But I write for those who are not caring to learn the rational of the process and who are not possessed of saccharometers, acidimeters, and other requisites for scientific wine making.

First. Be sure to use perfectly ripe grapes, if possible to avoid those that are not. This however, is not very easy to do, as the scuppernong does not by any means ripen its crop, all at once. And even the most careful hands will gather more or less of partially ripe grapes while trying to gather only the fully ripe ones; while careless hands will gather a large proportion of green fruit if not closely watched.

Second. The next process is mashing the grapes (which is best done in a mill having wooden or stone rollers set 3 of an inch apart,) and expressing the juice which must be done in a wooden press as the oxygenization of a metane min or press impaire the flavor of the wine. The juice (or must) may be pressed out immediately after mashing, or this operation can be deferred from 12 to 24 hours, (the must and husks being kept in a covered vessel) till fermentation has begun. Leaving the must on the husks, for awhile, gives the wine a higher color and more aroma (or bouquet.)

Third. Writers on the grape, at the North (where the scuppernong doesn't grow) speak disparagingly of it as a wine grape, because it is usual to add sugar to its must in making wine. They deprecate any must and say that a grape that will not make wine without any additions to its must is unfit for the purpose. Now let me assure the uninitiated that this is all "bosh."-Even with the best varieties of the vitis vineferra and in the most favored wine districts of Europe additions are made to the grape must and the wine improved thereby. Aud as for our native American grapes the must of all of them, except perhaps the Delaware, needs "doctoring" and is doctored from any other American grape, not of the scuppernong family, unless it be the Delaware. But as there is most certain to be more or less of green or but partly ripe scuppernongs gathered with the others, from one to two pounds of good white sugar should be added to each gallon of its must. Most other native grapes have an excess of acid. of tannin, and of "fixiness" requiring not only sugar, but water to be added in order to neutralize them. Not so with the perfectly ripe scuppernong, and even the nnripe needs only a slight addition of

Fourth. The must is now poured into clear casks, etc., till they are full and the long end of a ciphon inserted tightly in the bung hole of each cask, etc., with its shorter end emptying into a dish of water. This allows the escape of gass from the vessel while preventing the ingress of air during fermentation. The casks, etc., should be in a situation of which the temperature will be as low and equable as may be-a cellar of course to be preferred—though it is a mistake to suppose a cellar an absolute prerequisite to making very good wine.

Fifth. After active fermentation is over, say in about a month, it will be found that the vessels lack considerable of being full; when the contents of one of the smaller "soothing" power from the mcrphine it conones (it is better to have them of graduated sizes) should be used for refilling the others and the must be kept quite full all the time and the bungs tight.

Sixth. Some cold clear day in February the wine should be racked off, i. c., the clear wine drawn off from the settlings or "lees" into other clean casks, etc., which must also be made and kent audit out will trusted to tell the truth and never be tight. It may be a var or two (and in improve with age for a year or two (and in last so unbearable in disposition, when not a good cellar for several years.)

The utmost cleanliness should be observed in all the manipulations of wine making, and it should be conducted where there are no bad odors prevalent, as wine is almost as susceptible as milk to extraneous influences. The scuppernong is naturally a sparkling or champagne wine; requires no rock-candying or treatment with carbonic acid gass as the catawba and others do when bottled .-Bottle good scuppernong of almost any age and cork and wire tight, in a month or two it will be highly effervescent when opened. -- S. J. MATTHEWS, in our Home Journal.

ONE AHEAD OF REDMOND .- Cincinnati, July 30 .- A special from Springfield, Mo., states that a number of deputy marshals from Missouri and Arkansas came upon Tom Mallinee, a noted moonshiner in Tany County, Mo., on Saturday, as he was lying upon the floor of his cabin playing with his child. Mallinee ran out of the back door, and, finding two marshals stationed there, he fired upon them, but without effect .-The fire was returned, wounding Mallinee in the arm. He then ran towards a sugar cane patch. One of the marshals fired, dropping him, but he immediately arose, and secreting himself among the thick stalks, escaped. Mallinee is the head of illicit distillers in that part of the country. Their operations are so systematized as to be almost impregnable to the marshals .every citizen within an extended radius not whole bones will be reduced to a fine powder, only refuses to become a witness againt him, and their constituent parts become plant-

to the marshals

THE ABUSE OF PAIN.

The little nerves of feeling which run through all pasts of the human body carry to the brain intelligence of disaster and of pleasure. The evil messages they bring are called pains. A pain admonishes us that some injury is done to a part of the body —a finger jammed, a toe cut, an arm burned or that some part is overworked or is wearied out, and must have rest. The nerves but do their duty, when they report faithfully these things, and our duty is to do the best we can to repair the mischi, f which caused the nerves to report in the way of pain. But many persons are annoyed by these evil messages, and only seek to silence the messenger. The immediate call is for something to "still the pain."-Fortunately, the means employed are sometimes such as correct the evil at once, and so put an end to the trouble reported by the nerves. Especially is this the case when cool water is applied to cuts and burns -the relief and the cure begin and go on simultaneously. The same result is usually attained when hot water applications (or fomentations) are made to bruises and sharp pains of various kinds. Pain, which results from overdoing of any kind, is most reasonably "stilled" by rest general rest of the whole body, and especial rest of the overworked part. Anything that tends to equalize the circulation of the blood, or to make all parts of the body comfortably warm, and no warmer, helps to set the nerves at rest, or to stop pain and dis-ease. Not long ago I saw a man who was suffering with a violent headache (a neuralgic general toothache) furiously kicking, first with one foot, and then with the other, working to get the blood from his head to his heels, because he had found that the most effectual way to cure his headache .-Cool applications to the head, and hot ones "doctoring" (as they call it) of the pure about the feet and legs might serve the same purpose.

