LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded By aught that occasioned a pang of regret, Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded; Tis wise and 'tie kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted From ill over which it is folly to fret; The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted-The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer The thought that the sun of affection has set; Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter.

When kindness of yours with reception has The flame of your love will be purer and brighter If, God-like, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let begones be bygones; oh, purge out the leaven Of malice, and try an example to set To others, who, craving the mercy of Heaven, Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply To Heaven's forbearance we all are in debt; They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply Who heed not the precept, "Forgive and forget."

ANDREWS.

THE INSTRUCTIVE STORY of the Life of a Great Industrial Leader.

The glory of "the stump" is beginning to wax dim in North Carolina. We are gradually learning the lesson, which, indeed, Sallust taught many hundred years ago, that doing well for the commonwealth s more honorable and more to be encouraged than mere talking well. This rapidly growing sentiment in honor of the leaders of the new industrial development of the State is a most cheering sign of pro-gress. Among these leaders no one has orne a more conspicuous part, or labored with more unremitting industry for the upbuilding of his native State than the subject of this sketch.

ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS

1841, in Franklin county, near Franklin-He is descended from prominent and honorable families upon both sides. His father was William J. Andrews, son and was a leading merchant of that village. His mother, Virginia, was the daughter of Colonel John D. Hawkins, of Franklin county, and her mother, Colonel Andrews' grandmother, was the daughter of a stalwart Scotchman, Alexander Boyd, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It was after this maternal great-grand-father that the boy was named. Another great-grandfather, Colonel Jonas Johnston, was a revolutionary hero, who was wounded in the historic battle of Moore's Creek during the war for independence.

He was the second son, having an elder brother, John, a boy of fine promise, who died in Norfolk of yellow fever in 1855. In 1852 his mother died and his father did not long survive her, and their eight children, four sons and four daughters, were left to the care of their grand-parents, Colonel and Mrs. Hawkins. Never were orphans more fortunate in their lot. The influence of the grand-father and grandmother is clearly marked throughout all the subsequent career of the children, but more especially that of ALEXANDER. He attended school until his seventeenth year and was proficient in his studies, especially mathematics. He had a pleasing address and was generally popular. At the home of Colonel Hawkins his training was of equal value. He learned habits of obedience, promptness, method and industry, and perhaps to some extent also unconsciously imbibed a habit of enforcing obedience and impressing his will upon others,

which have always characterized the man. In 1859 General Phil. B. Hawkins, having a large railroad contract on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina, selected his young nephew to fill an important position under him as purchasing agent, pay-master and general superintendent. His early training became apparent in the faithfulness with which the young superintendent performed his very responsible du-

At the first bugle call for volunteers in April, 1861, young Andrews was among the first to offer his services. He joined the First North Carolina Cavalry, then organizing under that gallant and distinguished officer, Col. (afterwards General) Robert Ransom. He was soon appointed second lieutenant and his promotion to first lieutenant rapidly followed. In July, 1862, Lieutenant Andrews became captain of Company B. Captain ANDREWS participated in all the memorable campaigns of Stuart's, afterwards Hampton's, Brigade, and bore himself with unflinching courage upon every field. On the twenty-second day of September, 1863, at Jack's Shop, Madison county, near Char- section and of both political parties. lottesville, there was a bloody engagement between the Confederate cavalry force, numbering about two thousand, and the federal forces under General Kilpatrick, numbering about six thousand. Into this battle the First North Carolina Cavalry only carried one hundred and thirty men, so great had been the losses in their pre-Regiment, who participated in the fight, wrote to the Fayetteville Observer, a short

to live, but I was satisfied the poor young and the General Assembly was called to-

Raleigh

Remister.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

fellow could not live long." He was gether in special session, by Governor Jargreatly pleased to find that his visitor was the same patient, and was astonished, as was also Dr. Stone, the eminent physician that he has always seconded, aided and and surgeon, to see so perfect a recovery furthered every effort to complete the road. from so fearful a wound.

turn to his old command, but both times | which secured the State against loss and his strength gave way. When he learned of General Lee's surrender he utterly refused to remain longer at home, and dis- road, the one to Paint Nock and the obeying his physician's orders he reported to General Joseph E. Johnston's command. work was to begin by May 22, 1880, The end soon came, and he was paroled with the surviving veterans of that gallant army at Greensboro.

