

The Rutherford Star

AND WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

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

VII.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

NO. 31.

PROF. HARRIS, M. D.

Surgeon and Obstetrician. Personal services to the city and vicinity. Trusted to his care will receive

Office or Residence. Rutherfordton, N. C.

HICKS, M. D.,
Rutherfordton, N. C.
The practice of Medicine, Midwifery, in Rutherford and surrounding counties.
50-ly.

GRAY BRYNUM,
Attorneys at Law,
MORGANTON, N. C.
Federal Courts, Supreme Court, and in the Counties of Rutherford, McDowell, and Yancey.
Made in any part of the State.
38-ly

H. COX,
Rutherfordton, N. C.



A. HAGUE,
Rutherfordton, N. C.,
Professional Services to the Village and surrounding country.
38-ly.

J. L. RUCKER,
Attorney and Surgeon,
Rutherfordton, N. C.,
The liberal patronage hereto is solicited by prompt attention to merit a continuance of the same.
38-ly

CARPENTER,
Attorney at Law,
Rutherfordton, N. C.,
Promptly attended to.
14

H. JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law,
Rutherfordton, N. C.,
Practice in the Superior Courts of the State, in the Districts, in the Superior Court of North Carolina, and in the Courts at Statesville and Asheville.
6-11

HOTELS.

KEY ROCK HOTEL,
Having taken full control of the property known as Key Rock, 17 miles from Rutherfordton and 23 miles east of Statesville, I respectfully notify pleasure seekers that he is fully equipped to accommodate them. It is situated in the midst of the beautiful Western North Carolina, and offers either health or pleasure. My terms shall be reasonable. Give me a call.
J. M. JUSTICE.

LOTIE HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C.
Matthews & Son,
38-11

BURNETT HOUSE,
Rutherfordton, N. C.
The accommodation of the public, and with good fare, attention and good stables and feed for the patient asks a share of patronage.
C. BURNETT,
Proprietor.

B. ROBINSON,
Tailor,
Opposite the Burnett House,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

sent and made warranted to fit and repairing done at short notice. Fashion Plates always on hand. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
44-ly.

HIDES!!! HIDES!!!
Highest market prices paid for Green Hides.
D. MAY & CO.

BURN STAR LODGE
No. 91, A. F. M.
Meeting on the 1st Monday night of each month. The days of Superior Courts, and Festivals of the St. John.
G. M. WHITESIDE, W. M.
S. H. STICKS, Sec.

Thus do sober workmen suffer By the vices of the loafer, Till indeed when I go for Work I shrink Lest another's imposition Throws on me a foul suspicion That I drink

Deeply does it wound and grieve me When a man will not believe me, But, dear sir, if you will give me Fifty cents, I will, by its proper using, Show you I'm above abusing Confidence.

By his doleful conversation Roused he our commiseration, And we made the "small donation," Which he sunk; But while going to our dinner We observed that hardened sinner Was beastly drunk!

Thus do sober workmen suffer By the vices of the loafer— Basest coin will often go for Purest stamp, Kindest ones who most have trusted Are most thoroughly disgusted With the Tramp.

Fashion suggests many things, but the best ties for business men is advertise. Correct!

STAR & RECORD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

J. C. CLENDENIN, } PUBLISHERS.
J. B. CARPENTER, }

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 copy 1 year in advance, \$2.00
1 copy 6 months " 1.00
Single copy, .05
6 copies 1 year, 10.00
10 " 1 " 16.00
20 " 1 " 30.00

Specimen copies sent free.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 inch 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00 9.50 10.00 10.50 11.00 11.50 12.00 12.50 13.00 13.50 14.00 14.50 15.00 15.50 16.00 16.50 17.00 17.50 18.00 18.50 19.00 19.50 20.00 20.50 21.00 21.50 22.00 22.50 23.00 23.50 24.00 24.50 25.00 25.50 26.00 26.50 27.00 27.50 28.00 28.50 29.00 29.50 30.00 30.50 31.00 31.50 32.00 32.50 33.00 33.50 34.00 34.50 35.00 35.50 36.00 36.50 37.00 37.50 38.00 38.50 39.00 39.50 40.00 40.50 41.00 41.50 42.00 42.50 43.00 43.50 44.00 44.50 45.00 45.50 46.00 46.50 47.00 47.50 48.00 48.50 49.00 49.50 50.00 50.50 51.00 51.50 52.00 52.50 53.00 53.50 54.00 54.50 55.00 55.50 56.00 56.50 57.00 57.50 58.00 58.50 59.00 59.50 60.00 60.50 61.00 61.50 62.00 62.50 63.00 63.50 64.00 64.50 65.00 65.50 66.00 66.50 67.00 67.50 68.00 68.50 69.00 69.50 70.00 70.50 71.00 71.50 72.00 72.50 73.00 73.50 74.00 74.50 75.00 75.50 76.00 76.50 77.00 77.50 78.00 78.50 79.00 79.50 80.00 80.50 81.00 81.50 82.00 82.50 83.00 83.50 84.00 84.50 85.00 85.50 86.00 86.50 87.00 87.50 88.00 88.50 89.00 89.50 90.00 90.50 91.00 91.50 92.00 92.50 93.00 93.50 94.00 94.50 95.00 95.50 96.00 96.50 97.00 97.50 98.00 98.50 99.00 99.50 100.00

