

# BLUE RIDGE ENTERPRISE.

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

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## Blue Gentian.

I shall never be a child,  
With its dancing footsteps wild,  
Nor a free-footed maiden any more;  
Yet my heart leaps up to see  
The new leaf upon the tree,  
And to hear the light wings pass  
O'er the flowers in the grass,  
And for every joy brims o'er,  
As I kneel and pluck this store  
Of blue gentian.

I shall never climb thy peak,  
Great white Alps, that cannot speak  
Of the centuries that float over thee  
Like dreams.  
Dumb of all God's secret things  
Sealed to beggars and to kings—  
Yet I sit in a world of sight,  
Color, beauty, sound and light.  
While at every step, methinks,  
Small, sweet joys spring up, like gleams  
Of blue gentian.

I shall not live o'er again  
This strange life, half bliss, half pain;  
I shall sleep till *Thou* call' me to arise  
Body and soul with new-born powers,  
If thou wakenest these poor flowers,  
Wilt Thou not awaken me,  
Who am thirsting after Thee?  
Ah! when faith grows dim and dies,  
Let me think of Alpine skies  
And blue gentian.

## The Galleries at the Main Building.

Few people who have not actually seen it can realize the vast, the enormous size of the main building of the Exposition at New Orleans. Those who have entered the famous drill room of the Seventh Regiment Armory, in New York have been invariably struck by the suggestion of enormous space. It is a colossal apartment. Men seen from the far corners look like pigmies. The great clock over the rear door is dwarfed until it resembles the toy in a doll house. Wonderful and weird echoes resound, and give impressions of gigantic distances. Yet even to one who has seen and appreciated this prodigious spectacle, what must be the aspect of the main building of the Exposition, which is eight or ten times larger than the room in question, which covers with one roof and includes within a single set of walls the amazing area of thirty-three acres! It is a thing impossible to realize. It is an immensity which baffles description.

Even this tremendous capacity, however, has been increased by a series of scientifically constructed and arranged galleries. These galleries extend around the entire enclosure and add enormously to its capacity. They are intended for the better display of certain classes of exhibits, such as furniture, crockery, articles of interior decoration, etc., and will answer that purpose far better than the ground floor possibly could. They are not rendered inaccessible and inconvenient, as exposition galleries usually are, but have been provided with a set of elevators, twenty in number, which will be kept constantly running, at easy distances from each other, so as to afford the visiting public the most attractive and comfortable means of enjoying the display. The calculation is that the galleries, arranged as they are, in terraces, if desired, and brought within constant and convenient communication, will afford to certain classes of exhibitors a better and more suitable opportunity than could possibly be offered them on the ground floor. Fine furniture, handsome and rare articles of interior decoration, elegant crockery and glassware, specimens of fresco and wall designs, panel ornamentation, fine carpets, rugs, bed-room appliances, and all the innumerable articles of household luxury and beauty—these things would be far better in a space especially provided for them, and especially constructed and arranged with a view to their advantageous exhibition. They will not be mixed up with bulky machinery, etc., but displayed by themselves in a department exclusively devoted to articles of the lighter and more elegant variety. Displayed in a manner that will attract attention from below and call into requisition the fullest capacity of the twenty elevators provided to meet the public demand for access to the galleries.

There can be no doubt that these galleries are, for the classes of exhibits alluded to above, by far the most desirable locations in the entire building, and we confidently expect to see them crowded with a brilliant and superb display, and with countless throngs of delighted and admiring people.—*Times-Democrat.*

## The Romance of Printing.

They were energetic men, those burghers of Holland—men with a zeal and earnestness in them from which much was in future times to spring; men, to many of them, with greater thoughts than those of mere money-making—rejoicing, indeed, as they had a right to do, in their prosperity and their wealth, but rejoicing still more in that common energy of progress which found its expression in civic monuments no less than

