

The Field and Fireside.

VOL. II.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

NO. 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BUNCH OF RAGS.

Everybody liked Tom Hall and everybody was sorry for him. It was said to see such a fine young man a victim to drunkenness, and Tom had fallen into the mocker's power unwittingly, it seems.

A new spirit shop had been opened close on the foundry at which he worked, and he along with others was in the habit of going in for a glass of ale. When the cold weather set in he took something stronger, and he imagined that spirits agreed with him. Time went on, and the liking for strong drink increased and grew stronger, until at all hours he might be seen staggering out of the "Rainbow," dizzy and stupefied with the dregs of the intoxicating cup.

Tom's was a very sad case, for he belonged to a very respectable family and had been religiously trained and until he was drawn into the snare he was an affectionate son and brother; and friends counseled and ministers preached and means tried to reclaim him, but all effort seemed lost—Tom was bound hard and fast in the invisible chains of the mocker. His family mourned him as lost, and many a silent tear his sister let fall on his garments as she sat darning and patching them.

Tom was infatuated, all agreed; but for all that he was a favorite from the mansion to the meanest hut in Airlie, and some good people prayed for poor Tom Hall.

"Ah, these rents will not darn a gain!" sighed Jeannie, as she turned over Tom's ragged raiment.

In Tom's better days he had pride, and it was a sad change when he didn't care who saw him "out at the elbow."

But somehow Jennie could not find it in her heart to abandon the brother she still loved, and so Tom's tattered habiliments were taken up and made the most of.

"Kindness may win him back," said Jeannie, and when he came back home at the worst he was met in peace, if in sorrow.

Just when the trees were beginning to bud with the promise of spring, Tom came home looking thoughtful. He was sober after a long run.

In the rays of the setting sun his sister was trying to cover some old darts.

Tom sat down beside her, and silently watched the patient fingers for some time.

"That's tiresome work, Jeannie," said he.

His sister held up her seam before him.

"Why, that is a bunch of rags," laughed Tom.

"Yes, Tom; and a bunch of rags would be the best signboard that a publican could hang across his door," said Jeannie, sadly.

Tom made no reply; he looked at the rags in silence.

Next morning Tom went back to his work, and continued steadily for two or three weeks.

He looked into the "Rainbow," but didn't go.

"Hallo! what's up with Tom Hall?" wondered Sinclair, as he filled up a glass of Tom's favorite whiskey for another customer at the counter.

Sinclair was not the only one who was astonished at the change.

Every day Tom went to his work; every night he came home sober, and after a time he appeared at church on the Sabbath. Then people began to believe Tom was in earnest, and really meant to reform.

"Has Tom Hall really become a teetotaler?" wondered Sinclair, when a whole month had passed without a visit to the "Rainbow." Well, it seemed so, for nothing stronger than water had passed his lips in the shape of drink since that night on which his sister had shown him the bunch of rags. "I'll have a talk with Tom and learn how he got off the scent, though," Sinclair resolved.

An opportunity came sooner than he expected. In the beginning of summer a terrific thunder-storm passed over Airlie, and among a general devastation, Sinclair's signboard was shivered to atoms.

Tom happened to be passing the "Rainbow" next morning, and stopped to glance up at the old mark.

"Fine work here," remarked Mr. Sinclair, who was standing in his door; "the storm's done for us, and I'll have to get a new signboard."

"Get so bad as that?" said Tom.

"Yes, the 'Rainbow' is in shivers," said Mr. Sinclair.

"Then you'll want a new signboard," said Tom.

"Of course; isn't that what I'm telling you?"

"Is it to be the 'Rainbow' again?" asked Tom.

"I suppose so," answered Mr. Sinclair, "unless you can give a new idea, Tom," continued he, laughing.

"I think I can," returned Tom; "but I must go home first."

"Don't forget, though," said Mr. Sinclair. "You're a stranger, nowadays, by the bye, Tom."

"I won't be long," cried Tom, and with a brisk step he walked down the street.

"Hallo, Tom, what's your hurry?" cried a friend, as Tom came slap against a corner.

"Oh! Sinclair's signboard was destroyed last night, and I am going to him with a new one," answered Tom, with a smile, which he hid hypocritically.

Opposed to his new plan, he said, "Oho! that's it, is it?"

"Oho! that's it, is it?" said Mr. Sinclair. "But perhaps you'd better well for Airlie if all afternoon you never set up again."

Tom was not out of hearing.

A better sign than the "Rainbow" Mr. Sinclair did not expect to get; he was only joking with Tom Hall, and he raised his eyebrows when Tom made his appeal.

With a bundle under his arm, W. C. Sinclair looked at Tom.

He looked into the "Rainbow," but didn't go.

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up; but step in, Tom, and let me see your idea."

Tom gratefully untied his bundle, and held up a bunch of rags before the publican's astonished eyes.

"What do you mean, Tom?" asked Mr. Sinclair, feeling confident Tom had lost his senses.

"You want a new signboard, don't you?" Tom said.

"Well, what has a bunch of rags got to do with that?" said Mr. Sinclair.

"Ask yourself, sir, if a bunch of rags is not the best signboard that can hang across the publican's door," said Tom, and his lips quivered.

"Was it that bunch of rags that made you a teetotaler, Tom?" said Mr. Sinclair, more confused than he liked to confess.

"It was God's means, I think, sir," answered Tom, "and perhaps, wretches, seeing there the end of drink, may bless you for the signboard."

Tom walked away to his work, and Mr. S. went back to his counter, but all that day the bunch of rags troubled him.

He was a kind hearted man, and believed himself a Christian, and he did not like the idea of being considered the cause of misery and rags. To a man of his disposition it was painful in the extreme, and he couldn't help feeling angry when poor shivering wretches came and laid down the payment of a glass.

When he lifted up the money he felt as if he was stealing their means.

It was a busy day, but every new corner seemed more deplorably wretched and worse off than the last served. He was thankful when night came.

The last customer was a woman literally covered with rags. A little infant set on her arm. It was crying with the cold; it lifted the rag that covered its naked limbs, and it looked piteously at him!

"Go home and put clothes on your child," said Mr. Sinclair, dinging back the money she had laid down.

"I have nothing but rags," said the woman.

"Tom is right," said Mr. Sinclair, as he locked his door; "the end of drink is misery and rags, and the man who has a taste for that sort of thing may put his name on the new signboard."

That summer Mr. Sinclair went into the tea trade, in which he made a handsome fortune. Tom Hall is now a fam-

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"Well, that depends. If he's running away from you he looks about the size of a gallon jug, but if he's coming at you he looks as large as a yearling calf."

"Do dogs guard the house?"

"Yes; particularly the kitchen door. Nothing hurts a dog's feelings so much as to have his master think he's waiting for bones, instead of being there on guard."

"Can a dog take a hint?"

"Yes. As soon as one sees a farmer coming across the fields with a gun, he knows that killing sheep is over for that morning, and away he goes."

"Are dogs strong?"

"You'd think they could pull a saw-log to judge by the amount of howling they will do between dusk and daybreak, but the minute a boy wants a ride on his sled the family dog is troubled with heart disease and general weakness."

