

BLUE RIDGE ENTERPRISE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR HOME AND FARM; GIVING RELIABLE INFORMATION OF THIS NEW COUNTRY.

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THE HIGHEST TOWN EAST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A. F. CLARK, Editor and Proprietor.

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MILLIONS IN MINERALS.

What North Carolina Will Show at the Boston Fair.

A Good Representation of the State's Industries.

The Soil and Mine Products of the North State.

(Continued from last week.)

The finest and largest sheets of mica known to commerce come from this state. It is stated that most of the mica used or shipped from the United States comes from North Carolina. Some 40 or 50 places are now worked. Two extensive quarries of excellent millstone are now worked in Moon county. One of them is operated on a large scale by the Taylor Manufacturing Company of Chambersburg, Pa. The other is known as the Thagard quarry and is worked by the owner. The quality of these stones is said to be unsurpassed for grinding corn. Thousands are sold each year, all over the United States. In Cherokee, Macon, McDowell, Stokes and Swain counties marble of every conceivable color and shade is found. Also the mottled, clouded, striped and plaid variety in infinite variety. The quality is first-class, and all take the highest polish. Specimens of all the shades will be shown at Boston. Building stones, including both granite and sandstone, exist almost everywhere in the state. Of the former there is every variety, and many kinds take a fine polish. The sandstone is found plentifully in Anson, Chatham, Durham and Moore. Most of it is of a beautiful reddish brown, commonly known as brownstone. The white, compact variety of baryta is found plentifully in Orange, Gaston, Union and Madison counties. It has been mined to some extent in Gaston, and mills for grinding it are now being erected near Warm Springs, Madison county. Corundum is found in half a dozen counties, and has been extensively mined in Macon and Clay counties. It is probably more plentiful in the western part of North Carolina than anywhere else in the United States. Garnets are mined by a northern firm in Burke county as a substitute for corundum. This is the rough garnet and varies in size from a pea to a barrel. Ten varieties of precious stones have been found in the state—diamond, beryl, zircon, garnet, agate, opal, hiddenite, emerald, ruby and sapphire. Of diamonds, seven have been found—two in Burke, one in Rutherford, one in Lincoln, two in Mecklenburg and one in Franklin county. These were all found accidentally while washing gravel for gold. No systematic search was made for them. The hiddenite was discovered by Mr. William E. Hidden, in Alexander county, and is of a beautiful transparent green color. In general appearance this gem

CAN HARDLY BE DISTINGUISHED

from the emerald, but it sufficiently different to constitute a new species and another name, which is given to it in honor of the discoverer. Mr. Hidden keeps a force of men at work in the mine, with a capital of \$200,000, and cannot supply one-fourth of the demand for them. This is said to be the only strictly American gem, and is already recognized as "a gem of the highest rank." It is found nowhere else on earth but in Alexander county. Marls are very abundant and widely distributed throughout the eastern section, in about 25 counties. They are of several kinds, more or less valuable as fertilizers, according to their constituents. The variety known as shell marl or blue marl is considered the most valuable, and is extensively used in localities where it is found. It contains from 20 to 88 per cent of carbonate of lime, with a small per cent of phosphoric acid. A liberal application of this has been always followed by the most gratifying results in the increased yield of crops. It has been repeatedly stated that "the mineral wealth of that section, in the form of marl, is worth tenfold more than that of all the rest of the state beside." The lack of abundant and cheap means of transportation has operated as an impediment to the shipment of marl to other sections, and has confined its use to the immediate vicinity of the beds. A very low rate of

freight is essential, otherwise the more concentrated forms of fertilizers pay best. When the marl takes the form of shell rock, or shell limestone, it is profitably made into lime by burning. Mr. G. L. French, near Wilmington, makes a good builders' lime from the shell rock. It is also much used as a building stone. Phosphate rock has recently been discovered on the Cape Fear river, about 10 miles above Wilmington, on the lands of Dr. T. D. Hogg, G. L. French and others. Analyses of these have been made, showing it to be the true phosphate rock, having considerable quantities of those valuable ingredients which make the phosphates of South Carolina so much sought after. Though only found in a limited area, as yet, the indications seem to promise larger and better deposits in the same vicinity. To this end active investigations are now being made. Several experienced geologists are now making search for other deposits. Silk culture is successfully and

