

# The Field and Fireside.

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

W. T. W. J. WINN, Attorney at Law, at Marietta, March 13, 1877.

W. M. LINDSEY, Attorney at Law, at Marietta, March 13, 1877.

W. M. LINDSEY, Attorney at Law, at Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. G. TENNENT, Practitioner, at Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. E. J. SETZ, Physician and Surgeon, at Marietta, March 13, 1877.

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Vol. II: Marietta, (Georgia), Thursday, October 24, 1878.

## B. R. Strong,

(Successor to G. W. Williams.)

DRUG & CHEMIST,

AND

Apothecary.

Will continue business at the Old Stand in MARIETTA, and will keep on hand, for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND GENUINE

Drugs! Chemicals!

Toilet and Fancy Articles!

Paints and Oils!

Fine Perfumery, etc.

All which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. Prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced Apothecary, as HERETOFORE.

B. R. STRONG.

Books and Stationery.

School Books and Stationery of all kinds. Also, English Note Books for Sunday Schools, Colored Children, etc.

Any book not in stock, either Library, Scientific or Educational, or any place, sent by Mail, will be ordered and delivered in Marietta at publisher's price.

Marietta, Feb. 26, 1878.

FINE CIGARS, best smoking and chewing Tobacco, at

B. R. STRONG.

CLARKE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, for sale by

B. R. STRONG.

Pure Cider Vinegar—Received from the Drug Store, at

B. R. STRONG.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, Tropical Vanilla (warranted good), Lemon, Rose, Peach, and other Flavoring

Extracts, at

B. R. STRONG.

BIRD SEED.—Canary, Rape and Hemp Seed, for sale at the Drug Store of

B. R. STRONG.

PERFUMERY.—Tallow's, superior for Extracts for the hankerchief, equal to any made, on hand at the Drug Store of

B. R. STRONG.

JAXON'S HAIR TONIC, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Lyon's Katharine, Bay's Tricopherous, Vaseline Balm, and various other Hair Dressings, also Hair Dyes, for sale by

B. R. STRONG.

J. B. O'Neill & Co.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF General Merchandise

To Gas BARNETT'S Old stand, East side of Public Square, Marietta, Georgia.

Where they will keep a full line of choice Family Groceries

STABLE DRY GOODS,

Factory Hams, Notions,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash. H. D. McCutcheon will be pleased to walk 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.

## 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,

By 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 4, 1877.

T. J. ATKINSON,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

MARIETTA, GEO.

DEALER IN CHOICE

Family Groceries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

The White

Sewing Machine

THE EASIEST SELLING, THE BEST SATISFYING

SEWING MACHINE

No introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THIS IS THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE MARKET which is so simple and so perfect that it can be used by any one, and which is so perfect that it can be used by any one, and which is so perfect that it can be used by any one.

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## Agricultural.

Manure in the Future.

After the first fertility of our lands, west and east, says Mr. R. S. Dodge, has gone abroad by the ship load, the supply of barn-yard manure, even under the most in-scrutable circumstances, must be entirely inadequate to maintain them in good condition. The value of barn-yard manure seems to be highly overrated—not in its use-fulness, but in its quantity. Sup-posed that even a careful farmer should devote his lands to dairy purposes, and restore to the field every atom of his animal manure, where will he get the valuable elements he has sold in the shape of milk or butter, beef, pork, or cheese. These are gone, never to return, except he can find them in some of nature's gifts. In a country like England, continually importing largely and consuming animal and vegetable foods, the land can be constantly be-coming more productive if there the farmers utilize all their re-fuse. But with us, who supply these foods, the conclusion ap-pears inevitable that our lands are daily becoming less produc-tive, at present, at least, than in the east; but there is a line di-viding our land into two parts—one of surplus, the other of defi-ciency—and this line is slowly, but surely, travelling westward, in the visible wake of the pio-neer. Mr. Dodge advises the im-portance of resorting to all known and even untried means to gather valuable, compact, portable fer-tility from every natural source—the air, the rocks, the sea— and hail, with delight, any ad-van-ces in the increase and prac-tical extension of profitable agri-culture.

Clawson and Fultz Wheat.

The experience of the past year has done much towards lessening the distrust of Clawson wheat oc-casioned by the resolutions a-adopted at the Michigan State Millers' Convention condemning it as in many respects inferior to older varieties. Quite a number of trustworthy agriculturists from various sections of that State, who persisted in sowing the Clawson wheat notwithstanding the protest of the millers, and their testimony to that of a host of others all over the country in fa-vor of this kind. It is fast spread-ing over a large extent of soil and climate, with excellent re-sults reported in nearly all cases.

The character istics which most strongly recommend the Clawson variety, judging from the experi-ence of numerous correspondents, are its large yield and early ma-turity, it being equal to the Ma-tierranean in this last respect.—Another great advantage is that it does not shed readily. It has a white kernel, large and plump, with red, hard chaff; the straw is stiff at bottom and of medium height. So far it has proved hard, comparatively free from rust, and not so liable to attacks from the Hessian fly as many other kinds.

