

# WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF OUR COUNTRY—THE POPULAR HEART.

CARPENTER & GRAYSON, EDITORS.

CLENDENIN & CARPENTER, PUBLISHERS.

VOL. I.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., MARCH 1, 1873.

NO. 6.

## WEST-CAROLINA REC. CO.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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STATIONS. PASSENGER. FREIGHT.  
Leave Lenoirville, 7:30 A. M. 12:00 P. M.  
Arrive Wilmington, 4:25 P. M. 5:00 P. M.

**WESTERN DIVISION.**  
STATIONS. PASSENGER.  
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Leave Buffalo, 1:30 P. M.  
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Arrive Greensboro, 12:59 a. m. 10:10 "  
Leave Greensboro, 1:45 " 11:10 "  
Arrive Goldsboro, 11:05 a. m.

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STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Goldsboro, 4:00 p. m.  
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Out Passenger and Freight, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
GOING WEST.  
Leave Charlotte, 7:20 a. m.  
Arrive Black's, 11:25 "

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GOING EAST.  
Leave Black's, 2:00 p. m.  
Arrive Charlotte, 6:56 "

**B. Y. SAGE,**  
Engineer and Superintendent.

## The Practical Lover.

I did not purchase for my bride  
Rich jeweled rings and costly fans,  
But what I thought would be her  
pride:  
A set complete of pots and pans.

I would not win sweet Jennie's love  
By golden gifts of magic power;  
If she a proper wife should prove,  
She would prefer some bags of flour.

I did not play with Jennie's heart  
Nor try to fix it were it fickle,  
But sent mistrusting modern art  
A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red,  
To lend her raven hair relief,  
But what would charm whom we were  
wed;  
A good supply of potted beef.

I did not wanton with her love,  
That pined to nestle on my breast,  
Just like a drooping, tired dove,  
But sent a couch where it could rest.

I did not when the moon was bright,  
Take Jennie out for tranquil walks;  
But took her what would more de-  
light;  
A dozen each of knives and forks.

I did not send her flowers bright,  
Whose brightness, ah, so quickly  
waned,  
But sent her in the darkest night,  
A set of sheets and counterpanes.

And so at last our little store  
Would furnish well our envious cot,  
But then—I should have said before—  
She jilted me and kept the lot.

## The Wives of Presidents.

Mrs. Washington, to whom fell the honor first, occupied the envious place for eight years, and her history is perhaps better known than any of her descendants, Biographers and historians, stimulated with a desire to secure her memory from the dust of years, have been indefatigable in their labors, and she is perhaps more highly venerated than any of the many women who have succeeded her.

To Mrs. Adams properly belongs the highest place of honor in the American heart, because her position was more difficult, her duties more arduous, and because she was stronger mentally and more thoroughly disciplined than any who have succeeded her. She became the occupant of a place held to be almost sacred, because of its newness and the exalted character of both Washington and his wife. To succeed the former was a difficult task for her husband to perform; to occupy Mrs. Washington's place was an impossibility. But Mrs. Adams was gifted with great strength and courage, with rare powers of mind and heart, and was the best representative of that class whose life history has been handed down to us.

Mrs. Jefferson had been dead nine teen years before her husband became President of the United States, but for the occasional visits of his two married daughters, and the frequent presence of Mrs. Madison, the White House, during the eight years of Thomas Jefferson's stay, would have been entirely without a social history.

James Madison's wife was the most popular woman of her day, and but for the unfortunate war 1812, and the disturbed condition of the country both before and after this unfortunate event her administration as a lady of the White House would have been the most brilliant of any record in the annals of the social history of the country.

Mrs. Monroe was a timid, delicate woman, untried by nature and habit for the place she held, and at the expiration of her husband's term of office gladly retired with him to their Virginia home, where, in 1830, she died.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was a Maryland woman, and who filled her semi official position with dignity and honor.

Mrs. Jackson died before her husband succeeded to the Presidency. Mrs. Van Buren had been dead seventeen years when her husband was elected Chief Magistrate, and her daughter-in-law, a lady of great refinement, was mistress of the White House during the term.

in the White House, and subsequently married Miss Gardner, of New York, eight months before the close of his administration.

Mrs. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was the second Southern lady, who, as the wife of the President, lived in the Executive mansion during the full term.

Mrs. Taylor heartily disliked the formality of Washington society, and retired to her Louisiana home immediately after her husband's death.

Mr. Fillmore, who served out General Taylor's term, had a noble wife, and she and her daughter are remembered as two of the most cultivated refined and attractive ladies ever in the White House.

Mrs. Pierce was always an invalid and after the death of her only child a promising boy, her health gave way entirely; and her position as hostess, was a most undesirable one to her.

Mrs. Harriett Lane made her uncle's administration famous for its social attraction. She was one of the most beautiful women, as well as one of the truest, and kindest of nieces, and Mr. Buchanan was peculiarly fortunate in his social relations, though he lived and died a bachelor.

