

WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF OUR COUNTRY—THE POPULAR HEART.

CARPENTER & GRAYSON, EDITORS.

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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.

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Collections promptly attended to.

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THE BURNETT HOUSE,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Is open for the accommodation of the traveling public, and with good fare, 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.

BUCK HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. M. DEEVER, Proprietor.

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MARION, N. C.

Board per Day, \$1.50

" " Week, 7.00

" " Month, 21.00

24-36 B. B. FREEMAN, Proprietor.

McDowell House,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

This house is now open for the reception of boarders and all transient custom.

C. G. McDowell, Proprietor.

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W. H. JAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER

REDS HANGERS, & 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.

Shoing Horses \$1.00.

Country produce taken in payment for work at market prices.

Give him a Call. 10-17

WESTERN STAR LODGE

No. 91, A. F. M.

Meets regularly on the 1st Monday night of each month, Tuesdays of Superior Courts, and on the Festivals of the Sts. John.

G. M. WAITESIDE, W. M.

M. H. JUSTICE, Sec.

Water as a Fuel.

Water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Oxygen is a most powerful supporter of combustion, while hydrogen is itself very combustible. The gas with which our streets and houses are lighted, is no other than this hydrogen impregnated with carbonic matter to redden its flame. It is therefore manifest that if there were any practical means of decomposing water of steam (which is the same thing in a different form), the hydrogen could be used for fuel, and the oxygen could be also used for burning bricks, stones, old iron, and almost every procurable material. There is no exaggeration in what we say. A rod of iron plunged into a vessel of oxygen would burn with a rapidity and thoroughness even greater than those which characterize the burning of kindling wood in common air. The difficulties that stand in the way of these phenomena being actually exhibited, are chiefly owing to the difficulty of procuring the gases, and preserving them when procured. When those difficulties are therefore obviated, a new era in the business of lighting and heating will be inaugurated. It is manifest from the nature of the components of decomposing that notorious element, would result in the realization of what we have described. The following, which we copy from the Monthly Journal, is perhaps descriptive of the commencement of what may yet revolutionize the entire present arrangement of the physical forces by which mechanism of the physical forces by which mechanism of every kind is worked throughout the civilized world. We see nothing in what we are about to quote except what we believe to be every way feasible. If it prove to be practicable to use common water for the purposes of fuel, there is no knowing the vast results of such an important discovery.

Here is what the Monthly Journal, quoting from an exchange, says:—
"On Monday and Tuesday afternoon," says the San Francisco Alta, "a large number of citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foundry on Fremont street, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with a new fuel, recently invented. They were shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the furnaces, and in one corner found a brick furnace, some eight feet long and six feet high. On the top of this was an iron tank holding about ten gallons, which was filled with crude petroleum. From this tank a pipe about an inch and a half in diameter, led into the side of the furnace. A small jet of oil, not larger than a small goose quill, was permitted to flow out of this tube; a light is placed beneath this jet, and it immediately ignites. Another pipe, about an inch in diameter, leads from a steam boiler stationed not fifteen feet away. This pipe leads a small jet of steam upon the burning oil, and the moment the steam strikes the oil the oxygen in the water is set free and ignites with a tremendous roar, generating in a very few moments a most intense white heat."

For our own part, we regard the above as more pregnant with consequences, than even Franklin himself regarded his own electrical discoveries.—*Land and Law Advisor.*

Railway Accidents—Europe and America.

It is a favorite plea with the managers of transportation lines, in this country, that the reason of our frequent accidents is not so much the lack of care on the part of the companies, as an inherent recklessness in the American character that "the traveling public in America, in their demands for speed and comfort,

compel the railroads to take risks which are never taken on the continent of Europe." The truth of this statement (which we take from the third annual report of the Railway Commissioner of Massachusetts) has on the other hand been warmly denied by a criticising press.

The fact in the case is that neither the Commissioners nor their critics are strictly accurate, and neither seem to have hit upon the chief reasons for the far greater frequency of railway slaughter in America than in Europe. It is true, as alleged against the defense of the companies, that European express trains make faster time than American, it being not uncommon for the fast trains of the former to maintain a speed of forty-five to fifty miles per hour, including stoppages. But let it be noted that these are the *fast* trains only—exceptional trains, in whose running exceptional care is taken, and on which exceptional prices are charged. The average time of American passenger trains is much faster than those of Europe, and the fault in our system lies in running all our trains on like schedules, and making no difference in arrangements between those who wish to travel fast and those who are willing to travel slow.

