L. METCALFE. G. W. HUNT. H. H. DULIN

METCALFE, HUNT & DULIN,

Publishers and Proprietors.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in The Home Journal, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Home Journal," Winchester.

All communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: Editor of The Home Journal, Winchester, Tenn.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

Tittle-Tatttle.

The disposition to pry into the privacy of domestic life is, unfortunately very common, and is always dishonorable. The appetite for such knowledge is to be regarded as morbid, and the indulgence of it disgraceful.

A family have a sacred right to privacy. In guarding the delicate relations of the household secrecy becomes a virtue. Even if by chance the private affairs of a household are laid open to a stranger, honor would require him to turn from them; and if a knowledge of them were forced upon him, they should be locked in sacred silence. A double obligation of silence and secrecy rests upon one who is a guest in a family. The turpitude of a betrayal of family history by a visitor is far greater than theft would be. It is a thing so scandalous that it should degrade a person, and put him out of society. To betray the secrets of the household is not only an odious immorality, but it is a sin and a shame to be on good terms with those who are known to commit such outrages. They put themselves out of the pale of decent society. They should be treated as moral outlaws.

These hungry-eyed wretches who sit in the unsuspicious circle of the parents and children, treasuring their words, spying their weaknesses, misinterpreting the innocent liberties of the household, and then run from house to house with their shameless news, are worse than poisoners of wells, or burners of houses. They poison the faith of man in man. Make no terms with such people. Tale bearers have no rights. They are common enemies of good men. Hunt, harry, and hound them out of society. They are worst of pests save one, and that is the listener to the talebearer. There could be no tattling if there were no one to hear. It takes an ear and a tongue to make a scandal. Greedy listening is as dishonorable as nimble tattling. The ear is the open market where the tongue sells its ill-gotten wares.

Some there are that will not repeat again what they hear, but they are willing to listen to it. They will not trade in contraband goods, but they will buy enough of the smuggler for family use. These respectable listeners are the patrons of tattlers, It is the ready market that keeps talebearing brisk. It is a shame to listen to ill of your neighbor. Christian benevolence demands that you do not love ill news. A clean heart and a true honor rejoice in kindly things. It should be a pain and sorrow to know of anything that degrades your neighbor in your eyes, even if he is your enemy; and how much more if he is your friend?

The Scriptures say, "Thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among thy people." "A talebearer revealeth secrets; but he that is of a faithful (honorable) spirit, concealeth the matter." "The words of the talebearer are as wounds that go down into the inermost parts of the belly." The Hebrews thought that the affections had their seat in the bowels; and by this phrase, "go down into the innermost parts of the belly," they signify how sharp and exasperating to the deepest feelings of our nature are the cruel offices of a common tattler.—"Where no wood is the fire goeth out; so where there is no talebearing the strife ceaseth." As if he had said that so much of the strife of society arises from tattling, that if that were cured, there would hardly be any cause of quarrel left. Commend us to that religion which makes a man humane with his tongue and honorable with his ear.

If you are a wise man you will treat the world as the moon treats it. Show it only one side of yourself, seldom show yourself too much at a time, and let what you show be calm, cool and polished. But look at every side of the world.

Never tell your secrets in a cornfield, for it has a thousand years.

Promises made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

HOME JOURNAL.

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WHO IS DEAD?

VILLAGE AND CITY.

VILLAGE.

Tolling solemnly, and slow,
Swings the little village bell,
While doth pause the passer by,
Saddened by the knell!
Sadden'd as he passeth by—
Praying for the spirit fled—
While he murmureth, with a sigh,
"Who is dead?"

Treading solemnly and slow,
Comes the village throng,
Who, with the Pastor at their head,
Bear the corpse along!
Whilst the children cease their play—
Drawing nearer, half in dread—
Wondering, as it passeth onward,
"Who is dead?"

And the busy workmen cease—
Gathering, now, the windows round—
Whilst their unraised hammers all
Fall without a sound!
"'Tis the coffin of a child—
God, rest light its little head!
God, preserve our little ones!"
"Who is dead?"

Broken is the number, now,
All had learned to think complete!
One familiar face is gone,
Now, from church and street!
And the busy query runs,
Till, before the day is sped,
E'en the smallest child could tell
"Who is dead?"