civic discords. Though but a slight indication of this zeal of labor, which heeded at no sacrifice that might lead to success, the unstable, almost roving, life of many of the early printers is worth notice. Almost all the most successful of them made at least one move. Gerard Loen starts at Gouda, moves to Bruges, and moves on to Antwerp. Veldener comes from Germany at the invitation of the University of Louvain; he stays but a short time, and then—apparently disagreeing with his partner—moves on to Utrecht, moves again to Kullenburg, and finally returns to Louvain; and yet, if a manuscript note in one of his books is to be believed he must have been at least sixty years of age when he left that town the first time. William Carton, after learning his trade, it is said, in Germany, came to Bruges and set up in partnership with Colard Mansion, he soon crossed the sea to London, and became our first printer. Gavaert Van Ghemen—a contemporary of Gerard Leeu's—printed at Gouda; then he removed to Leyden; then he suddenly took flight and introduced the new art into Denmark, settling down at Copenhagen. And so it was with many more of them, wherever an opening occurred, they were eager to rush in.—*W. M. Conway, Magazine of Art.*

## Robbing an Eagle's Nest.

A farmer named Peter Gow, in Dunwich, Ontario, is in possession of several young eagles, whose eyrie is in a tall tree on his farm. Several boys in Dutton have had a hankering for these eagles for some time, but Mr. Gow said he would not part with them at any price. The boys were determined that he should, and one night recently they appeared at the foot of the tree with pikes attached to their legs, after the mode of the telegraph erectors, and a stout strap to buckle around the tree to assist in climbing. The boldest boy in the crowd climbed the tree and when about sixty feet from the ground, just under the eagle's nest, his strap dropped and lodged where it could not be got. He could not get down without assistance, which the other boys could not give. So toward morning, when the boy in the tree got tired of hanging on and was about ready to drop, they went to Mr. Gow's house and besought him to come out quickly with a rope and help save the life of the youngster in the tree. The old gentleman forgot the iniquity of the act and ran to the barn, took the rope out of his hay fork and went to the tree at a 2:40 gait. The question was, how to get the rope up to the boy? After considerable cogitation, the lad up in the tree was seen tearing his shirt, and the problem was solved. The shirt not being sufficient, his trousers were next made in strips and tied together. They reached the ground; the rope was attached to it and drawn up, and down came the lad from his precarious position. Mr. Gow provided the youngster with a pair of trousers and a horse blanket to keep the mosquitoes from eating him on the way home through the swamp. These boys think stealing eagles is a poor spec.

## Keep Your Best for Home.

There is no place where good manners and punctilious etiquette is of more value than in the home. It is the moral agent of good breeding; it is the law that governs the manifestations of kindness and good feeling, and also the law that restrains unkind and ignoble traits of human nature from expression.

Keep your best temper for home. In society, on the streets, in business, everywhere, it is easier to control that attribute, if we guard the hasty word, the peevish tone, the irritating action in the home circle, and study to wound none of its inmates.

Keep your best spirits for home. No where do gloomy and depressed spirits tell so disastrously as at home. The parents may have just cause for anxiety and care, but it is wrong and unjust to shadow the young life of children with anxieties they can not appreciate, and cares they can not understand. The tendency to brood over trouble or misfortune increases with its indulgence. So, also, the disposition to be cheerful and happy at all times increases with cultivation. This is by far the most admirable trait. Those who are sunny and cheerful in character always have the most friends, and where are friends so true and loyal, and so desirable to perpetuate as those of home and family? The old comparison of the bent twig is as true in this case as any other, and children who grow up in an atmosphere of foreboding for the future, anxieties about the present, and cynical reflections on the motives and actions of people about them, are training a tendency to be miserable and sad, and in their turn cast shadows, instead of sunshine, on the path of all about them.

At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice he said: "Judgment!" and a small boy near the vestibule shouted: "Out on the first!"

## Eggs vs. Meat.

It would be wise to substitute more eggs in our daily diet, than we do, in place of meat, for they would be not only more palatable, but cheaper than beef. For instance, in the Summer when eggs are worth eight or ten cents a dozen and beef is worth from ten to twelve cents per pound, one dozen of ordinary hen eggs will weigh one-and-a-half pounds which at ten cents per dozen would be six and two-thirds cents per pound against ten to twelve for beef. Not only this, but there is more solid nutriment in the egg, there being no bones or tough pieces to go to waste. An egg is made up of one part shell, six parts white or albumen, and three parts yolk. The white of the egg contains 66 per cent. of water, and the yolk contains 52 per cent. The egg is purely animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Most people prefer eggs fried moderately hard. This is, however, one of the poorest ways to cook them so far as the health is concerned; for, so cooked, they are hard to digest. The most healthy way to cook them is to boil them about four minutes, which takes away the animal taste which is so offensive to some, but does not harden the yolk, making it hard to digest. To be sure, eggs are very valuable and handy for the farmer to take to town and sell for cash or trade for provisions, and sometimes he stints himself too much in order to have a large supply for market. It would be found much better, however, to use all he wants at home instead of paying a higher price for less nutritious meat.—*H. S. Waldo.*

