

A GREAT MARBLE QUARRY.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN A SOUTHERN VALLEY.

What Followed From Reading a Georgia Newspaper in a Train A Marvelous Fortune Unearthed.

Eight years ago a passenger saw a newspaper upon an empty seat in a car of an express train. He unfolded it and yawned as he glanced over it. Columns of news were before him. Finding nothing there of absorbing interest, he was about to lay it aside when the word "marble" repeatedly printed, caught his eye. It stirred the depths of his memory. It recalled boyhood days in the Green Mountains, and family stories concerning the fortunes of an uncle. Years before the passenger was born, the uncle was forced to accept an apparently worthless tract of land in payment of a debt. When penny rent upon him in the shade of old age, a marble quarry was found beneath the surface of the neglected tract. The famous Rutland quarries were developed, and the uncle became one of the wealthiest men in Vermont. The nephew had played in the quarries with schoolmates, and had repeatedly heard his uncle tell the story of their discovery and development. And ever afterwards that word marble had for him a peculiar fascination. He therefore became deeply interested in the newspaper.

The passenger was H. C. Clement, a clothier of Chicago, and the newspaper the Atlanta Constitution. The latter contained an article describing the attractions of Pickens County, Georgia. It was in this description that the word "marble" repeatedly appeared. The correspondent asserted that he had seen the outcropping of a marble formation in the bed of Long Swamp Creek. The story was told in plain, unvarnished Anglo-Saxon. The passenger read it with avidity. So deeply impressed was he that he crossed over to Frank Siddall, the Philadelphia soap man, who sat near by, and called his attention to the article. Siddall read it, and listened to Clement's reminiscences. The latter stressed that if there was a shadow of truth to the story there was a marble quarry in Georgia that would strip the supremacy from Vermont. With an eye to business, Siddall suggested a visit to Pickens County, and offered to shoulder a share of the expense. The offer was accepted.

The author of the article in the Constitution was first unmentioned. He proved to be Captain Evan P. Howell, better known as the "wet editor" of that great newspaper. Howell had traveled up to Pickens County on the opening of the North Georgia Railroad, and had written up the country, with a view of increasing the circulation of the Constitution. He said that the outcropping of the marble was to be found in the Long Swamp valley, about two miles from the railroad and forty miles north of Marietta. With ready courtesy he offered to go with the Chicago merchant and point out the spot. They went to the valley. Clement was lucked with hope. The bed of the creek disclosed the vein. There were also other surface indications. The greatest proof of the purity of the upheaval, however, was rough hewn marble blocks, taken out by the mountaineers. There were marble settlements at the head of graves in the little private cemeteries set apart from every mountain farm. The outcropping was on land owned by the Tate brothers. It was originally discovered by their father, who came to Pickens County while Andrew Jackson was President. The Cherokee had not yet left the country. Mr. Tate entered it as the overseer of a new plantation. While roaming the woods, gun in hand, he discovered the vein in the bed of the creek. The gold mines of Dahlonega were only thirty-five miles away, and Tate was probably prospecting for the precious metal when he found the marble outcrop.

There was hardly an indication of the wonderful rock beneath the Tate, however, seems to have had an intuitive sense of the value of the discovery. He foresaw its future development, secured the land for a song, and retained it to the day of his death. "Hold on to it, boys," he frequently said to his sons. "Keep your grip, and never let go of it. Some day it's sure to be more valuable than the gold mines at Dahlonega."

The boys were hardy mountaineers. What they lacked in education they made up in horse sense. The advent of Clement did not surprise them. They seemed to take little interest in his proceedings, and calmly awaited the conclusion. The Chicago man went to work with the utmost caution. He was confident that there was a bed of genuine marble below him and one of remarkable purity. He first ascertained its width, length and depth. This was the work of experts sent to the Long Swamp valley on his return to Chicago. They dug holes and tested the marble at every point. The vein was traced two miles and a half up the valley. It proved to be over 2000 feet wide. Its actual depth, however, has never been ascertained. Nothing but marble has been found after boring 135 feet. It has been upheaved in a solid block, and not in layers. It has neither crack nor lamination. A chunk the size of the Washington monument could be taken from it. If the mass was heaved above the earth a chasm as large as St. Peter's in Rome could be carved from it. Indeed, the pyramids of Egypt might have been cut from it in solid triangles.