Non-objectionable local notices 25 cents per line.

Advertisements are payable quarterly, in advance.

Agents procuring advertisements, will be allowed a reasonable commission.

Special arrangements, when electrotypes are furnished.

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

From the Madison (Ind.) Courier.

The Tramp.

BY LON HODING.

On a morn in dreary winter Came a worn and weary printer, With his bundle on a splinter

O'er his back: Travel stained, he was, and needy, And his appetite was greedy

For a "snack."

For the printing office steering Till within the door appearing, Where he bowed, as one revering,

Saying, in a voice as solemn As a gratis Buchu column,

"I am broke!

In your city I'm a stranger, Dusty, seedy as a Granger— For I slumbered in the manger

Of a barn— I desire a small donation

And some easy transportation For my corn.

Boat? I tried to work my passage, Moving freight and rough expression, Living on bologna sausage,

Dry and poor— But they found I was a printer

And they hustled me instanter To the shore.

Then I sadly recollected Days when printers were respected

For their skill. Now I'm ejected Fore and aft,

Just because some have by drinking Set the steamboat men to sinking

All the craft.

Thus do sober workmen suffer By the vices of the loafer,

Till indeed when I go for Work I shrink

Lest another's imposition Throws on me a foul suspicion

That I drink

Deeply does it wound and grieve me When a man will not believe me,

But, dear sir, if you will give me Fifty cents,

I will, by its proper using, Show you I'm above abusing

Confidence.

By his doleful conversation Roused he our commiseration,

And we made the "small donation," Which he sunk;

But while going to our dinner We observed that hardened sinner

Was beastly drunk!

Thus do sober workmen suffer By the vices of the loafer—

Basest coin will often go for Purest stamp,

Kindest ones who most have trusted Are most thoroughly disgusted

With the Tramp.

Fashion suggests many things, but the best ties for business men is advertise. Correct!

The New York Times publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The opposition press are continually denying the existence of the outrages upon the colored people in the Southern States, and insist that the reports concerning them are fabricated. There is at last positive official information as to at least one remarkable outrage. The post office department has received information that on Friday last, near York station, on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama, a passenger train was stopped by a false signal of danger, and the colored mail agent on duty was shot in cold blood by masked assassins. Congressman Chas. Hayes, of Alabama, who is now here, confirms this story, and gives some remarkable instances of outrages which have come within his own observation, within the last few weeks. Although a Confederate, Mr. Hayes has been a consistent Republican since the close of the war, and has been a personal witness of most of the trouble scenes in his State since that time. He says to-day that during the last twelve years, even when ku kluxism was at its height, he has never known a time when the lives of the colored people were so much endangered, and free speech so nearly prohibited in Alabama, as to-day. His district, which is in the very centre of the Black Belt, has 12,000 colored majority. He has been returned several times to Congress by a majority of that magnitude, yet he says that his own life would be in danger to-day in Sumpter county, the strongest Republican county in the district, and that if there was to be an election held to-day, the intimidation of the colored people by the rebel element is so great that the only votes cast would be by white persons.

ESCAPE OF A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Representatives Charles Pelham, of one of the mountain districts in the that state, who recently arrived there from the North, was compelled to leave, under cover of night, the county seat of one of the counties of his own district to escape from a contemplated attack upon his life, of which he was secretly warned by a faithful negro. Some of the white people of the town, it appears, had assembled immediately after the arrival of Mr. Pelham, and mutually swore that there should be one less Radical member of Congress there, and before morning. This intelligence was secretly conveyed to Mr. Pelham, who left the hotel unobserved in the early evening, and walked with a negro guide ten miles through the woods to a railroad station. The postmaster of one of the towns of Mr. Pelham's district subsequently informed him that he did not dare, for his life, to lodge him for the night, because his (Pelham's) vote for the civil rights bill had so incensed the whites of the county, that if he did they would kill the postmaster and Pelham both before morning.

