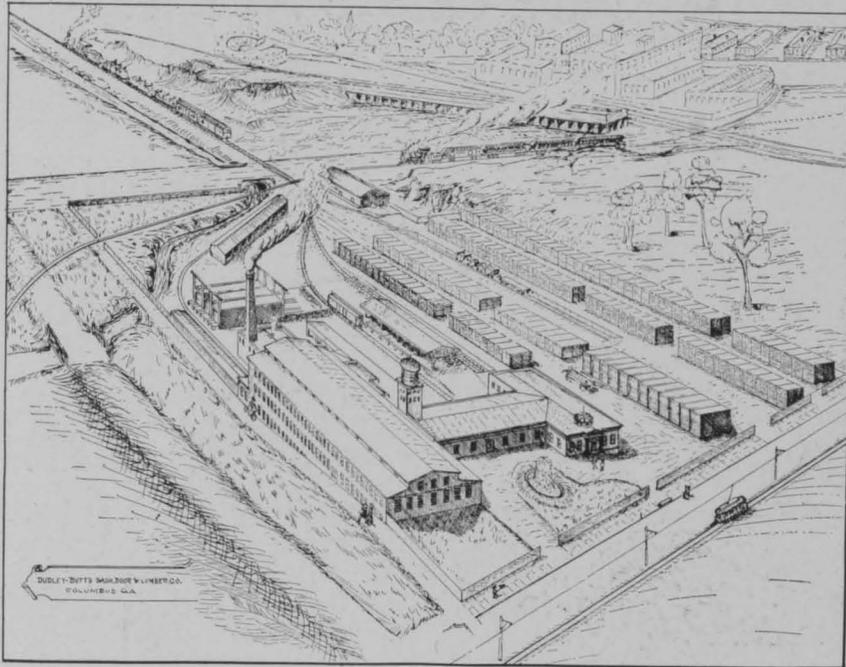
Merchandise  
Broker.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Office 135 Broad Street.

Warehouse 1234 Front Street.

**DUDLEY-BUTTS SASH, DOOR & LUMBER CO.**  
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.



The accompanying cut speaks for itself and exhibits a plant a model of its kind, being the offspring of two old and well-known establishments, the parent firms, T. J. Dudley & Sons and T. U. Butts Lumber Company having been in existence for quite a number of years, the Dudleys having been continually in business on the same spot, opposite the Union Depot, for more than thirty years, and Mr. Butts having been interested in the lumber business for the past eight years at his place north of the Union Depot. Both of the old firms having outgrown their circumscribed locations, cast lots together and formed the Dudley-Butts Sash, Door & Lumber Company for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business on a more extensive scale. They purchased a large plat of land east of the City Hospital, extending from 15th to Cemetery Streets and from 8th to 9th Avenues comprising an area of 300 x 865 feet, on which they have erected an immense Sash Door and Blind factory 91 x 265 feet, three stories high, besides Planing Mill, Power House, Dry Kilns, Warehouses, etc. All buildings are planned on what is known as "Mill Construction." The main line of the Southern Railway crosses one corner of the property, and the Central of Georgia side-tracks give a half-mile of railroad frontage, insuring ample facilities for handling of cars and reducing to a minimum the cost of handling raw material.

The plans were studied very carefully, and every convenience and labor-saving device adopted, through which they are able to compete with any firm. Long years of practical experience in the business has enabled this concern to be able to know how to plan a model plant, and their patrons will be served with the product they turn out with an assurance that they will get the best and promptly. They carry a large stock of rough lumber, and manufacture Sash, Doors and Blinds, Office Furniture and fine Interior Finishes and other house building material.



# DROPSY

WITH ALL ITS COMPLICATIONS

## TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS TREAT DROPSY SUCCESSFULLY

TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE

In order that the patient may realize the great merit of our treatment, after which they can proceed with the treatment or not, as they choose. Some may cry humbug, without knowing anything about it; but remember that it does not cost you anything to realize the great merit of our treatment for yourself.

Send to Dr. H. H. Green's Sons for ten days' treatment, directions and terms. They cure Dropsy in its various forms — Dropsy of the Chest (hydrothorax), generally called heart dropsy; of the Abdomen (acites); Cellular Dropsy (anasarca), known as general dropsy, and other forms of dropsy readily yield to

## DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS' TREATMENT

Some may say your case is complicated, and Dr. H. H. Green's Sons can not cure you; be not discouraged. All cases of Dropsy are complicated more or less; Dr. Green's Sons are constantly curing persons of Dropsy — cases of long standing, complicated cases, cases that have been worn out by the best physicians, cases that have been pronounced hopeless by the best physicians.