CITY

Tolling solemnly, and slow,
Swings the city's solemn bell,
But the passer hurrieth by,
Heeding, hearing not the knell!—
Heeding, hearing not the knell—
To some busy purpose wed—
Never finding time to ask,
"Who is dead?"

Now, with hearse and nodding plume,
And long escort to the grave,
Death comes rattling down the street—
Life goes up the busy pave!
Careless faces—tearless eyes—
No one in the throng has said,
As the long procession passed them,
"Who is dead?"

Labor hath no time to lose—
Noisy wheels still whirl away!
Death's a common thing, which goes
By the windows every day!
From the thronged and busy pavements,
No familiar face is fled—
Not one, even in a thousand,
Knows who's dead!

Rejuvenating Old Horses.

If a horse has been reduced by overdriving hard treatment and a stinted allowance of feed, so that he has become poor, dispirited, hide-bound, it will be an easy task in most instances to restore him to a good condition, by adopting a judicious course of feeding, In the first place provide a spacious box-stall, in which he can turn around without doubling his neck and body together, If he has the advantage of a yard during the day all the better. He may be required to labor every day, if he be handled carefully. Gentle driving and the right kind of feeding will develop muscle and put on the flesh Every day the horse should have at least three quarts of carrots or turnips or roots of some kind, in addition to a liberal feeding of cut feed or meal. Meal composed of one part oats, one of rye or wheat, and a third part of Indian corn will make excellent feed for such a purpose. A quart of oil meal mingled with the grain, will be an improvement in the feed. Compelling a horse to eat too much straw with the meal will be very detrimental. The better way will be to employ only a few quarts of cut straw with the meal. Then if the stomach is not sufficiently distended let the animal have access to a few pounds of good hay. Feed him only as much as he will eat up clean in about one hour.

What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer, like the business man, must know what he is doing; he must have some pretty precided ideas of what he is to accomplish—in fact, he must calculate it beforehand.

He must know his soil—that of each lot; not only the top, but the subsoil.

He must also know what grain and grasses are adapted to each.

He must know when is the best time to work them, and whether they need summer fallowing.

He must know the condition in which ground must be when plowed, so that it be not too wet or too dry.

He must know that some grains require earlier sowing than others, and what those grains are.

He must know how to put them in.

He must know that it pays to have machinery to aid him, as well as muscle.

He must know all about stocks and manures, and the cultivation of trees and small fruits, and many other things

He must know what experienced, observing farmers know, to be sure of success. Then he will not guess—will not run such risks.

Make yourself a Good Templar, live according to your obligation, and you are sure of one person who will not be a drunkard.

ORDINANCES.

Adopted by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for the Government of the Town of Winchester.

SECTION 1.—Whoever shall, in this town, wantonly disturb the peace of others—

By violent, tumultuous, offensive or obstreperous conduct or carriage; or

By loud and unusual noises; or

By profane, obscene, or offensive language; or

By language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; or

By assaulting, striking, or fighting another;

And whoever shall permit any such conduct in any house, or upon any premises owned or possessed by him, or under his management, so that others in the vicinity are disturbed thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2.—Whoever shall, in this town, disquiet or disturb any congregation or assembly, met for religious worship, by making a noise, or by rude and indecent behaviour, or by profane discourse within the place of worship, or so near the same as to disturb the order or solemnity of the meeting, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3.—Whoever shall, in this town, disturb any lawful assemblage of people, by rude or indecent behavior, or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4.—Whoever shall, in this town, fly a kite, or shall be detected throwing rocks or other missiles, so as to endanger windows or glass, or property, or doing anything that is wanton and dangerous to persons and property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5.—Whoever shall, in this town, be found in a state of intoxication in any public place, such as a square, street or thoroughfare, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6.—Any person guilty of an indecent exposure of person in public view within the corporate limits of this town, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7.—That it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to enquire of all the business men, dry goods and grocery merchants, and, in short, all persons required to pay a license in their operations in this town, and on investigation if any persons be found transacting business without first having obtained a corporation license, they shall in every case pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for such violation of the law, to be recovered before the Mayor, when arrested by the Town Constable and brought before that officer for trial.