The Fultz wheat, which has as a great many admirers, ap-pears to be specially prized where white wheat falls to do-tween and sections where suc-ccessive failures with old kinds had led farmers to believe that lands would no longer yield re-munerative crops. This is a smooth wheat with short, straw, and has the reputation of stand-ing well in the field. While the berries are not large they are plump and full.

A Simple Way to Tighten Wagon TIRES.

I have found the following way to tighten wagon tires to be suc-cessful: Apply leather rings be-tween the shoulders on the outer ends of the spokes, and the cor-responding portions of the felloes, which may be done as follows:—Procure a number of small pieces of leather, from an inch and a half to two inches in diam-eter, with a sharp knife and compass, or with a cutting punch, make round holes in the centres of these pieces, and make a straight cut from the holes to the outer edge of the pieces so as to form open rings. The holes must be made

of a size that will nicely fit the tenons on the outer ends of the spokes. Place a fulcrum on the top of the hub, on which place your lever, with its short end un-der the felly, near a spoke; have an assistant to bear down on the outer end sufficiently to raise the felly, and expose the shoulder and tenon of the spoke; open the leather ring, and fit it nicely a-round the tenon, holding it to the place while your assistant relaxes the lever, and settles the felly firmly upon the leather by a blow or two on the tire. Having re-peated the process with a suffi-cient number of pieces to make the tire all right, trim off the ex-cess of the leather with the sur-face of the spokes, and your task will be done. If your pieces of leather should be spongy, ham-mer them down on the tire be-fore using.—B. R. in Western Rural.

Cleaning pastures with sheep. Sheep will clean up any pasture that is overgrown with weeds. They eat out a great deal of the rubbish that cattle won't touch.—R. Smith, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jefferson Strawberry Planter.—"As the ground begins to freeze in the middle of November last December to late but-terfly cover the plants thor-oughly but lightly with any litter that will prevent the ground from freezing and thawing. I have had good success for some years by covering single plants or rows with two or three inches of earth just before the rain-weather and then raking in the early spring."—E. P. Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y.

The Pacific Rural Press, in a recent issue, says that 140 acres of wheat in Lower California which averaged 30 bu-shels per acre, and a field of 60 which yielded 40 bushels per acre.

It is claimed that Lancaster county, Pa., produces more wheat than any county in the United States. It has not more acres devoted to the crop, but the farmers manure it better, and keep off the worms.

W. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., has realized over \$100,000 from three acres of strawberries. Late in Autumn he mulched the leaves, hay, or straw, and in a part of the mulch he sowed Spring, his berries are large and in good condition for

German Toast.—Make a batter of two eggs, one cup of milk and some cream, and a pinch of wheat bran, and cover each side with the batter, and fry brown in lard. Serve white hot, with butter and

Essence of Ginger.—Home-essence of ginger is just as five as that which we buy, much less expensive. Add one-fourth of a pound of ginger to four of a pound of pulverized Jamaica ginger, and mix well, often, and in a fortnight strain and bottle.

The most interesting discovery made by the University of Kansas, is the discovery of a gigantic reptile, the existence of which was previously geologists had hundreds of specimens of Sauropsians with the bones remaining, so that the existence of the outer skin is now

Utilizing Apple Cider.—I convert into first class vinegar as fol-lows: Place a strong iron barrel cask in a warm place, and put in it the first place a few gal-lons of the best warm vinegar. Then add once a week an average of a pint of cider to each gallon of vinegar. Till the barrel is full.—This will give the very best of vinegar.—J. G. D. Nelson, Ind.

Value of Herd's Grass and Clover.—This year I have cut clover twice from a field that was seeded in clover three years ago—the ninth crop taken from the ground without reseed-ing.—The herds grass and clover aver-aged over four feet in length, and was of the best quality, and was produced.

"Will you please explain how burning brush and wood on to-bacco land improves the land?" This is practised by some of our Virginia planters.—The method of burning fuel on beds de-signed for tobacco loosens the ground, destroys the insects and weeds, and produces the salts, especially potash, in abundance. On freshly cleared and burnt lands some of the largest crops, and those of best quality, have been produced.

A Preventive of the Corn Borer.—I have found that if I harrow

the corn field before the corn is sown, it keeps the corn borer off.

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What is the best way to keep the corn borer off?

Harrows





## THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

MARIETTA, OCT. 24, 1878.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL F. MAYES as a candidate before the people for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns at the election in January next.

**The "Field and Fireside."**  
A Weekly Paper devoted to the advancement of Agriculture, Literature, the Useful Arts, Political Truth and General News. Lowest priced Paper in the South. In the County \$1. per year in advance. Out of the County \$1.15. Postage included. Club Subscribers for the Campaign 30 cents.

J. G. Campbell &amp; Co.

## MARIETTA NOTES.

MARIETTA MARKET REPORT.—Cotton 48. Corn 68 @ 70. Flour 5 @ 7 per bush. Coffee, Rio, 18 @ 22. Sugar, gran., 11. Syrup, 40 @ 50. Mackerel, kts., 80 @ 82.

A heavy frost visited some sections of this County Sunday morning.