"Can dogs find their way home from long distances?"

"It's according to the dog. If it's one you want to get rid of he can find his way back home from California. If it's a good one he is apt to get lost if he goes round the corner."

"Can dogs see in the dark?"

"Some appear so; but instances are not rare where dogs, commanded to rush out and devour the fellow looking wood have rushed under the bed by mistake—and stayed there. That's all about dogs.—Free Press.

THE HYDRANT PUMP.

He knew all about farming; it was only when in the midst of the city bustle that he felt a little queer. He was in town yesterday, and was walking on the street, hand in hand with his sister. Something attracted his attention a little way ahead, and all the talking of his companion about the beauties of the shop windows had no effect on him. "I swan!" he said, and wandered like one entranced toward a hydrant which a man was turning on. The man was turning the screw at the top slowly, and the water was rushing out.

"I say, boss," said our friend, "what kind of a pump is that?"

"A hydrant pump," said the man.

"A hydrant pump? Did Mr. Hydrant patent that? Say, how much did one of them cost? I swan, if that don't beat all!"

"Only five dollars," said the man and he kept slowly moving the screw as if that little effort produced the big stream. "You go right down here till you come to a hardware store, and they will sell you one."

He went with the fire of expectation in his eye.—Rochester Express.

During a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveller anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and why they stopped. "Too much fog for the river." But you can see the

LINDLE people.

North Side of Square

Goods, Shoes and Groceries

Marietta, Ga., March 13, '79

Marietta, Ga., Feb. 6, '79

3 Marietta, Ga., May 8, 1879.

POLITICAL.

The Jury announced to the Court yesterday morning in the Cox trial that there was no possibility of agreeing on a verdict, part being for and part against acquittal.

Impartial Juries and free elections.—It is for these, anarchists clamor; juries selected by organized cliques and elections controlled by organized partizans. To such base uses have these rights been brought.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-four emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, from Europe, last week. This is the best week's record for the same period for many years.

The democrats have introduced in the House a separate bill forbidding the employment of troops at elections. The Republicans propose to amend it.

The North does not upbraid the Southern politicians because the latter seek control of the federal government; but because it is sought in a sectional spirit and for sectional purposes. Infuse into them the national spirit of Washington or Jefferson and the North will rejoice in their supremacy.

The New York *Sun* thinks the democracy lacks backbone. "It preferred peace to civil war when Tilden was retired and now that Hayes comes menacingly to the front it begins to cower." So far the party proves itself conservative.

The Bourbons say that the negro exodus is not caused by the maltreatment of that race, that the thousands already gone and the thousands on the move receive their inspiration from the north, from Windom, Ingalls and others. On the contrary, if the negro race in the United States possesses moral and intellectual capacity fitting it for freedom and civilization, then the inspiration is from a higher source and the race is taking the tide at its flood which now or never will bear it on to prosperous distinction.

"We will not be governed by the negro," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. "The negro must be governed by us." This will do very well in New Orleans and in all the coast region of the South. There, it seems proper, that the few intelligent whites should govern the negro; but it is not right that these few whites, controlling the negro vote, should control the white vote of the northern section of the South. It would look too much like subordinating the Southern States to very small rings of organized tricksters.

Pharaoh has no army to stop the African exodus, but, in lieu thereof, he pictures to the emigrants, gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire, to be met in the wilderness. The negro, however, knows, that if there is capability in his race the promised land is his opportunity; that if there is not, his fortune will not be the worse for the experiment. There are hordes who would represent them in the halls of legislation; capitalists who fancy they can employ them with profit, but neither the political power or industrial energy of the

[Inasmuch as religion was rudely mixed up with the late political canvass in this district, we copy the following partial exposition of what is generally known as infidelity from a recent discourse of Rev. C. Gilles of the Swedenborgian church. It will be seen that the Sin of Scepticism, as represented by designing or zealous bigots is nothing more than an honest inquiry after truth.]

Scepticism has increased with the increase of knowledge, freedom in the exercise of the intellectual faculties. When man begins to look about him he discovers that law, order, and the wisest adjustment of means to ends everywhere prevails. The further his knowledge extends, and the more accurate it becomes, the more clearly he sees this constant presence and immutability of law. As this process goes on, he cares less for opinion and more for truth. His concern to know what is increases, and to learn what is said diminishes. When he discovers that any doctrine or theory, however widely it may be accepted, contradicts established facts or well known laws, or only partly accounts for them, begins to doubt his truth. He cannot help it. As a true knowledge of nature increased, men became skeptical about the old notions and theories relative to the universe. One after another has been discarded, until there is hardly a vestige of the old beliefs remaining among intelligent men. The practice of looking about us and scrutinizing beliefs cannot be arrested. It must extend into every domain of human thought. The doctrines that relate to the spirit as well as the body, to God as well as to man, will be subjected to the sharpest examination, and will stand or fall according to their ability to stand the test of enlightened reason.

The old doctrine in regard to the Holy Scriptures was that they were literally true and inspired and holy in every word. So long as man knew nothing about astronomy or geology there was no scientific difficulty in the way of belief. But when these sciences became known human opinion underwent a great change, and it was demonstrated to every intelligent mind that some of the statements in the Bible could not be literally true. Many minds were startled as from a profound slumber by the discovery that the world could not have been created in six days of twenty-four hours, and many ineffectual efforts were made to disprove the conclusion or to shield the doctrine of verbal interpretation from attack. These efforts were vain. The doubts extended to other parts of the Bible, and the doctrine of inspiration has been greatly modified. Throw discredit upon one point of a doctrine and you awaken doubts about every other point. As the doctrines of religion are supposed to be drawn from the Bible, all error is necessarily followed by doubt.

As human intellect is limited, and the Scriptures are not infallible, and the law is not perfect, we must not expect to find in them all the truth. The Trinity is a doctrine with a conception of elements of

three. One being, whether divine or mortal, cannot be three beings. The mere statement of such a doctrine excites doubt. It may be called a mystery; it may be taught by the authority of the Church, and the mind may give a formal assent to it. But it is not a mystery; it is a contradiction, and the enlightened mind rejects it. The more closely the principles of justice and mercy are studied the more clearly it is seen that it is not justice, but injustice, to punish the innocent for the guilty. No court in the world would follow the doctrine of vicarious atonement in administering punishment. To condemn the innocent son of a murderer to death and to let the guilty go free, would be the greatest possible outrage on justice and humanity. The doctrine has undergone many changes to meet the demands of intelligent conception of justice, and these changes must continue until a doctrine of human salvation is gained that will stand the test of reason and humanity. The sense of justice and the more humane feelings revolt against the old arbitrary and cruel doctrine concerning the punishment of sin in a hell of unmitigated and endless torment. There is no proportion between the crime and the punishment.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS
In Congress.

We see from the Record that our immediate Representative is placed on the first committee of Congress in the House of Representatives.

The best minds of both parties are by long custom conceded that place. Occasionally their is something granted to personal friendship, but as a rule the Speaker gives the places on the first committee in rank to the clearest brains and finest intellects in the House.

