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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

Spoiled it all and she lacked the sweet boldness which love alone can give.
Somebody's darling.
[The following lines were written in 1864, by Mrs. E. G. Sprague, now of Wyalong, R. I., and first appeared in the Harvest Magazine. They were suggested by seeing a young drummer boy lying dead in Lowell General Hospital, at Dartmouth Grove, R. I.]

The Country Doctor.

Dr. Grimley belongs to the noble army of martyrs and heroes known as "country doctors." He was the sort of man you could love if you loved him; otherwise you would probably dislike him, for he was very peculiar; everybody said so. Now there are several ways of being peculiar, and the doctor's ways were not always pleasant ways unless you loved him.

peculiarities of Mexicans.
Among all classes there is too much of the idle "rest and be thankful" spirit. Nature has been bountiful; the necessities of life are easily secured; the need of exertion is minimized; a few beams of a handful of corn, a little fat, and some chickens will form the unvarying diet for weeks.

The Miner Prospector.

The genius prospector, a man of medium height, rather lightly but firmly knit frame, age anywhere between twenty-five and thirty-five, a fine face, gentle but firm, beamed with exposure to many a fierce storm, stamped with the unmistakable expression impressed on the features of those who, day after day, stand face to face with danger and death, a face that a girl in distress will turn to without hesitation; that a lady will turn from with fear and haste.

Diseases From Bad Teeth.

It appears not to be generally understood even among the cultured people, although the fact has been dwelt upon with emphasis by the best medical authorities, that the presence of carious, crowded, or asymmetrical teeth in the human mouth is the progenitor of a long train of nervous diseases, comprising not only facial neuralgia and its concomitant troubles, but also functional, encephalomyelitis, as well as diseases of the ear, indolent often in partial loss of hearing, defects of vision, naso-pharyngeal catarrh, and other tormenting maladies.

Some Strange Beliefs.

The Chinese folk believe that man has only three souls, and these are satisfactorily disposed of. One appropriately and conveniently remains in the grave, another takes up his position at the ancestral board, and the third roams about unrestrained in the spirit world, and not necessarily upon earth.

VERY DANGEROUS.
Visit to a Nitro-glycerine Factory.-A Place Where Men's Lives Are in Constant Danger.
Near the village of Tocco, Canada, and at the water's edge of Stone Lake, is a fair-sized, unpretentious, isolated wooden building, the appearance of which would cause a stranger to inquire why a good building was erected in such an isolated locality, and it was so closely guarded, as a solitary watchman, day and night the year round, - exceeds the steps and inquires the business of the curious as they stray near. As the eye passing upwards reads "Nitro-glycerine factory - very dangerous," in big letters above the door, the use for which the building is intended and the necessity for watchful care is apparent. At the door were seen iron bars sheeted inside with lead, and in these cases are imported the pure glycerine and mixed acids used in the factory.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

A felicity that costs pain gives double content.
Money is well spent in purchasing tranquility of mind.
There is no deeper law of nature than that of change.
Indolence is the rust of the mind and the inlet of every vice.
A passionate woman's love is always overshadowed by her fear.
Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
Time should never be squandered. Every man should have a noble, worthy aim in life.
There will always be something that we shall wish to have finished, and be, nevertheless, unwilling to begin.
A generous man will be doing good where-ever he is. His trade is a compound of charity and justice.
Foolishness places itself in the foremost rank to be observed; intelligence stands in the hindmost to observe.
There is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works. In idleness alone is there perpetual despair.
If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

GLASS EYES.

