

BLUE RIDGE ENTERPRISE.

A Weekly Journal for Home and Farm; giving reliable information of this new country.

VOL. I.

HIGHLANDS, MACON COUNTY, N. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

NO. 4.

BLUE RIDGE ENTERPRISE,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT
HIGHLANDS, MACON CO., N. C.,
THE HIGHEST TOWN EAST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms, Payable in Advance:
One Copy 1 year, postpaid, \$1.50
" 8 months " 1.00
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" 3 months " .50

THE ENTERPRISE tells all about the
BLUE RIDGE COUNTRY
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Switzerland of America
Its pure mountain air, cold springs, grand
scenery, cool summers, mild winters; a
paradise for the HEALTH SEEKERS and TOUR-
IST; a land of rest for EXHAUSTED WORKERS,
and balm for INVALIDS; a garden for the
FLORIST and ROYALTY; the delight of the
MINERALOGIST, HORTICULTURIST, DAIRYMAN,
and BEE-KEEPER.

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Smith & Hill,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

MILLS AT ROUSE COVE,
Our stock contains Dimension Stuffs, Fence
ing, Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, and Fin-
ishing Lumber. All kinds of Oak,
Maple, Birch, Ash, Hemlock,
Poplar, Pine, and Linden
or Bass Wood.

Contractors for the erection of Residences,
School Houses, Stores, and Churches,
which will be executed in the most
modern and approved styles.

We have lately built a new mill with the
latest improved machinery, and with our
facility for timber in quantity, quality, and
variety, we are ready to guarantee our
customers perfect satisfaction. ml 14

C. A. Boynton,
MILLWRIGHT & MACHINIST,
HIGHLANDS, N. C.

Highlands School,
Highlands, Macon Co., N. C.
Primary, Intermediate and Advanced
Classes in all English Branches.

WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 6TH, 1883.
Terms \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per month.
14t OPHIA E. ROSE, Principal.

Highlands House,
HIGHLANDS, MACON COUNTY, N. C.
Newly repaired and fitted for the enter-
tainment of the traveling, health and
pleasure seeking public. Good rooms
and other accommodations. Table
supplied with the best that can
be had in the mountains.

Terms:
Per Day \$1.50
Per Week 7.00
Special rates to boarders and families.
14t J. A. McGUIRE, Prop.

Boynton's Mills,
HIGHLANDS, N. C.
Sawing, Planing, Machining, &c., done on
reasonable terms. Lumber furnished.
GIVE US A CALL.

Cocoanut Grove House,
Lake Worth, Fla.
Fifteen minutes walk to the Sea Beach
Fine climate for Invalids.
Fish and Game plentiful at all times.—
House Newly Furnished.

E. N. DIMICK, PROPRIETOR.

W. T. McClellie,
HOUSE PAINTER.
AGENT FOR
Ingersoll's Celebrated Rubber Paint,
The most durable Paint manufactured for
a century.

14t P. O. Address HIGHLANDS, N. C.

Highlands Mills.
Cash paid for all kinds of Grain. Wheat,
Rye and Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal,
Bran and Shorts for sale. All
kinds of custom work done
promptly.

14t WM. PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

Horse Cove Nursery.
Five Miles S. E. of Highlands.
A few hundred well grown Apple Trees,
comprising an excellent assortment
of leading varieties suited to this
region of country. These Trees
are of two years growth
from the graft.

F. G. HILL, Horse Cove, N. C. 14t

HAND & POWER
Corn Shellers

For MILL, FARM, OR PLANTATION,
For FARM, MILL,
JOBGING, OR WAREHOUSE.
HORSE POWERS, JACKS, Etc.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATA-
LOGUE AND PRICES.

SANDWICH M'F'G CO.
SANDWICH, ILLINOIS.

Builder & Contractor.
Contracts taken for Buildings. Specifications
furnished on application, or work done
by the day. J. A. McGUIRE,
14t HIGHLANDS, N. C.

What Other People Say.