Upon the report of the experts a company was formed, and an effort to buy the property was made. But the Tate brothers, mindful of their father's injunctions, refused to sell. A long lease of their land was taken, and the remainder of the vein was purchased outright. The capitalization of the company was \$1,500,000. The company controls the entire vein. Over \$600,000 has been spent in developing the quarries. A spur has been built into the valley from the North Georgia Railroad, and five great pits have been opened. The marble is taken from the pits in blocks weighing many tons each. These blocks are sawn into slabs by mills in the valley and elsewhere. The Tate brothers are drawing a royalty of over \$1000 a month, and the aggregate is constantly increasing. The output of the quarries is already immense, and is doubling every year. Over 1000 men are already employed in the valley. Besides this, mills for shaping and polishing the marble are running in Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Florida, Marietta, and Kennesaw, Ga. The Marietta mill is two stories high, and nearly 500 feet long. It was built by a company of Bostonians and Philadelphia, of which the late lamented R. M. Platt of the Boston Herald was President. The marble is sent all over the country, and there have been a few shipments to Europe. It is almost im-

possible, with the present facilities, to supply the demand.

The Long Swamp quarries are probably the largest in the world.—New York Sun.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The dog of sleep is Somnus. Pie parties are a fad out West. Adrian IV., Pope in 1154, was an Englishman by birth.

Nearly all the Presidents of the United States were country-bred boys.

A Philadelphian man offers to be killed by the electrical method for \$5000.

The bite of the Georgia rattlesnake on a hot day kills in twenty to thirty minutes.

Boers were Hollanders who settled in South Africa before the conquest by England.

Under the laws of China the adult who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool off.

Camels are to be employed on a line of coaches in New South Wales, the sultry climate being very severe on horses.

An Indian in the Everglades, Fla., it is said, is still holding in slavery colored men that were his when the war broke out.

The longest American railroad tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg Railway. It is four and three-fourths miles long.

The banana skins thrown away in this country would be worth \$2,000,000 a year if some genius could convert them into taffy for children.

Sam Stewart, colored, of Crawfordville, Ga., drives his cow to a wagon when she goes dry and gives no milk. She makes better time than an ox.

Turks and Arabs and dancing bears have become so numerous in the South that the cities and towns are passing special ordinances to deal with them.

At a floral fête at Covent Garden, London, the overpowering perfume exhaled by the lilies, the mignonette and other strongly scented flowers seriously marred the enjoyment of the occasion.

President Harrison received a letter a few days ago in which he was urged to learn to play lawn tennis. The writer said that the exercise derived would fully atone for the dignity sacrificed.

John Mayo, of Georgia, is lame and cannot walk, but he can sit in his chair with a rifle and shoot the heads off flying crows at such distances as would make Bogardus and Carver give up in despair.

A carriage-maker of Armstrong County, Penn., has just shipped to Paris a carriage packed in boxes, to facilitate transportation across the desert on camels' backs. The total freight bill was about \$100.

A whale was driven ashore on the coast of Labrador recently which had a dozen yards of chain around its body and a big anchor to tote around with him. He had become poor, tired and discouraged.

A boss carpenter in Boston won't keep a man in his employ who does not whistle and he won't keep one who does not whistle lively airs. He says that men work according to the measure of what they whistle, and he is right about it.

The Maharajah of Baroda, India, owns the most expensive carpet in the world. It is made entirely of strings of pure colored pearls, with the center and corners of diamonds. Its cost is \$200,000, and three years were consumed in its manufacture.

The Adelaide (Victoria) Municipal Cyclists when riding a by-law requiring cyclists when pissing to keep a bell continuously ringing so that it can be heard at a distance of 100 yards, to show a red headlight at night, and prohibiting machines being left in the streets for more than half an hour. The cyclists protest that the law is impracticable.

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FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

SETTING HENS.

The mother cautioned her son against roving by remarking that rolling stones gather no moss. He retorted by saying: "Setting hens never get fat." The reason for this latter observation is that they are almost always troubled with lice. If a hen wants to set in the hen-house break her up and allow only those to set who choose a place entirely by themselves. Then they will neither give lice to others nor take it from them. If a setting hen becomes lousy the lice will after the clutch is hatched, attack her chicks and kill them. Rub the chicks with grease and the lice will disappear. Oil, kerosene, or a good insecticide for lice as any one need want; but do not put it on setting hens, as the oil will close the pores in the egg and addle them.—American Cultivator.

THE TOMATO AS AN INSECTICIDE.

