

The Rutherford Star AND WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. VII.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., JUNE 27, 1874.

NO. 20.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Rutherfordton and vicinity.
All cases entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
He may be found at his Office or Residence when not professionally absent. 1 ly

OLIVER HICKS, M. D.,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in Rutherfordton, and the surrounding country. 50-1y.

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GATHER & BYNUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MORGANTOWN, N. C.
Practice in the Federal Courts, Supreme Court of North Carolina, and in the Counties of Catawba, Caldwell, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Mitchell and Yancey.
Collections made in any part of the State. 38-ly

W. H. COX,
SURGEON
AND
MECHANICAL
Dentist.
38-ly RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

DR. J. A. HAGUE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Having located at Rutherfordton, N. C., respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of the Village and surrounding country,—and hopes to merit a part of their patronage. 38-ly.

DR. J. L. RUCKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
General for the liberal patronage hereto fore received, hopes, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of the same. 1-1

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to. 1-1

M. H. JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Superior Courts of the 5th and 11th Judicial Districts, in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and in the Federal Courts, at Statesville and Asheville. 6-1

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CHIMNEY ROCK HOTEL.
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THE BURNETT HOUSE,
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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.

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Sign of Terror in Petersburg, Virginia.

Our readers will recollect that a few months ago some excitement was created in Virginia by the act of Governor Kemper in vetoing the Petersburg charter, an instrument devised by the Democrats of that city to wrench from Republican hands this hitherto Republican city. That charter practically took from the people the power of electing their own officers, and placed their appointment in the hands of the Democratic judge. Governor Kemper's veto excited the rage of the Petersburg Democrats to such an extent that they hung him in effigy, covered the city with placards calling for five hundred men to go to Richmond to lynch him, and denounced him in the most unmeasured terms. Filled in their attempt to get possession of Petersburg through this charter, they determined to do it in other ways, and at all hazards. They obtained authority from the Legislature for a new registration, and did their best to prevent as many Republicans from registering as possible. The result of the registration they refused to make public, and though the law says that the registration books shall be open to inspection, they refused to allow any Republican to see them. Lists of registered voters were torn down as soon as posted, and all knowledge as to the result of the registration carefully kept from the Republicans. Judge Marr, who by law required to appoint one Republican judge of election in each precinct, refused to appoint the man recommended by the Republicans—though they named respectable and honorable citizens—and appointed one of the three judges for each precinct from men who called themselves Republicans, and paid no attention to the protests of the Republican Executive Committee against the men so selected.

On the day of election threats, intimidation, and fraud were the order of the day, but the chief means of defrauding the Republicans of the election, which they fairly carried by at least four hundred majority, was the infamous State law, which provides that where the number of ballots found in the box after closing the polls exceeds the number of votes recorded on the check-list one of the judges shall be blindfolded, and shall draw from the box the number in excess. The Republicans had a ballot of the usual and ordinary size; the Democratic

ballot was printed in the smallest possible type, on the thinnest possible paper, so that four or five of them folded together did not make so large a parcel as one of those used by the Republicans. With the connivance of the judges it was easy for as many Democratic ballots in excess as was necessary to accomplish the purpose desired to be deposited in the box; and the Democratic judge, being blindfolded, drew as many Republican ballots from the box as were in excess, the difference in size and paper enabling any one by the sense of touch alone to make the selection.

In these ways the Republican majority was overcome and the announcement made by the judges that the Democratic candidates were elected by over five hundred majority. The Republicans decided that they would not tamely submit to this outrage, and have sworn out warrants and caused the arrest of ten of the judges of election on charges of fraud and intimidation. This action has caused intense excitement in Petersburg, and threats of violence and of lynching the Republicans who have been active in this effort to obtain justice have been freely uttered. Thursday evening large crowds of armed men collected in the streets and avowed their determination of proceeding to the custom-house and lynching the postmaster, Hon. R. G. Greene, who is well known in this city as a Christian gentleman of the highest character, and George S. Richards, the collector of internal revenue. They were only dissuaded from their purpose by the efforts of cooler-headed citizens, who represented the probable consequences of assaulting United States officials while in the performance of their duty. Fears are entertained that these gentlemen or other prominent Republicans will be assassinated by the ruffians, who seem to be wild with rage and passion, and unless protection is given the Republicans blood will be freely shed. The President has directed the Attorney General to instruct the United States Marshal of Virginia to summon a sufficient posse to protect the Government buildings and officers, and if necessary troops will be ordered to Petersburg from Fort Monroe.

Frauds similar to those in Petersburg have also been perpetrated in Portsmouth, another Republican city, and unless some means exist or can be provided to prevent the repetition of them and to punish the perpetrators of those already committed, free suffrage is destroyed in Virginia and elections are a mockery. We trust examples may be made that will deter those who in the future would resort to such means to defeat the popular will and carry out their fraudulent schemes.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Summer Arrangements—Cheap Tickets.