Mrs. Lincoln's career was checked from the first, and the awful tragedy that closed her life at the White House secured for her the sympathy of the people.

Mrs. Patterson was mistress of the White House during President Johnson's administration, her mother being a courtesan invalid. The family greatly endeared themselves to the people by their simplicity and refined unassuming manners.

Mrs. Grant, the present occupant of the White House, leads a quiet, retired life, seems inclined to avoid all publicity, and spends most of her time in the society of her children and intimate relations.

## The Lost Comet.

Just one hundred years ago a new comet was discovered by Montaigne. It was so faint and difficult of observation that no time could be fixed for its return. In 1825 a comet was found by Von Biela, and on comparing the orbit it proved to be identical with that of 1772. Further investigation showed that it was also observed in 1835, but was not then recognized as the same. It was, therefore a periodical comet, and the period of its revolution was found to be six years eight months. It has since been known as Biela's comet, from its discoverer of 1826. The next two returns were not favorable for its observation, so that it was not again satisfactorily detected till 1845. It was seen in November and December of that year by a number of observers, who noticed nothing unusual; but in January it was found to have suffered an accident such as was never before known to happen to a heavenly body, and of which no explanation has ever been given. It was split in two, and for some months was observed as two comets. In 1852 it appeared again, and now that we were nearly two million miles apart. They disappeared from view about the end of September, and have never been seen since, although they must have returned in 1859, and again in 1866 and 1872. The return of 1866 was quite favorable, but although the most powerful telescopes searched for it, all was in vain. The comet had vanished from the heavens.

The earth crossed the orbit of this comet about the end of November. Professor Newton was thus led to infer that, though lost to sight, the fragments of the comet would be seen about that time striking the atmosphere as shooting stars. This prediction was fully verified by the event. On the evening of November 27 between the hours of six and eight, a remarkable shower of meteors was observed, the astronomers counting several hundred. And further, the direction of their motion corresponded, as nearly as could be judged, to that of the lost comet. In consequence, the Washington astronomers entertain no serious doubt that the meteoric shower was really caused by the earth's meeting the debris of the comet.—Edron's Scientific Reason, in Harper's Magazine for March.

The Augusta Herald has for its motto a prominent line as follows: "Two Almighty Dollars a Year."

## Grammar in Rhyme.

We advise every little grammarian just entering on the study, to commit to memory the following lines, and then they never need make errors in speech:

1. Three little words you often see,  
Are articles, a, an and the.
  2. A noun's the name of anything,  
As school or garden, horse or thing.
  3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun,  
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
  4. Instead of nouns the pronouns stand—  
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
  5. Verbs tell of something to be done,  
To read, count, sing, laugh, jump, run.
  6. How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
  7. Conjunctions join the words together,  
As men and women, wind or weather.
  8. The prepositions stand before  
A noun, as of or through a door.
  9. The interjection shows surprise,  
As, Ah! how pretty—Oh! how wise.
- The whole are called nine parts of speech,  
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

## A STRANGE LOVE STORY.

No one to Love—A New York Jeweler's Clerk, Disappointed in Love, a Hermit in the Minnesota Forests.

The Duluth (Minn.) Herald of the 28th ult., gives a romantic account of the finding in the pine forests on Cloyne River, two weeks ago, of a young man, formerly a clerk in a Broadway jewelry store. It appears that a party of explorers, while at supper, heard a melodious voice singing "No one to love, none to care."

For a few moments they were at a loss to discover from whence the melody came, but on peering through a thicket, which lay to the north of them, they discovered a young man apparently about five and twenty years old, approaching. The tall, slender and rather good looking fellow wore a Mackinac coat, fur cap and German socks and moccasins. On coming up to them he passed the compliments of the evening, and was about to pass when the explorers asked him if he wouldn't stop and take a cup of coffee. At first he declined the civility, but the request being urged he finally consented to accept.

This singular recluse, on being pressed for a reason for his strange mode of life, stated:

I belong to New York City, and my parents now reside on Third avenue. About two years ago I made acquaintance of a Miss Henderson, an actress, who plays under an assumed name. She was about as sweet a girl, so far as looks went, as ever the sun shone upon. It is needless to tell you that, after a year's courtship, she consented to be my wife. All the preparations for our marriage were made, but just one week prior to the day on which we were to be united a lady friend informed my mother that I was about to be most terribly disappointed. Being asked in what way, this lady handed a note from Miss Henderson to my mother, in which she (Miss Henderson) admitted falling from virtue some three years before, and begging my mother to disclose it to me through my father. The letter further stated that she, my betrothed, could never again see me. This dreadful news, of course, came to my ears in a very short time after it had been imparted to my mother. I knew not what to do, and finally wandered out here in the hope that I might in solitude forget my heart-ick troubles. But I have not. I have lived in this region for nearly four months, almost wholly sustaining myself by my gun and fishing rod.