Tuesday evening was disagreeably frosty.

A hog was killed on the Rail Road, near this office, Tuesday morning.

The Fair progresses in Atlanta. Next week Macon comes in for the scrapings.

A negro woman fell dead in this city last Thursday. The cause of her sudden demise has not been reported.

Col. Marcus Field attends the Atlanta Fair. The Constitution mentions him as to take a prominent part in the Rex ball.

Misses Katie and Ellen Howell, Miss Lou Wright, Miss Sue Alston and several other young ladies from this place are spending Fair week in Atlanta with their respective friends.

The Marietta Riflemen have at last received their guns, etc., and the boys are busily engaged with stove polish and rags, furnishing up their arms.

Dr. Felton will speak at Woodstock, Cherokee County, Nov. 1st 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. and at Marietta Nov. 4th.

Marietta has an extra supply of Cotton buggers this season, consequently prices range higher here than in Atlanta.

We are turning out work at the rate of 240 at this office.

On the 2nd of next month the big independent barbacue comes off at Cartersville. The next important event will be the election of Dr. Felton by a majority of 5000.

Rev. D. B. Clayton, of Columbus, G. C. will preach in McCutcheon's Hall on Tuesday night Oct. 29th at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

Potato digging is in order among our farmers. Specimens brought to this market speak well for the productiveness of Cobb county soil.

Tuesday ushered in a bountiful supply of roast beef for an organized speaking at Acworth. The Lesters think they can't turn some Feltonites into cash at least hold on to their own few by striking straight at their gizzards.

Repairs inside the Methodist Church render it necessary to use the Court House for preaching at 104 a. m. and 7 p. m. next Sunday, and for Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services will be held in the church (D. V.) on the Sunday following.

The Temperance revival is still under way and many accessions have been made since our last issue. Mr. Candler, of Atlanta, a young man of evident ability lectured at the court house in this place on Monday night to a large and attentive audience.

Seven signed the pledge the same evening. Rev. Dr. Thomas of Acworth, will deliver an address next Monday night.

An organized barbacue came off at Cox's district last Saturday. It is represented by an enthusiastic attendant that fully 1,500 people were present and that out of said number, 2,500 who were originally Felton men were turned over for Lester by the speaking. The organized make just such calculations every attempt.

Judge Lester is still after the infidels with a sharp stick and a red hot retribution. Fickle as ever, he seems to have laid aside his political aspirations and is now in full pursuit of evangelical distinction. His revivals are free and should be attended by all.

The merchants of this city have laid in larger stocks this season than usual. Especially worthy of mention is the display at the store of Mr. N. G. Gigliatti. Really, it is worth while to trade with him even to witness the civility of the urbane Wm. who will show you through all the departments with politeness unequalled. Give him a call.

## A CARD.

**To the Public.**  
The report that is in circulation that I reported the whiskey men to the authorities at Powder Springs and caused their arrest, is maliciously false, and I will face the man who makes the unfounded charge.

WM. RAKESTRAW.  
Powder Springs, Ga., Oct. 10, 1878.

**OUR GEORGE.**  
My dearest friend, there's much to be said about you. (Pencil)

Upon union action: (Pencil)  
Big harbarues and whiskey stews  
Will bring about attraction.

I give the call, invite you all, Republicans to dinner;  
Hegans that way and send my pay,  
And Bullock is no shiner.

Old Well and I were in that pie,  
To emigration felt on;  
Till Joseph E. "retained" my few,  
Now want the pay of Felton.

Holtzclaw and I together lie,  
Have formed a strong alliance;  
We all agree he'll vote for me,  
And bid the world defiance.

Defeat I dread! Each woolly head,  
The ballot gives us freedom;  
My pile is sized; "the organized,"  
Cast in your votes, I need them.

**WATCH ANOTHER TRICK.**  
**To the Field and Fireside:**

The colored people were supposed to be so very corrupt that they could be bought—that they were like sheep in the shambles to be driven to the polls by a few dollars. That effort failed. They are freemen and can vote in this country like freemen.

The next dodge was to hire colored speakers. That failed—they have no use for a colored speaker with bribes in his pocket. Then Holtzclaw was pressed forward by Bryant and Lester's friends. That was too thin also. They saw the men who met Mr. Holtzclaw in Marietta and cheered him.

Now the next dodge is to challenge them at the polls—and to stampede all the colored voters with Felton tickets. The New Constitution did not go into effect until the 11th of Dec. 1877. For one year the law exempts the tax payer from pressure about his taxes. That year ends on Dec. 11th 1878.

After that time the tax books will be closed, and all defaulters will be required to pay taxes before they can vote. The tax payers are allowed by the constitution, to pay their taxes any day within the year, ending on the 11th of December 1878.

If any pressure is used at the polls on the 5th of Nov. 1878—it will be illegal. The law expressly provides for this matter. They could not require back taxes on a new law, which did not go into

effect in time for the taxes of 1877—if your taxes are paid on the 11th of Dec. 1878, you have complied with the law of the new constitution of GEORGIA.