Morphine Drinking .- But I set out to speak of a habit which prevails to an alarming extent among women—the use of morphine, to quiet pain of one kind or another. I can easily imagine that the habit may grow from ignorance of danger. A fearful pain is lulled by seemingly simple meansan opiate in the shape of morphine. The suffering one rests easy, and pitying friends may believe that morphine was just the more than the scuppernong. I believe that thing needed. But has the opiate cured from scuppernongs, all of which are dead the disease which caused the pain? Not a rspe, a better wine can be made without bit of it. It has only beaten down and iron it, to test the strength of the gum "doctoring," than can be made without it silenced the faithful monitor, the nerves, which, in the shape of pain, told of injury and begged that help be given to the injured part. It is true that Nature, and not medicine, performs the cure, and that the derfully well.
blessed work of restoration to health usually On being a goes on best during sleep, but it should be natural sleep. This will usually come of itself if you put the body into suitable condition—the pores of the skin open, by bathing or rubbing judiciously, the bowels properly relieved, the transfer of disease of the skin open, by simple food, easy of digestion, the target supplied with pure air, and cleanliness and quiet all about the patient. But when you give or take the dose of morphine, you make a deadly attack upon the nervous system, and leave the evil condition of things

> one who resorts to it a hopeless wreck-the worst kind of a drunkard. Mothers, it is believed that those who are most likely to become the victims of morphine are women who, as children, were tains,) or dosed with paregoric or the more potent laudanum. They never learn to bear pain heroically. They grow up inclined to self-indulgence, and if hard work and sickness overtakes them, they fall an easy prey to morphine. Do you know that a person who becomes addicted to morphine

in the body to go on. The dose must soon

be repeated, and as the habit of resorting

to an anodyne strengthens, the dose must

gradually increase, in order to produce the

desired effect. Such a course finally breaks

down the nervous system, and leaves the

cannot be decent withard can le is said ander the influence of her medicine, that her friends make every effort to gratify her morbid appetite. All this that I have said applies equally to the use of opium, morphine being but another form of opium .-Neither should be used, except in some emergency, when given by a skillful physi-

HOME DECORATION .- Just as quick a farmer Jones painted his barbed wire fence blue, plain blue, farmer Smith's wife swore she wasn't going to be outdone, and the fence around the Smith farm soon blossomed out red, picked with white. Mrs. Jones wasn't going to have any of the Smith family put on airs over her, and their blue fence was soon trimmed with gold-leaf stripes. Smith trumped over by putting a gilt ball on every barb; and Jones, when last heard from, was painting weather vanes, gilt horses, peacocks and lightning rod tips al! over his fence, and swearing he'd beat the Smith family if he had to put a cupola and a bay window at every post, and hang a chromo every two feet along the line .-We should all pay more attention to the decoration of our homes .- Keokuk Constitution.

PREPARATION OF BONES.—"C. A. J.,"
Davidson College, N. C. Making superphosphate of bones by using sulphuric acid, is only dangerous as a sharp axe is; care in be almost impregnable to the marshals.—
He made all the persons purchasing whiskey from him take an oath to stand by him to the last against the officers. The result is stable manure, or with muck. Even large wary citizen within an extended radius not. but will not afford food or accommodations food, after six mouths in a properly prepared compost.

Ask THE OLD WOMAN.—A gentleman traveling out West, relates the following:
Riding horseback, just at night through the woods in Signor county, Mich., I came into a clearing, in the middle of which stood a log house, its owner sitting in the open door, smoking his pipe. Stopping my home before him the following converion ensued :

Good evening, sir," said I.

"Can I get a glass of milk of you to drink P

'Well 'I don't know.' Ask the old woman. By this time his wife was standing by

"Ob, yes," she said, "of course you can." While drinking it I asked : "Do you think we are going to have a

storm ?"

"Well, I really don't know. Ask the old woman-she can tell."

"I guess we shall get one right away," said the wife."

Again I asked: "How much land have you got cleared

"Well, I really don't know. Ask the old woman-she knews.

"About nineteen acres," she replied. Just then a troop of children came run ning and shouting around the corner of the

"All these your children?" said I. "Don't know. Ask the old woman-sho

I did not wait to hear her reply, but drew up the reins and left immediately.