## The Political Phrase—"Eating Crow."

An old farmer who lived somewhere on the Hudson, below Albany, was in the habit of taking a few summer boarders to eke out the earning of the farm. Like most farmers who take summer boarders and have at the same time a convenient market for their produce, this thrifty successor of the Knickerbockers was accustomed to send all the best products of his farm and garden and the choicest butter from his dairy to market, often returning from town with inferior articles which he had purchased at a greatly reduced price, safely hidden away in his wagon box, to be smuggled into the kitchen and palmed off upon the confiding boarders as home-grown produce. Finally some of the boarders began to grumble. They had boarded in the country before and knew well what fresh vegetables and berries, new-laid eggs and "grass" butter were, and were conscious of the fact that they were not getting what they were entitled to. To all their complaints the farmer returned an answer, they were entirely "too particular;" that it was foolish and simple to pamper one's appetite; that ordinary food was best in the long run, and winding up invariably with the remark: "I kin eat anything, I kin eat a crow."

This last remark was repeated so often that it made an impression on one of the boarders, who, being out shooting one day, and having popped over a crow, determined to put the gastronomic abilities of his host to the test. He carried the bird home, and had the cook dress it and gave her in trust to cook it for dinner. Then, fearful that the farmer might have a stomach for even such a dish and so make good his boast, he slipped into the kitchen where the bird was cooking and seasoned it with Scotch snuff. In time the dish was sent to the table and the boarder placed it before the host with the remark: "Now you have steadily proclaimed your ability to eat a crow. Here is one cooked to a turn. Try it." The farmer was somewhat taken back, but had too much pluck to acknowledge himself beaten without a trial. He accordingly attacked the dish with the remark: "I kin do it." At the second bite he repeated: "I kin eat crow," and as he suddenly suspended the operation of cutting the third mouthful and began to retreat toward the door he added, "but dang me if I hanker arter it!"

## A Cry for Help Answered.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Golden Specific Co., which appears in another column. The importance of this wonderful discovery becomes apparent when you are assured that the Specific is the only known positive remedy for the cure as well as prevention of the liquor habit. It never fails. So certain as administered all desire for stimulants is gone. Its action on the system is thorough, while no injurious effect can follow its administration. It possesses the merits of being harmless, yet efficacious. The Cincinnati Evening Post of May 7th, says: "The Golden Specific Co. is doing more to promote temperance than all the prohibitory laws on our statute books."

To promote digestion, and for use after the mid-day meal, Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal.

## Value of Manners.

We have heard it said that you can do everything, however unpleasant it may be to those around you, if you only do it in the right way; and the instance given to prove this assertion is taken from humble life. A cat walks daintily into a room on a cold winter's day, and with a benign glance at the company and a melodious purring sound she walks leisurely around, selects for herself the warmest place in the room, perhaps the only warm place, right in front of the grate, curls herself up and goes serenely to sleep, secure that no one will be so unreasonable as to question her right to sleep wherever inclination prompts her to sleep. No one calls it selfish, no one is annoyed, because she has done it so prettily, so gracefully. Indeed, every one experiences an excess of warmth and comfort in themselves from beholding pussy's blissful repose. Now imagine the same thing done in a different way and by a less self-possessed individual—if it were done hurriedly or noisily, or diffidently even, or in any way obtrusively, what a storm of indignation it would excite in the bosom of all beholders! How thoughtless, how inconsiderate, how selfish! No, it must be done as the cat does it, without a sound or gesture to provoke criticism, or it must not be done at all.

## Southern Universities.

[CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.]