**Mr. Stephens and the State Road Lease.**

**To the Field and Fireside:**  
Gov. Brown was very anxious to get Mr. Stephens in the Lease Co. He was published as one of the lessees.

Let me copy from Mr. Stephens, in the new biography just out of press.

"A cry was soon raised in certain quarters that this transaction was a swindle; that a more liberal offer had been made and not accepted. The conspicuous position occupied by Mr. Stephens made him a special mark for these assaults, to which he replied by letter stating the facts as given above, adding he knew nothing beyond them."

A few days after this letter, he was shown a statement by certain parties in Atlanta, averring that they had put on at the lease of the Road, at thirty four thousand five hundred dollars per month, tendering ample security.

Upon receipt of this statement Mr. Stephens was led to suspect that there had been unfair dealing, and he at once transferred his whole interest, being one fourth of one share, to the State of Georgia, thus ending the matter."

Mr. Stephens could not accept a small fraction of a share, and yet—Geo. N. Lester could secretly take a lobby fee, (two years after the Lease was passed) to ratify this lease, by influencing the members of the Legislature to vote for it. Does anyone suppose for one minute that these members knew he was paid to talk it up? If they had, they would have done just as the colored people do, since they find Holtzclaw was hired to deceive them. They would have let these lobbyists severely alone. It would have killed ratification. \*

**TO THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE:**

Gen. Tombs says that the "Huntington Co. corporation as connected with the Pacific Rail Road, of the North is the most 'gigantic fraud, known to the annals of any age and country.'"

Now who is "Huntington Co." He is the tool of Jay Gould. Who is Jay Gould? If you will read the history of the last few years you will see what he has done in Wall street—and at Washington—as a stock gambler of a "black Friday" fame. The New York Tribune is owned by Jay Gould. He runs it—he is thoroughly unscrupulous. He is a "money lord" the owner of a gigantic railroad monopoly, and he cannot have rivalry.

Thomas A. Scott, is another "money-lord"—another railroad monopolist. And these men have divided this Union for and against their respective interests. The Huntington crowd, otherwise Jay Gould, are pitted against Tom Scott, the Pennsylvania R. road magnate and all minor lights in the United States are pigny concerns, compared with that of these giants.

The South has been left outside until the present canvass. Huntington ventured to put a bill on the House and Senate last spring. It did not go off at all. It got two votes in the House 19 in the Senate.

There were 243 against it in the House—40 in the Senate. Jay Gould when he goes to Washington appears daily in the lobby in the rear of the Senate. Huntington goes to that city of leaser, and is more frequently seen in the same lobby. Their resident lobbyist put up at Wormley's Hotel, and he owns as acquaintances some of the tallest names in this Union. It is not

proper to call names or to particularize—but you would remember some of those names. When you see men become the intimates of Jay Gould & Co. When they dine and sup with these money lords. When there is no tie between them of section or party, you begin to wonder, your wits will work.

If your head is within a thousand feet of lying on an even-keel you can draw your own conclusions.

It cannot be for political sympathy or sweet counsel—it cannot be for sectional sympathy because Gould is the Tribune, and the Tribune is Gould; and both are Huntington.

What is it?  
The fight between the two rail roads is essentially selfish, but the South must, if her interest are involved, make a choice. The Texas Pacific rail road promises to build with a guarantee of help from the United States. So much per mile. The Huntington Co., propose to build without any help.

It is for the people to say which they will have, and they must make a choice soon. The immediate question concerning us is this. A certain paid attorney of Huntington and Co., is said to have offered Judge Lester \$500 to fight Felton with, and that Judge Lester was so impolite as to tell of the offer in the vicinity of Cave Spring. This is a creditable rumor, and is very current in those parts. What does it mean? Are we to be swindled out of our choice, under the plea of "Democratic Organization" to show an honest member out of Congress, who will not take "retainer" fees? Cobb.

**A Skiffled Dodge!**

**To the Field and Fireside:**  
Judge Lester made speeches up the country with "Sam Collins" letter for a text. He cried—he exhorted—he lifted his hands to Heaven. "Oh, what sort of a heart had Felton to turn away a poor soldier from his door."

Judge Lester turned away Thomas Hightower of Polk, Co., and it is now said that it was "Mr. Goodman's, house," (that notorious infidel that Judge Lester talks about away from home). Mr. Hightower says it was Judge Lester's house. When Judge Lester says it was not. Mr. Hightower will speak, to clear Mr. Goodman.

Mr. Hightower is a gentleman, and did not wish to intrude on Judge Lester—makes no claim on Judge Lester's hospitality—agrees that he had a perfect right to turn away, who he pleased, but when Judge Lester holds Dr. Felton up to scorn, he will say, "thou art the man," that did likewise—if it was any harm to do it.

Sam. Collins says he left his command at Nashville in Dec. 1863. Did it ever occur to you, that we had no camp in Tennessee that high up, unless it was raiders or scouts. The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought the last of Nov. 1863, just on the edge of Georgia. Did Sherman and Grant allow our soldiers to camp at Nashville at that time? If Sam. Collins camped at Nashville at that time, he did not stay long in camp, to a certainty.