Like all the rest of his countrymen, Captain Andrews returned to see his in-heritance gone, fields lying waste, labor the road, but also for the Democratic parheritance gone, fields lying waste, labor disorganized, capitalized wealth destroyed. Nothing remained but hope and labor. Casting about for some occupation, his quick eve noted the break in railroad transportation by the burning of the Richmond and Danville organization, but bridges at Weldon and Gaston, and he made proposals to the officials of the railroads interested, President Lassiter of the Raleigh & Gaston and Colonel Sanford of the Petersburg Railroad, to lease, equip and operate the ferry at Gaston. Terms purchased, and the scheme put in operaion. Both the railroads and the contractor were benefitted under the contract.

the President of the Raleigh and Gaston 1881, ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS became its Railroad Company, who had quietly observed and thoroughly tested the capacity of his nephew, offered him the position of Superintendent of the Railroad, the duties has inspired the courage of his associates, of which were then very comprehensive, embracing not only a supervision of transportation, freights and passenger service, but also repairs and construction. During his eight years' service the finances of the Company under Dr. Hawkins' wise management were placed upon a substantial basis, and by their joint labors many miles of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad were built. In September, 1875, Dr. Hawkins tendered his resignation, on account of the condition of his health and the demands of his personal business, and have been performed.

at the time of the lease the Richmond and

Colonel Andrews, which position he still holds upon the staff of Governor Jarvis) now became the leading repre-

his nature. He strove to identify the in-terests of the railroad with the interests of Salisbury to the Blue Ridge, and built by the distribution of wealth. The face of and a new bible, at the end of apprenticerailroads under the control of the system. Without the cooperation of the railroad hereafter. authorities the growth and prosperity of towns must have been seriously retarded.

so faithfully represented grow into a met and conquered, and the goal, though mighty organization, controlling lines of | not yet reached, is encouragingly in view. railroad from Alexandria, Virginia, and It is not too much to say that to ALEXANfrom West Point on York River, converg- DER B. ANDREWS is in large measure due the ing at Danville, extending through Greens- great development now abroad in Western boro, Charlotte and Atlanta to Birmingham. Alabama; with a line also from Charlotte to Augusta, Georgia, and the cross lines between these in Northwestern South gress in North Carolina he has been a po-tent factor, sometimes sharply criticised ble to be ouild up cities like Asheville, the and fiercely opposed, but always laboring "Queen of the Alleghanies"; who fill exto unite the destiny and the prosperity of position halls in Atlanta and Boston with the railroad with the development of North quently contending for opposing interests, | be ascribed. he has enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and esteem of a large portion of the leading men of the State from every

But it is in connection with

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD that the greatest work of Colonel Andrews and has five children. - In 1873 he moved has been performed. The story of this to Raleigh, where he has since resided. magnificent scheme of internal improve- He brought with him his devoted old ment forms an important chapter in the grandmother, to whom he has always been history of the State. In 1855 a liberal so strongly attached, and she made her vious engagements. The Adjutant of the charter was granted by the Legislature for home with him until her death in 1875. "the purpose of constructing a railroad to | Colonel Andrews has never sought effect a communication between the North | political preferment, though he has always Carolina Railroad and the Valley of the contributed liberally to the campaign fund "While cheering on his men the galbant Captain Andrews fell, shot through will attend the democratic party, of which he is a call the long story of the troubles of the zealous member. He has been Alderman convention in the interest of Mr. Randall, the lungs. No braver or better man has railroad. The work was stopped by the of the city of Raleigh whenever he would and the Tammany people will be there fallen during this war. He was universally beloved."

War, and after the return of peace the valous banking and insurance corporations, and of undertaking to dictate the action of the The wound was indeed a desperate one surrounded proved too great to be over- has always interested himself in everything convention. If there should be any mob and might well have been regarded as come. In 1875 it was sold under a decree that tends to build up his city or the State. pressure brought to bear on the democratic mortal, the ball having passed directly of the United States Court, foreclosing a Of agreeable presence, and strong will, he convention, it is anticipated it will come through the left lung, and in its way out injuring the spine. He was removed to Liberty Mills and thence to the hospital at Gordonsville, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Schultz, of New Orleans. also by a mortgage of the railroad. The In reply to his eager question he was told | company was reorganized and continued | a friend or quailed before an opponent. that there was barely a hope of his recov- under the control of the State, and a strong ery; but his indomitable courage never gave way for an instant, and he declared But by the end of the year 1879 it became he would recover. Dr. Schultz did not apparent that the effort was beyond the ficontinue his personal care of his patient to | nancial ability of the State, unless the money the end of the slow convalescence, and should be raised by an issue of bonds, and had lost sight of the ultimate result of the to that policy, after the disastrous expewound. Years afterward Colonel AnDREWS met him in New Orleans and exwere unalterably opposed. The rolling pressed his feelings of obligation to him stock had run down, the rails were worn, for the skill and care by which his life had the condition of the road-bed was bad, been preserved, and asked the Doctor if and an agitation to cut off the meagre aphe could recall him as one of his army propriation which had been made to conpatients. Dr. Schultz tried several names, | tinue the work, was inaugurated in the press. and finally said, "Well, you can't be An- At this juncture Mr. W. J. Best, of New DREWS, a young officer from North Carolina who, I remember, was shot through interest in the Western North Carolina the lungs. I never saw a man try harder to live, but I was satisfied the poor young and the General Assembly was called to-

rom so fearful a wound.

The offer was accepted and the road was sold to Best and his associates upon terms or the contract was to be forfeited.