PROFITABLY CARRIED ON

in perhaps a dozen places in North Carolina. The abundance of the mulberry and its rapid growth makes this industry certain of success. The nature of the business is such as to require but little capital, and gives work to those not capable of more active or laborious employment. At the state museum may be seen a fine exhibit of cocoons and reeled silk from six counties, all collected at short notice and shown at the Atlanta exposition, where it was unsurpassed. Much interest is manifested in silk culture in different parts of the state and the industry is largely on the increase. For the use of parties likely to be interested in silk culture, the department of agriculture has published a complete bulletin on the subject, which is sent free to all who desire it. About 10 miles below Newbern is a factory, employing 25 hands, engaged in preparing the leaf of the pine for various industrial uses and in the manufacture of an oil known as pineoil. After extracting the oil, the leaf is curled or crimped for stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc., or is made into a fibre for paper mills. The oil is used for preservative and medicinal purposes. This is a new industry, and peculiar to this state. Experiments in the cultivation of jute have been made in several eastern counties with great success. Plants 10 feet high are on exhibition at the museum, and also the fibre made from jute. It is extensively used for ropes, cordage, twine, bagging of many sorts, carpeting, etc. That it can be profitably grown here has been fully demonstrated. From Granville county to the extreme western part of the state tobacco, both of the dark and bright varieties, is grown largely. Indeed, it is the money crop of the greater part of this territory. The cultivation of the bright golden leaf, which at first was confined to a few counties, has now spread to every section where the weed is grown. This variety is much sought after by manufacturers, and brings a much higher price than the darker grades. From 40 to 75 cents per pound is not an unusual price to be paid for it in large lots. The peculiar color is due both to the soil and the process of curing. Some soils produce a plant that is too coarse and heavy to make the bright colored article, and some varieties of tobacco are not adapted to the process used in curing the yellow leaf. Of tobacco factories the census of 1880 reports 206 (including 21 cigar factories) in North Carolina. Almost every kind of fruit and berry that is cultivated for market grows here in the greatest perfection.

EARLY PEACHES AND GRAPES

do exceedingly well in the eastern and middle sections. Many of the best grapes grow wild along the coast and in counties farther inland. Four varieties, the scuppernon, Catawba, Lincoln and Isabella, are native to the state. Of these the Scuppernon is the most cultivated. There are a number of vineyards where wine is made in large quantities and of superior quality. O. e. in Halifax county (C. W. Garrett & Co's) makes, in a good season, 175,000 gallons of wine, beside vinegar and brandy. Another, Col. Wharton's Green, near Fayetteville, is almost as large. Wines from these makers may be found on sale in every considerable town in the Union. In the middle section, much fruit, both in the green and dry state, is shipped North and abroad. Mills for pressing cotton seed oil and the manufacture of oil cake are beginning to be introduced. Some six or eight are already in operation, and more are projected. The abundance of material and water power makes the establishment of such mills an assured success. The census of 1880 shows an increase of 16 cotton factories over 1870; an increase of \$1,824,900 capital; an increase of 1172 looms, and an increase of 52,488 spindles. The number of factories now in the state is 64, operating 2888 looms and 156,030 spindles. Of woolen mills and cording mills the census reports 49. The total number of cotton and woolen mills is 113. The many fisheries, great and small, which are scattered along the coasts, sounds and rivers make this state one of the most important in that interest of the whole South. A few figures will suffice to show the extent of the business: Persons employed, 5274; boats and vessels, 2514; total value of

product, \$827,615. Since 1877 the artificial propagation of fish has been carried on by the state department of agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. S. G. Worth, commissioner of fish and fisheries. The following are a few figures of the planting of fish in our waters since 1877: Shad fry, 20,000,000; Californian salmon, 748,000. German carp have been furnished to 1089 pounds, and there are now millions of these fish in the state. They grow rapidly, are hardy and prove to be a desirable food fish. Considerable areas in the eastern section are now devoted to rice culture, with gratifying results. Mills for cleaning and hulling rice are established in Newtown, Goldsboro, Wilmington and Washington, their daily capacity being 2500 bushels. During last year Newtown shipped 100,000 bushels. In some localities rice takes the place of cotton as a staple crop. It is now mainly cultivated on uplands, the water systems of cultivation being abandoned in many places. The upland system was the one originally in use, until displaced by the Indian, or irrigation, system. The area planted in rice increases not less than 25 per cent per annum.—Boston Herald.