Suppose you find out where the first Georgia Cavalry was encamped, Dec. 1863. Suppose you ask the officers and men who organized that command, whose land they camped on in 1862—whose house was open to them—whose hospitality was freely offered—who bade them God-Speed when they left that camp—with hearts full of sympathy and eyes full of tears—Noble, gallant, men!—Your memory will ever be green in Georgia hearts and homes! POLK.

Send us one dollar for the Field and Fireside one year.

[COMMUNICATED.]

George N. Lester as a Judge.

**To the Field and Fireside:**  
This great Jurist, when he cannot deny a matter, calls his accuser an "unmitigated liar."

What sort of a peace officer is that?

This wonderful lawyer—\$1,000 to practice before the Legislature of Georgia, in the State Road Lease case.

What sort of an attorney is that?

L. N. Trammell practiced before the Legislature in another Rail Road case—got \$7,500 one time as pay—65,000 gold bonds at another time.

Good place to practice, in our opinion, for money—Charles L. Frost says Kimball told him, after Trammell divided with the eight, that "Peace reigned in Warsaw."

Trammell is helping Lester. Lester helped Trammell in 1874. Was Lester one of the eight? If it was right to take a lobby fee in 1873, it was right in 1870. There is no sort of doubt about that.

Charles L. Frost's money was equally as good as J. E. Brown's, if it was greenbacks or gold.

It amounts to nothing to say it was paid to practice before the courts. If they so understood it, and it never came before the courts—they should "pour it back in the jug." Gov. Brown hired Judge Lester for a purpose.

Gov. Brown paid him \$500 to hold him, (retain him) and after the work was done, he paid the balance. Yet no judge or jury sat on a single case. The practicing was all confined to the Legislature.—O, what a Judge!

**THE ROME ELECTION ON SATURDAY LAST.**

There was an election for Justice of the Peace in Rome last Saturday. There were several candidates, but the lines were tightened on Oel. Paul Wright and Col. Junius Hillyer.

The Felton men did not propose to make a strong party fight, some of them voted for Cooper and some for Thornton. The Courier a few days before, called on the Lester men to stand by Hillyer, and make a strong fight. They brought out hacks, cabs, phonos etc., and made a desperate fight, until the last vote was cast.

When the vote was counted, Wright came in ahead. He beat all the others—had a majority of 121 over Hillyer. Hillyer was a popular man and would have made a good officer, but Wright was a little more so.

Straws show which way the wind blows.

Old Harty of Co. aims to be elected this time and kept from two. They never had such stirring times as they had last Saturday.

The Brass Band from Cave Spring went down and "Old Record" made a big speech.

He did not do as Judge Lester did—"say he was so poor that he had to prop himself square to gobbie. No dirty jokes, soiled his speech. It was able, manly, truthful and earnest."

Polk, Harralson, Paulding and Floyd will count up a big majority. See if it is not so!

WANT TO GO AGAIN.

**Marietta High School!**

**BOYS AND GIRLS.**  
THE undersigned proposes to resume the exercises of the Marietta High School on

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1878.

The course of study embraces Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Natural, Mental and Moral Science, Composition, Book-keeping, etc.

Writing, Spelling and Declaration. Mrs. MANGETT will remain in charge of the Primary and Ornamental Departments.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot in the City of Marietta, one block from the square, owned and occupied by Dr. W. E. Dunwoody.

FAIRM of 120 acres 1½ miles from Marietta, Cobb County, Ga. 80 acres of the best neighborhoods in Cobb County. There are on the premises 160 acres of arable land, 70 acres of bottom land and a fine orchard, with abundance of wood and water.

A FIRST CLASS Plantation of 200 acres, four miles from Marietta, in one of the best neighborhoods in Cobb County. There are on the premises 160 acres of arable land, 70 acres of bottom land and a fine orchard, with abundance of wood and water.

THE PLANTATION formerly known as the Howell Mill Property, containing 300 acres on Nickajack creek, about 1½ miles from Concord Factory. There are on the premises a good water power formerly used, about 100 acres of arable land and the tract of white oak timber.

ALSO PLANTATION of 100 acres on the Roswell road 1½ miles from Marietta, 70 acres cleared—30 acres in good woodland. There are on the premises a large barn and stable—an abundance of good, free stone water. Terms easy.

APPLY TO  
A. Van Wyck,  
At the Marietta Savings Bank.

"Apparatus are something with everyone—nothing with some." (Bishop Berkley.)

1878.

Jno. W. Metcalf, respectfully informs the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, that he is better prepared than ever to do any kind of the Millinery, guaranteeing his patrons faithful work at moderate prices. sep19 Sm

MENKO BROS., have just received the best selected stock of men and boys clothing and a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods. If you want bargains go to 21 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Prices low. sep19 Sm

SEPTEMBER . . . . . 1878

**NEW GOODS.**

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STOCK of goods, and are prepared to CLOSE FOR CASH. We have

Concord Jeans and Casimires, Kentucky Jeans, 15 to 40c per yard. All-wool Virginia Casimires, 20 to 40c. Stout Virginia twilled white Flannels. All-wool red Flannels, 20 to 40c. All-wool white Flannels. Heavy meditated Flannels. A beautiful line of fancy and fine

Calicoes, 5 to 7 CENTS. A large line of Dress Goods, 12½ to 15c. Black Alpacaes, 25 to 30c. Cashmeres, 35 to 40c. CALICOES, 5 to 7 CENTS.

