

# WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF OUR COUNTRY—THE POPULAR HEART.

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Objectionable advertisements, such as will injure our readers, or the character of the paper, as a high-toned journal, will not be inserted.

Any further information will be given on application to the publishers.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

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

**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.**

**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.

**BUCK HOTEL,**  
ASHVILLE, N. C.  
R. M. DEEVER, Proprietor.

**Flemming House,**  
MARION, N. C.  
Board per Day, \$1.50  
" " Week, 7.00  
" " Month, 21.00  
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.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**W. H. JAY,**  
HOUSE AND SIGN  
PAINTER  
**PAPER HANGING, & CO.**  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Graining, Marbling and Kalsoming executed in the best style.  
Orders from neighboring towns promptly attended to.

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
**Bradley Dutton** would announce to his old friends and customers that his Shop is still in full blast on Main Street, South of the Jail. Terms as low as the lowest.

**Shoeing 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. W.  
Meets regularly on the 1st Monday Light in each month, Tuesdays of Superior Courts, and on the Festivals of the St. John.  
G. M. WHITESIDE, W. M.  
M. H. JUSTICE, Sec.

**Harvesting.**  
Engage the men a year before you want them; when you pay them off at the close of the harvest one year select and contract with the men for the next. See the hands again a month or six weeks before you want them; fix the price, if not done before; and get reliable, sober men, if you can, and keep whiskey out of the field. Get them for a day or two before you expect to want them, and if possible for the whole time of harvest, paying them so much per day and filling in the odd times with other work. If one man in five more than you expect to want. Begin the first day you can, and push it rather than have it push you.

If you have a good man living with you, make him foreman, if not, select a good, steady cutter, not too fast—don't cut yourself, lest your pocket suffer; if your force is small and you think it best, take the rear and shock.

If working more than 6 or 10 hands, you had better look on; yet stand by ready to take hold here or there as you think best; if you know how, let the men see that you can cut, rake or bind and shock with the best of them, and, if you don't know how, learn!

A man broke the mower a few days since and we were without it for a week. We had to try the scythes. One man, losing more hay than his work was worth, was changed to the rake, and I took his place. I like the riag of the scythe; and when the mower breaks, are all hands to wait? It is true that the old scythe is becoming a curiosity, as is the man who keeps the best tools, and a scythe and cradle extra in case of accidents.

Treat the men kindly and as men, and even take a joke now and then, if respectfully given; receive their suggestions in regard to the work, if properly made by men of judgment or experience—even a seeming fool may see what you have overlooked or from want of experience do not know.

Give the men at least one lunch; we have two—at 10 and 5 o'clock—let it be plain, substantial, meat and bread, or bread and milk.

Try to keep cool and don't let the press of work, mistakes, or accident prevent the habit of self-control you should possess, and taking things by the easy, if not the soft end. The way to manage others is to control yourself. Above all, don't drink or swear!

If using machinery, examine it before putting it away, examine it again about the first of January, and try it about the first of May; keep on hand in duplicate those parts liable to break, and three or four extra knives and rods, and bolts, in case of accident; don't run a worn-out machine if you can help it. A friend said his machine cost him 75 cents for repairs in seven years, and that the secret was a monkey-wrench to keep the bolts tight; don't trust a mere rattle trap!

If the hands engaged fail to come, get others as soon as you can, and pay them two prices rather than have the crops suffer; if they are exorbitant or unjust, pay them and do not hire them again if you can help it!—*American Farmer.*

**Improvement of Worn Out soils.**  
In answer to an inquiry from a correspondent in reference to bringing into cultivation a worn out broom sedge field in the shortest possible time and with the least expense, we would suggest the following:  
Turn it over this fall deeply with a two horse plow, apply 15 or 20 bushels of lime per acre as a top dressing after the land has been plowed. Early in the spring cross plow and harrow in one and half bushels of oats seed per acre. If the oat crop is not specially needed, turn them in deeply and plant peas in every third furrow, say a foot apart, and when the vines are full and before the peas are ripe turn over the land and sow wheat with one hundred and fifty or two hundred lbs. of any good fertilizer per acre and harrow in one and a half gallons of clover seed. This should be done during the month of September. When the wheat is cut two bushels of plaster per acre should be sown over the young clover. Let the clover grow undisturbed during the Summer and Fall, and the next Spring it may be cut for soiling or hay. If the land is new the second crop may be turned in and the land again sowed to wheat or let the clover remain for two years and then any crop may be grown.

