

WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF OUR COUNTRY—THE POPULAR HEART.

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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EASTERN DIVISION: GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	PASSENGER.	FREIGHT.
Leave Wilmington,	8:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Arrive Lilesville,	4:45	10:00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	PASSENGER.	FREIGHT.
Leave Lilesville,	7:40 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington,	4:35 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

WESTERN DIVISION.

STATIONS.	PASSENGER.
Leave Charlotte,	8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Buffalo,	11:30

RETURNING.

STATIONS.	PASSENGER.
Leave Buffalo,	1:30 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte,	5:30

WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains on this Road run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave Salisbury at	5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Marion,	12:48 p. m.
Arrive at Old Fort	1:32

GOING EAST.

Leave Old Fort	7:15 a. m.
Leave Marion at	8:04
Arrive at Salisbury,	3:32 p. m.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION: GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	7:10 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:59 a. m.	10:10
Leave Greensboro,	1:45	11:10
Arrive Goldsboro,	11:05 a. m.	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Goldsboro,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:15	4:00
Arrive Charlotte,	7:20	8:30

All passenger trains connect at Greensboro with trains to and from Richmond.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without charge.)

S. E. ALLEN,
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THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Out Passenger and Freight, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Follow Thou Me.

Have ye looked for my sheep in the desert.

For those who have missed their way!

Have ye been in the wild waste places,

Where the lost and the wandering stray?

Have ye trodden the lonely highway,

The foul and darksome street?

It may be ye'd see in the gloaming

The print of Christ's wounded feet.

Have ye folded close to your bosom

The trembling, neglected lamb,

And targa to the little lost one

—The sound of the Shepherd's name?

Have ye searched for the poor and needy,

With no clothing, no home, no bread?

The Son of Man was among them;

He had nowhere to lay his head!

Have ye carried the living water

To the parched and thirsty soul?

Have ye said to the sick and wounded,

—“Christ Jesus makes thee whole?”

Have ye told my fainting children

Of the strength of the Father's hand?

Have ye guided the tottering footsteps

To the shores of the “golden land?”

Have ye stood by the sad and weary,

To smooth the pillow of death;

To comfort the sorrow stricken,

And strengthen the feeble faith?

And have ye felt, when the glory

Has streamed through the open door,

And flitted across the shadows,

That I had been there before?

Have ye wept with the broken-hearted,

In their agony of woe?

Ye might hear me whispering beside you,

—“This a path I often go.

Can ye dare to follow me?

Then, wherever the Master dwelleth,

There shall the servant be.

—Kind Words.

Force, Power, Work.

There is a certain class of words used in physics and metaphysics supposed to denote, not phenomena or facts, but the causes of phenomena or facts. Thus it is said, “bodies are attracted to the earth by gravity.” “A body does not move, unless the conditions of motion are present, by reason of its inertia.” “One element unites with another by reason of chemical affinity.” “One body displaces another by reason of their mutual impenetrability.” “A body returns to its previous form, after being compressed or distorted, by reason of its elasticity.”

Long custom in the use of words not only justifies their employment in certain connections, but impresses us more or less, if not with a notion of their logical meaning, with an idea that they must have some meaning; and we continue to employ them in their usual connection, often without stopping to think whether they have any meaning at all. In combating this fallacy of occult causes, Mr. John Stuart Mill illustrates their absurdity by adducing the example of a student who, when asked how opium caused sleep, replied unhesitatingly that “opium causes sleep by reason of a certain soporific quality which it possesses.” We can all smile at the student's “soporific quality,” but we never think of smiling when the philosopher attributes the falling of bodies to a certain falling property which they possess, to wit, gravity. Far be it from us to assert, forgetful of the Newtonian apple, that bodies do not fall. We feel constrained to acknowledge the fact. But how much better is the fact understood when attributed to a certain force or property in the matter by which it falls, or to an occult force existing somewhere outside itself which impels it. Probably the grandest fact that ever was or ever will be revealed by science is the universality of this law or mode of action of matter. As far as human reason can go, it seems not only co-extensive, but co-eternal with matter itself, and, if eternal, of course uncaused.

As with the word gravity, the name given to the most familiar of all the so-called forces, so with all words denoting a property or quality as the cause of action, and so with the word force itself in the same sense. With this metaphysical or occult force physical science has nothing to do. Yet, as we are attempting to illustrate the use of the words heading this article, some allusion to the perhaps most common application of the term could hardly be dispensed with.

But the word force, as employed in mechanics, is often ambiguously used, or, rather, it is used to express such different meanings as to frequently mislead. For instance, we say that “there is a certain amount of force in a ton of coal and the oxygen necessary for its combustion;” “a certain amount of force in a certain number of cubic feet of compressed air at a given tension;” and so on. It is in this sense that the word is used by the very best authorities when speaking of the conservation or persistence of force.

