HOME JOURNAL.

WM. J. SLATTER, Editor.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1884.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

FOR ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

J. D. C. Atkins, of Henry.
Robert L. Taylor, of Washington.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Robert Barrow, of Carter.
2. S. G. Heiskell, of Knox.
3. Columbus Marshbanks, of White.
4. M. S. Elkin, of Sumner.
5. Ernest Pillow, of Marshall.
6. J. W. Judd, of Robertson.
7. L. P. Padgett, of Maury.
8. R. P. Cole, of Henry.
9. W. P. Caldwell, of Weakley.
10. J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. B. BATE.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAS. D. RICHARDSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

LEWIS METCALFE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

W. W. CORDON.

Good-By.

This issue of the Home Journal terminates my connection with it in any respect whatever, at least for a period. Mr. H. H. Dulin has leased it, and I heartily commend him as worthy the support of a people amongst whom he hast lived for more than one-fourth of a century, most of which time he has been in my employ, and is therefore fully acquainted with all details of the business.

All subscriptions paid in advance to me will be filled out by him, and as I am assured the paper's political principles will not undergo any material change, if any at all, I take it that no one will be displeased in this respect.

All advertising contracts will be filled out by him But charges for all work, of whatsoever nature, from this date, and all subscriptions, must be paid to him. He will also receipt for all dues to the Home Journal, and I earnestly request an early settlement of the same

It is not, I think, improper or in bad taste, for me to say a few words in giving up, perhaps forever, my connection with journalism, especially as I have written much in these last twenty-five years or more. Surely, in that almost-average-of-human-life, I have written very much which, "dying I would wish to blot out forever." Without any affectation of modesty I do assert that in the vast amount of *trash* I can only recall one thing that leads me to preserve my files, and that is, that I never wrote anything, however ungrammatical, or silly, or redundant, that I meant for harm. And I ask attention to the following quotation from "Hints from Horace":

"Where frequent beauties strike the readers' view,
We must not quarrel for a blot or two,
But pardon equally to books or men,
The slips of human nature, and the pen."

Without meaning that there were ever any beauties in what I have written, I do mean that I want pardon for all the slips of human nature and the pen, for you know that the great Bard of Avon said:

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

So let it not be with me, for I *have* written *some* things worthy of regard, in that they were meant for the good of mankind. And yet, in meeting with "ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms," and when I was almost vanquished, I have never forgotten that honesty was the best policy, and that peace hath honors more to be admired than war. And one consolation have I in my abuse of all I have written, and that is, that there are more fools besides myself. For this I can die in my own pride;

* * "like silly beggars
Who, sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame,
That many have, and others must sit there."

In sooth, dear friends, I need some rest. Weak vessels cannot hold too much, lest the hoops should burst asunder. And I have enough to do for months to come to settle up a business of many years.

And now, with malice toward none but good will towards all, I bid you adieu. WM J. SLATTER

Salutation.

In assuming charge of the Journal, I will "say my say" in as few words as possible, to-wit: The paper will continue to be Democratic; will advocate temperance, religion and morality; will work for the interests of Winchester and Franklin county, and the citizens thereof; will not contain in its columns anything unclean or unfit to be read at the family fireside; will not deal in personalities; will do everything in its power to discourage vice, but in so doing will not speak harshly of those who are addicted to vice, but will have a kind word for all—both white and black, big, little, old and young—believing that those who err are more likely to be convinced of their error by kind words than by vituperation. In plain words, the paper will be liberal in all things—extreme in nothing.

I part with Mr. Slatter with regret. Our ties as friends, and as employer and employés have covered nearly 25 years, and while there may have appeared some dark clouds between us during this long time, the silver linings have predominated. I wish Mr Slatter happiness and prosperity in all his undertakings.

I ask the people to patronize me. I have met with misfortune and need their patronage, but don't ask any one to patronize me through charity, as I propose to make the paper worth the subscription price.

I am not able to do a credit business, as has been customary to a great extent by Mr Slatter. I have no capital, and am dependent upon my daily labor for a living

Those in arrears who want the paper continued will please notify me at once; and a little cash accompanying their notification would be gratefully received

I am prepared to do Job Printing at the lowest rates, and ask the patronage of all who have work in that line.

H. H DULIN.

Mr. Hatton, President Arthur's new Postmaster General, paid Mr. Blaine the following compliment in 1881: "There is one thing settled and the sooner certain gentlemen in the Republican party recognize the fact the better it will be for the party. This country will never submit to have fastened upon it that which is represented in Blaneism."