He then went on to say that his tent was about three miles from

the spot where he was being regarded; that he did not know how long he should remain; but that, after having his hopes in life blasted, he intended to live away from the snares of both man and womankind. As far as could be gleaned from some desultory remarks made by him before leaving the exploring camp, which he did just at twilight, this disappointed lover had been a clerk in some jewelry establishment on Broadway, New York.

## Important Bankrupt Decision.

The Greensboro North State says: "Hon. Robt. P. Dick, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, has delivered an opinion in the matter of E. A. Vogler and A. F. Pfohl, bankrupts, in which he holds that the Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions provided for in Art. X of the Constitution of North Carolina, are good as against pre-existing as well as subsequently contracted debts and must be allowed in the courts of bankruptcy by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 8th, 1872, amending the Bankrupt Law. The decision in the case of Hill vs. Kessler by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, is considered and fully sustained.

Homesteads already allotted where there is no fraud, are to be recognized and allowed in bankruptcy. Where they have not been set apart previous to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, the allotment will be made by the assignee under the directions of the Court. Where the land and personal property has sold and the fund is unapplied, the proceeds arising from the sale of the land will be allowed in lieu of the homestead, and the value of the reversionary interest to creditors will be ascertained and adjusted by the Court. The \$500 in money arising from the sale of the personal property will be allowed as personal property exemption.

## Sticking to the Contract.

A sea Captain, in the vicinity of Boston, was about to start on a long voyage, and entered into a contract with a builder to erect him a commodious house during his absence. Everything was to be done according to the contract—no more, no less—which the captain caused to be drawn up with great care. A large sum was to be forfeited by the builder if he should fail to observe any of the stipulations, or attempt to put in his notions where the contract made no provision for them. The captain said, and returned. His house stood in ample and imposing proportions before his sight, and he confessed himself delighted with the exterior. But when he entered and attempted to ascend to the second floor of the building, he found no stairs, and no means of ascent were to be had till ladders were sent for. The captain felt that he was trifled with, and a bit of nautical gale seemed brewing. But this was quieted by the opening of the written contract, and there was found not the least provision for stairs in any part of the house. "Give me your hand, sir," said the noble captain "all right! You've stuck to the contract, and I like it."

The stairs were subsequently at a great expense, put in, and the captain often remarked that one of the pleasantest things about his elegant residence was the remembrance of one man who could stick to the very terms of a contract!

The people of Georgia, in point of energy and good sense, are ahead of any other people in the South. To encourage home industry the Legislature has passed a law exempting from taxation for ten years all capital invested in cotton, woollen mills, and iron mills. The leading men of the Empire State are alive to the importance of stimulating home industry.

## Measuring the Height of Trees.

In the last American Agriculturist is an illustrated article describing the mode of ascertaining the height of trees. The mode, although quite simple, is not always at hand when most wanted, and requires some nicety of management; and the extreme height of trees is less frequently desired to be found by farmers who wish to cut a stick of timber to some desired length from the timber woods. A more simple method, and one that can be put in practice at any time and place, when one has only a measuring rod, and has the experience of the writer, is as follows: A stick of timber is desired, say fifty feet long; select your tree, measure fifty feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree on a near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick it in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick and head in line of tree and stick and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of vision strikes the tree will be the length of stick fifty feet, desired. If the ground is not level the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.

## Lead Pencils.

In the manufacture of lead pencils there is more than one thinks. The lead is composed of plumbago, which is obtained in Spain, Scotland and Pennsylvania. The crude material comes in the form of a mass, and after it has been freed from extraneous materials must be ground to a fine dust. It is then moistened and transferred to a vessel whose only outlet from below is a small hole in a solid brass die, the hole having the shape of the cross-section of the lead to be formed. Into this vessel enters a follower which exerts its immediately seen in the instance from the die of a slender thread of plumbago. The followers enter very slowly, but the thread comes out with considerable celerity. In this soft and adhesive condition the thread is cut up in short strips and baked, after which the leads are ready for use.

## Treatment of the Hair.

"What shall I do for my hair?" is a question that comes to our ears from various quarters every month; and were as convenient to engraff artificial hair to insert artificial teeth, hair doctors would be as plentiful as dentists. No one is to be recommended for desiring a brilliant and vigorous growth of the hair, for it indicates a good vital condition; nor for envying a wavy or curling disposition of the natural hair covering, for it is useful as well as ornamental. But the health of the body in tegument and appendages are developed from the organs within; all vital structures are developed from the centre to the circumference, hence the normal condition and integrity of the hair, as well as that of the skin and nails, depend on the general health.

Scalp itching is an irritating condition; the excessive use of salt, pickles, astringents, etc., predispose to disease of the scalp and baldness. Many young persons injure and finally destroy the roots of the hair by frequent washes or oily preparations. These may produce a soft, glossy appearance for a time, but premature decay is the sure and not very remote result of their employment.—From Science of Health.

A witness describing certain events said "the person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins."

"What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted by the levity of the audience.

The most likely thing to become a woman? Why, a little girl.