SEC. 8.—Any person within the corporate limits who shall throw or deposit garbage, or refuse matter, from his or her garden or premises, into the streets, or on the sidewalks, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9.—Any person discharging firearms upon the streets or square shall pay a fine of five dollars. This is not intended to apply to persons who discharge firearms upon their premises for the purpose of cleaning them, such persons firing so as to not endanger life or property.

SEC. 10.—Any person drawing a pistol or knife for the purpose of assaulting others, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 11.—Any one who shall hitch his or her horse or beast to any shade tree or fencing within the corporate limits, shall pay fifty cents, to be collected by and go to the Town Constable; and whoever, in this town shall drive or ride his or her horse or beast upon the side walks, or so leave them as to cause them to be an obstruction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12.—For standing a jack or stallion within the limits of the corporation a tax of $10 00, levied under a penalty of $50 00, if said animal be not kept screened from public view while serving mares or jennets.

SEC. 13.—Any person who shall block up or obstruct the streets or side-walks with wood or rubbish, except for a reasonable time in cases of necessity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 14.—Any person playing "ball," or doing any gambling on the Sabbath, within the limits of this corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 15.—Whoever shall be convicted of a misdemeanor under any provision of this act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 16.—The word "misdemeanor" as used in this Act, is not employed in its ordinary legal sense, but with a view to bring under a general head the offences specified in the sections above.

SEC. 17.—The proceedings under the above Act will be in the name of the Mayor and Aldermen against the person charged, and for the penalty specified.

SEC. 18.—The Town Constable is empowered, and it is made his duty to arrest all persons guilty of violations of the laws of this Corporation, and bring the offenders before the Mayor, or other officers of the place, who shall try the cases according to the laws of the State.

WM. J. SLATTER, *Mayor.*

A Pithy Sermon to Young Men.

You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your mot to self-reliance, honesty and industry, for your star faith, perseverance and pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not," Don't take too much advice: keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourself. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level—water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over rough road and the small ones will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that rule the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility don't cost nothing and buys everything. Don't drink, don't smoke: don't swear don't gamble; don't steal; don't deceive; don't tattle. Be polite: be generous, be kind. Study hard.; play hard. Be in earnest, Be self-reliant Read good books. Love your fellow men as your God; love your country and obey the laws; love truth; love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.

Whiskey is not a tonic. It is probably an alterative, for it alters dollars to cents, virtue to crime, and men to brutes.

M. de Lesseps is to be created duke of Suez.

To The Voters of Franklin and Lincoln Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At an early day in the present canvass, at the solicitation of a portion of my neighbors and friends, I announced myself as a candidate for the State Senate. Since that announcement, I have seen and conversed with many others of my fellow-citizens of both counties, and have received from them such evidences of their friendship and support, that I have determined to stand by my announcement.

I am fully conscious of the great importance of the position at this critical period of our history; and I am fully aware of the fact that I possess but few, if any, of those high qualifications necessary to the discharge of the delicate duties of a legislator, and can only promise, if elected, to make you an honest and faithful representative, bringing to bear all the energies and ability of which I am possessed in your behalf.

A plain, unpretending citizen, having resided in your midst for over 35 years, I feel that I can truly claim to be fully identified in interest, in sympathy, in fears, and in hopes for the future, with the great body of the people whom I aspire to represent.

Should it please the people to select me as their representative in the Senate, I shall use my best endeavors to have all laws which disfranchise any portion of my people repealed, and the ballot-box, that great safeguard of freemen, open to all. I shall favor, at the earliest moment, the repeal of all test oaths, open the way for our men of experience and ability, who, under the present exclusive and unjust laws, are lost to the State—at a time, too, when all the wisdom and experience of the country is so much needed.

I shall oppose the further increase of the public debt, and favor the most rapid reduction of our burthens; and I shall go for taxation which shall be equal on all, and sufficient only for the public requirements.

In short, fellow-citizens, if through your partiality you shall elect me, I will endeavor to act in my public capacity as I trust I have done in my private life—be true to my pledges, faithful to my friends, and honest in the discharge of my duties.