From a letter published in the South
Wales Daily News of January 16th we
except the following, which will be ac-
cepted as impartial coming from the pen
of a foreigner and stranger.

In December, 1881, I started for Amer-
ica, and reached the town of Le Mars, in
Iowa, a few days before Christmas, where
I remained seven weeks, when, finding my
health suffering from the cold, I left for
the south. A gentleman farming near Le
Mars, who went there in the early part of
1880, assured me the thermometer went
down during the winter of 1880-81 to 40
degrees below zero, and that owing to the
heavy fall of snow only one train reached
there in six weeks, and that during the
summer of 1881 the heat was 110 degrees
in the shade. Such a climate as this may
suit the Germans, Swedes and Russians,
who are used to long, hard winters, but
Englishmen will do well to leave them in
possession, and go to the Southern States,
which offer a better climate, and just as
good advantages. I am free to admit that
an industrious man can make money eas-
ily in the North-Western States, yet he
will have to deny himself many comforts,
and in many cases be far removed from a
neighbor and religious and educational ad-
vantages, both for himself and family. He
will find the climate anything but agree-
able, for as soon as the severe winter of
six months is ended, summer comes and
continues until the frost appears again,
and, moreover, he will grow prematurely
old. Many emigrants go to the Western
States of California, Nevada, Arizona,
New Mexico and Colorado, where they
find employment in the extensive gold,
silver and copper mines. Texas receives
many thousands. The climate in many
parts of that State is very fine, and it has
many advantages to offer the emigrant.

Some of your readers may ask why the
Southern States with all their varied at-
tractions and advantages are not brought
to the notice of the public? It is because
the land has been long settled, and be-
longed to large planters who were broken
up by the war of North vs. South, 1861-
1865, but now belongs to a greater num-
ber of people who are too poor to adver-
tise individually, and too indifferent to
form an association for promoting emigra-
tion to the South. The Yankees them-
selves know very little of the sources
of wealth which lie undeveloped down
South; for many years after the war few
Northerners cared to go South to live,
fearing they would not be well received;
this feeling having passed away, many are
breaking up their homes North and set-
tling down in the more genial climate
South. I may say here, I never met a
more kind-hearted and hospitable people
than in the Southern States.

I desire to draw the attention of inter-
esting emigrants to one of the Southern
States, viz., the western district of North
Carolina, where I resided for nearly
eight months of last year, which lies be-
tween the "Blue Ridge," a chain of moun-
tains extending from Pennsylvania to
Georgia, and the "Smoky Mountains,"
which form the western boundary between
North Carolina and Tennessee; it is a high
plateau or table land, very much broken
up by mountain ranges and peaks, and
watered by numerous streams; the lat-
titude varies from 2,000 to nearly 7,000
feet above the sea. The district is made
up of 16 counties, the aggregate area of
which is over 7,000 square miles, or near-
ly five million acres. The population, by
the census of 1880, was 139,522, or about
20 souls to the square mile, showing large
room for immigration. The sparseness of
the population is largely due to the lack
of railroad facilities up to three years ago,
but now the Western North Carolina
Railroad is being rapidly built through
the middle of the district, and will by
next summer be in the very heart of this
mountain country. This line starts from
Salisbury, N. C., and commences the as-
cent of the Blue Ridge at Henry's Station,
the scenery of which is most picturesque
and romantic, and the engineering of this
part is the grandest in the United States.
About 22 miles from Henry's it reaches
Asheville, a flourishing and beautiful town,
of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants,
and much resorted to by consumptive per-
sons and invalids; it is only 36 hours dis-
tant from New York by rail. The soil and
climate are adapted to the successful
growing of maize, wheat, oats, rye, bar-
ley, buckwheat, tobacco and nearly all
kinds of fruit and vegetables, but as a
grazing country I would more particularly
recommend it; all grasses grown there
flourish remarkably well, even on the
highest peaks. Stock require very little
shelter or attention in the short winter;
horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs
can be raised there very profitably. By
far the greater part of the country is still
covered by the original forest, consisting
of such valuable woods as walnut, ash,
cherry, locust, poplar, birch, hickory,
chestnut and various oaks. The whole is
well watered by beautifully clear streams,
from rivers down to springs, affording a
vast water power not to be surpassed in
any country.

