Home Journal.

W. J. Slatter, Editor and Manager.

WINCHESTER, TENN.

Thursday, May 3, 1877

OUR CREED.

WHITE SUPREMACY—that is, a government of white people that will protect white and black alike—we believe to be in accordance with the wish of the white men who discovered this country and made it what it is. And it assimilates to the will of God, as manifest everywhere, that all people and things are not created equal.

CIVIL LAW SHOULD BE PARAMOUNT TO MILITARY LAW, and the direful effects of making it subordinate has been seen and felt during the administration of Gen. U. S. Grant.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES should ever be held sacred, and all powers not delegated to the General Government reside in the State.

WE CONSIDER UNDEMOCRATIC all Rings, Monopolies, Thievery, Jobbery, Centralism, and Radicalism in all its protean forms.

USURY LAWS are an abomination, and being opposed to Free Trade, work harm to the needy, and wrong to the capitalists.

FREE TRADE, THE WORLD OVER, we believe, is akin to the will of God.

At Columbia, in this State, on the 25th of April past, there was great excitement because Gov Jas. D Porter, in obedience to the recommendation of the whole Supreme Court (except Judge Turney,) and the recommendation also of the Attorney General, commuted the death sentence of a negro named Thomasson to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for life. Had the Sheriff of Maury county and his two deputies been a little later in conveying Thomasson to the cars going to Nashville, they would have been relieved by a mob of any further trouble with their prisoner. When it was found that Thomasson's sentence had been commuted, the indignation of many citizens manifested itself in various ways. Speeches were made denunciatory of Gov. Porter and Judges Sneed, Freeman, McFarland and Deadderick. Effigies, with placards bearing the names of these officials, were swung to a telegraph pole and burned. The course of Judge Turney in refusing to recommend the commutation of Thomasson's sentence was warmly endorsed. And we have heard persons outside of Maury county, even here in Winchester, bitterly denounce Gov. Porter for his action. But we have this to say: That Gov. Porter did just what he ought to have done. If there be any wrong, it must attach to the Supreme Judges and Attorney General who recommended Gov. Porter to commute the sentence *pronounced by themselves* upon the murderer. This way of a half-dozen men trying to shift the responsibility of breaking a man's neck from their own shoulders to the shoulders of one man will not do, and if we were Governor we would commute, or pardon, every time the Supreme Court recommended us to do so. From all we have read and heard, we believe that this negro, Thomasson, murdered Robert C. Jackson, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maury county in the case. But after doing so they and the Attorney General come along with the suggestion to Gov. Porter, and we ask any unprejudiced Home Journal reader if Gov. Porter ought to have *dared* to hang the negro when four Judges and the Attorney General said some of the evidence against the prisoner was suspicious, some facts unexplained, and there was a possibility of a mistake. Read what they say, and judge for yourselves:

JACKSON, TENN., April, 1877.—Hon Jas. D Porter: In the case of Thomasson for murder in the first degree, decided at the last term of the Supreme Court at Nashville, the death sentence was pronounced to be executed on the 27th of this month. We are satisfied that the proof justified and required the judgment, yet, in view of the fact that there is no possibility of redress if there should be injustice done in this case after the execution of the sentence, and of a possibility of a mistake, we think it our duty to ask of you a commutation or temporary respite of the death sentence. The suspicious character of some of the evidence and some unexplained facts in the record lead us to feel that, though not a ground of reversal of the acts of the court and jury, they may justly appeal to executive discretion to prevent a merely possible injustice which a court could not guard against without establishing a precedent precluding all capital punishment. Very respectfully,

J. B. HEISKELL, Att'y Gen.
ROBT. MCFARLAND, Judge.
THOS. J. FREEMAN.
JAS. W. DEADERICK,
JOHN L. T. SNEED.

T. M. Scott, Sr., a wealthy citizen of Lauderdale county, Tenn., visited Ripley the other, and imbibed too much whisky, which caused him to become very boisterous. He was arrested and carried before Mayor John Tarrant, who fined him to the fullest extent of the law—fifty dollars. Mr. Scott refused to pay it, when the Mayor informed him that he would have to go to work on the streets if he did not. At this peculiar juncture T. M. Scott, Jr., made an insulting reply, and drew a pistol. He was taken from the office and persuaded to write an apology to the Mayor, which he did, and that was thought to have been satisfactory. Later in the day, as Scott, Jr., passed along the street, Mayor Tarrant stepped up to him and remarked that they would settle that difficulty, and drew a revolver and fired at Scott, who drew his and returned the fire. Both pistols were empted and both men wounded. As Scott turned to retreat, Scott drew a derringer pistol and shot him in the back, fatally wounding him.