During this process the crops of oats, wheat and clover will usually pay the expense involved, and the land will be improved at least one hundred per cent.

If we will but supply the fertilizing elements necessary for a good crop of clover, perseverance should be borne in mind that the land should be thoroughly ploughed and ditched if necessary. If the crop of pea vines is luxuriant the guano recommended might be omitted, as the necessary amount of nitrogen would be supplied to the soil by the decay of pea vines.—*Biblical Recorder.*

**Health and Talent.**  
It is not exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, the sinews and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, the unshakable confidence inspired by these, and though having but little brains, he will either blunder upon success or set failure at defiance. It is true, especially in this country, that the number of centaurs in every community—of men in whom heroic intellect are allied with bodily constitutions as tough as those of horses—is small; that, in general, a man has reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without a mind, or the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy stomach. Of the two, a weak mind in a Herculean frame is better than a giant mind in a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions, a vigorous constitution is equal to at least fifty per cent. more brain. Wit, judgment, imagination, eloquence, all the qualities of the mind, attain thereby a force and splendor to which they could never approach without it. But intellect in a weak body is "like gold in a spent swimmers pocket." A mechanic may have tools of the sharpest edge and highest polish; but what are these without a vigorous arm and hand? Of what use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge, if you have not strength to turn the key?

Somebody advertises for "a good girl to cook." We have seen some that looked good enough to eat raw.

There is a dealer in Bangor, Maine, not remarkable for his piety, who keeps the money he takes at his shop in a Bible. On being asked why he chose such a place of deposit, he replied that thieves would never think of looking there for money and the people who read the Bible from choice would not steal.

**Estimate of Horse Power.**  
A water-fall has one-horse power for every 33,000 lbs. of water flowing in the stream per minute, for each foot of fall. To compute the power of a stream, therefore, multiply the area of its cross section in feet by the velocity in feet per minute, and we have the number of cubic feet flowing along the stream per minute. Multiply these by 62.5, the number of pounds in a cubic foot of water, and this by the vertical fall in feet, and we have the foot-pounds per minute of the fall; dividing by 33,000 gives us the horse power.

For example: A stream flows through a flume 10 feet wide, and the depth of the water is 4 feet; area of cross section will be 40 feet. The velocity is 150 feet per minute— $40 \times 150 = 6,000$ —the cubic feet of water flowing per minute.  $6,000 \times 62.5 = 375,000$ —the pounds of water flowing per minute. The fall is 10 feet:  $375,000 \times 10 = 3,750,000$ —the foot-pounds of the water-fall. Divide  $3,750,000$  by 33,000, and we have 113.3 as the horse power of the fall.

The power of the steam-engine is calculated by multiplying together the area of the piston in inches, the mean pressure, in pounds per square inch, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute; and dividing by 33,000.

Water-wheels yield from 50 to 91 per cent of the water. The actual power of a steam-engine is less than the indicated power, owing to a loss from friction; the amount of this loss varies with the arrangement of the engine and the perfection of the work.

**How to Fool Rats.**  
Let us take the case of a house badly infested with rats, says the *Rural New Yorker*. How shall we get rid of them? Of course, if they come from some public sewer or other colony, the supply is probably unlimited, and the first thing must be to cut off the access of all outsiders. But if we are troubled by none but natives, it will not require much skill to capture every one of them—old, cunning fellows and all. In the first place, then, we must resolve to take time to it and capture the whole lot, and to this end no attempt must be made to capture single animals, since this will tend to make them suspicious and will put the old ones on their guard. Then provide a large box or barrel; in it a quantity of old carpet, brush, &c., and also some food, such as meal, cheese, herring, &c. Bore a two-inch hole in the side of the box, and leave it for some days. The rats will soon find it out and frequent it. First a young one will go in and have a good feed and come out all right; the old ones seeing that he is not hurt, they, too, will go in, and in a short time every rat about the premises will go there. When this occurs see that it is well supplied with food and arrange over the hole a block having a corresponding aperture cut in it but having also a series of wires stuck around the hole and pointing inward, just as they are arranged in the common wire traps. Every rat will go in as before and not one can get out.