There are thousands of acres of a great
variety of soil which can be bought for 4s
an acre, and rich black soils can be found
5,000 feet above the sea level.

In regard to minerals, the mountains and
valleys abound in gold, silver, copper, iron,
nickel, marble, soapstone, mica and cor-
undum.

For the sportsman, the country affords
such shooting as bear, panther (cat), wolf,
wildcat, deer, rabbit, wild turkey,
pheasant, partridge and duck; and the
fisherman will find abundant sport in the
mountain streams, teeming with speckled
trout, besides various fish in the rivers.

The climate is admirable, the thermom-
eter rarely going down to zero, and, in the
summer, 85 degrees is about the temper-
ature.

I am not an agent for anyone in Car-
olina, but will gladly afford any further
information on receipt of a stamped ad-
dressed envelope.

I hope this letter will induce intending
emigrants to go to W. N. Carolina, and
they will not be disappointed, as thou-
sands are with the north-west. I am, &c.,
SIDNEY ELFORD,
Northampton House, Swansea,
12th January, 1883.

THE APIARY.

The following article from the Dow-
giac (Michigan) Republican will serve to
give our readers, who have not kept pos-
ed in 'bee literature, a pretty good idea
of the importance and extent of apiculture,
where it is receiving that intelligent at-
tention which it deserves:

One of the most important business in-
terests in this city is Hedden's Apiary.
The proprietor of this institution, Mr.
James Hedden, began keeping as a
specialty in 1869, and was the first spe-
cialist in Michigan, there being but few
in this country at that time. His capital
stock did not exceed \$500, but the busi-
ness has increased steadily since, giving
him a nice profit, which Mr. Hedden has
for the most part kept in the business.
He has owned at one time as many as
three apiaries and 650 colonies of bees,
having now 400 colonies in his apiary in
this city. He has always produced both
comb and extracted honey formerly giv-
ing preference to the latter, but of late
years producing mostly comb. The whole-
sale prices having ranged from twelve
and a half cents to twenty-five cents for
comb, and 10 to 18 cents extracted. He
has always retailed at prices not exceed-
ing, or less than the wholesale price, at
the time. His honey has always been
put up in better style than any other pro-
ducer we know of in the United States.
The following is from the largest honey
dealer in the West:

"Your honey is put up the nicest of
any we have seen, and is going off at
wholesale at twenty-five cents, faster than
we anticipated. R. A. BURNETT."
He sold D. D. Malloy & Co., of De-
troit, \$1,167 worth at one shipment, all
put up in glass jars, and packed one and
two dozens in cases.

THE LARGEST YIELD
Of honey from one hive, was 410 pounds
during one season. The largest yield
from one hive in one day was twenty-nine
and three-fourths pounds. This was ex-
tracted honey except about fifty pounds
of the four hundred and ten. These fig-
ures only show what can be done, with
all conditions the most favorable. With
so many bees as he now keeps together,
in one area, (an area, or bee range, con-
sists of a field whose diameter is six to ten
miles) the prorate yield is quite small.
Where nothing was gathered before, he
has gathered together and sold something
over \$20,000 worth of this produce during
the last 13 years.

Mr. Hedden has formerly given em-
ployment to one or two hands, during
eight months of the year, and now he
employs three and four during the sum-
mer season, and one all the year round.
This year's crop of honey was some over
half a million, the bulk of which was sold to
Cutter & Co., of Cincinnati, they sending
seven hundred and twenty dollars for four
thousand pounds, the price being 18 cents
per pound here, cash in advance. He has
still some three thousand pounds of ex-
tracted honey on hand (carded solid)
which he is keeping to fill orders for regu-
lar customers, who depend upon him
from year to year, and the home trade.