New York Mills Muslin, 11c. Wamsleetta Muslin, 10½c. Longside Muslin, 9½c. 44 Fruits of the Loom, 10c. 7-8 Fruits of the Loom, 9c. Canton Flannels, 10 to 12c.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

HATS.

**FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Then we have ever kept before you. For the exhibition of which, we have a separate room fitted up.

Respectfully,  
J. J. NORTHCOTE.

P. S.—We will move Store, now being built by Mr. Winkler, on the corner of the new Savings Bank, on the 1st of January next.

**Encourage Home Industry.**

**William S. Starnes,**

CHEROKEE STREET, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

DEALER IN

**LEATHER**

of all kinds, Shoe Findings and new Mounting and Binding of Bibles, Kip and Calf Skins, Hemlock and Tan Leather.

Mr. G. I. have engaged Mr. G. I. Swann, and will first-class

**Boot and Shoe**

where we guarantee a Boot and Shoe that will last. Spend your money come back after a year's wear and you will find the property of W. S. Starnes.

Atlanta St. Ga.

Shop, a fine

the public

Miscellaneous.

The Threatened Eruption of Vesuvius.

Mount Vesuvius which has furnished to the scientific world a hundred opportunities for studying a first class volcano in operation, is again exhibiting signs of an approaching eruption. Vesuvius, of which there are historical accounts from about the time of the birth of Christ, partakes of the nature of both quiet and explosive volcanoes. The former, which eject from their craters mainly lava, are best illustrated by the Sandwich Island volcanoes; the latter, which eject powdered lava, gas and steam, by the Javaneses. At the time of Christ's birth Vesuvius was known to the Romans as a burning mountain. It had never shown any signs of eruption, until in 63 A. D. the neighboring towns were disturbed by severe earthquake shocks. In 79 the first recorded breaking out took place and with terrible results. It was during this eruption that the scoria overwhelmed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which were recently exposed from the superincumbent ash. Between this time and 1086 there were no eruptions recorded, but no mention was made of molten lava before this later date. Then followed an eruption in 1138, after which the subterranean disturbances ceased for several centuries, but two more being noted before 1681—one in 1806 and another in 1850. In 1681 occurred one of the most terrible outbreaks in the history of the volcano. So long had it been quiet that the people had almost forgotten that it had ever been active, when they were suddenly terrified by very severe shocks of earthquake, and the volcano began to erupt destructively with fearful explosions. A number of towns were completely destroyed, and many people were killed. Since that time the volcano has had periods of quiet activity, the eruptions being frequent as one in ten years, and often a shorter period intervening between two successive ones. The eruption of Vesuvius is generally preceded by premonitory shocks of earthquake, which admonishing people to flee, is well known to be a forerunner of danger. When the eruption takes place it is of a very violent character, terrific explosions hurling high into the air portions of the bottom of the crater, with liquid lava and water.

The cause of volcanic eruptions has long been a subject of discussion. The present scientific men are of the opinion that the light has been thrown upon the matter. Half a dozen of the best observers have as many theories, which are as yet imperfectly developed, though all agree that the great cause is the pressure of steam issuing from the interior of the earth. An internal heat is required to cause the eruption. The origin of this heat, according to one theory, is the original molten mass of the earth; according to another, it is the friction of the layers of the earth, which are constantly rubbing against each other. A third theory is that the heat is derived from the decay of organic matter, which is constantly being buried in the earth. A fourth theory is that the heat is derived from the friction of the layers of the earth, which are constantly rubbing against each other.

Though to a great extent there is a connection between volcanic action and earthquakes, yet many persons would doubt that the eruption of a volcano could be preceded by an earthquake at such a distance from the scene of the approaching eruption. This doubt, however, may easily be met by a statement of facts that will go to show that towards clearing it up. In South America frequently earthquakes have ceased in certain countries when a neighboring volcano has begun an eruption. In 1812, when Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, was destroyed by earthquake shocks, the shocks ceased on a volcano five hundred miles distant. This has occurred in other volcanic territory, and is generally accepted as showing the relation of earthquakes to volcanic action. Whether this be true or not, the approaching eruption of Vesuvius, occurring as it will, soon after the earthquake which has just passed in Montefiore, will undoubtedly furnish some complex question of the relation of earthquakes to volcanoes, and also towards advancement in the knowledge of the phenomena attending each of them.

Shut Your Mouth.

We have all heard greatly distressed at the appalling ravages of yellow fever on the Mississippi. May you abide safely under the Almighty's wing. Many years ago a little book, with the curious title of "Shut Your Mouth," was published by Mr. Catlin, whose portraits of Indian Chiefs were to adorn the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. It brought very low by bleeding at the lungs, and as a last resort he went West of the Mississippi and lived among the wild Indians. He noticed their freedom from pulmonary and malarial diseases. He noticed that they breathed invariably through their nostrils, and, indeed, rarely opened their mouths. He learned that this was taught them from their earliest infancy, the mother warning her sleeping babe, and compressing its lips as often as they opened.