Mr. Best's associates forsook him, and by the middle of May he found himself unable to advance a step or raise a dollar. ty that was responsible to the people of North Carolina for the sale. Colonel An-DREWS was applied to for help. He laid the matter before the members of the found them lukewarm. Earnestly insist-Western North Carolina Railroad Company In July, 1867, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, then was reorganized. Not long thereafter, in

has struggled through heavy financial difficulties, has surmounted engineering imities, are found in a number of localities. pediments which would have appalled a Iron and copper will doubtless be yet weaker determination, and always and ever has gone on building his railroad; now slowly, now rapidly, tunnelling here, grading there, spanning this gorge, dodg-ing that rocky knob, but always further and further west. During all this while quired constant outlay for improvement

From being at first reluctant guarantors Captain Andrews soon thereafter also re- for a few thousand dollars, the Richmond signed to enter upon the fields of labor in and Danville owners have been converted ject to disastrous overflows. which his greatest services to the State into enthusiastic admirers. The indefati-

paid. The bonds given to the State in Captain Andrews (not long thereafter, been paid off in cash, and six hundred gent and moral. by appointment as Aide-de-Camp upon the thousand dollars paid into the Treasury of staff of Governor Z. B. Vance, becoming | North Carolina, while the tax-payers during the year 1884 are freed entirely from State taxation. But this is not the greatest part of the price paid. They took a proprepresentative of the Richmond and Dan- erty covered by a mortgage for \$850,000, ville Railroad Company in North Caro- have paid \$600,000 beside, and have spent officer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad
Company.

To the discharge of his difficult and
To the discharge of his difficult and the expense of construction to being continued on to bacco, for a dense, thriving, healthy and happy agricultural population are not excelled anywhere in North Carolina.

To the discharge of his difficult and the expense of construction to being continued on to bacco, for a dense, thriving, healthy and happy agricultural population are not excelled anywhere in North Carolina. already valuable and will increase in value

North Carolina, which came with and fol-

lows along the construction of the railroad. These are the true heroes, the men who have turned their energies to the develop-Carolina; with lines southward to Golds- ment of the matchless resources of North boro, and westward across the Blue Ridge | Carolina; who build up the long-neglected to the Tennessee line-in all, some two sections; make high places low, and hew thousand miles of railroad. In all its pro- a pathway over mountain fastnesses for the the wonders and products of our great old Carolina. And all the while, though fre- State. To men such as he is let due honor

> Colonel Andrews has also taken great interest in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and for some years was officially connected with its management.

> In September, 1869, Colonel Andrews was married to Julia, daughter of Colonel William Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C.,

Brunettes Not Coquettes. [Harper's for May.]

They say the brunettes are arch coquettes, That they break the hearts that love them, But that eyes of blue are tender and true As the sky that bends above them.

Ah! but you will find love is color blind, And he comes with as little warning To hearts that lie back of eyes that are black As of those that are blue as the morning. For he comes and goes as the free wind blows,

That asks not as it passes
If it touches the heads of the roses red,
Or violets down in the grasses. So all the coquettes are not the brunettes,

PERSON.

A BRIGHT TOBACCO COUNTY Good County in all Respects.

[John W. Cuningham.] Roxboro, the county seat of Person county, contains about 400 inhabitants, five stores, two hotels, two tobacco factories and one warehouse. It is central to the county, is fifty miles north of Raleigh, thirty from Danville, twenty-five from Durham, twenty-eight from Oxford, and is twenty miles from the Richmond &

Danville Railroad. The principal streams are Hyco. Flat and Tar rivers and their tributaries, and the lands on the first named are famed for their fertility. The principal productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, potatoes, sweet and Irish, apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, berries, etc. The chief money crops are tobacco, wheat and corn. and the bright yellow tobacco is raised ing that they should at least lend Mr. Best here to great perfection, perhaps as some money for immediate work, Colonel | fine as any produced anywhere in the Andrews and Messrs. Buford, Clyde and world. Wheat and clover of a fine quality Logan advanced fifty thousand dollars for are raised and there are a number of very this purpose. Mr. Best being unable to superior grist mills in the county. The were agreed upon, the ferry leased, boats repay the loan, not long thereafter all his soil and climate are well adapted to fruits interests passed by assignment to the Rich-mond and Danville syndicate, and the grapes, cherries and berries of the best qualities are produced in great abundance

and variety. The minerals of the county have not at-President. For nearly four years he has tracted the attention which they deserve, devoted his untiring energies to the prose- but their importance has lately awakened cution of the work of construction. He an interest among foreign capitalists. There are indications that very rich veins of copper and iron ores, of superior qualmined to profit. Gold, graphite, kaolin and corundum are also found, good building stone abounds, and also the best clays

for brick and pottery. Truck farming can be pursued to ad vantage and melons and all kinds of vegethe condition of the road already built re- tables are produced in large quantities and of the finest varieties. There are no barren districts, very little land that it will not pay to cultivate, no malarial sections, and a comparatively small area that is sub-