Applications have come in such num-
bers from those who wish to come here to
learn the art of properly handling bees,
producing honey in the most marketable
shape, rearing queens to perfect stock,
etc., that last season he had three

STUDENT APPRENTICES
Selected out of over forty applications,
and the coming year he expects to take
as many more. Among the number is
one Mr. Mebley, from Devonshire, Eng-
land.

Mr. Hedden has a wide reputation as a
bee-keeper, and is good authority on all
matters connected with the apiary.

One hundred and forty bee-hives filled
with bees were shipped to Florida to
spend the winter. They were brought
from North Missouri and were taken
where "they could make honey every day
in the year." The cost of transportation
was less than one dollar a hive, and the
honey from each, when they are taken
back in the spring will be worth six or
seven dollars.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Since 1862 there have been produced
in Kentucky alone 150,280,268 gallons of
whisky, as shown by the records of the
Internal Revenue Department.

Tobacco is grown in sixty-four of the
sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania.
The total production in 1882 was 28,760,
000 pounds, valued at \$3,450,000.

The German Empire has at present
about 34,000,000 acres of forest valued at
\$400,000,000, and appropriates annually
\$500,000 to increase and maintain the
growth of trees.

Ours is a large and rapidly growing
country. No less than 712,542 immi-
grants landed on our shores last year.
At this rate we shall not number much
less than 100,000,000 by the year 1900.

Notwithstanding the relatively poor
crops of 1881, the city of Chicago, which
in a measure represents the progress of
the West, increased her trade in 1882 by
three per cent., the sum total being \$1,-
045,000,000.

China possesses the longest bridge in
the world. It is at Langang, over an
arm of the China Sea, and is five miles
long, built entirely of stone, 70 feet high,
with a roadway 70 feet wide, and has 300
arches.

Cabinet ministers grow rapidly rich on
a salary of \$8,000 a year. They spend
their salary and about \$25,000 beside
yearly. But then it is worth \$100,000
a year to be a constitutional adviser of
the President, so that the gentleman of
the Cabinet clear \$77,000 each annually.

A rooster belonging to a farmer near
Thoroughfare Gap, in Virginia, has gone
off to live with a flock of wild turkeys.
Every morning at daybreak he crows, and
the farmer, who knows where his rooster
is, is thus enabled to go out and kill a
wild turkey every day.

Thirty-five years ago tomatoes put up
in tin cans for future consumption were
an unknown luxury. Last year, it is es-
timated from reliable statistics, that 33,-
322,952 cans of this wholesome and popu-
lar product were prepared in the United
States, the bulk of the business being done
in Maryland and Virginia, and more than
one-half found its way to Europe.

There are about 600 creameries in the
state of Iowa, and the yield of butter is
estimated at 100,000,000 pounds, per an-
num, which, at twenty five cents per
pound, amounts to \$25,000,000. Their
cheese product is valued at \$2,000,000,
making a total of \$27,000,000 from that
branch of industry alone. Iowa has one-
thirtieth of all the milk cows in the United
States.

A China letter in the Troy Times speaks
of the "Temple of Horrors" at Canton, so
named from the fact that there are hell
in which the torments of the Buddhist hell
are represented by life-like, clumsy, hor-
rid-looking figures. In one room men
and women are being transformed into
animals, according to the Buddhist doctrine
of transmigration. In another room the
devils are grinding a man in a mill, and
so on, from room to room, some are being
beheaded, others thrown into cauldrons of
boiling oil, with devils to stir them round
in the burning bath. Here a man is being
beaten terribly with bamboos, and there
a man is being sawn asunder lengthwise.
In one room a man is pounded in a
mortar, in another one is sitting under a
great red-hot bell.