Randal Gibson represents the Sugar interests of the South, on that committee. It is granted that Felton is intrusted with the rice and cotton interests. Mills of Texas is also from the cotton belt, Virginia and Kentucky has some able men to stand by the Tobacco interests in the coming tariff bill.

We are pleased that Mr. Randall has promoted our Representative to this position. We think we are safe in saying, he will merit the confidence of the Speaker, and will fill the expectation of the country at large.

On the committee of commerce Dr. Felton's work was more or less confined to the Rivers of Georgia.

He has done his full duty to the Rivers of his district and the State, and we are convinced that the praise of "organized" Journals would have been lavish, if any other man from Georgia had done so much to build up the material interests of Georgia. For instance, he was the instrument in securing to Savannah harbor one hundred thousand dollars the winter just past. Mr. Hartridge died, before there was a bill introduced to aid Savannah. Dr. Felton worked early and long for aid for all Georgia's ports, and secured a large appropriation through the aid of the law.

We watched the Savannah papers and other journals as those sections the appropriation bill be expended. Did they give him a word of thanks? Not one that ever met our eye. On the contrary, the Savannah News excelled its usual bitterness against Dr. Felton; and it is a pity that it afterward be-

This has nothing to do with his work on the committee of commerce however. He does not work for the commendation of Ring papers, nor is he deterred from his duty by their unfair abuse.

We are pleased as we said before that he has a wide field for his talents and we are sure Georgia will find that she can step to the front on the Ways and Means Committee and hold up her reputation as the empire State of the South in the faithful service of one of her truest, and ablest men—Wm. H. Felton of the 7th Geo. District.

FARMER.

Ex-Governor Hendricks has reiterated to the Indianapolis *Journal* his declaration that it is his "positive and irrevocable" intention to decline a second place upon another Presidential ticket.

Nashville *American*: Ben Butler is a shrewd old dog. He has just donated 20,000 acres of land in Wisconsin to the fleeing negroes who are too lazy to work in Louisiana. He says he gives the land and now leaves it to others to prove their zealous faith by starting the freedmen, and providing them with means for utilizing the offer he has made.

A bill providing for the levy of a poll tax in Missouri has been ordered to engrossment in the Senate. The tax applies to all male persons under seventy and over twenty-one years of age, and if the bill becomes a law, will be included in the tax bills of 1879 and 1880. The proceeds of this special levy are first to be applied to the payment of outstanding revenue bonds and temporary loans and the residue to the building fund of the new insane asylum.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the patents issued to Mr. Edison in connection with his invention of means of practically applying the electric light, some very remarkable accounts come to us from Philadelphia in regard to the completion of the Keely motor. These accounts—the New York *World* gives three columns and a half to the subject, and the Philadelphia Press nearly as much more—are to the effect that Mr. Keely has found out how to "generate" a new force, which, by the simple introduction of a quart of water into his apparatus and turning of a crank, develops a power of twenty-five thousand pounds to the square inch. This force is represented as being practically inexhaustible, and it drives bullets (according to the witnesses) through a steel-plate and twelve inches of pine-plank. Mr. Keely has also "invented," in this same connection, a "vibratory engine," which is claimed to apply and render of practical service his new force, and some very wonderful things are told of this machine. Mr. Keely is said to be backed by some capitalists who are known to have made their money by the employment of known forces in a practical and economic way. As to the unknown force—until it should become better known—it will perhaps be advisable for careful investors to wait before they compromise themselves by investing too heavily. There is a "vibratory force" in fancy stocks which, like what Mr. Keely claims for his new force, has before now pulled down the strongest houses—

6 Marietta, Ga., Feb., 6, '79

AGRICULTURAL.

CASSAVA.

Cassava is, in my judgement, one of the first productions of this State. It is more rapidly planted than potatoes. One person can plant from one to four acres per day, planting same as corn—four by four feet each way—one piece in a hill or drill as desired. It is more easily kept clean when it can be plowed each way. It will produce more per acre than sweet potatoes, and not one-half the labor. Hogs prefer it to the potatoes in its raw state. To a great extent it will take the place of bread; it makes delicious pies, puddings, cakes, custards, etc., in fact, it can be cooked in almost any form desired. As the great cry has been for some product from which we can obtain our supply of meat, I think cassava meets every want. You can leave it in the ground and dig as you need, the roots continuing to grow, affording you food for stock, until your peas and grass are ready for use in the latter part of spring or early summer. Another advantage—you plant the stalk instead of the root, consequently no loss of product. Plant only the matured wood; break in pieces three to six inches long and plant about four inches deep. The roots grow mainly in the subsoil. Cultivate level, two plowings being sufficient; unless the ground is very grassy. A very dense starch is made from it, the proportion being about one of starch from four of the raw material. It is superior to corn starch. Much more can be said in its favor, but this is sufficient to induce any one interested to try it.—*Cor. (Fla.) Sun.*

HOLLAND FARMS.

In the north of Holland the farms are not over a foot above the level of the sea, and some are lower. The land is loose, spongy muck, and is very rich. It is subdivided into small parcels by canals. There are thousands of windmills which are used to pump water all the time. The dwellings are as neat as they possibly can be. They are built in small villages, clustered close together. The roads are all paved, and not a particle of dust is ever seen. They measure distances by the hour, saying that from place to place it is ten hours' walk, four hours by boat, or two hours by rail. The houses are built as nicely as any in our cities' about fifty feet square, with about eight feet between the joists upon the first floor; all above is used for storing hay. On the side are the stables for the cattle, and they are models of neatness. The floors are all paved with stone or brick. In these stables where the cattle are they make butter, cheese, do the washing, ironing and baking, and the general household work. It is not an uncommon thing to see hundreds of cheeses there; they weigh about four pounds each. The bedding is always clean, and lasts a good while. When the cattle are put into the stable they are put there for the season, and tied with a rope to the corner of the stall. The air there is always chilly, and the cows are blanketed in summer, and of course are warm in their stalls in winter for fires are quite generally kept burning in two stoves through the coldest of the season. The calves do not need to be covered in summer, because nature has provided a very thick coat of hair.

MUCK AND ITS USES.

There is a good deal of concentrated practical knowledge, and some experience, in the following, taken from the "History of a Poor Farm," which we find in the *Rural New Yorker*. The owner of the farm being in conversation with an inquisitive old gentleman, while considering a piece of muck-swamp, is asked: "What does this muck consist of?" The answer is: "I guess its mostly rotten leaves and grass, and I don't see why it is not as good as they are. Gardeners think very highly of leaf-mold, I always thought." "That is true," said I. "Muck that is free from sand, as this is, contains about three per cent. of nitrogen; and one ton of it, dry, would be equal in value, in this respect, to seven tons of straw. A ton of good dry muck would contain sixty pounds of nitrogen, or as much as six tons of horse manure, or ten tons of cow manure, in the wet state in which these are generally used. And there is no need to draw 1,500 or 1,600 pounds of water with every load of muck, if it is dug and left to dry for a few months, or even weeks."