RELIGIOUS.

How to build a Church.

THE PASTOR AMONG THE YOUTH.

He who builds the Church of Christ must save the children. If we save the children we save the world. The world is most easily and effectively saved in childhood. The best Christian workers are largely taken and consecrated to lives of benevolence and sacrifice and service from circles of Christian youth. There is no escape from these truths. The charm and beauty of Eden still cling to the children, yet they possess a sinful nature, and must have a new heart from above. Selfishness and disobedience and anger stain the sparkling fountain of youth, except the Spirit of God renew and redeem their lives. No human training can take the place of this. It is the new life in Christ which makes the culture availing and successful. Though God has gladdened the earth with little children, if we would be spared the pain of seeing them droop in the blossom, their feet must surely be directed to Christ and never misled. The beginnings of the divine life must be put in their vacant hearts before the world gets in.

Many are the ways in which the pastor may teach and guide the children. He will first secure them through the home. His own example and teaching will, under God, make each household a joyous living Church of Christ. There will be daily family worship at the altar, bright with psalm and song. Obedience will be cheerful and prompt, kindness and forbearance the atmosphere. The spirit of Christ will abide in father and mother, leading all hearts into loving unity. Good will and helpfulness one to the other will abound, and every duty will be taught and remembered in its time. Reverence for God and his word and day and house, faith in Christ, regard for the truth, love of right doing, sorrow for sin, true manliness, desire for usefulness, self-sacrifice for others, and every excellence desirable in the Christian, will be planted in the child. The pastor, thus, by seeking to make a true Christian home will secure the conditions of a successful start in the Christian life among the children. They will bear the marks of the home through life.

The pastor will reach the children through the Bible school; that is not the children's Church, but it is the Church and pastor mingling with the children, and laying out all their experience and wisdom and spiritual power on them for their instruction in righteousness. The pastor is always in the Bible school. He thus brings the adults and youth together, retaining the older scholars in the school, and all bound together by mutual interest. That great and widening gulf between adults and children, so harmful to each, is in this way prevented. The Bible school places an acting pastor in the person of the teacher over each circle of youth. It affords a work, to do which blesses both teacher and pupil. It keeps the heart warm in service, and prepares the whole Church for usefulness. It saves any gap occurring in the services of the Church. The young worship with the parents, the adults study God's word with the young, and all grow up together, homogeneous. The Sabbath School becomes a constant feeder of the Church; the Church becomes a garden enclosed about the children. Is not this God's order?

The pastor will save the youth through the pulpit. They must be made to feel that they have a place in the service and a part in the worship; that their presence is desirable and their absence regretted. An entire sermon to the young is good now and then. So is a five minutes' talk, if it be fit and good, for adults also.

The pastor will gather the young on certain stated occasions for doctrinal instruction, laying down the great landmarks of Christian truth, seeing that the youth of his charge are established firmly and intelligently on the Rock of Ages, and duly warned against the pitfalls and

dangers of this present evil world.

The pastor will wish to have young people's meetings and gatherings for Christian endeavor where workers may be trained for special lines of usefulness, the study of missions, the practice of benevolent giving, and the art of gathering in the wanderers. He will give them printed matter to read on points guiding them to happiness and usefulness. He will enlist every young person's service in some fit way, where a responsibility will develop the character by sound and healthful growth. His motto will be, "A work for every boy, and a boy for every work."

Among the objects the pastor will keep uppermost is the search among the young for those who shall become missionaries and ministers and teachers and devoted workers in the Church of God. To this end he will labor and pray diligently, never content till his Church is in that state of spiritual life that shall be constantly yielding young men for the college and the ministry, and daughters for the seminary, and minute-men for all the diversities of service called for by the Church. A Church bearing such fruit is happy and blessed above all the households of faith. Beginning with the young, every pastor may do this, and end the fame in the ranks of the ministry.

There is great advantage here through personal intercourse with the young as Providence opens the way. The Timothies, who have known the Scriptures from a child, and been taught the faith at the mother's knee, may, in a sacred hour of personal communion with the pastor, decide to preach the glorious gospel at home, or to bear the cross over strange seas to the dark places of the earth.—Dr. Goodell, in Advance.