Packard did'nt "die in the last ditch" worth a cent.

Nicholls' and Hampton's Legislatures will wipe out the Returning Board systems now.

Gov. Porter has appointed Dr Duncan Eve, Physician at the State Prison, and Rev. J. M. Pearne, Chaplain.

The New York Sun says that a Fraudulent President cannot create a new party, and if he thinks so he is a fool.

The McMinnville NEWS says Tennessee has already 300,000 dogs, and there are not enough sheep to go around.

All kinds of poultry are shipped from this State to supply the Florida market. As many as 1,700 have been shipped in one day.

The Porter Rifles, of Nashville, and the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, are to meet at Huntsville, Ala., next June, and drill for the championship of the State.

The Knoxville Chronicle and Age calls the act of the Legislature prohibiting bar rooms within institutions of learning, (except in incorporated towns,) "an act to encourage pedestrianism."

Randall, Cox, Sayler and Morrison are all confident of being elected Speaker of the next House. Mr. Lamar says there is no doubt but that the Democrats will control the organization of it.

Large quantities of marble are being shipped from Knoxville, Tennessee, to San Francisco, to build a Stock Exchange, which, it is claimed, will be the finest structure of its kind in the United States.

An exchange tells of a prominent grocer in its town who carried to a funeral an umbrella on which was painted conspicuously the business of his house, and held it over the preacher's head while he conducted the services.

The grain market is considerably excited in consequence of the Eastern war news. The sales of corn in New York for a single day last week were larger by 200,000 bushels than was ever sold in that market for the same length of time.

Now that the South Carolina and Louisiana question is settled, the Mobile (Ala.) Register thinks there is still one act of justice for Mr Hayes to do. Let him send a message to the called session of Congress recognizing Mr. Tilden as President.

Packard moved out from the St Louis Hotel on the 25th inst., and the New Orleans police force and the legal Legislature took possession of the building. The parting of Packard with his police is said to have been a heart-rending affair. Poor Packard!

Gossip from the White House, *via* Cincinnati, says that Hayes is very much troubled, and actually talks of resigning the Presidency, because he believes he is not entitled to the place he fills. Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, Bob. Ingersoll, and a few others, have to furnish him backbone to keep him from resigning.

State Senator Henry A Chambers, of Loudon county, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Porter, and it has been accepted. He is a brother in-law to Postmaster General Key, and has been appointed General Superintendent of Postal Stamp Printing.—Mr. Chambers is a Democrat, having been elected on that ticket to the State Senate.

The Nashville American says a gentleman lives in that city who has had chills and fever every day for four years, during which time he has taken 1,800 grains of quinine, 1,000 grains of arsenic, 500 grains of cinchonidia, 500 grains of Peruvian bark, and a good deal of nitric acid, without having any effect upon him. He has been advised to give the town the "shake" and travel for his health.

Our Divine Savior was crucified according to law.

Socrates was condemned to death under forms of law.

Martyrs have been put to death under forms of law, numbering hundreds of thousands in long procession.

And under forms of law R. B. Hayes got into the Presidential chair, but, in the language of Mr. Adams, "*No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.*"

The Chattanooga Times, in speaking of the operation of the usury law in that place, says: "The borrower and the lender go together into Georgia, where the law permits interest to be contracted for 12 per cent. The lender pays over the borrower the money, the borrower executes and delivers then and there his note payable at some bank in Georgia. This is said to be in law a Georgia contract. The location of Chattanooga 'in the eye of Georgia' gives us a business advantage over Nashville, Knoxville, and other localities in Tennessee, which will enable our merchants and manufacturers to compete with the Yankee State of Georgia, which has, by repealing the usury laws several years since, dotted the surface with live men running live manufactories."

Hay's' Opposition.