The old gentleman was too astonished to reply; so I continued: "If this dry muck is spread a foot deep in the pig pens or cow stables, every drop of the urine will be save, and this, in one year from one cow, amounts to 7,000 pounds, in which there is more than 150 pounds of nitrogen, besides fifty pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid. From ten cows there might be saved thirty-five tons of this valuable manure which would make, with sufficient swamp muck added to absorb it, at least 300 loads, which would be worth more than any common barnyard manure ever made." "Then," said the old gentleman, "I don't see what more you want than a lot of cows, and to set a horse and wagon to work hauling muck, to make your farm rich." "There is some truth in that," I replied, "but what is wanted in this case is some way in which I can grow something to feed the cows first; and this muck be something which must not require a large outlay of money."

"The most difficult thing in the improvement of a poor farm is the start. This needs an outlay of money to purchase the fertilizers needed to grow the first crop. Just now artificial fertilizers promise to be of the greatest use for such a purpose, and the question of what should be used and how it should be used, is one that requires serious consideration."

TRICHINOSUS PORK.

At the request of Commissioner DeWolfe, of the Chicago Health Department, Dr. Atwood, Vice-President of the State Microscopical Society, and Dr. Belfield, Demonstrator of Physiology at Rush Medical College, lately entered upon an extended examination of pork, in order to determine the percentage of swine infected with trichinae. For this purpose they examined a large number of hogs, one hundred and thirty-nine in all, and found that twenty-five per cent. of the hogs were infected with trichinae. In other words, one out of four hogs were found to be infected with trichinae.

cubic inch, while the specimen from the nineteenth hog contained, by a careful estimate not less than thirteen thousand and in the same bulk.

In answer to the question as to whether trichinous hogs are generally out of health, the doctors said that nothing in their observation would prompt an affirmative answer. It is the normal condition of the animal to harbor one or more varieties of parasites. Early in the investigation they began feeding a young rat on the infected pork. The rat grew rapidly, and enjoyed good health; when killed its muscles were found to be literally alive with trichinae.

The investigators can not say why trichinous pork is on the increase, nor why the cases are more numerous here than in other countries. They say that cases of trichinosis are so rare in human beings; first, because in most instances the meat has been subjected to thorough cooking, whereby the worms are killed; second, that the symptoms being very similar to those of other diseases, notably typhoid fever, it is likely that trichinosis has been mistaken for other complaints; and third, that the ingestion of a certain number of these parasites has no injurious effects. In proof of their faith in this latter belief, Dr. Belfield ate a portion of the rat referred to, and has as yet felt no unusual symptoms.—*Forerunner Review.*

THE GRASSES.

The soil best adapted to clover are tenacious or stiff loams. It is a fertilizer, as its long, powerful tap roots loosen the soil, admit air, and when the roots decay, add largely to the black mass of earth. It helps destroy annual weeds by its luxuriant foliage, and by shading the surface of the soil, increasing its fertility. Clover seed should always be sown in the spring of the year in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. It is often sown upon the late snows of March or April, and soon finds its way down to the soil, where, aided by the moisture of early spring, it quickly germinates and rapidly shoots up its leaf stalks.

Mammoth, or Large Red Clover—(*Trifolium pratense*).—This variety is the best for plowing under for manure. It grows five or six feet high and its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. By its judicious use, lands which have been exhausted can be reclaimed and unexhausted lands preserved. Green manuring has never or rarely failed of producing satisfactory results. Sown in spring, at the rate of about eight pounds per acre. Sixty pounds per bushel.

Medium Red, or June Clover—(*Trifolium pratense*).—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for the practical purposes of agriculture. It is grown for hay or for pasture, and for milch cows it is better than timothy, while it improves the land on which it is grown. It has become an indispensable ingredient of all mixed grasses. In spring it is sown with other grasses, and is used, at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre, being required on stiff soils to grow and lighter ones. Sixty pounds per bushel.

Timothy—(*Phleum pratense*).—As a crop to cut for hay, this is probably unsurpassed by any grass in cultivation. It thrives best on deep, loose soils of medium fertility, and is sown in the autumn.

twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if sowed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

Orchard Grass, or Cock's Foot—(*Dactylis glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of pasture grasses, on account of its quick growth and luxuriant aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week. It is palatable and nutritious and stock eat it greedily when green. It stands a severe drought, and will endure considerable shade. It is less exhausting to the soil than timothy, and will grow more in one day in summer than timothy will in a week. When sown with clover, it makes excellent hay, as it blossoms at the same time and they should be cut together. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, which can be prevented by close cropping. For grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre: if sown with clover, half that amount. It ought not to be sown alone, except for feed. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.—*D. M. Ferry's Seed Manual.*

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF SQUASHES.

D. S. Dunning & Sons, of Cook County, Illinois, best known as owners of an extensive cheery orchard, have, in the past three years, engaged largely in the growing of squashes for market. In the year just past they had forty acres planted in this crop. The average yield was about two and one-half tons per acre. Mr. Dunning does not care to have us tell how much money he makes from this crop, but we can say that it runs into the thousands of dollars.

The land is first well manured with ordinary barn-yard manure, and planted to corn leaving every eighth row for the squash seed. The squashes are manured in the hill, but otherwise receive the same treatment as corn. The corn crop this year was as large as usually in this part of the State. Taking both crops together we know of no forty acres in this part of the country that have given so good a return.—*Review.*

Feed For Fattening Sheep:—Sheep-growers in England claim that a feed consisting of cotton-seed and turnips is not only the safest for fattening sheep, but will put the most fat and make the best mutton at the least cost. It also produces the strongest manure.

Rat-proof Corn-Crib.—If seven years are a test I have a rat-proof corn-crib, one of my own contrivance, on the following plan and size: Sixteen feet long, five feet wide, eight feet from the floor to the plate above, three bents, sills framed into the posts eighteen inches from the ground, short way. A two by seven joist, sixteen feet long, set in outside of posts, to correspond with sills. Plates spiked on top of posts; four-inch scantling for nail ties half-way between; four scantlings, two by four, set in lengthwise, to sustain the floor. The floor is of inch plank, doubled, laid crosswise, and sawed off even with the outside sleeper, to which the lower ends of siding are nailed. The door is set in eighteen inches above the floor, or three feet from the ground.—*J. C. H., In World.*

The price of this paper is \$1 per year, and thereby make your family

CHEAPEST Furniture House in Georgia.

A LITERAL AND ABSOLUTE FACT.

I have just received a large and handsome assortment of Chamber and Parlor Furniture which I am selling at astonishingly low prices. Beautiful Dressing Case sets, 10 pieces, \$65. Beautiful Cottage sets, only \$25. Parlor sets, all colors, \$65. Parlor sets, hair cloth, \$30. Walnut Bureaus with glass, \$10. Walnut Bedsteads, \$7. Cane Seat Chairs, sets, \$5. Cane seat and back Rockers, each \$2. Common Beds, \$2.50. Cotton top Mattress, \$2.50. Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Side Boards, What Nots, Marble and Extension Tables, Book Cases, etc., in endless variety. Also the celebrated Woven Wire Mattress, the most delightful spring bed in use. Send your orders to P. H. SNOOK, corner Marietta and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga. June 27

Garden Seeds!

NEW CROP
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Flower Seed!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Onion Sets!