The face of the country is rolling, but gable President has strengthened their res- little broken by abrupt hills, never flat, The Richmond and Danville Railroad olution, and obtained their confidence, but beautifully undulating, easy of culture Company, seeking a Southern outlet for until they have already spent upon the and adapted to the highest improvement. its increasing business, had leased the railroad more than two millions and a half The highest elevations are Haga's, about At the time of dollars: have built the line down the 1,000 feet, and Roxboro Mountains, sothere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, with scenery picturesque and beauthere was serious opposition to the lease in French Broad to Paint Rock, connecting called, which are the pictures and the pictures and the pictures and the pictures are t the State. It is true that by its terms and under its provisions the value of the stock that by its terms and the other down the sound, dropping informants, Mr. Foverter, tells me he saw the science in a crescent shape. When the cloud as it approached, the peculiar that of the science in a crescent shape. When the of the North Carolina Railroad Company their way to the waters of the rushing Ten- geologist. The air is salubrious, the ends are dropped each steamer pursues a cyclone cloud, appearing to him, he says, has greatly increased and the private stock-holders have regularly received their six tains, and will ere long be crawling up the

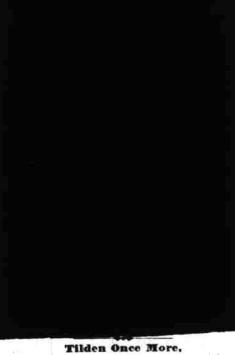
a lien upon the State's stock, upon terms formed, and how has North Carolina to \$15, the average probably about \$5; operated by two stationary eight-horse which will eventually enable the State to fared? The State has been secured against the farms are generally of moderate size, engines. The seine is then slowly wound pay them off and secure the stock free of liability for the \$850,000 first mortgage | the county being remarkable for the comencumbrance. We can see this now, but | bonds, and the interest has been regularly | parative equality of its industrial population. It is well suited to farmers of small Danville Railroad Company was seriously in payment for the convict labor done on means. There are no great inequalities in the railroad between 1875 and 1880 have society. The masses are thrifty, intelli-

Missionary, Christians, Presbyterians and Episcopalians; and there are a number of good high schools, while the common syslina, filling the position of Superintendent | two millions upon the work; and now their | are found here than anywhere else in this of the North Carolina Division. This contract compels them to build to the region. There is no section better suited Company had learned his worth and power | mouth of the Nantahala River. The work | to fish culture, and the capabilities of the | whom apprentices are bound, we will in their frequent conflicts with him as an of construction is being continued on to county for clover, for fruit, for fine to- state that the law (see section 13 of

responsible duties he brought the fidelity was necessarily largely beyond the ability Perhaps the most distinguishable charand industry which are an integral part of of the State to incur. This is the price acteristic of the county is the absence of tion in reading, writing and arithmetic: the State, and to aid in the building up of the Company on to Asheville and down the country is everywhere diversified and ship." Boys are bound until they are 21 the towns along the lines of the various the French Broad to Paint Rock, which is pleasant. There is hardly a nook or corner years of age, and girls until they are 18.

There is hardly a nook or corner years of age, and girls until they are 18.

There would be fewer criminals and less The engineering difficulties, the doubts | tion of dense communities and of sparse Reidsville, Durham, Winston and other of faint-hearted friends, the opposition of and poor neighborhoods, and the popula- creet persons to earn an honest living. In many ignorant of their own real interests, tion is eminently rural. The fine tobacco every town there are swarms of little Colonel Andrews was afterwards appointed to the office of "Assistant to the President," which he now holds. He has seen the corporation whose interests he has tered. The greatest dangers lie behind, laborer can live and prosper by the work of becoming useful citizens. Many of of his own hands.



[Baltimore Sun Washington Letter.] It is understood that the Americus Club oughly recognized as scarcely to merit question, that if he will be the candidate no other name will be presented to the convention. A democratic Senator said to-day that in all the conversations on that side of the Senate chamber it was univer- fack, ain't it?" sally agreed that Tilden would get the nomination by acclamation if he would only speak the word. A Massachusetts republican of prominence says Mr. Tilden would get from 20,000 to 25,000 votes from republicans in that State, who would gladly seize the opportunity to show their dis-

nominee the republicans could put up.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES On the Eastern Rivers.

[Superintendent Worth in April Bulletin.] The river fisheries of North Carolina

yielded, according to the census of 1880, Pounds Value to Taken. Fishermen. PRODUCTS SPECIFIED. Alewives (commonly called herring).....Shad 15.520.000 \$ 142.784 . 20,892,188 \$ 564,950 Including 175,000 pounds of black bass, 300,000 pounds of catfish, 430,000 pounds of perch, 770,000 pounds of striped bass, and 39,025 pounds of mixed fish. The product of these fisheries is handled

chiefly in the months of March and April, a portion of the fishing, however, being done in the months of January, February, May, and some also during the other months. The principal method of capture is SEINE FISHING,

which term is indicated more particularly in this instance the haul-seine method. These are distributed over a considerable area of the State, being used in all of the principal streams and sounds. While a very considerable number are operated on the Neuse and Pamlico rivers, the more important are used on the Albemarleand, chiefly about Edenton. The larger number of haul-seines of the river fisheries are laid out by a number of oarsmen who carry the net out in flat-boats or batteaux which are made at the fisheries for this purpose. In hauling the majority horsepower is applied, windlasses being used on the shore. As the Albemarle Sound fisheries are perhaps the most perfect in the world and a subject of great pride and gratification to our people, it may be well to give a brief description of them in this connection. There are about a dozen and a half of these fisheries above and below Edenton where seines more than a mile long are operated. When a seine is to be shot its great bulk is heaped equally upon two steam flats of fifty feet length, each of which is provided with an eight horse en-

