

WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF OUR COUNTRY—THE POPULAR HEART.

CARPENTER & GRAYSON, EDITORS.

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WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy 1 Year in Advance, \$2.00
6 months, 1.00
Any person sending us a Club of five with the Cash at above rates for one Year, will be entitled to an extra copy.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE	1w.	1mo.	3mo.	6mo.	12mo.
1 inch	1.00	2.50	6.00	9.00	16.00
2 "	2.00	5.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
3 "	3.00	7.50	18.00	27.00	45.00
4 "	4.00	10.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
5 "	5.00	12.50	30.00	45.00	75.00
1 column 15 00	40.00	60.00	80.00	120.00	

Special notices charged 50 per cent higher. Local notices 25 cents a line.
Agents procuring advertisements will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. L. RUCKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, hopes, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of the same.

R. W. LOGAN, J. M. JUSTICE,
LOGAN & JUSTICE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justice Courts.

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to.

HOTELS.

VILLAGE HOTEL, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

A. J. SCOGGIN, Proprietor.
This old and favorably known house is now open for the reception of visitors.
The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the market.
Pleasant and attentive servants will be employed, and all pains taken to make guests comfortable.

THE BURNETT HOUSE, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Is open for the accommodation of the traveling public, and with good fire, attentive servants, and good stables and feed for horses, the proprietor asks a share of patronage.
C. BURNETT,
Proprietor.

ALLEN HOUSE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

T. A. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Good Tables, attentive Servants, well ventilated Rooms and comfortable Stables.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED! WANTED!!
200 CORDS GOOD TAN BARK,
D. MAY & CO.,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

W. H. JAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER,
PAPER HANGING, & CO.
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Graining, Marbling and Kalsomning executed in the best style.
Orders from neighboring towns promptly attended to.

BLACKSMITHING.
Bradley Dalton would announce to his old friends and customers that his Shop is still in full blast on Main Street, South of the Jail, where he may be found at all times. Terms as low as the lowest. Country produce taken in payment for work at market prices. **Give him a Call.**

BLACKSMITH SHOP.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers and the Public, that his Shop is still going on, and that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at short notice.
My terms for work, is "pay down." All kinds of produce taken at market prices for work.
All persons indebted to me for work will save trouble by calling and settling.
J. V. WILKINSON.

WESTERN STAR LODGE
No. 91, A. F. M.
Meets regularly on the 1st Monday night in each month, Tuesdays of Superior Courts, and on the Festivals of the Sts. John.
J. L. RUCKER, W. M.
R. W. LOGAN, Sec.

WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$2 PER YEAR.
CLENDENIN & CARPENTER,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

When a Dream Comes True.

I hold your hand in mine, darling, darling;
I look within your eyes;
I ask you idle questions, only caring
To hear your low replies.

And all the while the glimmer of a wonder—
A moonlit rack of cloud—
Flits o'er my silent heaven of joy,
while under
Its stars my soul is bowed.

I think how oft the future will require it—
"Ah, how then did it seem?"—
To-morrow and to-morrow will desire it
Vainly as any dream.

What is it more? In dreams the eyes are holden;
They know not near from far;
I wake with outspread arms, a shadow folding—
And such life's visions are.

It is but touch and sight a little plainer,
A voice that telling, hides;
I doubt, "O heart, art thou so much a gainer?
For something still divides."

O fire of God, O living, winged creature
That in this clay doth rise,
How canst thou warm to thy divinest nature
These lips and hands and eyes?

Too eager quest, that hastest to their meeting,
Hoping desire to fill,
Thou standest half abashed, in ten derest greeting,
Yet finding welcome chill.

With stinted bread the life long hunger staying,
With fasting visions blessed,
With longing that makes life perpetual praying,
A stranger here confessed.

If yet, O dearest heart, the world grows dearer,
Because 'tis sweet to stand
(While that which never has enough cries, Nearer)
One moment hand to hand,

What will it be when every barrier breaking
Thy heart to heart come through?
Will heaven leave one corner for an aching
When the long dream comes true?
—Harper's Magazine.