I am, respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

A. R. DAVID.

JULY 19th, 1869.

Senator Sprague on Colfax.

In his Fourth of July speech before the Free Masons of Scituate, Senator Sprague said:

"But I cannot close without pointing to the recent exhibition in the presence of the whole people of the Vice-President of the United States traveling and speaking in the interest of the powers I condemn. He reminds me of the ass who stole the habiliments of the king of the forest; for when he asserts that the country is prosperous and contented, he but shows the ears which prove his true character He came among us more especially as the representative of the mighty West, a people not yet hide-bound to the dictates of money aristocracy, or to customs and institutions founded upon it. But he joins counsel and co-operations with those powers, which in themselves and in their representative capacity, are so in hostility to the independence and growth of the West. Let him and those who have induced him to degrade his high office to their level, be prepared to meet on the floor of the Senate, for the information of the people from whom he comes, his true character, and that of the alliance he has made."

Lazy Farmers.

Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put up the first rail that gets knocked off the fence, and through this lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged.

Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs.

Laziness allows a gate to get off the hinges and lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars worth of provender.

Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name for nine-tenths of the excuses given for bad farming. But by far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance. But this waste is in itself so great, and has so many ramifications, that we shall have to defer its discussion for another time.

A Dutch engineer proposes to drain the Zuyder Zee.

There are 131,000 acres of coffee planted in Ceylon.

There was a general jail delivery in Searcy Ark. last week.

A Sergeant in Kentucky shot himself because his sister died.

CURING HAY.—"The whole science of hay-making consists in three things: First, cut the grass when in blossom; second, dry it not much; third, let it go through a sweating process before it goes into the barn. On these three thing depend the quality of hay, Hay should be grass preserved. The nearer to the fresh, tender, succulent grass you get it, the better. Could we have grass growing in the winter, how much better than hay.—Well hay is an attempt to do this as near as we can. We dry apples and berries so that we may have them in winter. But we can't have them absolutely fresh: so with grass; we preserve it, and hay is the result. Grass when in blossom has its full growth, excepting the seed. It is yet tender in a measure, and it has one advantage which no other stage of the grass possesses—it develops its sugar then. Especially is this the case with clover, whose head when in blossom is a globe of sweetness. The best farmers have decided that the blossoming time is the best time to cut the grasses, especially the clover. When grass is ripe what is it good for? Certainly not for pasture; and will it be better when it is still further dried and made hard?

Notice!

At the old Wilson corner, north-east corner Public Square, Winchester, you will find all things usually kept in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, which you can have at low figures for CASH.

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Rags, Ginseng Beeswax, Feathers, &c., taken in exchange for goods. Wheat and Corn can be delivered at A. Butterworth's Mill. We must, from date, confine our trade to cash or barter. We feel thankful to our patrons for their liberal patronage, and hope a continuance of the same.

☞ The agreement of co partnership between J. L. Baugh and C. M. Hunter cannot be complied with unless the debts are settled. Hence, all indebted will pay their accounts or confess judgment by the 1st of September next. We do not desire putting any one to cost. J. L. BAUGH & Co.

july22-tau11.

Advantage of Learning a Trade.

The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade, by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of an experience older than his. In some countries, this has been the law, in others a common custom. St. Paul though educated in law at the feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important oriental handicraft of a tent-maker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is a good and wise thing to do. You may be able to send your children fortunes, but "Riches take to themselves wings" You may give them finished educations and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius, but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.

Millet for Horse Feed.

I wish to inquire through your Journal in regard to feeding Millet to horses for hay. Is it good for them? In what stage should it be cut? and would the seed. Yours truly, P. W. F.

HIAWATHA, KAN.

Millet hay is excellent food for horses; it should be cut when the seed is in a milky state, before it becomes fully ripe. It is quite as nourishing as timothy, and horses become fond of it. The seed is superior to oats for horse feed and a superior food for poultry—producing eggs in abundance. The seed for feeding stock ought to get ripe and even the straw when permitted to ripen will be eaten by horses in winter From half a bushel to three pecks of seed may be sown to the acre.—[American Stock Journal.

The Old Man.