The hauling of these seines is carried on continuously, night and day, during and renewing its destructive course. If the trade organizations of this city March and April, except Sundays. About Houses were taken off, large pine trees should be inclined to devote their energy forty to sixty hands are required to each, who are divided into two sets, one lot being used to haul the seine and the others

The Law of Apprentices.

[Chatham Record.]

For the information of those who may

these children have no parents, and some

who have parents would be better off

without them. The law makes it a duty

their respective counties to bind as ap-

prentices "all orphans whose estates are

of so small value that no person will

educate and maintain them for the profits

thereof; all infants whose fathers have

deserted their families and been absent for

one year, leaving them without sufficient

support: and all infants whose parents do

not habitually employ their time in some

honest, industrious occupation." If this

law was enforced there would be many a

child bound out, who might become an

industrious and respectable citizen instead

of a lazy vagabond or hardened criminal.

of the clerks of the Superior Courts in

not know what is required of persons to

The principal religious denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Primitive and As many as half a dozen of these seines take 20,000 shad and 1,000,000 herring.

tem has always had here a vigorous root. Game and fish abound and more deer

be found. There is no want, no alterna- court expenses to pay, if all the idle and

Old Nelse Patmore was elected Justice of the Peace. He could neither read nor permanently profitable mica mine. write, but his friends assured him that such accomplishments were merely side issues. One day Jack Maine sued the commonwealth for false imprisonment. He employed excellent legal counsel and every one thought he would surely gain noticed," said the sleeping-car conductor, his case. When the cause came up for "was a woman looking for her Lusband. is case. When the cause came up for trial the Judge said:

wants damages fur false 'prisonment?" "That is exactly what we want, your Honor," said Maine's lawyer.

"Uh, huh." "And we think, your Honor, that we are entitled to \$5,000 damages." "Uh, huh," handling his papers, "We claim that Mr. Maine's imprison-

ment was false.' "Uh, huh." "And we can prove it." "Uh, huh. Genermen, yer say dat de man's prisonment wuz false?"

"Uh, huh. What am de meanin' o' "Yes, sir." "Wall dis man went ter jail

"Yes, your Honor," "Dat 'zisted, didn't it?"

shows dat de State didn' perten' ter put has never committed an error in his politi-cal calculations, and he has no doubt him-ded ter put him in jail an' hadn' done it,

HOW THEY LIVE IN MACON. Tobacco-Mica-Cyclones.

[Col. Cameron, in the Citizen.]

Macon county suffered nearly as much as Jackson county by last summer's drought, and farmers are put to great straits to get through until some of the crops are gathered. They have no tobacco like the adjoining county, Swain, to bring in money. But I learn several farmers will make the experiment, (or rather revive an old in-Trotters, the Van Hooks, the Mondays and others came into Macon from Person, and other old tobacco counties for the purpose of raising tobacco; and did raise and manufacture it, and trade it off into other States, one wagon going off to far away Texas, and never coming back; this was before the days of bright yellow), among them Mr. McKoy who is preparing

to plant quite a crop two miles from Franklin. The only thing that brings money in the county or diffuses it among the people is mining. The Corundum mines of Dr. Lucas are still prolific and lucrative. Several large mica mines are worked by capitalists and others by private individuals. Mr. C. W. Bowers is without doubt more largely engaged in this work. He has a very valuable mine at Burnington, near the north end of the Nantahala Mountains, and another near Iola, four miles from Franklin. A mine near the top of Wayah Bald on the Hayesville road has recently been sold for \$30,000. This mine is up near the top of the mountain, about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea.

I saw a sheet of mica to-day 16 by 16. the largest I ever saw. Mr. C. G. Shepherd told me to-day of a piece taken from the once celebrated Beasley mine on Cowee Creek which is the largest I ever heard of. It cut 24 by 34 inches. In the family of the Rev. Merrett Rickman is a large eight day clock, the front of which is filled with a single sheet taken from this piece. The mine was very prolific in 1872 for a while. but was thought to be exhausted and was abandoned; but work is about to be re-