In alluding to the opposition to Mr. Hayes' Southern policy by the extreme Radicals, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes as follows:

"Yesterday a gentleman, who is an applicant for a foreign appointment, called socially on the President, and, in the course of conversation, alluded to the threats of Blaine, Ben Wade, and other extreme Radicals, to antagonize the Southern policy. The President said he saw no reason for uneasiness. He said he did not see how these gentlemen were going to give practical effect to their opposition. They could not defeat by thwarting his pet personal plans or projects of his own, because he had none for them to thwart. They could not defeat it by rejecting his nominations in the Senate, because he never would send any name to the Senate in whose confirmation he had any interest beyond that inspired by his general views as to the good of the public service. He did not see that they could do anything beyond clamorance his policy in speeches. Even if they could find a majority in the Senate opposed to the Southern policy, the Senate could not undo what had been done. It could not restore the troops to the State-houses, nor could it reinstitute the governments which have vanished as soon as the Federal arms were withdrawn from their support. To a suggestion that the opposition might take the shape of seating Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, the President's reply was, that that would be the State's affair, not his. The Senate was the judge of the qualifications of its members. He had been informed that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had reported Kellogg entitled to the seat, but the report had not been acted upon. If Kellogg was legally entitled to the seat at the time the report was made, he was certainly entitled now, because nothing had been done to invalidate anybody's rights. The general tenor of the President's conversations on the subject of Kellogg's contest for a seat in the Senate was to the effect that he had no personal interest in the matter, and did not see how the seating of Kellogg could disturb the even tenor of his administrative policy. It could not, at the worst, be realized as a reversal of any decision of his as to who was the legal Governor, or which the rightful government of Louisiana, because he had made no decision on that point. He had done nothing but withdraw Federal interference, leaving the government of the State to adjust itself according to the ruling sentiment of its people. The Senate could seat Kellogg if it wanted to, and unless the Senate should find it necessary to call on him to use Federal troops to maintain Kellogg in his seat, there would be no occasion for any action on his part involving an exercise of executive power. Of course such a contingency was absurd, and therefore the seating of Kellogg would not affect him or the policy of his Administration. The Southern policy, he said, related simply to the attitude of the General Government toward the States, not to the attitude of the United States Senate toward the Administration."

Goethe's Religious Belief

From the New Quarterly Magazine.]

As the politicians accused Goethe of want of patriotism, because his mind soared above the mists of party feeling and international jealousies, so theologians charged him with irreligion and much (because he denounced priestcraft in whatever form it appeared, and refused to sacrifice his right of judgment to the arbitrary dictation of rival churches. "I ever believed in God and nature, and in the victory of good over evil, but this was not enough for the pious souls. I insisted also believe that there are one, and that one is three, and this the truthfulness of my soul rebels against, nor do I see what possible help it would be to me."

Religious zeal is not apt to measure the terms of its denunciations, and it need not surprise us that one who, like Goethe, rejected alike the gloomy asceticism of Geneva, the superstitions of Rome, and the arrogant intolerance of the Anglican Church, should have been proclaimed a scoffer and an atheist. Against these sweeping charges the poet requires no apologist, they are answered in his works and in his life. "I would as soon doubt in myself as in God; but the nature of God, immortality, the human soul and its connections with the body, must remain eternal problems to which the philosophers cannot advance us. How should we, with our limited conceptions, form an idea of God, or attempt to describe the Highest Being? * * * Were I, like a Turk, to call Him by a hundred names, I should still, in comparison with His illimitable qualities, fall short and have said nothing."

Here again are the reflections of this unbeliever: "At seventy-five years of age one cannot but think of death sometimes. The thought leaves me perfectly at peace, for I entertain a firm conviction that man's spirit is an essence of an indestructible nature, working on from eternity to eternity. It is like the sun, that to human eyes appears to go down, but which does not go down, but shines on forever." On the contending claims of philosophy and theology he says: "Religion is a mighty power, by means of which fallen and suffering mankind have in all times sustained and raised themselves, and in assigning to it such an influence, religion is exalted above philosophy and requires no support from it. But, on the other hand, philosophy requires no aid from religion in order to establish its doctrines, as, for instance, the belief in eternal life. Man believes in immortality, he has a right to the belief, for it is in accord with his nature, and he may, if he will, rest this belief on religious teaching, but for a philosopher to attempt to argue the immortality of the soul from a legend, would be weak and come to nothing. My own conviction of a continuous existence springs from my consciousness of personal energy, for I work incessantly to the end. Nature is bound to assign to me another outward form of being as soon as my present one can no longer serve my spirit."