Again, the European system has its tracks and rolling stock built with an eye to the fast trains. They have double tracks, generally stone ballasted, rendering accident from collision and injury to the road-way far less likely to occur. Still more important, their rolling stock is far lighter than ours. Their fast locomotives compare to ours as twelve and fifteen tons to thirty and forty, and hardly any comparison, as to the strain upon track, can be made between their sleeping and parlor cars. Computed simply upon mechanical principals, the difference in the probabilities of accident of a light English express train running at forty-five miles an hour, and a heavy American one running at thirty-five, is fearfully against ourselves.

When, therefore, American companies provide for both slow and fast traveling, compensating themselves for the additional care and expense of the former by a larger fare than for the latter, they will then be at liberty to place the responsibility in the charge of the recklessness before mentioned.—*Ex.*

The Great Temple

The skill, the art, the mighty toil that have been devoted to the adornment, and to the decoration of this most ancient place of worship, have been of extraordinary magnitude. The grandest legacy of Egyptian antiquity, the great pyramid, demanded, indeed a larger amount of naked human labor; but in Moriah there is a compulsion of features of nature herself to the service of the builder. In actual bulk the great pyramid is to the Temple rock as five to nine, if we descend but as far as the sills of the five double gates of the mountains of the house. If we carry the comparison down to the level at which the lowest foundation of the walls is inlaid in the rock at the angles of the inclosure, the bulk is three times that of the great pyramid. The cubic contents of the mason's work may not amount to a tenth part of that piled up by Soudhis. But the hill has been honey-combed with chambers and galleries; and the declining part to the south covered with vaults and arches, to which Gheezeh can show no parallel. No merely artificial structure could have so successfully resisted the resolute efforts of the two greatest military nations of the ancient world to destroy its existence and obliterate its memory. No other monument, long surviving the era of Asiatic and Italian power, can ever, like the noble sanctuary, mark by its very ruins the suc-

cessive periods of its glory and fall!

If we regard not so much the evidences of the labor devoted to the Temple as the effect produced on the mind by its apparent magnitude, we may suggest the following comparisons: The length of the eastern wall of the sanctuary is rather more than double that of one side of the great pyramid. Its height, from the foundation of the rock at the south, and near the northern angles, was nearly a third of that of the Egyptian structure. If to this great height of 152 feet of solid wall be added the descent of 114 feet to the bed of the Kedron, and the future elevation of 160 feet attained by the pinnacle of the Temple porch, we have a total height of 436 feet, which is only 59 feet less than that of the great pyramid. The area of the face of the eastern wall is more than double that of one side of the pyramid. Thus the magnitude of the noble sanctuary of Jerusalem far exceeded that of any other temple in the world. Two amphitheatres of the size of the Coliseum would have stood within its colossal girdle, and left room to spare. The Coliseum is said to have seated 87,000 spectators, and accommodated 23,000 more in its arena passages. For such a number to have been crammed within its circle, the space for each person must have been limited to seventeen by twenty inches. Allowing two cubits each way, or four square cubits for each worshipper in the Temple, the sanctuary would have contained 30,000; the chel, including the priest's court, 20,000 more, and there would yet have been room in the great court and the cloisters to make the total reach more than 210,000.

Flogging by Proxy.

Many years ago there lived in Northern Alabama a warm-hearted old gentleman named H. He owned a negro named Jake, and there never lived a more provoking old darkey; for although Uncle Jake was a favorite he had many weaknesses, and among others, he was particularly regardless of truth to such an extent that the good old Judge found it necessary to punish him.

It was the custom for the town constable to administer a flogging for a consideration whenever the master felt disinclined to officiate, and the constable had a severe reputation among the darkeys who had now and then been so unfortunate as to come under his hand. Jake had never been there, but was well posted. On one occasion, during the Christmas holidays, while the Judge was quite indisposed, Jake had been guilty of a misdemeanor and punishment was deemed necessary, so the Judge wrote to the constable as follows:

"M. G.—: Please give the bearer thirty-nine lashes and charge to me.—H."

Calling Uncle Jack the Judge ordered him to carry the note to Mr. G—who would give him a grubbing hoe.—Jake started on his errand, but his suspicions were aroused. He did not understand what the Judge wanted with a grubbing hoe at Christmas time, and his conscience was not as clear as it should have been.—The result of his suspicion was that he was to be whipped. Seeing a schoolboy approaching, he quietly took out his note and said: "Massa Bob, what dis note? Got so many dis mornin' dey's all mixed up."

The boy read the note and explained its contents to Jake, who whistled and laughed to himself as a bright idea struck him—Calling a negro boy, who was near, Jake said:

"Does you want to make a quarter dis mornin'?"

"Of course I does."

The boy hurried off to accomplish his errand, and in due course delivered the note to Mr. G.—

who took him into the yard, locked the gate, and despite the boy's protestations of innocence administered the flogging, while Jake hurried off home, chucking over the happy result of what might have been a serious business to him. That evening the Judge called him up and said:

Jake did you get that grubbing hoe?