sumed. I heard to-day of a fact which contradicts the theory that cyclones cannot occur | year's crop. There are five stations in this in a mountain country. On the same county, as follows, viz: Egypt, 434 miles gine and side wheels. When the start is Tuesday that Newton was devastated, a from Fayetteville; Gulf, 461; Richmond, made, the boats, carefully made fast to- genuine cyclone, originating in Graham 531; Ore Hill, 58; and Siler, 621 miles gether, steam away from the landing, county, passed over the Briar town settle- from Fayetteville and 311 from Greensboro. making a direct run to the distance of one ment among or along the base of the Nan- Staley, the next station from Siler, is in mile. When arriving at a buoy, known as tahala Mountains, striking the point to touching the earth and obliterating all its at their long delayed hopes at last being path, now rebounding and passing harm-lessly over head, then again descending JAMES RIVER AND N. C. taken up by the roots and set down hun- and capital to the promotion of an enterdreds of yards away, orchards twisted off close to the ground, and the fruit tumfor preparing and shipping the product. bled and interlaced in inextricable ruin. Large hail fell, in one instance a man be- tunity in the route recently examined for ing knocked senseless by the blow of a the extension southward of the Valley hail stone. No lives were lost. Mr. Fo- Railroad, by an experienced engineer, at verter's account is corroborated by several | the instance of the promoters of the James with whom I talked.

More Mica Than Corn.

[Asheville Citizen.] Jackson county feels cruelly the effect of last summer's drought. The farmers have nothing to sell and many are buying corn. The condition in many parts of accommodation fit and necessary: educathe county is that of actual distress. Little tobacco, which is the main crop of some of the Western counties is raised, except near the Swain line, though several parts of the county are well adapted to the culture; and we do not see why Hamburg and Canada townships may not become conspicuous in the production of a vagabond children were bound out to dis-

The southern part of the county has suddenly come into prominence as a mica producing region. The mines in Cashiers valley have been worked for some months. Lately discoveries of great value have been made in Canada township, and also many miles on these branch roads are in along Caney Fork and above and below process of construction. Thus will be East La Porte. The largest sheet we have opened up a large portion of the richest heard of—18 by 16—was cut out of mica on the lands of Mr. Woods Zachary, and we hear of much that cuts 10 by 12. All this is of extra size and good quality. It is remarkable that, as in Mitchell, all the profitable workings are exactly in the nish through the Valley Railroad, already spots opened by the mysterious aboriginal at Lexington, a good route from Baltimore race who left these among the very few traces of their existence. Deep forests cover these old mines, and modern sagacity would never have led to the original discovery of the treasures. Either the mound builders were gifted with an extraordinary endowment, or else the condition of the country was very different from what it is now-less of forest and more of exposed bare ground. But from whatever cause, they always found the best veins; and modern research, in no instance that we know of, has yet found a

In a Sleeping-Car. [Chicago Herald.] "One of the funniest incidents I ever

She got on at Fort Wayne late at night, "Young man, de 'dictment says dat yer and said her husband had telegraphed her that he would be aboard and she could come to his section. I told her there was fee cup of rice is sufficient. Wash it in I think it will average \$10 a ton all around, no man of that name on my car, but she cold water two or three times, rubbing it and there is none too much of it. New wouldn't believe it. She plainly intimated with your hand, and pick out any grains York State leads in the hay crop, and that I was lying to her in order to sell an- of rough rice that may be in it. Put in an Pennsylvania comes next." other section, but finally she settled down earthen pipkin with one and a half times and got in her berth. About 2 o'clock in the quantity of cold water, with a little the morning I saw her get out with only a salt. That is, to one cup of rice one and shawl around her shoulders and tiptoe to a half cups of cold water. Cover, and boil the other end of the car, where she tried to | slowly, until all the water is gone and litclimb into a berth occupied by a man who was doing a good deal of snoring. She stuck her head in and says: 'William, is of the range, where it will keep hot until the water is gone and into the present system of county government went into operation, this county was in debt to the amount of bestuck her head in and says: 'William, is of the range, where it will keep hot until "Yes, your Honor." that you? William! The man grunted, all the moisture has evaporated. Don't dollars. It has been in operation since "Uh, huh.. He went ter jail didn't when she poked him in the ribs and told stir it or disturb it any way while cooking, 1878. The railroad bonded debt is practihim to lay over. But the man didn't lay over—he grabbed hold of her and yelled: 'Thieves! Conductor! Porter! There's a bread, waffles, fritters, and griddle cakes. false? Suthin' what doan 'zist, aint it?" | thief here! Porter!' Of course he roused everybody in the car, and heads were Weigh your ham and wipe it with a damp county is now less than \$1,000, and the Dat's a popped out of all the berths. There was cloth. Make a stiff paste of cold water money is in hand to pay it. A new jail the poor woman in her night-dress, and and flour, and with your hand cover the has been built and enclosed at a cost of the man in the berth holding tight to her and yelling at the top of his voice. I in inch thick. Put the ham thus covered and repaired in different sections of the "Oh, yes."

"Dat wan't false, den. De 'cision o' dis cou't am dis. De generman claimed ter hab been 'prisoned falsely. De proofs ter hab been 'prisoned falsely. De proofs the showed dat do State didn't note?"

"Oh, yes."