Peace and War.

The members of the Fifth Virginia Regiment lately attended the reunion of the Twenty-eighth New York, at Niagara, N. Y., and the two commands enjoyed themselves.

The circumstances which led to the invitation issued by the Twenty-eighth to the Fifth Virginia, which was promptly accepted, were that at the battle of Cedar Mountain, while busily engaged in driving back a Confederate regiment, the Twenty-eighth was suddenly overwhelmed by the Fifth Virginia, which swept in upon the flank of the unprepared Federals, killing their commander, Col. Dudley D. Denny, the Adjutant Charles P. Sprunt and a large number of the men. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, lately Governor of the Soldiers' home at Dayton, lost an arm. The Colors of the Twenty-eighth were captured, and a large number of officers and men were made prisoners and taken to Libby Prison. The colors were never heard of afterward, until Col. Brown, in his astonishment, recognized the old flag in one of the rooms of the War Department in Washington in 1881, where they had been since 1865, having been brought with other trophies at the close of the war from Richmond, where they were found in the archives of the Confederate War Department. Secretary Lincoln promptly honored the requisition of Col. Brown for the old battle flag, which was presented to the survivors of the regiment at its reunion at Lockport, N. Y., last year, and formerly presented by former captors at Niagara, N. Y. This was the first time in the history of the world that a regiment has presented to another in time of peace the flag captured from it in time of war.

Yesterday the Continental Guards of New Orleans arrived in Boston, and were welcomed there by the local militia and the Mayor. This visit is one of many of the sort that have lately taken place in

token of the friendly relations now subsisting among those who twenty years ago were at war; for though the younger members of these military organizations have come to manhood since the close of the great contest, yet contain a large leaven of veteran soldiers. A project of more magnitude is the proposed reunion of the survivors of Shiloh, next May, at Nashville. Such a gathering of the wearers of the blue and the gray might have a value for the historian, since points of doubt and dispute could perhaps be cleared up in talking over the incidents of that famous battle, the bloodiest up to that ever fought on this continent.

The Borrower.

An exchange gives some valuable hints in the following: One of the most aggravating misfortunes which can befall the prompt enterprising farmer, is to live in the vicinity of one or more neighbors who continually borrow his farming tools and forget or neglect to return them. We hope there are not any of that kind among our readers, who either lend to suffer or that borrow to raffle the good nature of a pleasure to lend if he knew the favor would be reciprocated to an extent that the tools would not only be well used, but returned at a proper time afterwards. The farmer who expects to thrive by doing his work with borrowed tools, had better give up farming, hire out and make a new start.

A Jack That Killed a Grizzly.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

A fight is on record in the courts at Pescadero between a jack weighing 750 pounds and a grizzly bear same weight. The jack is owned by a man named Ipe, and is a vicious brute. A man named Black, a raiser of blooded cattle in that neighborhood, has been troubled for several weeks by the visits of a grizzly, which killed and carried off a calf, and all his efforts to capture the bear had been unavailing. Finally he advertised in several papers of the State, offering \$50 to any person who would kill the bear. Ipe read the offer, and resolved to take his jack to the corral and see what the results would be. Accordingly the jack was duly installed. In the night along came the grizzly, and, seeing the jack and fancying a change of diet, he made an attack upon him; but as no one saw the fight it is only supposed that bruin made the first move. Anyway, next morning when the corral was visited, bruin lay stark and the jack quietly feeding off the pile of hay. An inspection of him disclosed the fact that his breast and sides were fearfully lacerated by the bear's claws, and one of his fore feet was dislocated. But bruin was "all broke up." He had his lower jaw smashed to pieces; all his ribs on the port side were stove in, and one of his fore legs was fractured at the shoulder. He was generally smashed all over. Ipe naturally claimed the reward of \$50, but Black refused to pay it, claiming that the jack was not a person and therefore not entitled to the reward. All Ipe's arguments failing, he resolved to have recourse to law, and, accordingly, suit has been brought.

A young lady who said that it is lucky to pick up a horse shoe, happened in a blacksmith shop the other day, and picked up one just made. The surprising coincidence and piercing shriek with which she dropped it showed that it was more than simply lucky.

The early swimmer catches the cramps.

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