OTHER CASES.

Judge Martin, the sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who has recently returned from Alabama, felt that he was in personal danger while on a brief visit to his own home, and for the sole reason that he was known as a Republican. Mr. Stokes, a Republican employee of the House of Representatives, who is campaigning in Alabama, was surprised one night last week in his bedroom, after he had retired from speaking, by a band of armed men, who approached his bed with cocked pistols and told him that he could not be permitted to speak for black Republicanism any more in that county, and that if he valued his life he must leave the next day. At the meeting on the preceding evening, when a colored man attempted to speak, after Mr. Stokes and Congress-

man Hayes had finished, a white person stepped upon the platform, and, drawing a long knife, told the colored person that the whites had determined not to permit the negroes to talk in those parts any more.

A CHURCH FIRED INTO AND FOUR COLORED PERSONS KILLED.

Authentic dispatches received here this afternoon show that a more dastardly outrage than any of the preceding has been perpetrated in Lee county, Alabama. A gang of white ku klux, without provocation of any kind on the part of any person, deliberately fired into a colored church and killed four persons. These are illustrations of a system of terrorism in Alabama, the existence of which is confirmed by many trustworthy witnesses, who have arrived here within the last few days.

POLITICAL MURDERS IN TEXAS.

The chairman of the republican State central committee of Texas, who is in Washington, states that there have been 600 political murders committed in Texas since the inauguration of Gov. Coke. The Governors of several of the Southern States have addressed letters to the President within the last few days upon the subject of these outrages. It is not impossible that, as a precautionary measure against these outbreaks, some of the troops which for sanitary purposes are now encamped at Camp Olive and elsewhere, may be sent to their regular posts in the South earlier than the usual time, which is in November.

Upon this dispatch the Times makes the following editorial comment:

The effect of the definite organization of a white man's party in Alabama begins to be seen, and our readers may judge of it by the statements in our Washington dispatches this morning. We are inclined to make allowance for political excitement in these reports. The witnesses are all of one party, and most of them directly interested in the affairs they testify about. But after all proper deductions, the evidence of a very bitter and unfortunate revival of the determination of the whites in Alabama to prevent the negroes from taking an active part in politics is very strong. The main purpose is to frighten the negro. It hardly appears to go farther than that. But that is farther than the government can properly allow it to go. The President will, no doubt, move as to any such matter with that caution and circumspection he has shown lately in conspicuous instances; but that he will use all his power to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights we have no doubt. And he will be entirely sustained by the great body of the people, of both parties, in doing so. Perhaps by the close of the century the Democratic politicians may learn that even their own followers will not sustain them in organization of voters. If the fate of original ku klux has not convinced them, they will have other equally instructive proofs whenever they seek them.

Some Modern Sayings.

BY M. GUAD.

"Honesty is the best policy," unless you can get about \$50,000 and effect a settlement at 50 per cent.

Let your motto be, "Liberty or Death," and if it comes to the pinch take the most of it in liberty.

Honor thy father and thy mother," particularly about circus time, when you don't know where to raise fifty cents.

Never run in debt when you can avoid it. It is much better to go stinking around in a broad-cloth coat than to be in debt for a suit of Scotch mixed.

Love thy neighbor as thyself. Borrow his plow, hoe or horses

whenever you can, but if he wants to borrow yours tell him that you're very sorry but you were just going to use them yourself.

Be guarded in your conversation. There are times when you may freely express your opinion of a political candidate, but you had better wait until his friends are over in the next county visiting.

Respect old age. If you have a maiden aunt, forty years old, and she is passing herself off for a girl of twenty three, there is no call for you to expose her. The more you respect her age and keep still about it the more she will respect you.

Never marry for wealth, but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

Rise with the lark. That is during cold weather as soon as the lark rises, waken your wife and tell her that it is time to build the fire. If she makes any objections you can refer her to a dozen works on the benefit of early rising. Any man who cares a cent for his wife's health will take pride in hearing her around the house at daylight of a winter's morning getting up a red-hot stove and warming his socks and boots.

A New Type-Setting Machine.

[New York World.]