Bow low the head—do reverence to the old man, once like you. The vicissitudes of life have silvered his hair, and changed the round, merry face to the worn visage before you. Once that manly form stalked promptly through the gay scenes of pleasure the beau ideal of grace. Now the hand of time that withers the flowers of yesterday, has bent that figure and destroyed that noble carriage. Once at your age, he possessed the thousand thought that pass through your brains now wishing to accomplish deeds equal to a nook in fame. But he has lived the dream very nearly through; his eye never kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hands take a firmer grasp of of the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would in your old age be reverenced.

Australia is frightened at the South American wool competition.

A snow storm passed over the town of Lecco, Italy on the 15th of June.

An entire jury of Smiths was recently empannelled in Sheffield, England

Norway catches thirty million cod s season.

Tomato Batter Cakes.

The season for that highly esteemed vegetable, the tomato being again at hand, we take occasion, says the Columbus Enquirer, to recommend a mode of serving them, obtained from a newspaper, and which after trial, we can pronounce excellent. It is to slice them when ripe, cover them with batter, and fry on a griddle like other cakes. They should be seasoned while frying, Large and solid tomatoes are the best for the dish. Those who are fond of tomatoes will take new delight in them, fried in this way for breakfast; and we believe that many who have not fancied them, in the old styles of serving, will find them most palatable in this way.

☞ DR. SPALDING, of Shelbyville Tennessee, seems to be performing wonders in the cure of Chronic Diseases—especially Cancers, Ulcers, and cases of long standing, and such as have baffled the skill and worn out the patience of the best physicians of the country. His operating Surgeon will be in Winchester on the 10th of July to remain four days, and all who are afflicted with Chronic Diseases in this county may have the benefit of his skill in his profession. (See advertisement.

☞ *Cancers killed in 48 hours*, without knife, and with little or no pain, by Dr. Spalding's great French Remedy.

Consumption cured with his "French Automatic Atomizer," by inhalation—the greatest invention of the age for Consumption, Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Phthisic, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat. All old Chronic Diseases attended to with care. Terms moderate.

Who Runs the Imperialist.

The Allentown, Pa, Democrat says, with reference to who publishes this paper, that "simple fact in regard to the matter is, the money to establish it was furnished by Borie of Pennsylvania, one of the members of Grant's Cabinet Secretary of the Navy. It is edited by men holding official positions under Grant, in Washington and New York; and one of the members of his staff is the managing editor, And more this paper, the Imperialist, that is now advocating the entire abrogation of even the forms of Republican Government, on this continent, and the crowning of an Emperor, has within the past few weeks been recognized as the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic a Radical soldier organization, whose chief is John A. Logan, Radical member of Congress from Illinois.

Immense Immigration.

The N. Y. Herald has a table which shows that the country is about to be overrun with immigrants from the Old World. There has been nothing like it in the past. The total arrivals for the first five months of the year 1869 and the first sixteen days of June are as follows: From Ireland 30,520, Germany 47 700; England, 29,344; Scotland 4,402; Wales, 396; France 1,186; Spain, 105; Switzerland, 1754; Holland, 316; Norway, 1,403, Sweeden, 11,329 Denmark, 1,852 Italy, 502 American citizens, 20,145 Grand total, 144,233!

The Nashville and Decatur Railroad extension from Decatur southward, has not yet been commenced, owing to the fact that a force of laborers cannot at present be procured, most of that class having already been absorbed, by the various roads now in progress. President Sloss ought to send to China for them.

There are probably not fewer than one hundred colored men now in Rome preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen at the South. We understand, that some students of that race are to be sent to the propaganda from Tennessee.

Under instructions from the Governor Frank Hyberger, private secretary has addressed a circular letter to Presidents of delinquint railroads reminding them of the penalty attached to non payment of the regular half-yearly interest, The Governor, as President of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad received one of them himself.

Col. A. J. Tipton candidate for State Superintendant of Public Instruction, started on an electioneering tour to Middle and West Tennessee last week He is a strong advocate for universal suffrage.

A Mr. Crane informs the Nashville Press and Times that the statement published by that paper, relative to a rain of snakes, at Main Grove Gap, was true and that a darkey lost his life by the bite of one of them.