But the meaning is widely different when we speak of a cubic foot of iron as pressing upon its support with a force of 450 lbs., or of air, compressed to one-tenth of its ordinary volume at the level of the sea, as exerting a force of 150 lbs. to the square inch. There may be great force in the latter sense, with almost none in the former.

Suppose a press operating upon a mass of metal, or some other sensibly incompressible substance to be screwed down with all the force the press can bear, and to be left in that condition. There may be now a force of many tons exerted by the press upon the metal; but in the former sense of the word, that is, ability to produce motion, there is scarcely any. A very slight motion of the screw, barely enough to compensate for the elasticity of the press, relieves the tension. In the latter sense, the word is nearly synonymous with pressure, and, if the pressure is as conditioned that it can act through distance, we have force in the former sense. Thus, if the cubic foot of iron be elevated 1,000 feet, and then held upon a support, it will exert a force of 450 lbs. upon that support, and will have, in the former sense, 450,000 foot-pounds of force, or as much force as is available, with an ordinary boiler and engine, from about a pound of coal.

If the cubic foot of iron rested upon a support near the ground, say, one foot, it would press upon its support with a force of 450 lbs., but it would have in the former sense, only 450 foot-pounds, or the effective force due, say, to one-thousandth part of a pound of coal. When 1,000 feet high, it was in a condition to exert 450 lbs. of force (pressure) through 1,000 feet of distance, or 450,000 foot-pounds; in the other case it was in a condition to exert 450 lbs. of force (pressure) through one foot, or 450 foot-pounds.

The word force, then, in its former sense, is synonymous with work, but it is seldom, in fact it ought never to be, used in that sense in mechanical calculations. Work is equal to force or pressure multiplied by the distance through which the conditions will exert that pressure. Thus, in our illustration, if we had a force of 36,000 lbs., but in a condition to act through, say, the 1/1000 part of an inch, the work which that force could perform would be only 36,000, or 10 foot-pounds.

Power in mechanics is correctly used only in one signification, and is therefore easily explained. Yet in the minds of many it is often confounded with force or work. The word power has reference to the rapidity with which the conditions for work are applied or exhausted, the unit of power commonly used being the horse-power, or the power necessary to

raise 33,000 lbs. one foot in one minute.

Force is the constant pressure. Work is the pressure multiplied by the distance through which the force or pressure is or may be kept up. Force and work have no reference to time. Power has reference to the rapidity with which the work is or may be performed.

It is not meant to assert here that these words are never properly used except in the senses which we have attempted to define, but our experience in correspondence, and dealings with inventors and mechanics, convince us that there are very many who confound the various meanings of force, power, and work.—*American Artisan.*

A Talk About Orphans.

Have visited the Orphan Asylum in Oxford. It is really amusing to witness the astonishment of the children as they admire and survey for the first time the extent of the building. One little boy exclaimed, “Em! this certainly is a good old place.” Some arrived there hungry, and having been accustomed to eat without ceremony, Mr. Cohen found it difficult to induce them to wait even for a very short “grace.” But they have warm rooms, soft beds, good fare, and new books. The institution is in regular operation, and is doing a noble work. Its benefits are denied to many children, because they have been gobbled up by avaricious relatives and are now growing up in ignorance and semi-slavery. These are not in the Poor House because the demand for their services exceeds the supply.

Well, what are the rules of the institution? One rule is to have as little ‘red tape’ as possible. In some so-called religious organizations, charity is fortified and almost inaccessible on account of mysterious regulations. A poor man might as well go to Washington to collect dues on a contract for beef furnished the army in Organ. Another rule is that the chief end and aim of the institution shall be to do good, by faithfully carrying out the design of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That St. John's College shall be made an Asylum for the protection, training, and education of indigent orphan children.

Resolved, That orphan children in the said Asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall receive such preparation training and education as will prepare them for useful occupations, and for the usual business transactions of life.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the said Orphan Asylum shall report to each Annual Communication an account of his official acts, receipts, disbursements, number of pupils, &c., together with such suggestions as he may see fit to offer.

These resolutions are very expressive and very comprehensive. How can the children get there? The Raleigh & Gaston Road transports them to Henderson at 2 cents a mile. Other roads will probably do as much, and possibly more. If the friends of the children can send them to Raleigh the Superintendent will furnish transportation to Oxford.

Are the benefits of the institution confined to the children of deceased Masons? Certainly not. Send bright boys and girls, not less than eight, nor more than thirteen years of age, who give promise of becoming wise and useful men and women. No others are wanted. Who are orphans? Those having no parents, and those having no fathers and helpless mothers. A little boy called on the Superintendent and said, “My Daddy is living; but he is always drunk. All he does for me is to beat me, I am worse off than children that have no daddy. May I go to the Asy-

lum?” His was a hard case; but he could not go. His ‘Daddy’ ought to quit drinking and behave, or die and get out of the way.

How is the the institution to be supported? Here is the resolution of the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge elect a Superintendent who shall control the Institution, and solicit contributions from all classes of our people.