A Mexican journal gives the following experience of a French agriculturist: Two peach trees of my orchard were covered with insects, just as they were about to flower. Having cut several tomato vines, the idea occurred to me to place them around the trunks and branches of the peach trees, to shelter them from the rays of the sun. What was my surprise, on the following day, to notice that all the insects had disappeared, except from the leaves beyond the influence of the tomato plant. I carefully separated these leaves and applied them to them, when the insects disappeared as if by enchantment, and from that time the peach trees began to grow luxuriantly. Wishing to carry the experiment further, I put some of the tomato leaves in water and sprinkled other plants such as the rose bush, orange tree, apple tree, pear tree, etc., with the infusion, which also had the same effect of completely freeing them of insects within a few days.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Shrubs, like trees, are pruned for different purposes, and no one rule will apply for all cases. The shade tree requires pruning, but not of the same kind as the apple tree, which must be pruned with the view to making it produce the best fruit, and a liberal supply of it. Shrubs are similar to trees in this respect. Some are pruned for grace and symmetry, while others are pruned in order to make the production of flowers greater. Shrubs should not be cut back ruthlessly, as many ungarde-like gardeners do. They should be sheared off evenly and uniformly in growing in a border. Grace and beauty are the two things desired, and this cannot be obtained any better than by trimming the sides over off in a symmetrical curve. Single, isolated plants should be made to assume the appearance of an egg or a perfect sphere.

Flowering shrubs should be carefully pruned. Every branch that is lopped off is likely to carry with it several buds which would in time present handsome flowers. If the pruning is done after the buds are formed the shrub will attempt to repair the loss by throwing out new shoots, which will bear abundant flowers the following spring. In this way pruning will sometimes encourage a strong growth of flowering wood. In pruning it is not always advisable to adopt a treatment that has only one season of flowering in view. The time of flowering is short, and the general shape and grace of the shrub should also be had in view when cutting off the branches. Even in winter a gracefully-trimmed shrub has a grace and beauty of its own. As a general rule, then, no shrub should be cut back so as to impair its vigor or to ruin its natural outline. Weak shoots should only be cut off, and in such a way as to develop the best form of the whole plant.

HOW TO MAKE A COOL CELLAR.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often falls of being accomplished by a single mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy; it is as pure as the air of mid-day, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the cellar is in a damp place it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.—Columbian Herald World.

CROWS IN THE CORN FIELD.

At a discussion at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture on the question, "Can Crows be Prevented From Pulling Corn?" Mr. Webb said he made an agreement with the crows years ago that if they would not pull his corn he would feed them. "When I sow my corn for the crows," says he, "I do not poison it, but I sow it in different parts of the field. They pick it up and while so doing they pick up many worms." Mr. Ellsworth pursues the same course and thinks an allowance of two quarts of corn much better than to lose 100 or 200 hills of corn.

Several farmers claimed that by applying tar to the seed when planting, the crows will not pull the corn. Mr. Day reckons the destruction of corn by crows in New England by thousands and thousands of dollars. Mr. Day has succeeded in driving off the crows by hanging a small looking-glass with a short string on

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The exact function of potash in plant growth is yet to be discovered.

A hitherto unknown treatise on electricity, by Galvani, has been discovered.

It has been suggested to make sugar bowls out of refuse bagasse from the Louisiana sugar factories.

Lunar rainbows are not common, but have been known. In these cases the moon takes the place of the sun.

The largest window glass tank in the world was last week put in operation at Jeannette, near Pittsburgh. It has a capacity of 670 tons of melted glass.

The water power of the Rhine is about to be utilized to work electric dynamos, which will distribute electric power and light over a radius of fifteen miles.

The gills of a mackerel undergo fermentation, and no part of the head or near the head should be eaten after forty-eight hours of the fish being caught.

Tin and glass have found a rival in paper as a material for making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin, or crack like glass.

"Linotypes" are photographic prints mounted on linen. Washes of color are applied to the back of the prints, so that they can be used as colored transparencies with excellent effect.

Paper pulp is now made from forest leaves. If it proved equal to wood fibre it will be a great saving of timber, for the pulpers have been running a close race with the lumbermen in deforesting the honest face of this good earth.

There is not a single article of clothing on the human body where alcohol is not used. Shoes, trousers, stockings, hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, sleeve-buffers, etc., all other buttons, thread-makers, jewelers, etc., all employ it in the progress of their arts.