W. H. Hollingsworth of Claiborne, county, has announced himself a candidate to represent that county in the low branch of the General Assembly. He is square out for universal suffrage.

The tobacco barn of W. D. Roberts, near Paris, Henry county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

Varieties.

A. M. Norman has been commissioned as registrar of Nairy County.

Judge Connally F. Trigg has gone to Knoxville. The Federal Court convened there on Monday.

State bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars have been issued to the Pacific and McMinnville and Sparta Railroads.

DeGraffenreid, who killed young McGavock at Franklin not long since was captured by a Constable at Centerville, Hickman county, yesterday.

J. D. Curl was nominated as the Republican candidate for Representative, from Grainger county, by a Convention held at Rutledge, on the 10th inst.

The Sioux Dity Iowa paper advertises for fifteen hundred New England girls.

It is calculated that 42,000 strangers left Paris during the two days of the election riots.

Berlin is to have a Jewish Theological College for the education of rabbis and preachers.

The steam carding factory and mill, at Henderson was consumed by fire on the 13th inst. It took fire by sparks falling on the roof. Loss $4000.

By act of the Legislature the name of Bell Station on the the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, has been changed to Belleville.

Michael Magher, who kept a boarding house at No 11. Church, between Front and Market streets, Nashville, fell dead in his house at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from an appoplectic fit.

Wilson county, in Convention, declared for Senter for Governor. They nominated F. Cason for the Senate, and Giles H. Gleen and A. W. Cox. for Representatives. The ticket is said to be a good one.

M. M. Bright has been compelled by declining health to retire from his connection with the Humboldt Headlight. Mr. Holbrook a gentleman of ability, remains sole proprietor and editor. We wish him great success in his business.

"EVERYBODY TAKES IT" has for so long withstood the tests of time as the trade mark of Brady's Family Bitters, that the phrase has grown as familiar as household words. This declaration, well-sustained by the popular decisions of the various State Fairs throughout the country last year, is receiving, as usual, the same endorsement this year. At the Louisiana State Fair held at New Orleans, the most important in the South, these famous Bitters again carried off the premium above all competition. It is an universal recognized sovereign remedy for many ills, and no family should be without it.

WE are sorry to announce to our readers that on account of a press of business, Dr. Spalding cannot be here on Saturday, 31st July, as he promised the people when here. He will, however, be at Fayetteville on that day. The Doctor, or rather his operating Surgeon, did quite a fine business on the day he was here. His Electric Oil sold finely—nearly two hundred dollars worth in half a day. We hope, on his next visit to our town, that he may be the means of relieving much suffering, and doing much good to the afflicted. These gentlemen have won much distinction in their profession in adjacent counties. We do hope and insist that our people give them a merited support.

BOTTLING FRUIT.—An exchange gives the following as an excellent receipt for bottling fruit: To nine pounds of fruit put five pounds of white sugar, when it comes to a boil. Boil ten minutes. Be careful to stir the fruit as little as possible, not to bruise it. Pour into an earthen ware vessel to cool.—When cold put in wide necked bottles, cover with a bladder.—Gooseberries, black currants, red currants, and raspberries, mixed, made last year, you can hardly tell from fresh fruit. The receipt for currants, raspberries and plums of all kinds, is specially recommended.

PRINCIPLE.—A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if he whole world be against him, is mightier than all. Never be afraid to be in minorities, so that minorities are based upon principles.

There are thirteen candidates in Davidson county for places in the lower branch of the Legislature, and four the upper in that Senatorial district.

A man who had a scolding wife being asked what he did for a living replied that he kept a hot house.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES FOR WINTER AND EARLY SUMMER USE.—The most economical mode for family purposes is to put them into wide mouthed jars, holding two three or more quarts, according to the size of the family. The tomatoes previously to their going into winter quarters, are merely cooked without seasoning of any sort, and put while hot, into the jars, which should be filled full and the corks driven home tightly and tied down. Preserved in this manner they will keep as fresh almost as when first picked.

Two brothers in Minnesota caught two hundred fish, averaging ten pounds each, at one haul of the net.

An Indiana court has decided in favor of the majorty ballot—that a man with more white than negro blood can vote.