When This Fierce Election Fight is Over.

When the Presidential contest, now raging fiercely, ends on Nov. 4th, the public mind, now excited, will take a rest, content that the country is saved—no matter who shall also—but there will be an opportunity for an exhibition of $75,000 by the L. S. L. the 174th Grand Monthly Drawing in the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans on Tuesday, Nov. 11th. Tickets can be had of P. H. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

The November Elections.

All the States elect Presidential Electors next Tuesday, Nov. 4th, on the same day elections will be held in several States as follows:

Alabama will elect Congressmen.

Arkansas will elect Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Congressmen.

California will elect Legislature and Congressmen and vote upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Colorado will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution

Connecticut will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Delaware will elect Legislature and Congressmen.

Florida will elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon the question of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Georgia will elect Congressmen.

Illinois will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

Indiana will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Iowa will elect minor State officers and Congressmen.

Kansas will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Kentucky will elect Congressmen.

Louisiana will elect Congressmen.

Maryland will elect Congressmen.

Massachusetts will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Michigan will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Minnesota will elect an Assistant Justice of its Supreme Court, Legislature and Congressmen.

Mississippi will elect Congressmen.

Missouri will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Nebraska will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Nevada will elect Supreme Judge, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

New Hampshire will elect Governor, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon the question of holding a Constitutional Convention.

New Jersey will elect Legislature and Congressmen

New York will elect two Judges of the Court of Appeals, Assemblymen and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

North Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Pennsylvania will elect Legislature and Congressmen.

Rhode Island will elect Congressmen.

South Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

Tennessee will elect Governor Railroad Commissioners, Legislature and Congressmen.

Texas will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Virginia will elect Congressmen.

West Virginia will elect Congressmen.

Wisconsin will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen.

Some Facts in Raising Children.

In the first place, it need not be expected to give children a proper training without paying particular attention to the subject, and taking considerable pains. It won't do to let children run their own course, and only take notice of their faults when they do something particularly bad. However, this is about the extent of the training which many children receive. They are allowed to run on, undirected and unguarded, in whatever direction their tendencies or circumstances lead them; then when they become thoroughly saturated with badness, and consequently troublesome, the parents begin the hopeless task of beating it out of them. When children have to be whipped a great deal, it is generally pretty good evidence that the parents are to blame as well as the children, and are really as deserving of punishment. It is especially true with regard to raising children, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It should be borne in mind that children are altogether incapable of judging what is good for them, and what is not. It is little less than a miracle for a child to grow up and have a good disposition, without any directing or restraining influence. Their young minds are constantly acquiring false impressions and mistaken ideas. Their views of many things are just the opposite of what they would be if they were older. They strive to become accomplished in little vices of which a few more years would make them ashamed. Most any one can look back to his youth and recall many of these mistaken notions; and some of them there is no need to recall, as their consequences are still too plainly felt every day Who does not look back with regret on some of these errors of youth, and wish over and over again he had known better, or that his parents at least had known better, or at least had known enough to teach him better? It is not much wonder that some children do not remember their parents with any too much love and affection, while constantly suffering from their neglect in training, and smarting from the effects of the vices they were allowed to acquire and were never warned against.

It is the duty of parents to root out these evil tendencies and false impressions, just as fast as they spring up. And the way to do this is to continually watch and study children, and as soon as a bad quality is observed, to try every means of banishing it. But bad tendencies will not be removed by merely punishing a child whenever it commits a wrong act. It should be made to understand the kind of disposition the act indicates, and every time this disposition is displayed by an act the child should be reminded that it is an old ailing and the same thing for which it was corrected before. It will thus see some connection between the different corrections or punishments. It will also learn what its fault is, and become impressed with its wrongfulness, and therefore likely to guard against it. But it is a matter of common observation how little effect any number of corrections have to overcoming bad dispositions in children, without letting them know what the acts indicate and what the corrections are for.

Some seem to be blinded to their children's faults by love, or if they do see them, are prevented from making them known on this account. Although such a way of doing may be the result of great love, the ill effects of such a course is anything but what should be expected from a loving parent. It is strange how some parents will work for their children; how they will strive to give them an education and every advantage for the purpose of making them successful, and at the same time so neglect their training that all they do for them does not begin to make up for the ill effects of their neglect.