For the West-Carolina Record.
Roaming No. 4.

St. Louis the beautiful "Queen City" of the Mississippi Valley lies before us in all its grandeur. It has a population 311,000 according to the census of '70. St. Louis lies on the west bank of the Mississippi river, 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 174 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. As a railroad centre St. Louis is the terminus of eleven Railroads.

The city extends in all nearly seven miles by the curve of the river and about three miles back. The site rises from the river by two plateaus of limestone formation, the first twenty and the other sixty feet above high water. The ascent to the first is somewhat abrupt, while the second rises more gradually and spreads out into an extensive plain affording fine views of the city and river. The city is well laid out, the streets being for the most part 60 feet wide, and with but few exceptions intersecting each other at right angles. And while we were passing through the city we noticed a great many beautiful and costly buildings. It has very nice, clean streets and business seemed to be lively from the appearance to a casual observer. St. Louis and Chicago have long been rivals in population and after the great fires of Chicago in the fall of '71, it was speculated that St. Louis would now exceed her

rival. But notwithstanding the prosperity of St. Louis it is very probable that the close of the present year will find Chicago numbering more inhabitants than St. Louis.

St. Louis has eight national banks besides a number of private banks; it has also one thousand manufacturing firms with a capital of nearly \$50,000,000. There is a railroad bridge in construction across the Mississippi at this place connecting with the "Rock Island Rail Road."

On the "Missouri Pacific Rail Road" "westward bound."—What a beautiful country! With its magnificent villas; thriving towns and verdant fields of wheat. That portion of the country not under cultivation is interspersed with bodies of timbered land—sufficient for the wants of the farmer. We are travelling along the south side of the Missouri river (the word Missouri means muddy) rolling with its mud to join the waters of the Mississippi. (The Missouri and Mississippi have been called "the long river" and taken as one river has been called by Geographers "the longest river in the world;" but late discoveries have proven beyond a doubt, that the Nile in Egypt is the longest river in the world. Here is Washington on the Missouri river—3300 inhabitants; with a good steam ferry; and from the bustle and hurry along the streets it is surely in a prosperous condition. Indeed Missourians are an energetic, go-ahead people; and the farmer by industry and thorough cultivation realizes immense profits from his farm; he also raises a great deal of live stock for the market each year; agriculture is performed nearly entirely by machinery in some parts. Junius.

Woman as Dentist.

We could never understand why the business of dentistry should be monopolized by the masculine persuasion. Teeth repairing seems to us one of those fine arts for which the nimble fingers of woman are peculiarly adapted. Within a few years several ladies have prepared themselves for the practice of this specialty of the healing art, and have succeeded quite as well as the average of their brother dentists. We notice, therefore, with regret, not unmingled with indignation, that these ladies, who had regularly articulated and paid the fees demanded, have recently been expelled from the Pennsylvania Dental College; and we are glad to learn that the parties aggrieved have determined to prosecute their cause in the courts, with the view of obtaining legal redress.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that these ladies were expelled at the request of a majority of the male students. Shame on them! They deserve to have all the teeth in their miserable heads pulled out by a vigilance committee of feminine dentists. But what right had the Professors to exclude them because a majority of the male students desired their expulsion? If the whole male side of the College had requested the Professors to violate their contracts, do a mean thing, and disgrace themselves, the request would have no justification. The animus is apparent enough. The would-be men dentists fear competition with their sisters in business. They have abundant reason to fear; no doubt. Two-thirds, and probably three-quarters, of all the dentistry in the world is performed on the teeth and jaws of women; and it is morally certain that, were there

as many women as men dentists in the land, some hundreds of young men would have to seek some other occupation or starve. And we are not sure that the fair "mechanical and surgical dentists" would limit their operations on the teeth to their own sex. We can easily imagine cases (rich and forlorn old bachelors, middle-aged widowers, and aspiring young men, for example) in which the victims of *Colonia dolorosa* and *O edentula*, would prefer the gentler manipulations of the dental sisterhood. And who shall say of what sex their dentists shall be? We advise the young men aforesaid to do their best in competing with the dentists of the other sex in all honorable ways; but not attempt the impossible feat of putting women down by force. They had better "go West!"—Science of Health.