"The thick. Fut the ham thus covered with paste in a pan on a spider or two muffin-rings; pop it in a hot oven and bake he would find his wife instead of a thief.

"Oh, yes."

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"The thick. Fut the ham thus covered with paste in a pan on a spider or two muffin-rings; pop it in a hot oven and bake he would find his wife instead of a thief.

"The thick is the ham thus covered and reparted in different sections of the with paste in a pan on a spider or two muffin-rings; pop it in a hot oven and bake he would find his wife instead of a thief.

"The thick is the low cost of \$514 a most excellent bridge has been built over from fifteen to twenty minutes for each pound of ham. If the ham is under nine back's mill. Besides, there is now \$1,000 and the low cost of \$514 a most excellent bridge has been built over pound of ham. If the ham is under nine back's mill. Besides, there is now \$1,000 and the low cost of \$514 a most excellent bridge has been built over later than thus covered and reparted in different sections of the would find his wife instead of a thief. San Francisco.

approval of the fraud by which he was him in jail, but did put him dar. De deprived of the Presidency. Mr. Tilden cou't hol's dat dar wan't nuthin' false edly made a bad mistake. What made "She was just ready to cry, but she managed to say: 'I-I-didn't think there self that, should be consent to run, he would be triumphantly chosen over any nominee the republicans could put up.

dat woulder ben false 'prisonment. I'll managed to say: 'I—I—didn't think there jis' sen' de genermen back ter jail, an' was another man living that could snore fling de lawyers in de cost."

Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square (one inch) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time

RALEIGH REGISTER.

may be made at the office of the

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House.

NOTABLE DEATHS ABROAD

NO. 11.

RAILROADS.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

The Facts Home-made-The Specula-

MURPHY NEARING THE WORLD .- To all

probabilities the Western North Carolina

Railroad will be completed to Murphy

some time during next fall .- Washington

The iron is already on the track of the

side of Jasper and only seven miles of

miles grading and track laying of thirty

four miles, we will be in direct communi-

cation with all southern and southwestern

months will consummate, -Highlands En-

of the firm of George S. Scott & Co.,

bankers in Broad street, on May 1. He

Richmond & Danville Railroad Company,

in which he is personally a large stock-

holder. It is his purpose to give the greater part of his time and attention to the af-

fairs of that road. The office of the pres-

this city, and it is probable that Mr. Scott will be elected president before long.—

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.

To the citizens of a large portion of

this county, this road will be of especial

thirty miles within its borders-nearly

tingly assert that the best farming lands

along its line are in Chatham. Nowhere

else did we see such fields of wheat, oats

and other crops, and at nearly every station in Chatham we saw heaps of sacks

of flour ready for shipment, from last

building. At every station that we saw

JAMES RIVER AND N. C. RAILROAD .-

terests, they would find a promising oppor-

River and North Carolina Railroad. This

company, having its headquarters at Lib-

erty, Bedford county, Va., proposes to build or promote the building of a road

from Big Island, on the Richmond and

Alleghany Railroad, to Walnut Cove, in

North Carolina, a distance of one hundred

and twenty-five miles, at a cost which, it

is estimated, will not exceed two millions

of dollars. "At Walnut Cove," says the

Bedford Sentinel, "the James River and

Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad system,

which is now rapidly building a line from

Wilmington, via Fayetteville and Greens-

boro,' to Mt. Airy, a distance of two hun-

from Fayetteville to Bennettsville, S. C.,

fifty-seven miles; a branch up the Valley

of the Yadkin to Patterson, eighty-five

miles, and shorter branches into Randolph

of this enterprise for Baltimoreans lies in

the proposal of the projectors of the James

River and North Carolina Railroad to fur-

to Atlanta and the great Southern trade.

From Lexington to Big Island the route,

as already stated, will be over the Rich-

mond and Alleghany. Passing from the

latter point through Liberty, in Bedford

county, it will traverse the virgin territory

east of the Blue Ridge to Walnut Cove,

in North Carolina, and thence with the

North Carolina Midland to Mooresville or

Statesville; thence to Lincolnton, over the

Carolina Central, to Shelby, where it will

meet a road to be built jointly by the

Georgia Central and Carolina Central, be-

tween Shelby and Spartanburg, and finally

reach Atlanta through the Georgia Central

system. The latter system is now seeking

a northern outlet, and would doubtless ex-

tend a cordial welcome to Baltimore capi-

tal engaged in pushing a road southward-

Rice and Hams as Cooked in the Sout h

but only half a mile from the

New York Times.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE ROAD .- Mr.