COMPOSTING DEAD ANIMALS .- The best method of utilizing the carcasses of dead animals is to put them in a compost heap of stable-manure or muck, either whole or cut in pieces. The heap should be wet from time to time to forward the d:composition. There need be no offensive smells if there is sufficient muck, or if the heap, when manure is used, is well covered with earth. In six months at farthest, the carcass will be thoroughly decomposed, and converted into an excellent fertilizer.

STARCH FOR FINE MUSLINS .- A solution of Gum Arabic in water makes a nice starch for lawns and thin muslins, giving them a new appearance. Dilute the dissolved Gum until you find by experiment that you have it just right. It takes but a minute to rub a cloth in it, slightly dry and water. I am unable to give exact proportions. Lawns renewed in this way, after washing, not only look as though just made up, but retain their good appearance won-

On being asked why he went into bank-ruptcy, he replied: "Well, my liabilities were large, my inabilities numerous, and my probabilities unpromising; and so I thought I'd do as my neighbors do."

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, in-

## VEGETINE

## VEGETINE

Is now prescribed, in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the bost physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this patter.

## VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalidation false hopes by purg-ing and creating a ficitions appetite, but assists pature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

## VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our bost physicians, but those meet incredulous in regard to its mort are now its most around friends and supporters.

## VEGETINE

## VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after sit other reuncides had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is proposed from barks, roots, and barbs, each of which is highly effective; and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astronishing results."

## VEGETINE

Is a knowledged and recommended by physicians and apolinearies to be the best purifier and cleansor of the blood yt theoreter, and thomands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

## PROOF.

## WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongled to the strong of the strong of the was strongled to the strong of the strong of the was strongled by its unit proceed who had been much benefited by its unit proceed who had been much benefited by its unit proceed to health, and discontinued its use. I feel gilts confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those was taged that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,

No. 16 State Street, Boston.

#### I HAVE FOUND THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

Mu. U. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir.—My only object in giving you this tests.

monial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rhoum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and surface of my skin being covered with yimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease. I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparila, without obtaining any benefit until I commend taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimplets and cruptions. I have never enjoyed as good ples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETIME'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute com-plaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Agent Mich. C. R. R. No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

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Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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CHEAP CASH STORE.

I HAVE just returned from Market where I purchased a heavy stock of all kinds of Goods at the very lowest prices, and I intend to give my customers the benefits of my low-priced purchases.

MY STOCK CONSISTS OF

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In Groceries I have as fine a stock as can be seen in Town.

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In fact I have got almost anything you can call for, and I am determined to

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WILL be open for visitors July 1st, 1878.— The finest water in the South, not excelled in America.

It is adapted to the cure of Consumption Dyspepsia, Bright's diseases of the Kidneys Female diseases, Dropsy, Nervous Prostration, Overworked systems, and Broken down Constitutions and Dysentery.

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They are not only manufactured of the best material,—best Wamsutta muslin, with three-ply all Linen bosoms—but they are guarranteed to fit. We sell both the complete and partly-made, at 6 for \$6. A set of gold plated buttons with each box of the partly made.

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THE subscribers have opened a regular Fur-I niture Store, in the large room under Mr. Nicholson's New Hall, where they have the lar-gest and most superb stock of Furniture ever brought to any town in this State above Columbia. Our Stock embraces the very handsomest styles now made, with every article of Furnture suited to the taste and means of all classes, which we intent to sell at the very

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G. R. WEST & CO. TIME TABLE OF THE Spartanburg & Asheville R. R.

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To go into Effect, Monday, July 1, 1878.

Arive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arive.	Leavo.
	5 00 pm	Saluda	*8 00 a m	
	5 15	Melrose	0.000	7 411
5 55 pm	5 58	Tryon City	7 Ob	7: 06
6 18	6 20	Landrums	6 41	6.48
6 38	6 40	Campobella	6-21	6.23
7 00	7 01	Inman	5 55 ams	6 00
		Campton		5 54
7 37	7 40	Air-Line Jane's	1	5 20
8 00		Spartanburg	5 30 pm	
8 09 a m	8 11	Pacolet	0.001.10	4 46 pm
8.13	8 36	Jonesville	4 20	4 23
9 12	9 22	Union	3 40	3 50
9 45	9 47	Santue	0 10	3 10
3 40	10 08	Fish Dam	1	2 46
10 80	10 33	Shelton	:2 22	2 25
10 50	10 45	Lyles Ford		2 10
			F	1 50
	11 05	Strothers		
12 00 m		Alston		11 00 pm

JAS. ANDERSON, Superintendent. July 5 Greenville and Columbia R. R.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. **你每面面上**

Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after MONDAY, May 20th, the following will be the

UP. Leave Columbia at ..... Leave Alston...... 9.30 a m 

DIVISION. Leave Walhalla...6.15 a m Arrive.....7.15 p nt Leave Perryville...7.00 a m Arrive.....6.40 p m Leave Pendleton...7.50 a m Arrive.....6.00 p m Leave Anderson...8.50 a m Arrive.....5.00 p m Arrive at Belton...9.40 a m Leave.....4.00 p m THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent.

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HAVE a good thirty-horse, second hand, sta tionary Engine which I will sell low. For particulars address me at Alston, S. C. M. CHAPIN. 16 April 1878 if 19,

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