**Learning to Put Out Fire.**  
The *New York Observer* suggests that the art of extinguishing fires be taught in all schools. It would be exceedingly interesting, but still more important. How many expensive blunders would be avoided! A man in Boston went, with light in his hand, to look into a varnish barrel at the bung-hole, and the gas within caught fire. Had he immediately stopped the bung-hole or covered it over tightly, the flame would have died for want of oxygen; but not knowing how little smothering would completely extinguish fire, he thought of nearly everything else first, and let it spread until it destroyed several buildings with most of their contents. On the other hand, a boy who had had proper education diligently and skillfully used what water there was in the room, when the fire began, and soon put it out; while at the same time a watchman on the outside gave an alarm which summoned all the fire department. The quickness of fire in burning various substances, especially those which are dangerous, should be fully described to children, and even little engines and other apparatus might be displayed in their presence, and used by them. Girls should be taught these things as well as boys, that when fires occur they may do something more than scream and wring hands and call on men for help.

**Earnestness.**  
Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in life; yet among the people whom we name cultivated men, little earnestness is to be found; in labors and employments, in arts, nay, even in recreations, they proceed, if I may say so, with a sort of self-defense; they live, as they read a heap of newspapers, only to have done with it; they remind one of that young Englishman at Rome, who said, with a contented air, one evening in some company, that to-day he had despatched six churches and two galleries. They wish to know and learn a multitude of things, and precisely those they have the least concern with; and they never see that hunger is not stilled by snapping at the air. When I became acquainted with a man, my first inquiry was, with what does he employ himself, and how, and with what degree of perseverance? The answer regulates the interest I shall take in him for life.—*Goethe.*

**A Gentle Rebuke.**  
A lady riding in a car on the New York Central Railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be a student of some college on his way home for a vacation. He used much profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the lady. She thought she would rebuke him, and on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages. "Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well." "Do you read and speak Hebrew?" "Quite fluently." "Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?" "With great pleasure; I am at your service." "Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?" We may well suppose the lady was not annoyed any more.

**Sleeping Under the Clothes.**  
There is reason to believe that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin.

A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark that when there is any danger of bed-sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains dampness and acts like a poultice.

Never use any thing but light Whitney blankets as bed-covering for the sick. The heavy, impervious, cotton counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through.—Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.—*Miss Nightingale.*

**Cause of the Variation of the Earth's Magnetism.**  
The precise cause of the variation of the magnetic pole of the earth has not been well established; but in the view of Dr. Menzzer this is owing to the continual variation of the level of the earth's surface, mainly in the polar regions. He goes through a very mathematical investigation of the relation between the land areas of the north and the magnetic currents, and endeavors to show that with unchanging outlines, this pole will be constant, but that with variation it will be necessarily altered in its position. In the fact that the level of the land is continually altering, not only in the north, but elsewhere on the surface of the globe, very few portions being entirely free from change, he finds the explanation of the deflection of the needle first on one side and then on the other, these changes being not in the same direction, elevation of the land in one place, to some extent balancing its depression in another.—*Frederic Friend.*

**Duties seem great of small according to the spirit and way in which they are performed.**  
A mean, ignoble mind tosses off with a sneer a deed which a magnanimous soul would perform so sweetly and so nobly as to charm whoever saw it done, and leave the recollection of it as a precious possession for ever. A cold, selfish nature gives a guinea in a spirit so petty, and a way so cruel that its value shrinks to a farthing; while a generous one gives a farthing so that it is felt to be worth a guinea.

**Great men and great institutions may be beyond the most of us, but great actions are for us all.**  
A Boston gentleman, who dislikes formality, offered a lady \$5,000 if she would marry him without the usual preliminaries of courtship.

**A Western paper speaks of a new paper mill which "will be made of brick one hundred and seventy-five feet long." Pretty long bricks.**  
Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself.

**All God's children have received God's Spirit, whereby they are made humble, believing and holy; humble in regard to their sins, believing in regard of Christ, and holy in regard of their conscience and care to keep all God's commandments.**