Habit and Disease.

Water, the natural beverage, comprising at least two-fifths of the human body, is, in proper quantity and quality, necessary to life and to healthful vital action. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the thousands of impure and poisonous concoctions and adulterations of it that are daily being forced into human stomachs, would necessitate unhealthy vital action?

If that drug, tobacco, which millions use, and which produces such powerful effects on the organism, is conducive to health, what shall become those who do not use it? Per contra, if those who do not use it maintain the best conditions, what must be the case of those who do use it? Surely, if in both these cases health is maintained, there must, in one of them at least, be a serious tax on the vital powers through the principle of accommodations. And not less so with alcohol and all other compounded beverages, as well as all excitants, nervines, or other special agents of gratification. If the simple food and drink of the Hindoo, Chinaman, Irish, Scotch, German, and Russian peasantry induce one class of physical conditions, the different diet of Americans must show different results.

Then, too, if good clothing is healthful; that is, all that is necessary in this direction to insure health, surely, bad clothing must induce in some degree the opposite. If work is a necessary health agency, what is to become of those who never work? per contra, if idleness is recuperative, how shall the workers maintain health? If sleep at the proper time tends to normal life, shall not midnight students, reveries, and debaucheries produce abnormal or diseased life? In fact, throughout the whole range of nature we will find that opposite causes produce opposite results. We will find, too, that nature's laws are peremptory, and that we cannot violate them without bringing into operation the self-preservative instincts in an abnormal and therefore painful manner.

But disease, in its essential nature, has a deeper significance than simply abnormal vital action. It is really a remedial effort, not necessarily successful, but an attempt to change conditions. And for this reason, improper relation of the living organism to external agents necessarily result in injury to that organism, which, by virtue of its being self-preservative, immediately sets up defensive action, and begins as soon as possible to repair the damages that have accrued. This defensive or reparative action, of course, corresponds to the conditions to be remedied, and hence is abnormal and diseased; and its severity and persistence will depend upon the damages to be repaired, and the persistence of the causes that produced it. Serious injury will demand correspondingly serious vital action; a dangerous state, energetic and even hazardous state;

desperate conditions, desperate action. But in all cases the action is vital, and an attempt at restoration, and the energy displayed will exactly correspond to the interests involved and the vitality that is available.—Science of Health.

Mount Vernea—Serious Charges Preferred Against the Association and the Regent.

The vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association assembled at Mount Vernon Wednesday to meet the Board of Visitors appointed by Gov. Walker. Mrs. R. Underwood, surviving executrix, and in behalf of the heirs of the late Rembrandt Peule, presented to the association the historical painting of "Washington before Yorktown," which was received by the regent.

At a meeting of the advisory board Wednesday night, in Washington, the following serious charges were made against the association and the regent, Miss Pamela Cunningham:

I charge the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association with unlawfully receiving fifty-six and a quarter cents from those visiting Mount Vernon, when they should only receive twenty-five cents, and of not allowing any boat but the steamer Arrow to land passengers at Mount Vernon at any price. I charge the vice-regents with allowing the regent, Miss Pamela Cunningham, to receive moneys from the public without giving a proper account of the same. I charge the regent, Miss P. Cunningham, with being a habitual drunkard, and of being intoxicated for days together, and incapable of attending to the business of Mount Vernon, and, while intoxicated, of being seen improperly dressed. I charge the vice regents with allowing the regent Miss Cunningham, thus to be a public scandal and disgrace to the Mount Vernon Association, without a public disapproval of conduct or an effort to depose her or appoint another regent in her place.