The number of miles of main track of
railroads laid last year is reported by the
Railroad Age as 10,821, on 316 lines, in
44 States and Territories. The full return
for the year will probably show a grand
total of 11,000 miles, an increase of 1500
miles over the total construction in 1881,
which was the banner year of railroad
building. The capital invested during the
year is estimated at \$270,000,000, exclu-
sive of the cost of construction of the
roadbeds on which tracks have not been
laid. Of the 316 roads 140 are incomplete.
The following shows the States, with the
number of miles, in which the principal
railroad construction was done: Iowa,
953; Texas, 817; New York, 752; Ohio,
555; Arkansas, 529; Indiana, 529; Color-
ado, 500; Dakota Territory, 480; Penn-
sylvania, 464; Minnesota, 444.

A special to the Baltimore American
from Richmond says, for the first time
since the close of the war an ex-Confed-
erate general will be the guest of New
York military. On the 7th of February
General Fitzhugh Lee and staff will, by
invitation of Colonel Austin, visit New
York, accompanied by his staff. Gener-
al Lee now holds a commission as gen-
eral of the first Virginia Brigade of Volun-
teers. When the latter were camped at
Yorktown, a year ago, a strong friendship
sprang up between Colonel Austin and
General Lee, the former exacting a prom-
ise from the Confederate to visit New
York as his guest. A message has been
received from New York military request-
ing the loan of Virginia flags with which
to adorn the theatre box occupied by
General Lee. They have been sent.

That visit of Lee will be worth sev-
eral thousand dollars in southern
trade in New York. Sharp fellows,
these New Yorkers.

Don'ts for the Girls.

Don't run down your lady friends in
their absence; it's a mighty mean trait.

Don't flirt.

Don't talk slang.

Don't put on airs.

Don't arrest attention.

Don't learn to be cranky.

Don't think it's pretty to be pert.

Don't make a drudge of your mother.

Don't say "no" when you mean "yes."

Don't meddle with other people's beaux.

Don't make a fright of yourself to be in
the prevailing fashion.

Don't engage in picking up chance ac-
quaintance on the street.

Don't look on every young man as a
good natured ice cream freezer.

Don't make up your mind to be sweet
on everybody's brother but your own.

Don't marry a man who has no evident
way of supporting you. Love and star-
vation are played out.

Don't lose your heart on a Darwinian
specimen who parts his hair in the middle.
There are plenty of men who want wives;
wait patiently, and you will get one.

FIELD SPORTS.

Three Boys Capture a Bear.

The half-grown live black bear which
was on exhibition for several days recently
in New York, in front of the Park Row
restaurant was a native of Pike county,
Pa., and was captured by three boys
on Christmas-Day. The boys were John
Greiner, William Howe and John Carr,
sons of a employe in a saw mill in one of
the back townships. They were hunting
foxes, when suddenly a big she bear and
a cub came out of the woods, and started
slowly across an open space towards Pin-
chot Swamp, an almost impenetrable junc-
le of laurels and tamaracks. John Carr,
aged 14, was standing by a fallen hemlock,
and although the bears were within twenty
feet of him they had not seen him.
His gun was loaded with buckshot, and
without waiting to consider consequences,
he fired at the old bear. The charge took
effect in her forehead, for when she at-
tempted to rise her right foreleg hung
powerless by her side, and she fell over
and laid there. The cub stopped, and
placing both forepaws on the body of its
prostrate mother, began moaning piteous-
ly. The sound of the gun quickly brought
the companions of young Carr to the spot.
They, believing the old bear to be dead,
concluded not to kill the young one, but
to capture it alive. This they succeeded
in doing, after a lively fight with it. They
muzzled it with a strap from a powder-
horn, and, tying its feet together with
other straps, dragged it into the settlement,
nearly two miles away. Two men went
back with the boys to get the carcass of
the old bear, but when they reached the
spot she was gone. She had been only
stunned. She had dragged herself into
the swamp, and disappeared. A dog was
sent in, and as he did not return, no doubt
the wounded bear hugged him to death.
The cub was purchased and sent to New
York.