REMEMBER

Ten days treatment FREE to every sufferer. Under this proposition can any person be wicked enough to cry humbug?

## Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS

BOX Q,

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.



# FURNITURE

IF...

a man's in love that's his business.

IF a girl's in love that's her business.

IF they get married it's our business to sell them a whole host of things at just the price they can afford to pay.



JUST-MARRIED-FOLKS WILL FIND IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST, THE KIND WE PREFER TO SELL TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Our Furniture is Best. Buck's Stoves and Ranges are Best.

SMITH FURNITURE CO.

## Berry's Brick Yard

GEO. O. & A. F. BERRY, Proprietors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain, Ornamental and Pressed

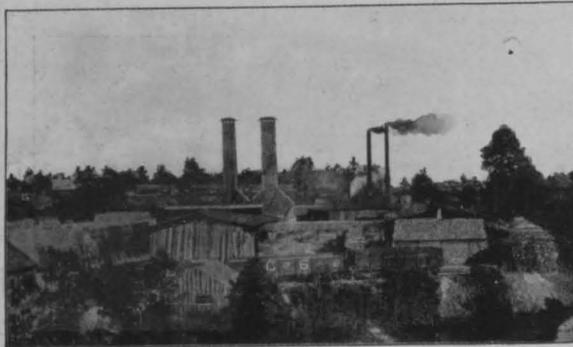
### BRICK

Daily Capacity  
75,000 Brick.

The most modern and up-to-date plant in Georgia, operating improved Chambers End-Cutting Machines with Edgers attached, in connection with a ten-track Standard Dry Kiln.

The Clay used by this firm is the finest in the State, and burns the prettiest red brick ever seen in this country.

COLUMBUS, GA.



# WIGLEY

## ENGRAVING

### COMPANY

ATLANTA

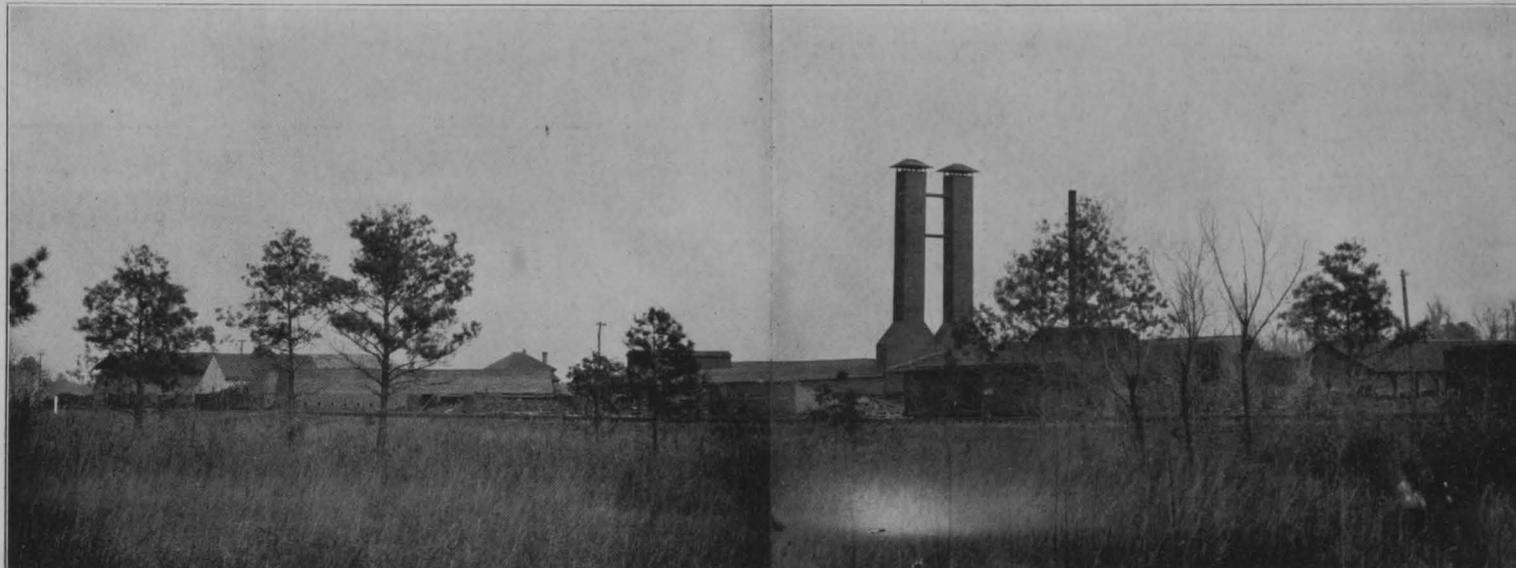
GA.