Death of the Most Famous Danseuse A cable dispatch announces the death at Marseilles of Marie Taglioni. The famous dancer, known in the early part of the century as the embodiment of grace and beauty, whose statuesque symmetry excited the admiration of Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt, had a wonderful history. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1804, her father being an Italian, who was first dustry; for many years ago the Silers, the Murphy & Marietta Road six miles this dancer and ballet-master at the principal theatre of that city. From her fourteenth grading yet to be done, and only two to her seventeenth year she danced in vasmall cuts to be made. So with seven rious Capitals of the Continent, making her formal debut in Vienna at the age of eighteen. Agile and beautiful, she was received with thunders of applause. The thoroughfares, which we think only a few | public went mad over her, and she was dubbed the "airy-footed enchantress." The triumphs she schieved in Germany and Italy were ratified at the Paris Grand George S. Scott will retire from the head Opera in 1827. Taglioni's method has been described as being equally removed from the all-too-studied grace of the older will, however, remain a special partner in school and from the voluptuous abandon the firm, which will hereafter be known as of the dances of Spain. It revealed a Thomas W. Pearsall & Co., Mr. J. B. poetic insight of a rare kind. The slender, Houston being the company. Mr. Scott elegant figure, waving like a lily on its represents the controlling interest in the stem, was beautiful without any trace of gross materialism, charming without any appeal to the coarser senses. She remained in Paris five years. Her ecstatic praises sounded on the Seine were reechoed in every capital in Europe. In London she ident of the company will be removed to electrified the vast andiences which thronged to greet her. She retired in 1847, having married Count de Voisins, a French nobleman. A son is a distin-guished French officer, a daughter the wife of a Russian prince. In the Franco-Prussian war she lost her fortune. Rebenefit, running as it does a distance of taining her courage and spirit, she went to London, and in a modest house in Conone-third of the entire distance between naught Square taught dancing and deport-Fayetteville and Greensboro: and after ment to the daughters of the nobility and traveling over all the road we unhesita- gentry.

Beath of a Great Noble,

The Duke of Buccleuch, whose death has just been announced by the cable, was one of the four or five greatest nobles in the world, and merits, both on account of his personal worth and the historic interest attached to his name, something more than a passing notice. His Grace, fifth Duke, was born in 1806, and succeeded his father in 1819. He married at the age of 23 Lady Charlotte Thynne, daughter of ous issue. Although on this side of the water we heard but little of the deceased State. Having lost his parents early, he was brought up by his accomplished uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Montagu, who combined in a rare degree high birth and high breeding with moral and intellectual qualities of the most superior order. His estate, which had been terribly embarrassed, was, during his minority, cleared by the admirable management of Lord Montagu, and he succeeded at 21 to a magnificent heritage which to-day cannot return a revenue of less than a clear million and a half of dollars. The Duke was a descendant on the female side of the Scotts of Buccleuch: on the other side he came from an "off-color" branch of rovalbeing the grandson of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, the son of Charles II. and the celebrated Lucy Walters. Intermarriages since Monmouth's day with the great families of Montagu, Queensberry and Marlborough have made the Buccleuch estates large. The dead Duke owned the greater part of three Scotch counties, and t is said that no proprietor knew his territory better personally. His properties were admirably managed. Both he and the Duchess worked hard to do their duty in their state of life-their household was regarded as at once the greatest, the most North Carolina road will strike the Cape ospitable, and the best managed in England. The humble as well as the high were well cared for. The Duke held office under Sir Robert Peel's Government, at that Minister's earnest request, but in acdred and forty-five miles, with branches cepting it, reluctantly, stated that he felt that the proper management of his vast estates was more than a sufficient occupation. His son, the Earl of Dalkeith, who now succeeds to his father's great responand Stokes counties, N. C. Ninety-seven sibilities, is an amiable man, of quiet habmiles of the main line are constructed, and its and indolent disposition. He is married to a very charming and beautiful woman, daughter of the duke of Abercorn, head of the great family of Hamilton .and most enterprising section of North Carolina." The chief interest, however, New York Times.

The Hay Crop's Meaning.

[New York Tribune.]

I was talking to an agricultural implement builder during the week, who as been, in the midst of the apparent decline of things, extending his works. Said I: "On what principle do you expand your business?" "Upon the increase in the hay crop," said he. "Hay is worth, on the average, probably \$10 a ton, and we make, say, 50,000,000 tons of hay per "Heavens!" said I, "that annum." amounts to \$500,000,000." "Of course it does," said the builder; "but you must recollect that hay is probably the second crop of importance in this country
—corn, I suppose, being the first. You can always get rid of your hay, because you can feed it into beef, and the beef can be exported if the wheat cannot. My machinery not only cuts the hay and keeps it turning after it is cut, so that it can speedily dry, but it stacks it at the rate of a ton every few minutes, the gathering machines carrying the hay to a platform apparatus up which it is carried and put [A South Carolinian in New York Post.] in the stack. In some portions of this country hay commands only \$3 a ton, but

By Their Fruits," [Rockingham Rocket.]

When the present system of county How we cook hams down South .- missioners. The floating debt of the pounds in weight fifteen minutes for each pound is sufficient; if over nine pounds, twenty. Being put in a hot oven the paste immediately forms a thick crust round the ham, retaining all the juice, and when done the skin comes off with the crust, Democratic control of affairs, as contrasted leaving your ham lovely to look at and most delicious to eat.

Democratic control of affairs, as contrasted with Republican rule. Later on we propose to show this more particularly.