Scientist though Goethe was, he thus rebukes the arrogance of science: "To hear people talk, one would almost conclude that that they thought God had gone into retirement since the Deluge, and that man was now completely set upon his legs, and could get on without God and his daily assistance. Theology and nature still claim a divine providence, but science and art consider themselves to be purely earthly, and only the product of human power. Let any one attempt, however, to produce anything by means only of the human will and human power that can be placed by the side of the creations of Mozart, Raphael, or Shakspeare!

Ben Wade on Rutherford Hayes.

The letter of Senator Wade, of Ohio, about which so much has been said, denouncing Hayes' Southern policy, has just been published, and we give it to our readers. Here it is:

JEFFERSON, OHIO, April 9, 1877.

MR. U. H. PALMER, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. I do remember it, after what has since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what nothing zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Governor Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed, and even humiliated by the course he has taken, to a degree that I have not language to express. During the first month of his administration we find him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave-cursed region, and there consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people, and then to leave them unprotected, would be a crime as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery, when they were free. And for Hayes to do this to the men who had, at the hazard of their lives, given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice!

No doubt he imitates the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be, have in like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he means well, but hell is paved with just such good intentions.

Truly yours, B. F. WADE

Family Prayers

As we journey through life it is well to save little resting places where, for a brief time, our burdens can be laid aside, and new strength obtained for our onward march.

The family altar where parents and children gather night and morning to lift up their hearts and voices in prayer and thanksgiving, is one of the sweetest places of earth—the holy of holies. No estimate can be made of the influence it exerts on children growing up. They may wander from the fold in after years, and stray far from the flock, yet there is a tender recollection lingering with them, a chord that will draw them all the time toward the right. A youth going out from a household where a family altar has always been exercised, knows that, at the strongest temptation arises him, there is something which will overshadow him and protect him, which will be his pillar of cloud by day, and pillar of fire by night—an earnest prayer offered night and morning around the home altar. This morning and evening sacrifice is more acceptable to God than any burnt offering. It is a sweet incense ascending, purifying as it ascends, laden with the precious odors of pious hearts. Let no children, when called from home, neglect to establish family prayers, sometimes the neglect wholly of a long chapter when the father reads. It is a good plan to have each member of a family select and memorize one verse from the Bible each day and repeat it at evening. This will be pleasant for all, the little ones will feel that they are really taking a part, and then what a storehouse of good will they have for after years. These verses may pass from the mind after a little while, but nothing is entirely forgotten. When the winter of life comes on, they will come back with all the tender, holy influence they had in early youth.

Many families grow up without a family altar, and probably do well in their separate walks of life, still there is one beautiful, sacred influence wanting from their lives and remembrance, which nothing but family prayers can throw around them. How many instances are there on record where men and women have been rescued from the most depraved lives simply by the recollection of the time when they have knelt twice a day around their home altar with a loving band, and sent up the incense of sweet, pure hearts. These thoughts, and perhaps the prayers of an old mother still ascending, have snatched many a soul from destruction and turned them home as prodigal sons and daughters.

No home is furnished or complete until it has within its walls and hearts a family altar.

South America and United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid Livers, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we would recommend Tutler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in time, will often save money and much suffering. Price 50 cents. For sale by G. G. Phillips, Winchester, Tenn.

Privilege Taxes.

The following changes were made by the last session of the Legislature in the privilege taxes for State purposes:

Merchants' ad valorem and privilege taxes are reduced from 40 cents to 10 cents.

Photographers—the 50 per cent. tax repealed.

Auctioneers of live stock and the production of farms and manufactories located in the State exempted from the payment of privilege taxes.

Real estate brokers pay a license of $5 where it was $75 before, and 1 per cent. instead of ¾ per cent. on commissions.

Billiard and other tables—licenses can be taken out quarterly as well as annually.

No tax on marriage licenses except clerks' fees of 50 cents.

No tax of drummers.

Tax on steam ferries reduced to graded rates of $150, $100, $50 and $25, according to traffic.

Drays—reduced from $7 50 to $5; one horse wagons same reduction; two horse wagons from $15 to $10; four horse wagons from $22 50 to $15.

Florida.

A throng of sufferers with coughs and colds, annually go South to enjoy the rich fragrance of the land of flowers. To them we would say the necessity of that expensive trip is obviated by Compound Honey of Tar, which speedily vanquishes the coughs and cools incident to this rigorous clime. For public speakers it surpasses the Demosthenic regimen of "pebbles and sea shore," clearing the throat until the voice rings with the silvery cadence of a bell. Use Compound Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by G. G. Phillips, Winchester, Tenn.