The Piedmont Air Line Railway Company have published a schedule of passenger rates for persons who desire to patronize, this summer, the resorts in the mountains of this State. The rates are exceedingly low and evidence commendable liberality on the part of the Company. A person in this city who desires to visit the Warm Springs near the Tennessee line, can purchase a first-class ticket for \$24.70, good for the round trip. These new rates will go into effect to-morrow, and remain in force till some time in the Fall. Persons who wish information in regard to this matter, would do well to address S. E. Allen, General Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C., who will promptly respond to all inquiries. Mr. Allen is an officer of great efficiency and experience, and has, by his attention to the wants and convenience of the traveling public, won for himself and the Company a high reputation.—*Rail News.*

What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? Wholesome.

Swallowing Fifteen Cows.

"Swallowing fifteen cows!" said Bertie, in astonishment, looking up from her play. Her ears had caught the words in a conversation that was going on in the room.

"Yes," answered her brother; "he drank them all up."

"Drank fifteen cows! I don't believe it," answered the little maiden, firmly.

"He sold them, and bought whisky-and beer with the money," exclaimed Aunt Katy.

"Oh, oh, that was it. I see now. Well, it is funny."

"No, not funny, dear, but sad," said Aunt Katy. "The man had a wife and two little children, and he sold the milk from fifteen cows and bought them food and clothing. But now having swallowed the cows, as we were saying, his wife and children go hungry and cold, and he, a poor miserable drunkard, in the almshouse. Isn't it dreadful to think of?"

The children looked very sober.

"You'll never catch me drinking fifteen cows, nor one, either," said George, very positively.

"I don't know as to that," replied Aunt Kate. "The man we were talking about was once a little boy like you, with a healthy taste for food and clear, cold water. As to ever swallowing a cow, much more fifteen cows, such idea never entered his head. But you see what he came to at last. How was it? He began by taking a glass of ale or beer, or a little wine at parties now and then. This corrupted his pure taste, and gave him an unnatural thirst, which only strong drink could satisfy. After ale and beer came whiskey, rum and brandy; and the more his thirst increased, until he became a poor, miserable drunkard. So you see, George, that no man can tell what he may come to. Maybe, instead of swallowing fifteen cows, you will get down, one of these days after you become a man, forty or fifty cows, and a house into the bargain."

"Now, aunty, this is too bad!" exclaimed George. "You know I will not."

"So hundreds and thousands of little boys might once have said who, now that they are grown to be men, are drunkards. There is only one way of safety."

"What is that, aunty?" asked the boy, looking up with serious eyes.

"It is the way of total abstinence, as we call it—the only way of safety for boys and men. If you will never drink a drop of intoxicating liquor, you will never be a drunkard. If you depart from this rule, no man can say to how low a depth of wretchedness and degradation you may fall. The worst drunkard in the land was once a pure and innocent boy."

"I'll never swallow even a calf!" exclaimed George, starting up, and speaking with great earnestness.

"Never drink a drop of the unclean thing," said Aunt Kate, "and all will be well with you. But indulge ever so little in drinking as you grow to manhood, and you can tell into what a great deep of hopeless ruin you may fall."

Chief Justice Waite decided that a man can waive his right to a home stead exemption because the law itself gives him that privilege. It does not follow that he could waive his right to the benefit of the bankruptcy law, which gives no such privilege. This last question the Chief Justice declined to decide because it was not before him.

The refusal of the Ohio Legislature to change the name of John Satan to John Adams was a bit of meanness to which we wouldn't have supposed that even the Ohio Legislature could have been induced to stoop.—*Courier Journal.*

"Let well alone," as the tippler said to the teetotaler.

The Names "John" and "William."

Ever since the Conquest, Mr. Bardsley informs us that the race for popularity among christian names in England has been greatest between "John" and "William." In the age after the arrival of the Normans, "William" was the commonest christian name. In Domesday, for instance, there are 68 "Williams," 48 "Roberts," and 38 "Walters," but no "Johns." In 1773, at a banquet given at the Court of Henry II., it was commanded that none but those of the name of "William" should dine at it, and accordingly 120 "Williams," all knights, sat down to the table. In Edward I.'s time, this proportion had become less marked, for in a list of Wiltshire names, containing 388, there are 92 "Williams" to 88 "Johns." In a century after "John" had outstripped its competitor. In 1346 out of 133 Common Councilmen for London 35 were "Johns," the next highest name being "Williams," with 17, while "Thomas" in consequence of the canonization of Becket, springs into notoriety with 15. In 1385 the guild at St. George, at Norwich, in a total of 376 names, possessed 128 "Johns" to 47 "Williams" and 41 "Thomases."

From this period, owing to the two saints who bore that name, and despite the aversion felt for the worthless monarch who had borne it, "John" retained its supremacy, and to this circumstance we owe the name of "John Bull," as well as the "Jean Goddam," by which the French called us all through the Middle Ages. "William" retained, as Mr. Bardsley says, "a sturdy second place." It fared worst at the hands of the Puritans, who rejected it as a Pagan name with horror; but it recovered its ascendancy with William of Orange, and the Protestant Revolution, and it now stands, as it did eight centuries ago, at the head of all the baptismal registers, while John has again sunk into the second place.—*Our English Surnames.*

Funny But Not Pleasant.