But will the people contribute? Some will, and others will not. Some have already done so: others are thinking about it. One Lodge has taken the lead, others will follow. As the management is neither political nor sectarian, and the persons employed are members of different religious denominations, there is no reason for withholding help, in a cause which carries its own appeal to every human heart.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Has Our Climate Changed.

The general conclusion which an examination seems to warrant, both as regards rain-fall and winter climate, is this, that there has been no change in the lapse of many years. None can be substantiated as having occurred within a century. This proves that changes through agriculture, drainage, &c., give rise to no appreciable meteorological effect, and that the public opinion which asserts such an influence is altogether erroneous.

Only recently have precise and correct views been entertained of the general character of our climate changes. It is now known that cloudy weather, or rains, or fluctuations of the barometer and of the thermometer, are not of restricted or local origin, but that they have a progress in a determinate direction, often of thousands of miles. This fact is at the basis of the duties in which the Storm-Signal Corps is so ably engaged. In many parts of the United States, there are prairie or treeless regions several hundreds of square miles in extent, yet these are not rainless because they are treeless, clouds drop water upon them to the same amount that they do on the neighboring wooded regions. Considerations such as these may satisfy us that the surface modifications which the Atlantic States has undergone since their first settlement have produced no meteorological effect, and that the rain-fall and winter probably remain the same that they were many centuries ago.—*Good Health.*

Kissing the Wrong Woman.

An amusing mistake occurred on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad recently. In the fourth seat back of the stove, in one of the passenger cars, sat a gentleman and lady, sweet and gushing as the fairy ones of olden times. His arm encircled her waist, and his eyes were fixed on the face of his fair companion with all the earnestness of a Romeo. In short, they were the observed of all observers.

In the first seat back of the couple alluded to, sat a demure looking lady, interested in the display of affection in front of her, so natural and touching.

As the train approached a tunnel, the ardent lover left his seat for some purpose, and when part of the way through, while all was dark as night, he groped his way back—and just as the train began to emerge into the least glimmer of light, there was a yell which startled the entire load of passengers. The poor fellow had gone one seat too far back, and had seated himself in the wrong one; and was trying his best to kiss the demure lady, who couldn't see it. He lit out in a hurry, and with the most sheepish look ever seen, took his place beside the girl, while the spectators were convulsed with laughter.

“Too Hard.”

It is no uncommon thing to hear school boys and girls say, concerning this or that particular study, it is too hard. They come to the conclusion that it is both hard and useless. The time spent in studying it will be lost, they say. Parents often indulge their children in these foolish notions, and in after years it tells on the history of the child. The object of sending children to school is not simply that they may, like so many parrots, learn to repeat by rote a long string of facts. Children are sent to school to prepare them usefully and honorably to discharge the duties of men and women. The principal part of a literary education consists in learning to think. Education, properly speaking, is the act or process of developing the mind. Easy studies never will do this. The slinging of the sledge causes the muscles of the arm and fingers of the blacksmith to grow large and strong. This never would take place if the same arm used small wires as a tool. The solving of difficulties strengthens the mind and at the same times give to the mind tact in grappling with hard things. Many of the mathematical problems that are put down in the books, are in one sense, of very little practical worth. Perhaps the greater part of the human family have no practical need for the cube root. In practical life, problems in the cube root seldom occur. Still it is necessary for every school boy to master the principles involved in extracting the cube root. The exercise gives strength to his mind and prepares him to discharge the ordinary problems which occur in practical life more comfortably to himself and more usefully to society. One of the misfortunes of the present system of education is that it aims at making every thing so easy that no study is required on the part of the pupil. The pupil is taken blindfolded over all the hard places. He never sees them, and the result is that in after life, when he comes to grapple with difficulties in earnest, he fails, to his mortification, and often his loss.—*Yorkville, S. C., Enquirer.*

A Mechanical Feat.

At its approaching session, Congress will be asked to provide the means for one of the greatest mechanical feats of the age. The General Post-Office building being found insufficient in size for the accommodation of the numerous clerks required to supervise the work of thirty thousand post offices, Mr. Mullett, the chief architect, proposes to elevate it into the air, and to put another story beneath it. Readers familiar with Washington, will remember that this building covers the entire square between E and F street and Sixth and Seventh, and contains some of the largest rooms in the city. The dead-level room is about seventy feet long by forty-five wide, and two stories high; the book-keeper's room is about sixty feet square. In 1836, the wooden structure then used by the department was destroyed by fire, with many of its archives. To provide against such a casualty a second time, the external walls of the new building were made of marble, and three feet thick; the inner walls are of brick, and the floor of slate, bedded upon groined arches of brick. This enormous mass of masonry it is now proposed to raise some twenty feet in height. Buildings larger in extent, have been lifted at Chicago, but none of such weight, and where the slightest mistake would be so fatal. All this is to be done while the business of the department is to be carried on as usual, with full facility of entrance and departure, for its hundreds of clerks and daily visitors.—*Appleton's Journal.*