It is to be hoped that a fuller realization of the importance of the early training of children will soon be reached. That while other means of reforming mankind are receiving so much attention, this, the most important, will not be entirely overlooked. It may be that women have a right to vote, and assist in carrying on the affairs of Government. It may be they have as much at heart the good of the country as men, and as much right to show their loyalty. Yet it all seems rather uncalled for, when it is considered what splendid opportunities for being of use to the country woman has in the sphere of raising children, and how much room for improvement there is in this direction While woman has certainly shown herself capable of doing great good in managing temperance reforms and various philanthropic societies, the fact still remains that her greatest field for doing good is in the home. If mothers are desirous of bettering the condition of the human race, there is no way they can show it better, or accomplish more to that end, than by applying their minds and all their superfluous energies to training their children. It has well been said that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."—[Health and Home.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

Bacon—clear sides, 11½c. packed.
Hams—C. C. C., 14½.
Lard—Snowflake, in kegs, 10½cts
Country lard, 10c
Eggs—From first hands, 16c.
Feathers—Prime geese, 48c; mixed, including duck, 15@30c.
Rags, $1.60 per 100 lbs.
Corn, shelled, 55c.
Wheat—New, dry and in milling condition, 75a80c.
Corn meal, per bushel, 70@75c.
Rye, new, from wagon, 60c.
Hay, $13@$14 per ton.
Hogs, averaging 225 pounds and upward, $4 50a4.75.
Cattle, extra good shipping $3.25@3 75.

Our Agents.

John H Martin, Winchester.
George E. Banks, Decherd.
D. S. Long, Hockerville.
L. R. Sartain, Cowan.
W. B Gossage, Estill Springs.
I. N Martin, Maxwell.
O P. Bruce, Huntland.
G. W. Bowling, Maxwell.
G W Byrom, Awalt.

The Last Message of a Determined Suicide.

From the Chattanooga Times.]

About three weeks ago the drowned remains of Nathan Davis, a carpenter, were found in the Tennessee, near the Cherry street bluff, and an upturned boat near by. It was supposed he had committed suicide while under mental aberration, but no evidence was found. Sunday, a young man named Joseph Myers found a memorandum book floating near the spot where the body was found, and inside the following note, written nervously—almost illegibly:

Dearest Wife: I love you as I love my life. Forgive me for this rash act, for I am tired of life. As I write this the boat is sinking. Live a Christian and go to Heaven. I don't know where I will go to. Trust in God and that is sufficient. I am tired of this life and want to die. I expect I will go to the devil and to my torment, but I can't help it; I am tired of this life and want to die and risk the case. I have drinked a pint of corn whisky and am pretty tight. Drag for me. * *

As I write the water is six inches in the boat. I have bored six holes in the boat with a three bit to sink it. I feel happy. Don't know what the Lord will do for me, but I will trust all with Him; He is sufficient for all things. My life is a misery to me and I want to leave for another world. If found, deliver to No. 120 Vaughn street.

N. DAVIS.

Sobriety Among Railroad Men.

From the Chicago News.]

There is an enormously large number of laboring men who are practically under bonds to abstinence. This is particularly true of railway employes. The situation was well expressed by a locomotive engineer a few days since when he said: "Things have come to the pass that railway managers have no use for a man addicted to liquor." This is true in exact proportion to the ability of the management The Pennsylvania rules are extremely arbitrary upon this point The Chicago & Northwestern general superintendent, when he hears that a man is indulging in drink, sends for him and talks to him like a father. If he reforms, well; if not, he is discharged. Drinking while off duty is forbidden on account of its after effects. The same thing is true of the Missouri Pacific, and, in fact, of about all large roads. The various "brotherhoods," such as those of the locomotive engineers, firemen and conductors, discourage drink by every means in their power. An engineer discharged from the brotherhood for intempetate habits cannot get a job upon any railway in the country. It is to be observed further that the restraint exercised by these forces is brought to bear upon a peculiarly restless and energetic class, who, without it, would be among the first to yield.

Announcements.

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Thomas A. Keith, Sr., of the 10th district, a candidate to represent Franklin county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce John M. Kelley, Esq., of the 12th civil district, a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Tennessee—subject to a Convention. Election, Nov. 4th.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Gordon a candidate to represent Franklin county in the lower house of the next General Assembly of Tennessee.

For State Senator.

We are authorized to announce Dr. Lewis Metcalfe a candidate for State Senator from the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Moore, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. H. R. Moore, of Franklin county, as a candidate for State Senator from the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Moore, at the ensuing November election.