After a long, arduous struggle he managed to do this himself. His lung troubles at once began to disappear, and he dwelt amid malarial marshes, both in North and South America, with impunity. On his voyage home from the latter he pointed out to a fellow passenger those who habitually breathe through the mouth, the vessel, and all those who did this, died.

Different Methods of Doing Business.

The St. Louis Journal of Commerce is down on drummers and in for advertising. By way of practical illustration it relates the experience of (we quote) "a well known house in New York \$5,000 for a store in a great thorough cross street, and chose the latter, devoting the \$4,500 saved to advertising." This was its first step, and though it occurred many years ago, it gives point to the value of advertising compared with the cost of a store. A Chicago wholesale grocery house, which a few years ago carried 16 drummers, at an expense of \$40,000 per annum, and did an almost profitless business, has abandoned the drummer system, spends one-fourth its cost, annually in newspaper advertising, dividing the balance among its customers. As a natural result, their trade has increased tenfold, and the net profits to the house in 1877 were \$130,000. This year they will do still better. Their customers are better pleased, they buy on order from two to twenty times as much as they did before, and the drummer is no longer needed.

here try the experiment? The day is not far off when they must try to be the pioneer than to be driven into it. The same rule will apply to all other lines, the wholesale trade with equal force.

The Opium Evil.

Chin Lin Pin, the Chinese Ambassador to this country, is under instructions from his government to make a careful investigation of the means adopted at various institutions in this country for the cure of opium eating, and is at present accumulating what facts he can, and in due time will report the result of his investigations to his home government. It is a fact not generally known that an edict was officially issued in China last year forbidding the culture of the poppy after 1870 in any part of the kingdom, and forbidding all imports of opium after 1880.

An edict has also been sent to all governors and leading generals of provinces, requiring them to submit plans of laws which shall effectually do away with the use of opium under pain of death after a period of three years. The task will be one of gigantic proportions, no doubt. It is estimated that 6,000,000 of people in the Chinese Empire are addicted to the habit of opium eating. A large hospital has been established in Hong Kong for the cure of opium eaters, and it is the plan of the government to build up other institutions of the same kind. It is the aim of the Ambassador, Chin Lin Pin, to discover the best means for their management and the best means of cure to be introduced into them. For a century the Chinese have suffered untold misery from the opium trade, and in spite of legislation to the contrary the production of opium has increased. But a terribly earnest effort has now been decided on for trapping out the evil.

How Hot It is in the Sun.

We can measure the quantity of heat that the sun constantly emits, because we can measure the amount received by our earth, which intercepts about the 3,300,000,000th part of all the light and heat emitted by the sun. We thus find that in every second the sun emits as much heat as would result from the combustion of 11,000,000,000 tons of coal. In passing, it must be convenient to notice that each portion of the sun's surface emits in every second as much heat per second as would result from the combustion of 1,000,000,000 tons of coal—a simple and easily remembered relation. Now it is easily calculated from this that if the sun's whole mass consisted of coal, and could burn right out to the last ton, maintaining till the present rate of emission, the supply would not last more than five thousand years. As the sun has most certainly been emitting light and heat for a far longer period than this, the idea that the solar fire is thus maintained is of course, altogether untenable. There are, however, many other reasons for rejecting the idea that the sun is composed of burning matter, using the word "burning" in its proper sense, according to which a piece of coal in a fire is burning where a piece of red-hot iron is not burning, though burning hot. In like manner we find ourselves compelled to reject the belief that the sun may be a body raised at some remote epoch to an intense heat throughout its entire mass and gradually cooling. For we find that in the course of a few thousand years such a mass has cooled (if he has cooled appreciably at all) even within the historic period; and we have evidence that he has poured his heat on the earth during periods commensurate with the duration of the human race; while the duration of historic races is utterly lost to comparison.

Cornhill Magazine.

Mr. Stephens Success as an Author. Few men have been more fortunate as book makers than Alexander H. Stephens, whose editorial volumes, his war time volumes, has sold, it is said, to the extent of fully 75,000 copies. He has received a royalty of \$50,000 from the work—more than most professional authors make in their entire lives.

lives. All this and more he lost by his partnership in the Atlanta Sun, of which he was for some time political editor as well as co-proprietor. He is not a man to keep money, for which, indeed, except so far as independence goes, he cares nothing. Although for many years in receipt of a handsome income from his law practice, and notwithstanding his simple tastes and his unlimited hospitality and constant giving to all who need, or assume to need, help, he has prevented his acquisition of anything like fortune. In fact, to day he is ranked as a poor man, largely owing to the Atlanta Sun. Journalism is always an expensive experiment, and has been the consumer of boundless capital. —Columbus Times.

Plain, but True.