An amusing incident occurred on a train in New York State recently. A newly married couple entered the car and took a seat. The husband wanting to smoke, left his wife and went into the smoking car. The bride began to doze, and while she slept a stranger entered the car, and, as it was crowded, quietly took a seat beside the young wife. Shortly she began to nod, and doubtless imagining that her husband was still in the seat, gently reclined toward the stranger, and soon her head fondly nestled on his breast. At this juncture the husband returned. He stood in mute astonishment in the aisle until the lady awoke, and, realizing the situation, drew back in amazement, suffused with blushes. Stranger explained, husband was satisfied, and wife tried hard to appear unconcerned.

What it Costs to Zool a Friar.

The following singular bill for hanging and boiling a friar is extracted from an old document:—"Account of the hanging and parboiling of Friar Stone, at Canterbury, in 1539. Paid for half a ton of timber to make a pair of gallows for to hang Friar Stone, 2s 6d; to a carpenter, for making the same gallows, and the dray, 1s 4d; other expenses of setting up the same, and carriage of the timber from Stabegate to the dungeon, 1s; for a hurdle, 6s; for a load of wood, and for a horse to draw him to the dungeon, 2s 3d; paid two men that set at the kettle and par-boiled him, 1s; to three men that carried his quarters to the gates and set them up, 1s; for halters to hang him, and Sandwich cord, and for screws, 1s; for a woman that scoured the kettle, 2d; to him that did execution, 3s 8d; total, 14s 8d.

A good motive—Locomotive.
True to the core—a good apple.
A foot pad—A man with gouty toes.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

A meeting of this Association took place at Mount Vernon on the 2nd instant; at which were present the following Vice Regents: Madame Bergmans, Pennsylvania, Regent *pro tem.*; Mrs. Eve, Georgia; Mrs. Halsted, New Jersey; Mrs. Barnes, District of Columbia; Miss Harper, Maryland; Mrs. Ball, Virginia, and Mrs. Hudson, Connecticut. Absent Vice Regents were represented by proxy. After the council was called to order the first business was the election of a Regent, the official term of the late Regent having expired, and Madame Bergmans was elected to the office by an unanimous vote.

The report of the association was read, and shows that during the past fiscal year all outstanding debts of the association have been paid off, and that necessary repairs have been made upon the mansion and estate. The contributions during the year have been as follows: Pennsylvania, \$1,350 to endowment fund, of which \$1,100 was given by Mr. Charles Macalester, \$100 by Mr. Richard Pensten, \$100 by Mrs. W. S. Vaux and \$50 by Miss Mary Fox, all of Philadelphia. New Jersey, \$720 from the Masonic Lodges for the endowment fund, also \$560 for the restoration of the colonnades of the mansion. New York gave \$1,000 and an Ayrshire cow. Interesting relics and contributions have also been received from the District of Columbia and Virginia. Among the latter a portrait of General Washington, occupied from an authentic miniature by Mr. J. Elder, of Richmond.

Lonesome at the White House.

These are lonely days at the White House. To one of the Centennial Committee of ladies who waited upon him last and invited him and his family to join the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the President replied, while accepting for himself, "I have no family now. You know my daughter is across the ocean and my sons are all away. For the first time in twenty five years Mrs. Grant and myself are alone." There is a pathos in this few can fail to appreciate. The only daughter, the idol of the household, has gone to make her home among strangers; the eldest son is attending to his military duties elsewhere; the second son, Ulysses, is finishing his course at Harvard; and the youngest, Jesse, is at boarding-school in or near Philadelphia. So it happens that, "for the first time in twenty five years," the President and his wife are "alone." Loving parents as they are, this being alone is doubtless deeply felt by the President and Mrs. Grant.—*Miss Grundy in the New York Graphic.*

A Wife's Commandments.

Thou shalt have no other wife but me, nor shalt thou in thy sleep dream of other women.
Thou shalt not take unto thy house any beautiful, sly, brazen image of a wife, after I am dead.
Honor thy wife's father and mother—wear a smile when they meet thee.
Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbor, but outshine him in dressing thy wife and babies.
Thou shalt let thy wife have the last word in every row.
Thou shalt not get drunk, or go to bed with thy boots on.
Thou shalt not say nice words to other ladies in thy presence, nor praise them in thy privacy—remember, I am a jealous wife.
Thou shalt not stay out after nine o'clock at night, nor snore at my side, nor kick in thy sleep.
Remember, oh, thou Benedict, these commandments, and keep them holy, for they are the law and gospel.

How to get into a scrape—Go to the barber's.

The crossed paths—Allopath and Homeopath.

The law of juries—Many are called, but few are chosen.