*FACILITIES  
UNSURPASSED.  
PROMPTNESS  
AND QUALITY  
ASSURED.*

*Electrotyping  
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*DESIGNING, ILLUSTRATING.  
ENGRAVINGS BY ALL METHODS.*



H. M. HOWARD

**HOWARD & BERRY, BRICK MANUFACTURERS**

BRYKE STATION,  
M. & G. R. R.

M. W. BERRY

**Columbus Steam Laundry,**

E. V. WEBB, Manager.

TELEPHONE 202.

No. 911 First Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

WORK UNSURPASSED.  
CHARGES MODERATE.

CALLS AND DELIVERIES PROMPT.

M. C. BARLOW

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COLUMBUS,

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**LOCKWOOD BROS.**

**Architects**

Columbus, Ga.

Jacksonville, Fla.

*Refer to the  
Following  
Buildings*

Eleventh Street School  
Bibb Mfg. Co.'s Mills  
St. Luke's Church  
Goldens Foundry & Power  
Plant, Bradley Warehouses  
Residence of Jno. K. Harris  
Transfer Station, and  
Investment Building

**Newman & Hill,**

No. 10 TWELFTH ST.,  
COLUMBUS, GA.

**REAL ESTATE**

Bought,  
Sold  
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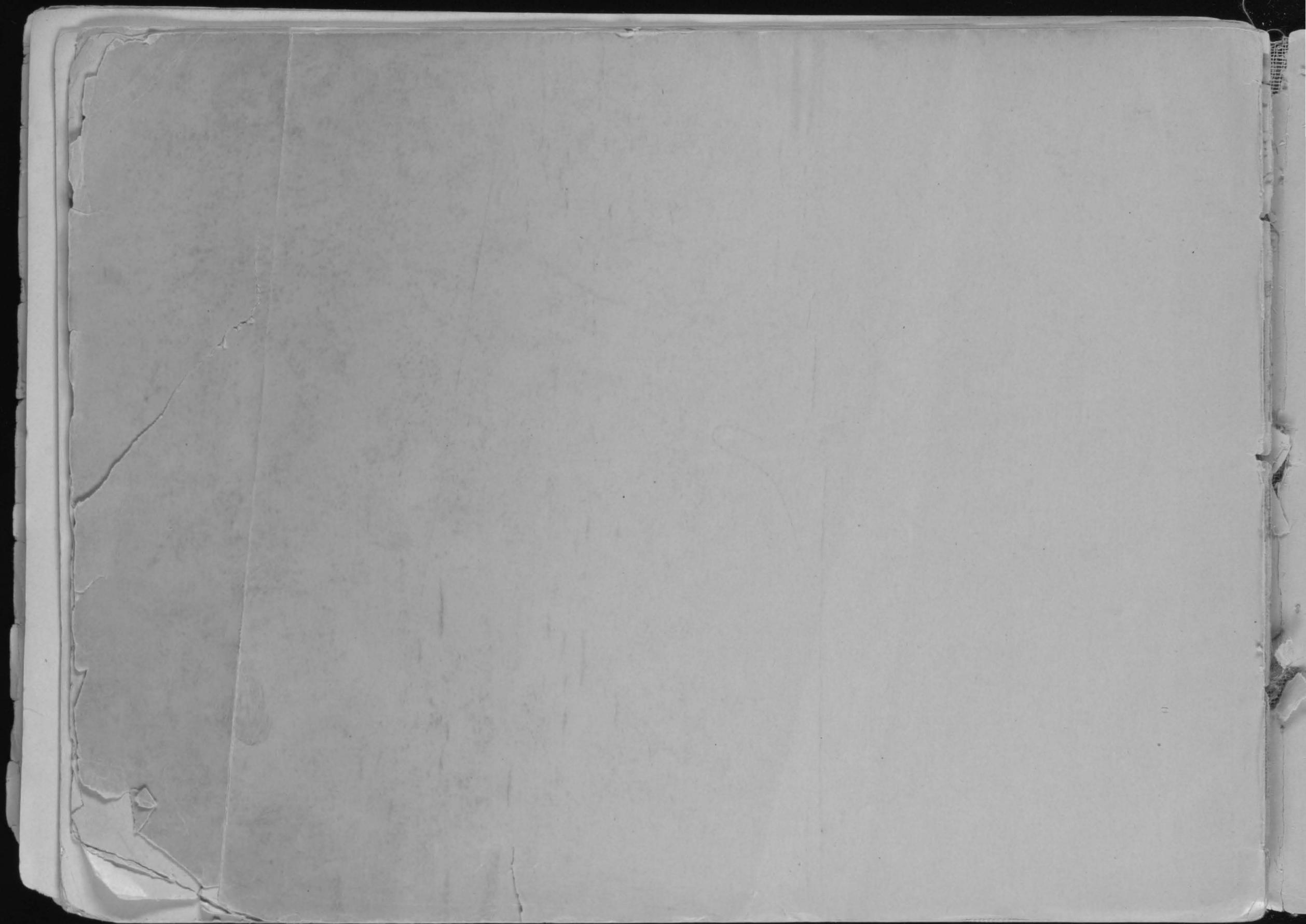
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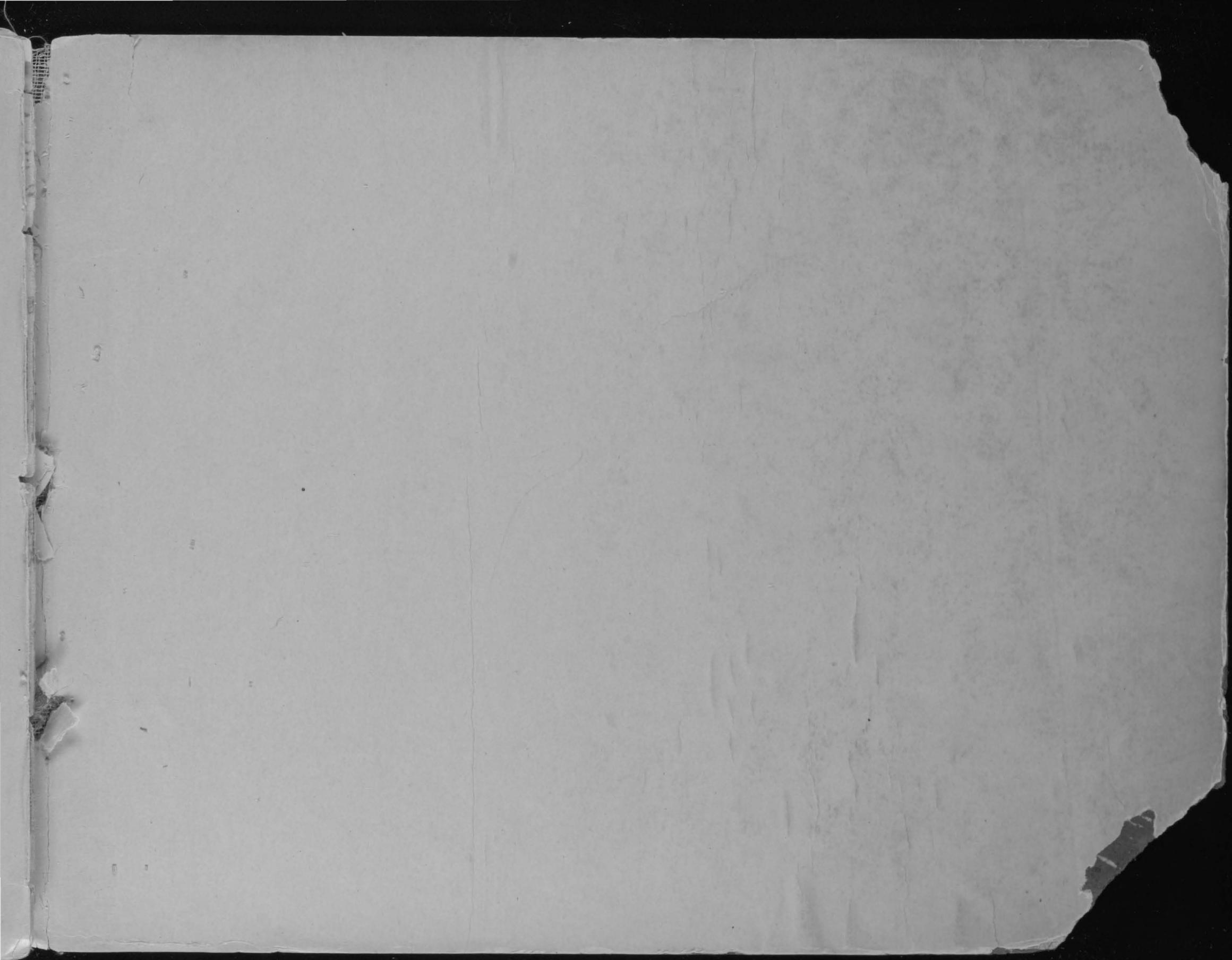
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