The "fur" on the inside of the tea kettle comes from the salts of lime in the water. They are held in solution by the carbonic acid gas present, but when this is driven off by boiling, they are precipitated on the sides of the kettle. Scale in steam boilers is due to the same cause.

Observations upon the sway of tall thinness during high winds show that one 115 in height, and four feet in total diameter at the top waved twenty inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a six and a half feet diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only six and a half inches.

The efficacy of filters has been questioned and denied in many professional quarters. A New York doctor has recently called attention to the fact that, so far from lessening the number of bacteria, a filtering substance may allow a more rapid multiplication of micro-organisms than unfiltered water would ordinarily undergo, and that even in the best of filters the germs of disease may be bred.

It seems that the highest point at which regular meteorological observations are made is on the Andes, in Peru, at a height of 14,300 feet. Harvard College has a weather observatory in Colorado only a few feet less than the former. The station on Pike's Peak is at an altitude of 14,100 feet, and Europe has two or three stations at only considerable height, these being about 10,000 and 11,000 feet respectively.

Experiments again made in London with carbon-dynamite, one of the latest explosives, would seem to show that it possesses some important advantages over ordinary dynamite, among others that of considerably greater power, and the generation of much less noxious vapor when exploded in confined places. It is composed of nitro-glycerine absorbed by tea, parts of a variety of carbon, and is claimed to be entirely unaffected by water.

Several cases of cancer have been successfully treated by Dr. J. Inglis Parsons, by passing a powerful interrupted voltaic current through the tumors. The growth as a whole does not entirely disappear, but remains as an inert mass, probably composed of fibrous tissue. This, the doctor thinks, could not be absorbed, but the remains of the growth could always be removed by the knife, subsequently if desired.

The New Game, "Lawnball." A game that has found considerable favor in the West is being introduced this season to the East with a considerable degree of success. It is called lawnball, and is about half way between tennis and croquet, not requiring so much activity as the former, and rather more than the latter. It consists of a number of balls, a short, broad-bladed bat, an iron tripod about three and a half feet high, and a net. The net is spread over the points of the tripod and hangs down between them like a big pocket. The game consists in knocking the balls with the bat into the net from a distance, which may be increased according to the skill of the players and the amount of difficulty that it is thought desirable to impart to the sport. An ordinary backstop net behind the tripod prevents the overshoot balls from going too far, and the game readily affords a good deal of fun in a much more confined space than is required for lawn tennis.—New York Tribune.

A Gigantic Stingaree. The latest fish story comes all the way from Guaymas, and is to the effect that a stingaree was caught there, of which the following is a description: Length, from mouth to tail, 35 feet; width, 29 feet; thickness of the center, about 2 feet; mouth, 31 inches; length of fin, 20 inches; color of the back, dark brown; belly, spotted and a whitish gray; estimated weight, 1200 pounds.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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A spoke from the wheel of fortune, A chip from the "pole" of the south, A drink from the fountain of knowledge, A word from the river's mouth.

A drink from the cup of sorrow, A look from the face of the storm, A stroke from the arm of justice, A ring for the finger of scorn.

A knock at the door of repentance, A throb from the organ's heart, A glance from the eye of a needle, From Cupid's bow a dart.

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Arrow Poison.

H. M. Stanley lost several of his followers while traveling on the Lower Congo from poisoned arrows, and was at a loss to know what poison was used by the natives. The mystery was solved by finding a package of dried red ants. The bodies of these insects were dried, ground into powder, cooked in palm oil and smeared on the points of the arrows. It is well-known that formic acid exists in the free state in red ants, as well as in stinging nettles, and in several species of caterpillars, and in its pure state it is so corrosive that it produces blisters on the skin.

Parisians Abhor Hot Bread. A curious incident of the difference in tastes was noticed at the Paris Exposition. At a time of bread famine at the thousands on the grounds, owing to the thousands of visitors, one of the American eating houses, which was a barrel of flour, made some hot bread for sale. Not a Frenchman would buy the bread. They declared that they would rather go hungry than run the danger of having gastric fever through eating such hot, indigestible stuff.—Times-Democrat.

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A 10c smoke for 5c.—"Tanhill's Pan-It."

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It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for 100 Doses One Dollar is original with and true copy of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general laxity. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all who are afflicted with any of the above troubles."—J. W. Williams, Quincy, Ill.

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A 10c smoke for 5c.—"Tanhill's Pan-It."

True Economy

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