"No, Massa; I gib a boy a quarter to fetch dat note to massa G—, and I spec he got dat hoe."

County Papers.

The following which we copy from the Hot Springs Times with its editor's comment is so appropriate and applicable to all newspapers that we copy it entire, fully endorsing every word:

"The New York Times says that you might nearly as well forget your churches, your academies, and school houses as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that the local minister does. It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand better chances at you. Laying, as it does, on every table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourself to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the consummation of importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourself."

We endorse the same in every particular, and while we assert the importance due to our journals, we at the same time admit that it is incumbent upon them to recognize the high-toned character and sentiments of its readers and patrons. We believe that the Press should be independent, free and bold; yet that independence and freedom should not be asserted or tolerated at the expense of decency and morality. We desire to make the Times worthy of the notice of our people, lightened in sentiment and expression, and willing and ready to do justice to all parties, and such a paper as any gentleman can carry to his family circle, without the fear of causing a blush at anything found in our columns. Such we believe to be the course the Times has adopted and will endeavor to pursue. To our patrons and friends, not only pecuniarily and personally, but socially, morally and religiously do we hold ourselves responsible. By no other than the most rigid rules do we desire to be judged.

The Velocity of Light.

Olaf Roemer, an eminent Danish astronomer, while observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, in 1676, found that light occupied about sixteen minutes and twenty-six seconds in passing through the diameter of the earth's orbit, and assuming the distance of the earth from the sun to be nearly 95,000,000 miles, he determined the velocity of light to be 192,500 miles in a second.

In 1723, Bradley, an English astronomer, discovered the aberration of light, and determined its velocity to be 191,513 miles per second.

In 1849, M. Fizeau invented an apparatus for measuring the velocity of light between terrestrial stations, and determined it to be 194,677 miles a second.

M. Foucault, with substantially the same apparatus, determined the velocity to be 185,177 miles per second.

Quite recently M. Fizeau has published the particulars of a long series of experiments made between stations about six miles apart, using the rays from a oxy-

hydrogen light; and he gives, as the mean of 650 good observations, a velocity of 186,263 miles per second. The result obtained by Roemer is usually given in text books, and, in fact, is commonly quoted as the correct velocity of light. But the close agreement of the more recent researches of MM. Foucault and Fizeau, and the elegant methods used by these philosophers in their recent researches, render it nearly certain that the velocity of light in the air is between 185,177 and 185,363 miles per second.—*Scientific American.*

First invention of Glass.

Pliny says that glass was first invented at the mouth of the river Belus. The discovery happened in this manner:—A party of sailors, who had occasion to visit the shore in that neighborhood, propped with sand and pieces of nitre, the kettle in which they cooked their provisions. To their amazement they found that the mixture of the substances fused, and that, when it cooled, it was hard, brittle and transparent. Thus was discovered a new substance, which has so much contributed to the comforts of life, and to the progress of science. The sand of the Belus continued to supply the Sidonians and others with materials for the manufacture of glass. Even so late as the seventeenth century, the Venitians and Genoese imported it for that purpose. The mere mention of windows, spectacles, microscopes, and whiskey bottles, is suggestive of the various purposes for which glass is used, and of its indispensable civilization. An ocean of importance often flows from a spring of accident.

To Develop Talent.

Place a man in a position that will fearfully tax him and try him a position that will often bring the blush to his cheek and the sweat to his brow, a position that will overmaster him at times, and cause him to rack his brain for resources. Place him in a position like this. But every time he trips go to his rescue; go not with words of blame or censure, but go with manful words of encouragement; look him boldly in the eye, and speak them with soul and emphasis. This is the way to make a man of a boy, and a giant of a man. If a man has pluck and a talent, no matter whether he ever filled a given position or not, put him in it, if worthy, and he will soon not only fill it, but outgrow it. But put one in a position with a faint heart. This is the way to kill him. Put him in grandly with most unmistakable confidence. Drop no caveats, but boldly start the way, and then stands by with a will and countenance of true friend. Thus try twenty men, such as have been named, and nineteen will succeed.

Read This.

Nothing can be more cruel, and nothing more foolish, than to place children where they must be dressed every day in fresh and fashionable clothes, and their freedom to play curtailed for the sake of appearances. What childhood needs is perfect freedom among the things of nature—freedom to romp, to make mud-pies, to leap fences, to row, to fish to climb trees, to chase butterflies, to gather wild flowers, to live out of doors from morning till night, and to do all those things that innocent and healthy childhood delights in, in cheap, strong cloths provided for the purpose. Exactly that which childhood needs manhood and womanhood needs—perfect liberty and carelessness.

So, whether to dwell by the sea he should seek some sport unvisited by those devoted to fashionable display, and pass his time in pursuits and amusements which, without let or hindrance, perform the office of recreation.