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it,
because most people do not know how to
select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting
or making. To obviate these difficulties
has been our study. Thurber's package
Coffee are selected by an expert who un-
derstands the art of blending various fla-
vors. They are roasted in the most perfect
manner (it is impossible to roast well in
small quantities), then put in pound pack-
ages (in the bean, not ground), bearing our
signature as a guarantee of genuineness,
and each package contains the Thurber
recipe for making good coffee. We
stock two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34,"
strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41,"
mild and rich. One or the other will
suit every taste. They have the three
great points, good quality, honest quan-
tity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer
for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound pack-
ages, "No. 34" or "No. 41." Do not be put
off with any other kind—your own palate
will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish
the "Java" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best
and cheapest coffee-pot in existence.
Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them.
Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee
Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food prod-
ucts in the world, we consider it our in-
terest to manufacture only pure and whole-
some goods and pack them in a tidy and
satisfactory manner. All goods bearing
our name are guaranteed to be of superior
quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers
are authorized to refund the purchase
price in any case where customers have
cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore
to the interest of both dealers and con-
sumers to use Thurber's brands.

—FOR SALE BY MRS. A. G. DIMICK.—

House and Sign Painting,

The undersigned, having had considerable
experience in House and Sign Painting
in Chicago, Charlotte, N. C., and
other cities, is prepared to exe-
cute work in the best style.
Work done by contract
—or the day—

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON JOBS.
Ready mixed Paints furnished at lowest
cash prices, or Oil and Lead
when preferred.

14t C. B. EDWARDS, Highlands, N. C.

Highlands Nursery.

The subscribers offers for sale for the
Spring of 1883 a quantity of well grown
Apple trees of the best varieties for this
section.

Selected Trees 15c. Each, Per 100 \$10.
No agents employed. Come to the Nursery
and get your trees fresh from
the ground.

14t S. T. KELSEY, Highlands, N. C.

Important to Bee Keepers.

I supply Italian Bees, Eclipse, New Ameri-
can, Langstroth and Simplicity Bee Hives,
Honey Extractors, Section Honey Boxes,
Bee Veils, Honey Knives, &c. Please send
for my descriptive circular and price list.
Sent free. Address F. A. SNELL, Millgrove,
Carroll Co., Ill. 14t-4m.

-Florida-

Florida Land and Im- provement Co.

"DISSTON PURCHASE" 4,000,000 ACRES.

C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Florida,
AGENT FOR POLK AND MANATEE COUNTIES.

The Florida Land and Improvement
Company, owning nearly 80,000 acres in
this Agency, have announced that their
lands will be thrown open for sale at Gov-
ernment prices (\$1.25 per acre) from

Oct. 1, 1882, until May 1, 1883
This rare opportunity of securing desir-
able locations for Orange Groves and other
semi-tropical fruits, at nominal prices, will
never occur again.

Take Advantage of It While You Can!
As owner of the SUNNYSIDE NURSERY, I
will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants,
and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, cut-
lands, pay taxes, and attend to all other
business for non-residents. Correspondence
solicited. ml-ly

E. Whitman, Sons & Co.,
Baltimore, Md.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS,
PLOW, HARROWS, WHEAT FANS,
IRON FRAME CULTIVATORS,
IRON BEAM D. S. PLOWS,
And all kinds of Agricultural Implements
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 14t

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Everybody wants it, but very few get it,
because most people do not know how to
select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting
or making. To obviate these difficulties
has been our study. Thurber's package
Coffee are selected by an expert who un-
derstands the art of blending various fla-
vors. They are roasted in the most perfect
manner (it is impossible to roast well in
small quantities), then put in pound pack-
ages (in the bean, not ground), bearing our
signature as a guarantee of genuineness,
and each package contains the Thurber
recipe for making good coffee. We
stock two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34,"
strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41,"
mild and rich. One or the other will
suit every taste. They have the three
great points, good quality, honest quan-
tity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer
for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound pack-
ages, "No. 34" or "No. 41." Do not be put
off with any other kind—your own palate
will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish
the "Java" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best
and cheapest coffee-pot in existence.
Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them.
Ask for