☞ If you want to subscribe for any one or more of the following publications, remember that they club with the Home Journal, and you can save money and have our guarantee that you will either get them, or your money will be refunded:

Appleton's Journal; Eclectic; Galaxy; Scribner; Godey; Peterson; Ledger; Valley Monthly; Edinburg Review; London Quarterly; Westminster Review; North British Review, and Blackwood.

☞ When used for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Burns, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on animals, Caussens' Lightning Liniment is unequaled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. For sale by G. G. Phillips, Winchester, Tenn.

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.—To those from the Southwestern States, who purpose visiting or emigrating to the Great States of Arkansas and Texas, it would be to their advantage to see or communicate with B. F. Nevill, Passenger Agent, Memphis and Little Rock Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., who will cheerfully answer all questions, and give all information touching routes, rates and connections. Be sure you are properly informed before purchasing your tickets. [oct12-1y

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NOTICE!

My son, Geo. L. Walmsley, is my duly authorized agent for the transaction of all College business.

MRS. E. WALMSLEY,
Trustee Mary Sharp College.

August 10th, 1876-1y

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that Boschee's German Syrup has since its introduction in the United States reached the immense sale of 1000 bottles a year. Over 1000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has any predisposition to Weak Lungs to—

Go to your Druggists, G. G. Phillips and J. M. Duncans, Winchester, Tenn., and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve any case. Regular size, 75 cents.

Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of H. H. Rogers, dec'd, all persons interested to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against said estate must file them, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the County Court of Franklin county, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

D. S. LONG,
March 29th, 1877. Administrator.

Non-Resident Notice.

Martha Frame and others vs. R. N. Mann and others.

Upon motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from complainants' bill in above cause, which is sworn to that the defendants, Felix E. Smith and wife Mary S. Smith, Peter Wear and wife Mollie Wear, James Woods and Mathew Woods, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Home Journal, published in Winchester, Tenn., requiring the said non-resident defendants to appear on or before the fourth Monday in June next, before the Chancery Court at Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same shall be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness my hand, at office in Winchester, Tenn., this March 26, 1877.

U. H. FINCH, C. & M.
mar29-4w $4½

Fitzpatrick & Gregory, Solicitors for complainants.

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., all of which have been abandoned.

☞ Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for Circular, or send to 35 & 37 Wooster Street, New York, for one. [sep47-6m

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MATT. PETTY. W. W. GARNER.

PETTY & GARNER,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

(At the old stand of Madison Porter, dec'd.)

Also, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Harness, Men's and Ladies' Saddles, the celebrated "Jones Horse and Mule Collars" (warranted to give satisfaction,) Saddle-bags, Bridles, Halters, etc., etc., etc.

We have the Best Saddle and Harness-makers Employed,

And will make any style Saddle and Harness to order.

☞ We call especial attention to our

Home-Made Boots and Shoes.

We have employed in this department Mr. J. W. Durham, (late of Mulberry,) and Mr. John Turner, of this place, together with other good and competent shoemakers. Will make any style Boot and Shoe—Ladies' or Men's—from a heavy brogan to a fine French Calf boot-faced—CHEAP.

Mr. James Knowles, who has been connected with the Tannery for the past twenty years, is still on hand, and is always ready to wait on his old friends.

☞ Exchange anything in our line for Hides or Country Produce. Hides tanned on shares.

☞ Everybody in Franklin county invited to come down under the hill and see.

PETTY & GARNER.

SEWING MACHINES

CAN BE BOUGHT OF

D. B. HOLT, at Lynchburg,

Or delivered at your nearest depot, at the following prices:

NEW HOME,

Box cover, drop leaf, and four drawers, $45.00.

ST. JOHN,

Four drawers, patented box cover, polished, highly ornamented and pearled, $48.00.

REMINGTON,

Four drawers, drop leaf and box cover, $50.00.

SINGER NEW FAMILY,

$75 style, with cover, drop leaf and drawers, $45.00.

☞ Or any other style at proportionate prices—all brand-new, and of the latest improvements.

Go to the Home Journal office and see circulars and prices.

ST. JOHN *is the* machine.

D. B. HOLT,
Lynchburg, Tenn.

☞ Send for circulars and prices. feb-3m

FINE JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

NASHVILLE PRICES

DUPLICATED.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Bacon, Wheat, Corn, and Country Produce Wanted.