How These Delicate Optical Delusions Are Made.
Artificial eyes are not of recent invention, for the early Egyptians used many crude specimens, the erlphoari and the hyplopharia. The former was formed of a circle of iron which passing round the head had at one of its extremities a thin sheet of metal covered with very fine skin, on which was painted an eye with eye-balls and lashes, thus forming a kind of painted bandage which concealed the cavity of the lost eye. The latter exhibited somewhat of a likeness to the method now adopted, but was made of a metallic shell something like a walnut shell on which was painted the iris, the pupil and the white of the eye, and was placed in the orbital cavity and kept in place by the eyelids as is now done. The great objection to this was the

weight of the metal and the constant fixity of the look.
The data of the introduction of glass eyes is not recorded, but they have been found in the heads of mummies starting with unearthly light. In olden days solid glass eyes were used, but the artificial eye of to-day is of shell-like formation, and in its construction remarkable nicety and skill is required.
With the exception of a few small modifications in detail and finish, the manufacture of artificial eyes has not made any particular steps forward in the last half century. Each manufacturer has a secret of his own as to the combination of the material used and the mode of applying them. This secret, which in most cases is handed down from father to son, is jealously guarded, and strangers are rarely permitted to witness any of the processes of manufacture. The artificial eye being only a light shell of enamel without any precise form, since it has to be suited to the different sizes and shapes of eyeballs, is placed under the eyelid, and is composed of two parts; the one exterior, which gives the colors of the iris, of the sclerotic, or white on the eye, as well as the blood-vessels of the healthy eye; the other, the interior, which fitting into and capping the stump, receives movement from it. The manufacture of artificial eyes consists in three distinct operations, as follows:
The artist seats himself at his table with a lamp or gas jet before him which is blown by a bellows and blow-pipe, worked by the foot, and gives a pointed jet of flame of the strength he desires. Within reach of his hand are placed rods of enamel of different colors. He begins by taking a hollow tube of cobalt crystal, one of the extraneous of which being soon melted in the fire of the jet forms a ball when blown. As the color given by the crystal has no resemblance to that of the sclerotic, usually called the white of the eye, his first labor is to color the ball in such a manner that it may be of the same hue as the natural eye. To attain this result, he applies to the ball, several of different colors which amalgamate with the crystal in a pasty state, gradually gives it the desired tint, which differs in each individual. This tint obtained, he makes a circular opening in the center of the ball, destined to receive the globe of the eye. When the hole is made the ball is put on one side. The globe is made by first forming the iris, which is done by the use of several amalgams of enamel according to requirements of the case. The iris finished, a spot of black enamel is placed in the center to form the pupil, which is then encircled with its aureole. The infinitely small fibers found in the iris are then drawn.
The globe when finished is soldered to the sclerotic by means of the lamp, after which the artist restiles any small imperfections which he may observe, and it only remains to pare the ball in order to obtain a shell, which, rounded at the edges, may perfectly resemble the living eye with which it is to be placed, not only in form but also in color. The enamelled surface of a well-made eye is exactly like, and when even closely examined it has every appearance of the natural eye both in brilliancy, depth, and light.
Prices vary from \$15 to \$50, according to circumstances, although all are equally well finished.

Lying.
There is a story of a candidate for a Yorkshire borough addressing the electors in hattering terms, and telling them that for "the hope of being their representative he had given up valuable prospects in India, and travelled many hundreds of miles," "What a jolly fool you must be!" was the sympathetic remark of one of the crowd. The speaker had, in fact, returned to England because his prospects in India had proved delusive. Enragators of this class have been held up to derision for centuries. Lamb's sixteenth century) tells of an Italian ecclesiastic who was so given to drawing the long bow that his friends openly derided his tales. He at last hired a simple country lad, whose whole duty it was to stand behind his master's chair and corroborate his anecdotes. The boy did his work for a time; but at length his employer ventured on a tale so amazing that the honest servant started the company by exclaiming, "Nay, master, take back my ivory; I cannot swear to that." Epithets offer a very useful field for exaggeration. Few imitate the sensible composure of an inscription in a Hampshire church, where the survivor merely adds, after the name of the deceased, "To those who knew him a narration of his virtues would be needless; to those who knew him not it would be tedious; a fact too often lost sight of by the writers of monumental inscriptions.
Facts themselves may be presented in a light which exaggerates them to the listener. Boswell once praised the profuse hospitality of a gentleman who "never entertained less than a thousand in the course of a year. That is to say, about three persons dined with him daily." Both ways of putting it were true, but they conveyed widely different meanings. -London Globe.