EARLY POTATOES!
GRASS AND CLOVER SEED!
PEAS AND BEANS!

By Measure.

Garden Seeds in Papers at Wholesale.

William Root.

Marietta, Ga., Jan. 30th 1879.

Joseph Elsas.

Change of Venue.

WILL sell at Atlanta prices.

C. O. D.

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, HATS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and everything else in that line.

N. B. Persons indebted to me had best come at once, pay up and save cost.

JOSEPH ELSAS.

Old Stand, between the Bank and J. J. Northcutt & Son.

Marietta, Feby. 13, 1879.

Marietta

LIVERY STABLE.



(Opposite the Kennesaw House.)

THE best of Vehicles, the safest of Drivers, and the fastest of Horses, are always ready, night and day, for hire. No man or woman or child has given me a call in the past who has been nor shall any ever in the future, be dissatisfied with my teams or the men in my employ. Everything and everybody about me are a No. 1.

I have cheapened my charges proportionate to the stringency of the times. For reference to the truth of what I say as to the turn-outs and charges, go to my friends. Parties hiring are strictly responsible for the safety of themselves, vehicles and horses.

Jan. 9-1y. J. A. G. ANDERSON.

NEW LIVERY STABLE! REDUCED PRICES!

Atlanta Street, near Blacksmith Shop. Marietta, Georgia.

J. SPILMAN has just opened near Barker and Manning's Blacksmith Shop, a first class Livery Stable, where the public can be accommodated with fine Horses and elegant Buggies at reduced prices. Can always be found ready to respond to any call, in supplying the needs of local or transient patrons. Parties hiring are responsible for themselves and teams. Good accommodation for Drivers. Stock bought and sold on commission.

J. SPILMAN.

Marietta, Aug. 8, 1878.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC Rail Road

TIME OF DEPARTURE

FROM MARIETTA.

PASSENGERS SOUTH.

No. 4.	12.13 p. m.
" 2.	10.07. p. m.

FREIGHTS.

No. 12.	4.18. a. m.
Accom.	7.57. a. m.
No. 10.	1.13 p. m.
" 6.	4.27. p. m.
" 8.	2.49. a. m.

PASSENGERS NORTH

No. 3.	7.13. a. m.
" 1.	3.30. p. m.

FREIGHTS

No. 5.	7.59. a. m.
" 9.	8.18. a. m.
Accom.	5.18. p. m.
No. 7.	8.07. p. m.
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5-9. 10. 11.	

and Accomodation trains, stop at Marietta.

W. C. McLellan,

WISHES TO INFORM HIS friends and the friends of L. C. McLellan, that, as successor of the latter, he has and will keep on hand, fully up to old standards, all the leading brands of Imported WINES and BRANDIES. Also full line of old RYE and BOURBON Whiskies, with domestic GINS and WHISKIES, and would call attention especially to the OHIO VALLEY WINES, on draft and bottled, at very reasonable prices.

The Medical fraternity are invited to examine.

W. C. McLELLAN.

Marietta, Ga., March 13, '79

J. M. Wilson, MANUFACTURER OF TIN & SHEET IRON AND Wooden Wares.



AND DEALER IN



STOVES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

EMBRACING

Straw and Feed Cutters.

Corn Shellers.

Turning Plows,

Wheel Barrows,

Rakes, Shovels,

Hoes, Grass Scythes,

Plows, Plow Stocks, &c.

ALSO:

Syrup Mills,

Of a Superior Make.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY.

AND

Carpenter's Supplies.

Many Varieties of Wooden Ware.

All these and many other valuable articles sold on best possible terms.

Marietta, July 3, 1877.

J. R. DANIELL & CO.

West side of the Public Square.

MARIETTA . . . GEORGIA.

Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Calico of different kinds, Men's and Ladies Shoes, Men's and Boy's Hats, Spool Cotton, Sheetting, etc.,

FANCY GROCERIES

Meat, Meal, Flour, Soda, Baking Powder, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Oats, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Oysters, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Starch Soap, Bluing, and also Fancy and Stick Candy, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Powder and Shot, and also Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Rice, Grits, Kerosene, &c. Will sell cheap for cash. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. R. DANIELL & CO.

Marietta, Jan. 1, 1879.

FURNITURE! CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Black Walnut Dressing Case Suits, Full Marble, 10 Pieces, \$50. Cottage Suits \$20. The Best Parlor Goods In The Market For The Money. Walnut Bureau With Glass, \$10. Good Common Bedsteads, \$2. And a Full Line Of Other Furniture Cheaper Than Any House In The State. Terms Strictly Cash

IVES & THOMAS.

42 & 44 White Hall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Aug. 22, '78

J. F. Lindley.

W. L. Barnes.

LINDLEY & BARNES

North Side of Square, next door to Cherokee Corner.

Dealers In,

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Groceries

Marietta, Ga., Feb., 6, '79.



SALE ROOMS:

Union Square. New York,

—AND—

154 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Trade Mark for Spoons, Forks, &c.

1847 ROGERS BROS. A. I.

These Goods have taken the Certificates of Award wherever exhibited, both in this and the old Countries.

And the Meriden Britannia Co. are the LARGEST and Best Manufacturers in this line in the World.

Ask your Jeweler for these Goods, April 17, '79, 3m.

FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons; JELLY GLASSES, extra Jar Caps and Rubbers, Cement and Sealing Wax, for sale by
MAY 23 WILLIAM ROOT.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Glazed Sash,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters, Window Glass,
Builders Hardware.

No. 30 South Broad Street, Atlanta, G.

PRICE LIST.

12 LIGHT WINDOWS AND BLINDS, 1 3-16 THICK.

Size of Glass.	Size of Window.	Price of Window.	Size of Pair.	Price of Pair.	Size of Glass.	Size of Window.	Price of Window.	Size of Pair.	Price of Pair.
8x10	2-4 x 3-10	\$0 75	2-4 x 3-11	\$0 95	4 light window	2-4 x 3-11	\$0 95	2-4 x 3-11	\$0 95
10x12	2-10x 4-6	1 15	2-10x 4-7	1 15	4 light window	2-10x 4-7	1 15	2-10x 4-7	1 15
10x14	2-10x 5-2	1 35	2-10x 5-3	1 30	4 light window	2-10x 5-3	1 30	2-10x 5-3	1 30
10x16	2-10x 5-10	1 65	2-10x 5-11	1 40	4 light window	2-10x 5-11	1 40	2-10x 5-11	1 40
10x18	2-10x 6-6	1 85	2-10x 6-7	1 60	4 light window	2-10x 6-7	1 60	2-10x 6-7	1 60
10x20	2-10x 7-2	2 10	2-10x 7-3	1 80	4 light window	2-10x 7-3	1 80	2-10x 7-3	1 80

WHITE PINE DOORS 4 PANELS, MOULDED ON STILES AND RAILS, O. G. RAISED PANELS.

