

# The Rutherford Star AND WEST-CAROLINA RECORD.

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

VOL. VII.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1875.

NO. 46.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**DR. J. A. PLEASANTS,**  
SURGEON



AND  
MECHANICAL  
Dentist.

36-ly RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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G. W. LOGAN & SON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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Will attend to any business entrusted to their care in the State of North Carolina, in either the State or Federal Courts. 35-4f

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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

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## STAR & RECORD.

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4 inches	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	4y
5 inches	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	5y
6 inches	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	6y
7 inches	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.50	28.00	31.50	35.00	38.50	42.00	7y
8 inches	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	8y
9 inches	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	40.50	45.00	49.50	54.00	9y
10 inches	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	10y
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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

### The Dunkers.

#### A Peculiar Set of People.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives some particulars about the German Baptists known as the Dunkers, who have been holding their annual national conference: "They teach the doctrine of general redemption through our Lord Jesus Christ, and hold that man is a free moral agent. They also believe in the doctrine of infant salvation, but their leading bishops have not decided at what time in life accountability begins. They believe that Christian regeneration will exhibit itself externally, and hence on becoming members of the church they renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, manifesting their belief by plainness and uniformity of dress, both men and women; hence in all the assembly none of the sisters exhibited any flourishes, furbelows or jewelry, but instead are attired in plain modest colors, many of them in calico, and all, both old and young, wear sun bonnets which they remove while in church, each one having on her head a plain cap of Swiss muslin, made after the style of our great-grandmothers. The men wear the style of dress usually adopted by the Quakers, and in meeting a brother salute by shaking the hand and giving the kiss of brotherly love.

In their moral tenets they are opposed to bearing arms, and will not resort to the law to collect a debt. When a brother is unfortunate financially, they render him assistance, and never permit any of their members to be supported by county or State charities; are opposed to all secret societies and will not receive any one into membership who belongs to them. Do not allow members to make contracts with persons, either members or otherwise of the church, which they cannot fill. Any member found guilty of this subjects himself to discipline of the church. Preach temperance in everything, and prohibit their members from dealing in or manufacturing ardent spirits. Counsel their brethren not to hold office or to vote, especially in time of war, and advise not to vote or take any interest in State or political affairs, and suggest to the brethren not to read political papers, on the plea that it has a tendency to lead their minds astray on religious matters. Their annual confer-

ence is held alternately east and west of the Ohio river, beginning on Pentecost day, which is the seventh Sunday from Easter. The principal churches of this denomination are located in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, California, Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, and Missouri, with a scattering membership in the extreme Southern and New England States, but no church organizations, the largest body being in Miami Valley, Ohio.

As to the number of membership, it is impossible to give anything more than an approximate estimate, they holding the doctrine that the Scripture forbids the numbering of the brethren. Their ministry is divided into three classes, the first being teachers or exhorters, and advanced when found worthy to the authority to perform the marriage rite, and eventually to the office of bishop, by the laying on of hands. They receive no salary, but accept what the brethren voluntarily bestow, and are at liberty to select, with consent of the church, their field of labor. Members are received by vote, and only by trine immersion, and are not permitted to partake of the sacrament with any other religious denomination. They consider marriage by an officer of the civil law as valid; are law-abiding citizens, except where the civil law conflicts with their views of the Bible doctrine, in which case they prefer to suffer the penalties rather than sacrifice their religious belief. They observe the Lord's Supper in the ancient manner, by washing the feet and kiss of brotherly love. The churches are at liberty to observe this ordinance six times during the year, or only once, as they may elect. Industry on the part of its members is strictly required, and all lazy, indolent members soon find there is no support for them if able-bodied.

### Profitable Politeness.

The Boston *Traveller*, in commenting on the prevalence of rudeness, tells the following incident that happened some years ago: There was a very plainly dressed, elderly lady, who was a frequent customer at the then leading dry goods store in Boston. No one in the store knew her even by name. All the clerks but one avoided her and gave their attention to those who were better dressed and more pretensions. The exception was a young man who had a conscientious regard for system. He never left another customer to wait on the lady, but when at liberty he waited on her with as much attention as though she had been a princess. This continued a year or two, until the young man became of age. One morning the lady approached the young man, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—"Young man, do you wish to go into business for yourself?"

"Yes, ma'am," he responded, "but I have neither money, credit, nor friends, nor will any one trust me."

"Well," continued the lady, "you go and select a good situation, ask what the rent is and report to me," handing the young man her address. The young man went, found a capital location, a good store, but the landlord required security, which he could not give. Mindful of the lady's request he forthwith went to her and reported.

"Well," she replied, "you go and tell Mr. — that I will be responsible."

He went, and the landlord or

party with its confidence. This is what has always followed a great war, and what persons familiar with political history predicted as the war approached its close. No party can retain power for twenty years without attracting to it persons who join it for their own selfish ends; camp-followers, jobbers, office-hunters, moiety-men, men who "mean to make politics pay." The Republican party must deal with them, and is trying to deal with them as well as it can. Do you think our Democratic opponents likely to have escaped better than we have in this regard? The Republican party is the majority of the American people, and to say that the Republican party is corrupt is to declare that the American people is corrupt. To say that we cannot remedy this evil is to declare the republic itself a failure. I, for one, do not despair. England, a nation with institutions so nearly like our own that she has been called a "republic hooped," has gone through a far worse experience. Not many generations ago an election in England was a contest between two men of wealth, which could pay the largest sum for the votes of the constituents. Yet bribery at elections has there almost wholly been suppressed. Nor was the representatives in Parliament himself, man of rank, man of culture, man of honor though he claimed to be, better than the constituent. Mr. Disraeli, a short time ago, stated in the House of Commons that the time was when at the close of every session of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer took his place below the bar and gave a £500 to each member as he went out who had voted steadily with the government through the session. Some one called out "You mean Sir Robert Walpole." "No," said Mr. Disraeli, "long after Robert Walpole. Long after the close of the American war." Now if England, with all the tendency of an aristocracy toward corruption, has extirpated a practice which existed in such gross form within the memory of living men, so that corruption in Parliament is there almost unknown, surely the American people need find no difficulty.