Until society appreciates the fact that the man is a thief who borrows, rather than a spendthrift who spends it, and puts it out of his power to return it and brands him with the mark of its contempt, improvement will be tardy, and until she ceases to go down on her knees and worship the golden stolen under guise of friendship, she will never escape the curse which is as dire as that which fell upon sinning Sin.

It is useless to refine. The man who maintains a large establishment, obtains credit by his ostensible wealth, lives in affluence, and clears his balance-sheet by an order from a register's office, or forces creditors to compromise at ten or thirty per cent, the dollar, though he may continue to live upon a fashionable street and praise God for his goodness in a cushioned pew, is as much a thief as the pickpocket who covers in the criminal pen of the police court. His daughters may shimmer in satin and jewels, and his sons may smoke on the fashionable club porticoes, fine ladies and high-toned gentlemen may offer incense to his daughter's parlor, but for all that, he is a thief. —Richmond Transcript.

Religious Enthusiasm that Pays!

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette has a record and details an interesting story of religious enthusiasm. Some ten years ago, it says, Mr. Jonathan Britton of Washington, Ia., became possessed of the idea that he was called by the Savior to open an inn near Jerusalem, and so became a pioneer in the work of rebuilding and Christianizing the Holy City, for it was made known to him in a vision that the ancient glory of Jerusalem was about to return into her. He was worth about \$20,000, he gave \$10,000 to his wife and son, who preferred to remain on the farm, hoping that the husband would be relieved of his insane notions by rough experience. So the husband went away alone, arrived at Jerusalem in safety, bought several acres of land in the most desirable location he could find, two miles east of the city, built his inn, and opened it for the accommodation of tourists to the Holy Land. Two years had elapsed, and whether he "has been cured of insanity or not is not known, but it is very certain he built a good thing when he built that hotel. His letters home have been of the most cheering character; his health has been good, he sees good times all the while. His pictures of prospect, his longing for his wife's companionship have caused Mr. Britton to decide to go to her husband. She has sold her property in Washington county, and this week leaves, with her son, to join her husband at his inn on the slopes of Judea.

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca will soon be made and devout Mohammedans are preparing for the journey, or are already on the way. One hundred thousand on the average number yearly joining in the pilgrimage, and among them are Hindoos, Malays, Persians, Turks, Arabs, Negroes, and men from the Barbary States. The French Government endeavors to prevent the departure of Algerians on account of cholera that they are bringing with them, but the faithful evade the interdiction by going first to Tunis or Morocco ostensibly for other business. The pilgrims always travel in large bodies, as they are often attacked by Bedouin hordes of the Harb mountains.

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.

42 & 44 White Hall Street, Atlanta, Ga. IVES & THOMAS. Aug. 22, 78

N. G. Gignilliat,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Crockery and Glass Ware.

GROCERIES:

Coffee, Sugar, Mustard, Pepper, Syrup, Meat, Spice, Ginger, Lard, Flour, Soda, Star, Tea, Blends, Hams, Mackerel, Tobacco, Soap, Tea, Blends, Candles, Matches, Lard, Flour, Soda, Star, Tea, Blends, Hams, Mackerel, Tobacco, Soap, Tea, Blends, Candles, Matches.

HARDWARE,

Such as Axes, Hammers, Trace Chains, Nails, Cutlery, both pocket and table, Scissors and Sheep Shears.

I will sell at the very lowest prices for CASH for the next sixty days. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

Marietta, Ga., Feb. 12, 1878. N. G. GIGNILLIAT.

Drugs and Medicines!

And Building Hardware!

William Root, I HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

LOCKS

For Dwellings, Store Doors, Closets, Trunks, Smoke Houses, &c.

PAD LOCKS

Nails, 2d to 60d. Tacks and Brads

Harness Buckles, Copper Rivets, Sash Pullies, Files, Hinges, Picture Nails, Strap Hinges, Brass Butts, Hooks and Staples, Butts, inch to 6 1/2, Wagon Nails, Wardrobe Hooks, Sash Cord, Garden Hoes, Garden Rakes, Spade Forks, Manure Forks, Carriage Bolts, Door Bolts, Sand Paper, Blue, &c.

SCREWS,

WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. The largest assortment in town.

WILLIAM ROOT. Marietta, October 1, 1877.

HALEY BROTHERS,

(DEALERS IN)

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NORTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

Marietta Georgia.

October 1, 1877.

Large and New Arrivals!

L. S. Northcutt's,

West Corner of the Public Square.

A LARGE and select stock of DRY GOODS, embracing everything usual, ly found in a first class Dry Goods store. The Goods are direct from the Manufacturers and their Agents, and will be sold at 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, October 8, 1877.

THE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Cash Capital \$250,000 - - Cash Assets \$315,000.

\$25,000 in U. S. Bonds deposited in the Treasury of Georgia for the security of Policies!

THIS well known company has paid in thousands of dollars to claimants in Georgia since the war, and will maintain its well earned reputation for promptness, prompt, just dealing.

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Gin Houses and contents, insured at fair rates.

Agents at all prominent points in the State, to whom apply, or to BARRING, RICHMOND, Va.

Oct 23-78