One Inch Doors.		1 & 3-16 Inch Doors.		1 & 3-8 Inch Doors.	
Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.	Size.	Price.
2-0x6-0	\$1 00	2-0x6-0	\$1 25	2-0x6-6	\$1 45
2-4x6-4	1 05	2-4x6-4	1 40	2-4x6-8	1 60
2-6x6-6	1 10	2-6x6-6	1 40	2-10x6-6	1 70
2-8x6-8	1 25	2-8x6-8	1 55	2-10x6-10	1 85
2-10x6-10	1 45	2-10x6-10	1 70	3-0x6-6	1 70
2-10x6-10	1 45	2-10x6-10	1 70	3-0 to 3-0x7-0	1 80
3-0x6-6	1 50	3-0x6-6	1 85	2-0 to 3-0x7-6	2 10
3-0x7-0	1 50	3-0x7-0	1 85	2-0 to 3-0x8-0	2 25

Door Hinges with Screws, from ten cents per pair up. Blind Hinges twenty to thirty cents per set. Prices furnished on application, for any size not on the list. May 1 1879—ly
30 Broad Street. Atlanta.

HALEY BROTHERS,

(DEALERS IN)—

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NORTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

Marietta, Georgia.

October, 3, 1877.

WOOL JEANS! WOOL TWEEDS!

—AND—

Wool Rolls,

Also Wool Linseys, check and plain,

AT THE LAUREL MILLS,

ROSWELL, GA.

THESE Mills are exchanging their goods for WOOL, with farmers and others, on the most liberal terms, (our motto is live and let live) or we will manufacture wool for our custom, by the yard, into any of the above line of goods at a reasonable price; say, Jeans at 25 cents, Tweeds at 20 cents and Linseys at 15 cents. Will make a discount on large lots of wool. Those living in the vicinity of Marietta and wishing their wool carded into rolls, or exchanged for goods, can leave the wool at Haley Brothers, north side public square. Roll card, 10 cents per pound. Will take wool and return rolls or goods once a week free of charge. We will make it to the interest of merchants to buy their goods direct from the factory. We pay freight on all wool shipped to us. All communications should be sent to LAUREL MILLS MFG COMPANY, Roswell, Ga.
J. S. WOOD, PRESIDENT.

FORTIETH YEAR!!

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS AND OILS,

—Building Hardware.—

WILLIAM ROOT,

Has at his Old Stand, almost everything usually called for in
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

CHLOROFORM,

QUININE,

MORPHINE,

CASTOR OIL,

EPSOM SALTS,

SULPHUR,

INDIGO,

READY MIXED PAINTS

LINSEED OIL,

TANNERS OIL,

MACHINE OIL,

LARD OIL,

White Lead,

Patent Medicines, in great variety,

Fluid Extracts and Elixers,

Maltine and other Medicines

Too tedious to mention.

Building Hardware,

Locks and Hinges,

Latches Nails, &c., &c.,

Window Glass and Putty.

Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c.,

Stationery, &c., &c.,

Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared. Terms, cash

William Root.

Marietta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1879.

J. J. NORTHCUTT & SON

Are Now Receiving at their handsome new store, their stock of Spring and Summer, staple and fancy Dry Goods, which have been bought recently in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Mr. J. J. Northcutt. These Goods were bought at the very lowest possible prices and we propose selling them as low for cash as goods of the same style and quality can be bought at retail any where—which is the only way in which we can compete with merchants in our own and neighboring towns.

We take occasion here to say, that as one of our firm has been trying for thirty-five years to make a living by upright and honest dealing, we think we are entitled to a share of the trade of our citizens, and we promise them to use every exertion to please them both in prices and quality of goods.

Very Respectfully,

J. J. NORTHCUTT & SON.

Marietta, Ga., May 8, 1879.

The Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company manufactures the best of News and Wrapping paper, at lowest prices. S. A. ANDERSON, Agent.

LIST

Of unclaimed Letters remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Ga., Week ending Tuesday May 6th, 1879.

Adams H. S. Hayward Mrs C.
Anderson Mrs C. Hunter Maria.
Foster Miss Bell. McNeal Jesse,
Harper W. P. Pope John.

A. A. Fletcher, P. M.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, May 2d, 1879.

May day this year was not much given over to vernal warmth and seasonable flowers. In fact it may be said to have been inveterately cold and blustering. It was therefore marked by a good deal of 500 horse-power language from those young parties who had prematurely pawned their misters, as well as from the numerous heads of families who spent their waking hours in loading and unloading their household effects, and following the latter dinnerless through the streets. Those cold-blooded wretches who deal in statistics inform us that there was less moving in the city this year than for several years previous; but there was certainly enough of it visible to satisfy the most cynical later of his species. It was a sad occasion. It always is a sad occasion. No man likes, in the first place, to have to turn the whole contents of his house into the street for public inspection. Almost everybody has some desire to keep up appearances, and to tacitly ignore, in the presence of strangers or even of friends, the existence of many indispensable adjuncts of house-keeping. To feel, therefore, that you are watched by your neighbors and the general public while you drag down the front steps and up into the express wagon the rag carpet from the servant's room, a lot of dilapidated old bedding, a smaller load of rubbish from the attic, all the pots and kettles from the kitchen, and a terribly miscellaneous assortment of crockery in various states of repair—all this, I say, constitutes an ordeal which will almost start the cold perspiration on a book agent.

Of course, in as big a town as this, people are too busy to pay much attention to such scenes; but it is useless to urge this upon the sensitive household. He feels that the eyes of the world are upon him and his crockery, and he suffers accordingly. And then this is only the beginning of trouble. The same anguish of spirit is repeated at the other end of the route, its poignancy increased by the three-leggedness of furniture and fragmentary condition of glassware which usually insinuate themselves into a load during even the briefest journey. Then comes the soothing process of settling with two or three husky and spirituous truckmen, whose memory totally fails them as to any previous bargain, and who sturdily demand from \$10 to \$25 per load for smashing your chattels. But why pursue this painful subject further? Can not every American citizen of voting age look back into his own experience and sufficiently fill in the details?

Thursday, however, was dedicated not alone to the slow transit above referred to, but to rapid transit as well. On the evening of that day Mr. Cyrus W. Field, President of the N. Y. Elevated Road, gave an elaborate banquet at Delaunoy's to the directors and officers of that institution and of the rival Metropolitan Road. The dinner was pre-

pared on a scale worthy of some great festivity. The bills of fare were on gorgeous pieces of silk, and the wines were rare and costly. The occasion of this grand spread was twofold. It was intended first to symbolize the general rejoicing over the long-expected compromise of the difficulties between the two companies arising out of the interference of their east side lines, and secondly, to celebrate the payment of the first dividend ever declared by the New York Elevated Road. The general opinion being that the company has been coining money ever since its establishment, it is somewhat surprising to learn from Mr. Field's speech delivered at this dinner that the company has been in existence for thirteen years and only now declares its first dividend. There is every prospect now, however, that dividends will follow each other hereafter in satisfactory succession. Last week the two roads carried an average of nearly 156,000 passengers a day, or at the rate of about fifty-six millions a year, and their patronage steadily increases. The Metropolitan Road is now pushing the work of extending its lines with great vigor, employing some 4,000 laborers. Two-thirds of this formidable army struck for higher wages one morning this week, but as the company already had a pay-roll of some six or seven thousand dollars a day, they decline to accede to the demand. The laborers stood out for about half a day, and then, wisely concluding that nine-tenths of a loaf was better than no bread, returned to work.