ESTILL BROS.

In the Smith Houghton building, next door to Sam'l Smith, have opened a store, where they will keep on hand, for sale,

Flour and Meal, manufactured at their new Mills, near Winchester,

which they will sell for CASH, or exchange for Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, and general Produce.

A ERIEAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Superior to all others,

Manufactured at Dayton, Ohio, by

STOUT, MILLS & TEMPLE,

Manufacturers of ALL KINDS of Paper and Mill Machinery. For their NEW WATER-WHEEL BOOK, or further information, address their General Agent,

JNO. P. DALE & CO.,
68 South College Street,
sep30-1y Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN SIMMONS,

Attorney at Law,

Winchester, Tenn.

Will practice in the Courts of Franklin and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. [feb5-74-1y.

Blacksmithing

AND REPAIRING.

Andrew Knapper,

In the shop formerly occupied by A. Cassnacht, on High street, Winchester, Tenn., is prepared to do all manner of Blacksmithing and Repairing of Machinery. Plows made or pointed and horses shod promptly, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Eighteen years' experience in the largest cities in the "old country." dec7-1y

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NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA,

—AND—

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Ahead of all Competition.

The traveling public, business men, families and emigrants, *remember*, our trains run from Chattanooga, through the heart of Tennessee, to the Mississippi river, *without change*, making

Double Daily Connections,

and delivering passengers in Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, *Texas*, and the many thriving cities of the Great West, at the

Lowest Possible Rates,

in quicker time, more pleasantly, and with less omnibus and river transferring than any other route.

☞ Through tickets, maps, time-cards, etc., may be had on application to Jos. Cairo, Agent, Decherd, or to

W. L. DANLEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't.
July, 1874. Nashville, Tenn.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

Winchester, Tenn.

New and Elegant Top and Open Buggies, and first-class Hacks and Saddle Horses.

Horses boarded by the year, month, or day, very low, and well attended to by faithful grooms men.

Hacks run night and day, connecting at Decherd. Passengers called for in any part of town, and baggage checked.

☞ Spring Wagons and Buggies.

FILLE BOY.

april-tf

MONTGOMERY & FANNING,

Winchester, Tenn.,

Have removed their Saloon to the next building north-east of the one lately occupied by them, and, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

They will continue to keep on hand the very best of Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Oysters, Sardines, Crackers, &c. Tuck

BILLIARD TABLES

are in splendid condition, and can be used both day and night. jan4-1y

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WINCHESTER

HOTEL,

WINCHESTER, TENN.

J. C. Hopkins, Proprietor.

Prompt attention to guests, and the table furnished with the best the country affords. Terms very liberal. nov18tf

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SCOTT DAVIS. JNO. R. MARTIN.

DAVIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law.

Winchester, Tenn.

Will practice in the Courts of Franklin and adjoining counties. [may2

L. C. Murrell, M. D. L. C. Marks, M. D.

Drs. Murrell & Marks,

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

Office on Jefferson street, north-east side of Public square, opposite Home Journal building.

When not professionally engaged can be found at their offices or residences. june27-1y

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J. N. McCUTCHEON,

Attorney at Law,

Winchester, Tenn.

Has several tracts of land for sale, at prices ranging from 50 cents to $30 per acre. Office on east side Public square. feb3-tf

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BARBERING.

F. A. STARKEY, [illegible] of twenty-[illegible] years' [illegible] the custom of all who want to be shampooed, or to have their hair cut or dressed in neat style at prices to suit the times.

☞ Hair or whiskers dyed in the best style.

☞ Special contracts made with all who wish to shave by the month.

☞ No credit. F. A. STARKEY.
Debts [illegible] Winchester, Tenn.

LOOK AT THIS!

I wish to dispose of my stock of goods, and am prepared to offer bargains. I have 40,000 brick of good quality, and about 1,000 bushels fresh lime, and some real estate in town and country, to dispose of on favorable terms.

All persons owing me will please come forward, and make satisfactory arrangements of their indebtedness.

SAMUEL SMITH.
Winchester, Tenn., Feb. 6th, 1877.

Notice.

The firm of Smith & Carr having dissolved, all persons indebted to them must come forward and make payment to either party.

SAMUEL SMITH.
H. T. CARR.

Winchester, Tenn., Feb. 6th, 1877. [3t