Congressional Gamblers.

The Washington gambling-houses have never been supported to any considerable extent by the resident population. Members of Congress, particularly from the South, South-west, and West, were the largest contributors to the incomes of the sporting men. Contractors and Indian traders were generally bold and sometimes desperate players. Members of the House frequently staked their mileage and per diem at the faro-table, and they played all sorts of round games, "short cards," as they were called, in the club rooms. Probably the amount risked would not constitute what is termed "high play" in these days, but the losses of these men of limited means were often sufficient to keep them impoverished and embarrassed during their entire Congressional service. Some men played for excitement chiefly, not caring much whether they won or lost. Thaddeus Stevens was one of this description. He was like fox, who described winning at hazard as the greatest pleasure in life, and losing at the same game as the next greatest. Stevens lost and won with the apparent indifference. He played with consummate coolness, never lost his temper, and never increased the amount of his bet either retrieve his losses or more rapidly to increase his winnings. His sarcastic remarks upon the decomposure of his fellow-players, who sometimes exclaimed with rage and profanity at their ill luck, were always witty as well as cutting. While they were eating and drinking with the voracity of cormorants, he never indulged in anything more stimulating than cracker and a sip of water. The contrast between his coolness and apathy and the eager, fierce ex-

citement of others sitting at the same table and engaged in the same pursuit was amazing. I have rarely seen a more pitiable and painful exhibition than was often presented by the ungoverned passions of a gamester after a run of ill luck. To Mr. Stevens such displays of weakness seemed to afford amusement rather than to excite sympathy or compassion. He was a hard, cynic, man incapable of acts of benevolence under strong emotion, but gentleness was not his ordinary mood. He threw off more good things in conversation without effort than any man I ever saw, and his sayings were pointed with a degree of epigrammatic force that I never witnessed in any other man.—Harper's Magazine.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

At the North, the leading daily newspapers are printed, not from type, but from stereotype casts; otherwise it would be simply impossible to strike off their huge editions with sufficient rapidity. The principal magazines, and other periodicals, and most books, are also printed from stereotype or electrotype plates.

The process of stereotyping consists in making a "matrix" of five or six sheets of paper pasted together with a peculiar paste, and wetted thoroughly to a pulpy state. In twenty-four hours this is ready for use. It is then beat into the "form" of type by a hard brush, until the impression is thoroughly made, after which it is well dried in a hot press. This is the paper mold. Any number of casts may be taken with expedition, and the type is subject to no appreciable wear. This method answers admirably for newspapers, but the process has defects, especially when applied to fine book work, or the reproduction of engravings, and for these purposes it has, of late years, been almost entirely superseded by the more costly, but far more satisfactory process of electrotyping.

This process may be briefly described as follows: an impression of the page is taken in wax, forming a perfect mold. The face of this mold is covered with plumbago, to give it a metallic surface. The mold is then subjected to galvanic action in a tank filled with a strong solution of sulphate of copper. A thin film of copper is instantly deposited on the surface of the mold, increasing in thickness until the coating forms a "shell" about as thick as stout paper. This thin shell is strengthened by being "backed up" with type metal the plates are then planned to a uniform thickness of about one-seventh of an inch, and secured upon a block of wood.

The electrotype is a perfect facsimile of the original page or engraving, the minutest lines and points being reproduced with absolute precision. Besides giving a clearer impression, it is more durable than the stereotype, and altogether superior in artistic effect. Most of the great newspaper and book concerns do their own work of this kind, but there is an immense amount required by the community generally, and in all large cities there are numerous establishments making a specialty of this line or business.

Trope for Trope.

A Clergyman preaching at Wapping, observing that the most part of his audience were in the sea-faring way, very naturally embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Among other things, he advised them to "be ever on the watch, so that, on whatsoever tack the evil one should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in the action." "Aye, master," muttered a jolly son of Neptune; "but let me tell you, that will depend on your having the weather gauge of him." A just though whimsical remark.