Another strike is in progress while I write. The longshoremen of the North River, who load and unload most of the steamers and sailing vessels plying from this port, came to the conclusion that they ought to have five cents an hour more for work than the steamship companies are willing to give, struck work on Thursday, and to the number of 3,000 have been standing about the docks idle but peaceable ever since. Neither side seems inclined to yield.

Current amusements are sufficiently numerous and varied to merit more of a notice than I have time to give them this week. Aimee and her rollicking troupe are about to commence a season of scintillation at the Park Theatre, that very funny play "Engaged" having been forced reluctantly to withdraw in her favor. Mme. Modjeska draws cultured crowds to the Grand Opera House: "L'Assommoir," the latest Parisian sensation, holds the boards at the Olympic; the Standard Theatre has entered upon its fifth month of the immortal "Pinafore," which opera is about to push its conquests even to the elegant and exclusive stage of Wallack's, in miniature shape. A company of children from four to fourteen years of age, who have been giving the opera with great success in Philadelphia, have been engaged by Mr. Wallack for a series of matinees, commencing on the 5th. This engagement promises to be extremely successful, in spite of the threats of our local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to interfere and stop the performance. In commenting on this threatened interference, the World very aptly begs the Society to reflect that a good deal more harm has probably been done in this world of ours by awkward people who have been bent on making it better than by wicked people who have set out seriously to make it worse.

A niece of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York, is attending school at the S. M. F. College, in Covington.

It is rumored that Miss Louise W. King left, by will, the bulk of her property to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a legacy to the Widows' Home.

J. L. Holloway, who murdered two deputy sheriffs in Erath county, Texas, recently, while resisting arrest for carrying concealed weapons, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 35 years.

On Thursday the 1st, Drew Tye, a son-in-law of Mr. J. W. Sparks, the well known butcher, and ex-Alderman of Atlanta, shot and killed Sparks at a butcher pen in the suburbs. The difficulty arose about the ownership of the pen. Tye claims to have shot Sparks in self-defence.

The experiment of lighting the post office in New York with electricity was tried recently with the view of ascertaining its practicability for permanent use. The lamps and apparatus used were invented by Herman S. Maxim. With three of these lights the whole building was illuminated. Postmaster James expressed his satisfaction at the result.

At noon on the 30th, were married, Mr. Wm W. Austell, son of Gen. Alfred Austell, President of the Atlanta National Bank, and one of the wealthiest men in Atlanta, and Miss Idolene Lochrane, daughter of Hon. O. A. Lochrane, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and now attorney for the great Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Company. Ceremony took place in the First M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Martin officiating. All the attendants were gentlemen. Gen. Austell gave the bride \$10,000 in bank stock. She also got a \$3,000 diamond and a ruby set besides many other valuable presents.

Bargains.

A Coleman premium Flour and Grist Mill capacity 8 to 10 Bushels per hour—French burr with Decorator, Bolting-reel complete. Can be readily attached to any water or steam power. Will be sold at about one-half cost.

Also, a White Sewing Machine fresh from Manufacturer and warranted.

A splendid Organ new and adapted to home or Church service.

All offered at low prices.

Apply at this Office.

Large and New Arrivals

AT

L. S. NORTHCUTT & SON,

South West Corner of the Public Square

A LARGE and select Stock of **Dry Goods**, embracing everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods store. The Goods are direct from the Manufacturers and their Agents, and will be sold as low or lower FOR CASH than any similar Goods ever brought to this market. I mean what I say. Call and examine for yourselves. Our extensive stock of

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Are made at the best Factories and never fail to give entire satisfaction. L. S. NORTHCUTT.

Marietta, Jan. 9, '79.



B. R. STRONG,

(Successor to G. W. Williams.)

West side Public Square, Marietta, Ga.

Continues to keep for sale

a stock of Fresh and Pure

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PAINTS and OILS,

PERFUMERY and TOILET

ARTICLES,

GARDEN SEEDS.

CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS.

BOOKS and STATIONERY, &c.

Prescriptions carefully

ly and accurately compounded.

B. R. Strong.

Marietta, Ga., Feb. 13, '79.

To Remove Mildew. soap the linen previously wetted, and apply salt and lemon juice to both sides; or apply finely powdered pipe-clay, or fuller's-earth, or finely powdered chalk. Expose it for several hours to the atmosphere.

Stoves to be Cleaned properly should be put in hot water containing a little soda or borax, but no soap scrub them well with a clean brush, rinse them thoroughly in plenty of boiling water, and shake them dry

To Remove Rust from Iron.—The easiest method of removing rust from iron is rubbing it with a rag dipped in oil of tartar. The rust will disappear immediately.

Chicken Pie.—Line the sides of a baking-dish with a good crust. Have your chickens cooked as for a fricassee, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter; before they are quite done, lay them in a baking dish, and pour on part of the gravy which you have thickened with a little flour. Cover it then with puff-paste; in the centre of this cover cut a small hole the size of a silver dollar, and spread a piece of dough twice its size over it. When baked, remove the piece and examine the interior; if it is getting dry, pour in more of the remaining gravy; cover it again, and serve.—It should be baked in a quick oven.—Pigeon and veal pies are made after the above recipe.

The Egyptians and Jews were among the first people who followed farming. The Greeks and Romans made many improvements in the cultivation of the soil. The German and English still farther improved this art. Later, the French have made many valuable advances. In 1812 Sir Humphrey Davy delivered the first course of agricultural lectures in the city of London. But it was reserved to Liebig and his worthy followers to advance the science of agriculture to the prominent position it now holds. But no nation has done more for the improvement of agricultural implements than America.

The Peanut Crop. The peanut crop, grown to be an important industry in several of the Southern and Western States, has proved in Tennessee, for the first time since 1874—according to the circular of Mellen, Brown & Co., Cincinnati—a fairly profitable one for both producers and dealers in the peanut trade. The crop for the year ending September 30, 1878, in this State is put down at 305,000 bushels and the crop of 1879 at 400,000. A larger proportion of white than red nuts is noticeable. This is attributed to the fact that the white nuts realize the best prices. Other estimates for 1879 given are: Virginia, 800,000 bushels of good quality, and North Carolina, 90,000 bushels. The grades of nuts in the West are classed as Inferior or common, prime, choice and fancy. Virginia dealers have three grades only—common, prime and fancy. According to the authority already referred to, the crop year will close with the smallest stock held for years, and prime new nuts should command a good price.

Tomato Omelet.—Take three large tomatoes, peel and cut fine; stew till soft, adding salt and pepper to taste, a small piece of butter, and stir in three eggs, just as you take it from the fire. Canned tomatoes may be used.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

PUBLISHED BY

R. M. Goodman & Sons.

At One Dollar a Year in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance.

IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE Building, Powder Springs Street, Marietta, Georgia.

JOHN O. GARTRELL, Attorney at Law, practices in Cobb and adjacent counties. Office in Masonic Building, up stairs. Marietta, Oct. 10, 1878.