When I was a boy there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi river. That was to be a steamboat-man. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went it left us all burning to become clowns; the first negro minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steamboatman remained.—Mark Twain, in the Atlantic.

### The Western Hog Crop.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* prints full statistics of the pork packing trade of the West for the present season. The aggregate packing to dates ranging between December 9th and 16th at various points, is 1,190,000 head against 1,097,000 last season, an increase of 93,000. In six principal cities, the packing to December 16th is 2,010,000 against 2,070,000 last year. The total for the year will aggregate about 3,400,000 against 3,280,000 last year, an increase of 120,000.

### Mr. Davenport, the United States commissioner of elections in New York, refers, in a published letter of his to the *World*, to a democratic precinct in that city which in off years, when there are no United States officers to watch it, polls or returns 375 votes; but in the years when there are congressmen to elect, and the United States court authorizes election supervisors to be appointed, polls or returns only forty six to fifty four votes. The falling off in years when the polls are honestly watched is very remarkable.

agent was surprised, but the bargain was closed. The next day the lady called to ascertain the result. The young man told her, but added, "What am I to do for goods? No one will trust me." "You may go and see Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, and tell them to call on me."

He did, and his store was soon stocked with the best goods in the market. There are many in the city who remember the circumstance and the man. He died many years since, and left a fortune of \$300,000. So much for politeness, so much for civility, and so much for treating one's elders with the deference due to age, in whatever garb they are clothed.

### How to Catch Men.

Christ taught His Apostles to become fishers of men, and it is the office of religious men and women to reclaim those who have fallen, and bring them into right relations with themselves and their God, as well as to save from falling those entrusted to their charge. Would they prove themselves mediators between men and their Maker, let them bait their hooks with true Godliness; let them five circumspect lives; let them practice what they preach. Men are easily caught; indeed, very many, if not most men, would very soon reform and pursue the right, when gently aided by kind admonitions, and when the real Gospel is so presented as to make the way seem clear for their acceptance. Man seeks happiness; indeed, happiness is the end of his existence. He prefers to be in normal or right relations, and it is only through REVERSION, or a wrong use of good faculties and powers, that he becomes fallen and corrupt. Inherited, of course. How could it be otherwise when the blood, bone, and muscle—every fibre of a father's being—is permeated by foul poisons, or of corrupting diseases? Of course, "he was born so." The thing for us to do is, first of all, purify ourselves, then to catch and try to save others.—Phrenological Journal.

### They take life easy in Mississippi.

Domestic "sauce" is kept in family jars.

A friend indeed is one who is not in need.

Instead of waiting for a chance, make one.

Better run in old clothes than run in debt.

A man sticks at nothing when he tries to stab a ghost.

A Chicago man has invented a bartender's bell punch.

When it comes to point lace, all women can see the point.

Speaking of the round world, much can be said on both sides.

Forty Kentuckians rode two days to kill a fox worth sixty cents.

People who dance never pay the fiddler. It is those who get up the ball.

Now is a good time to buy thermometers. They are lower now than they have been since last spring.

It is to the interest of the missionary societies to diffuse the statement by M. Moca, a French savant, that "the flesh of the Caucasian is bitter and salty, while that of the negro is of finer flavor, and will keep much longer."

Here is a pun which the reporter no doubt thought out while going for accident items:

"Some people are never content. After having all their heads mashed and their barins knocked out, they will actually go to law to get further damages.

"A charitable Cincinnati man keeps a pair of dogs chained at his front door, so that poor people who step to "get a bite" can be accommodated without taking the trouble to go in the house.

A Brockport man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead, and the dream proved true. He tried the same game with his mother-in-law, but it didn't work worth a cent.

Too Poor.—And now Wm. B. Astor, who is worth \$50,000,000, pleads that he is too poor to repair the hotel which bears his family name. The rental of the building is \$120,000 per annum, but the owner says he is "too poor" to make \$60,000 worth of improvements. Poor devil! What a squeeze he will have through the needle's eye!

Count Jaubert, who recently died, once attacked Marshal Soult with a number of epigrams, and the marshal, meeting him at a reception of the court of Louis Philippe, turned his back on him just as the count was coming forward to speak to him, and this in the presence of thirty people. "Monsieur le Marechal," said Jaubert, quietly, "I have been told that you considered me one of your enemies. I see with pleasure that it is not so." "Why not, sir?" said Soult. "Because," said Jaubert, "you are not in the habit of turning your back to the enemy." The marshal held out his hand, and the count's success was complete.

A New Orleans paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during working hours, put into bank the exact amount he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He thus kept his resolutions for five years. He then examined his bank account, and found that he had on deposit \$521.86. In the five years he had not lost a day from ill health. Three out of five of his fellow workmen, had, in the meantime, become drunkards, were worthless and were discharged. The water drinker then bought out the printing office, went on enlarging the business, and in twenty years from the time he began to put away his money was worth \$100,000.