There is now on exhibition at No. 71 Broadway, room 32, a new type setting machine, which has been invented by Mr. Fenton G. Foster, of Wakefield, N. C. The defects of previous machines Mr. Foster claims to have remedied in his invention, and he thinks he has in this one an apparatus capable of doing the work of four ordinary compositors, and of doing it equally as well if not better than they. With the aid of machinery to construct each part of the machine Mr. Foster expects to be able to furnish it at a cost of about \$75—a price which will bring the article within the reach of all printers.

In appearance the apparatus is not unlike a parlor organ, with key board exactly like that instrument, and at each side are two stops, which are used for changing the letter. Underneath, as in the organ, is the pedal, the use of which is to place the type in position after it drops from the font above. Each key is lettered, and as the operator touches it by an ingenious arrangement of springs, the corresponding letter is detached from the font above, and dropped down to the level of the key-board, and by a pressure of the foot of the operation upon the pedal is securely placed in the form. The fonts for the type are placed at the top of the instrument, and when the last letter in a font drops a little bell warns the operator to replace the empty font with a full one. Each style of letter is handled with equal facility, a change in the stop at the side changing the letter from Roman to italic, &c., just as in the organ the tone is changed. Little practice is required to operate the machine, as it is constructed to do most of the work itself. Mr. Foster has spent the last eight years of his life in perfecting the present apparatus, and during that time has constructed many different machines, only to find some radical defect in them when completed, but the present one satisfies him, and he appears certain that it will do its work well. He invites inspection from all practical men, and yesterday very many compositors called at his rooms and examined the machine, and witnessed its workings.

In connection with this composing machine, Mr. Foster says he has invented a machine for distributing the type, which will do its work quite as accurately and more rapidly than the type setting machine does. He has not yet constructed the latter machine, wishing to introduce the present one first. His invention is

patented, however, and as soon as practicable a working model will be built and exhibited.

Washington's Messages.

"Gath" writes: "Washington had to get the lesson of a President's message. His inaugural could be committed to memory by a moderately bad scholar in one day, and is a feeling expression of self-concession and disturbed retirement when summoned by the voice of my country, Piety, Addisonian composition, and a declination of salary are the main points in it. The President's first regular message, dated January 8, 1790, is equally concise, and shows the growing confidence and credit of the country; declares that 'to be prepared for war is the means of preserving the peace; and urges that nothing is more worthy the patronage of Congress than the promotion of science and literature.' The early messages are addressed alternately to the House and Senate, after the manner of the Queen's address to Parliament. The second message of President Washington is also short, but more practical; for the national business was thickening around him in foreign war, admission of new States, Barbary trespasses and the organization of public institutions. The third message grows in space with the contents it must treat of; speaks manily of Indian wars and treaties, the development of the interior, the new Capitol, the currency, and weights and measures. The fourth message treats of disorders, intestine and foreign, and is followed by a proclamation of neutrality. The fifth and sixth continue the same. The seventh is cheerful and congratulatory, and short. The eighth is the message of the concision and thoughtful ruler of a nation demanding more national, increased institutions, and better pay for officers. Then comes the wondrous Farewell Address, dated September 17, 1796, equal in length and gravity of suggestions to many of those preceding it."

A Reminiscence of Gov. Allen.

A friend informs us that when he was a boy at college he had a room-mate from the State of Ohio. He was fond of speaking of the celebrities of his native State, and Senator Allen was one of the chosen heroes. He related to our friend the following incident, which may prove interesting at this day. The Senator was addressing a large audience in the native town of our informant. When about half through his speech, after making some positive assertion, a stentorian voice cried out,—

"That's a lie, sir!"

The Senator paused a moment, and then asked,—

"What is your name, sir?"

The answer was given,—

"My name is Vass."

The Senator responded,—

"I move the V be stricken from that man's name. All you in favor of it, say ay."

And a hundred voices cried out, "Ay."

"Now," said the Senator, "you are voted an ass."

An unfortunate affair occurred in Gaston county on the 19th inst. In self defence Mr. James Moore shot and killed his son-in-law, Ben. C. McGinnis. Mr. McGinnis, when in the hospital, had been unkind to his wife. She left him, and going to her father's home, refused to live with him again. McGinnis, armed with a pistol, a few days after his wife left him, went to Moore's house and a difficulty ensued about the child. Moore, desirous of avoiding a personal encounter, had barricaded the doors and ordered his son-in-law to leave. McGinnis shot at Moore twice but missed him. He then attempted to cut down the door with an axe, when Moore opened the window and shot him in the breast. McGinnis fell dead, with an axe in one hand and a pistol in the other.

The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania, recently in session pronounced in favor of Gov. Hart rauff of that State as the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. We believe this is the first announcement for 1876.