WM. T. WINN, WILL J. WINN.

W. T. & W. J. WINN, Attorneys at Law. March 13, 1877. 1y

W. M. SESSIONS, Attorney at Law, office north side of Public Square in Blackwell's Building, up stairs. Marietta, October 1, 1877. 1y

E. M. ALLEN, Resident Dentist, of more than twenty years. Charges Reasonable. OFFICE—North side of Public Square. Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

DR. G. TENNENT, Practicing Physician. Office on Cassville St.—Residence on Cherokee street. Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

DR. E. J. SETZE, Physician and Surgeon, tenders his professional services in the practice of Medicine in all its branches to the citizens of Marietta and surrounding country. Office at the Drug Store of Wm. Root. March 13-1y

J. C. GREEN DENTIST.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, Marietta, Georgia.

D. & T. B. IRWIN, Attorneys at Law. Will practice in the Blue Ridge, Rome, and Coweta Circuits. Marietta, March 13, 1878. 1y

F. W. Hart, 30 S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga. See Advertisement in this paper.

WILLIAM C. GREEN, Watchmaker & Jewellers, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Also, dealer in Clocks of every description. Repairing of Watches, Clocks, etc. a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sign of Big Watch, west side Public Square. oct 2

NEW CARRIAGES and Buggies, Wagons and Harness on hand. All kinds of Vehicles built or repaired. Work guaranteed. Orders solicited. REID & GRAMLING.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

THE undersigned continues his business of Brick Making, Stone and Brick Building, and is prepared at any time to take contracts on the most reasonable terms, and to execute them in the most satisfactory manner.

H. B. WALLIS. Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

"Appearances are something with everything, everything with some."—Bishop Marley.

Jno. W. Metcalf, respectfully in-forms the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, that he is better prepared than ever to do anything in the Tailoring line, guaranteeing his patrons faithful work at moderate prices. sep19 1y

GENERAL REPAIR SHOP. I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairs on Carriages, Buggies and Wagons; also, Blacksmithing in all its branches. Horse-shoeing and Farm Work my special business. Plows always on hand for sale. Work guaranteed. Orders solicited. P. P. MANNING. Marietta, Jan. 16, '79. Decatur st.

DR. H. V. REYNOLDS Practicing Physician.

When not engaged elsewhere may be found during the day at his office in the McClatchey Building, South West corner of Public Square, and at night at the Residence of Dr. A. Reynolds near Rail Road Bridge.

Marietta, May, 1st, 1879. 1y

WM. T. WINN, WILL J. WINN, RICHARD WINN.

W. T., W. J. & R. WINN, Attorneys and Counsellors At Law.

MARIETTA, GA.

Prompt attention given to all Business. Office in Masonic Building, South side of Public Square.

mar. 24, '79. 1y

PIANOS. TUNING AND REPAIRING.

THE undersigned respectfully ten-ders his services to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity as tuner and repairer of Pianos. Warrants his work in every respect, and will do it as cheap or cheaper than any one. Postal cards dropped in the Post-office, will secure prompt attention. Will sell Pianos or Organs at the lowest figures, and upon as accommodating terms, cash, or on time, to good and reliable parties. July 11-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL, THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton - - - Georgia.

Rates, per day, \$2.00

Rates, per Week, \$8.00.

Rates, per Month, \$25.00.

Large Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.

W. M. LEWIS, Clerk.

M. T. GRIST, CHEROKEE STREET, Saddle and Harness Maker, AND REPAIRER.

Marietta, Geo., March 13, 1877. 1y

Carriages! Buggies! Wagons!

Still at the Old Stand. ROSWELL STREET, Marietta, Georgia.

THE subscribers offer Carriages Buggies, Wagons and Harness of superior material and finish, at the most reasonable prices.

Work Warranted! All kinds of Vehicles built or repaired to order. Encourage your home industry when you have every reason to expect good work at moderate prices.

We are still making and repairing all kinds of Vehicles, from a Phaeton to a Wheelbarrow. We intend that nothing shall leave our shop unless it is a first-class job. Having had 30 years experience in Marietta we are well acquainted with the wants of the community in this section of Georgia. Special attention given to orders, either in Carriages or Harness. Prices reduced to suit the times. We will give a better job for the money than can be done anywhere. Thankful for past favors, we earnestly ask a continuance of the same.

REID & GRAMLING. Marietta, Jan., 9, '79. 1y

Great Reduction In Prices.

Knowing that very many of the peo-ple of this country feel the need of Dental work, who owing to the high prices asked for the same and the scarcity of money, cannot afford it, I have determined to do what I can to bring prices and first class work within the reach of all; to do this I will put in Gold Fillings from 50 cts to \$1.00. Amalgam Fillings from 25 to 50 cts. Gut-tapercha and other cheaper fillings 25 cents. Full sets of artificial teeth \$5 to \$10. I will work on time when requested to do so by responsible parties.

Having an office built and fitted up especially for my business and supplied with first class instruments and apparatus I am prepared to perform all operations on the teeth in the best manner possible. Remember, I guarantee my work. I also manufacture a Superior Tooth Powder for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, for perfuming the breath and inflamed gums.

Don't forget the place, office in McClatchey's Building, South-west corner Public Square.

A. REYNOLDS, JR., D. D. S. Jan. 30. 1y

J. B. O'Neill & Co.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF General Merchandise

To GUS BARRETT's old stand, East side of Public Square, Marietta, Georgia.

Where they will keep a full line of choice

Family Groceries

STAPLE DRY GOODS, Factory Harns, Notions, Boots and Shoes, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash. H. D. McCUTCHEON will be pleased to wait on any; who will favor them with a call. Country Produce taken in exchange, on reasonable terms.

Respectfully, J. B. O'NEILL & CO. Marietta, April 25, 1878. 1y

Arrival and Departure of Mails AT THE POST OFFICE MARIETTA, GA.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R. S. mail arrives 7.13 a. m. & 3.30 p. m. N. " " 12.13 p. m. " 10.07 " " S. " leaves 12.13 p. m. " 10.07 " " N. " " 7.13 a. m. " 3.30 " "

CANTON MAIL. Arrives d'ly (Sundays ex.) at 11.45 a. m. Leaves " " " 1.00 p. m.

DALLAS MAIL. Arrives d'ly (Sundays ex.) at 2.30 p. m. Leaves " " " 8.30 a. m.

ROSWELL MAIL. Arrives d'ly (Sunday ex.) at 3.45 p. m. Leaves " " " 7.45 a. m.

OFFICE HOURS. Week days from 7.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. Sundays " 7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m. and from 3.45 p. m. to 4.00 p. m. A. A. FLETCHER. POST MASTER

L E RPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY. U. S. Branch Assets \$3,959,901 00 Liabilities 2,191,769 49

Surplus over all liabilities \$1,768,131 51 Total income of 1877 \$2,713,059 32 " expenditures of 1877 1,003,916 79

Surplus income of 1877 \$1,109,142 53 Aggregate of losses paid by the Company over \$79,000,000

Risks taken at reduced rates of Premiums. Apply to, WM. KING, Agent.

Marietta, Ga. Oct. 31, 1878. 1y