A comparison of the South Carolina College, as regards organization, attendance of students, charges, &c., with other institutions of learning of similar rank in the South will be of interest to all our people at this particular time. The comparison is based upon the work of the academic departments of the several Universities for the session of 1883-84, for the following reasons:

In the first place, our State College is only a branch of the university of South Carolina—a fact which seems to have escaped the attention of many—and has heretofore had no professional department. In the second place, the connection between the academic departments of many of these institutions and their affiliated professional schools, branch colleges and preparatory schools is a merely nominal one. The medical, orthopedical or legal department is often situated in one town and the academic department, the one to which the name of University is, in these States, usually applied, in another. Each has its own separate faculty, board of trustees and income, and is no wise subject to the control or responsible for the indebtedness of the other. To all intents and purposes, they are as distinct institutions as is the South Carolina College and the Medical College of Charleston. Again the work done by the academic or non-professional department of an institution of higher learning is the only correct measure of its success or failure.

It will be seen that in the number of its students the South Carolina College stands third in a list which includes the names of the leading Universities of the South. Three institutions, the Universities of Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas, are open to women as well as men, and in the number of students given for the first time the names of 58 females are included, in the second 23 and in the third 25. The last named has, also, ladies in its faculty.

The foregoing figures are all the more remarkable when it is remembered that South Carolina, according to the census of 1880, is inferior in population and material resources to the majority of the States represented in this list by their leading Universities. Texas, for example, has a population of 1,531,749, Tennessee 1,542,359, Georgia 1,542,180, Virginia 1,512,565, North Carolina 1,399,750, Alabama 1,262,505, Mississippi 1,131,597, South Carolina 995,577, and Arkansas 802,525. The comparison, however, should be based on their white population. Texas has 1,197,237 whites, Tennessee 1,138,831, Virginia 880,858, North Carolina 867,242, Georgia 816,906, Alabama 682,185, Arkansas 591,531, Mississippi 479,398, South Carolina 391,105. In Texas the assessed valuation of property is \$920,364,515, in Virginia \$308,455,135, in Georgia \$239,472,509, in Tennessee \$211,778,538, in North Carolina \$156,100,202, in South Carolina \$133,560,135, in Alabama \$122,867,223, in Mississippi \$110,623,128, and in Arkansas \$86,409,364. It should also be added that the session of 1883-84 was only the second of the South Carolina College, which was reorganized as late as the fall of 1882, after a suspension of several years. Such facts speak well for the interest taken by the people of this State in the work of higher education and for the success which has thus far attended the College.

"Papa" said the little daughter of a clergyman recently, "If God tells you what to write in your sermon, why do you so often scratch it out again?" The clergyman changed the subject by asking her how she liked her new doll.—*New York Tribune.*

## A Lucky Inventor.

The *Milling World* says that George Westinghouse, before he invented and perfected his well known air brake was regarded by a number of his acquaintances with something approaching pity, because of his alleged lack of "gumption." His air brake was a success, and his friends began to think there was something in him after all. His automatic engine added to his fame and bank balance, and he mounted higher in the esteem of his former friends. A few weeks ago a valuable well of natural gas was struck on his premises at Homewood near Pittsburgh. The well is 1,580 feet deep, and the flow of gas is tremendous, the roar being almost deafening and scarcely endurable to the citizens of the neighborhood. Two other wells are being put down by Mr. Westinghouse, and he estimates that his profits therefrom will soon amount to \$1,000. We don't know what he wants of those wells, as he is not in straitened circumstances, but if some of those former friends, adds the *World*, don't just about bow down and worship him ere long, we'll miss our guess.

## The Texas Cattle Drive.

[KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.]

The Texas cattle driven and otherwise brought to the ranges of Western Kansas, Colorado and farther north, are variously estimated at from 250,000 to 500,000. Putting the total at 350,000, it is a larger number than has been driven out of Texas to the northern states for several years. The great majority, or 75 per cent., of these cattle have come over the usual drives, but it is believed by many of the prominent cattlemen that this year will be the last in which cattle will traverse the drive in great numbers. Railroads have run into the cattle country of Texas, and it is being found that transportation by rail to the northern ranges is not more expeditious than driving, but is cheaper. Twenty five per cent. of the cattle sent north this year were transported by rail. Cattle rounded up in Texas on Monday were shipped and fed by Saturday on Colorado and West Kansas ranges. The drive, too, is becoming restricted by settlement, and the blackmaling process by the Indians of Indian Territory, taxing the owners of herds, has become such a burden of expense that transporting cattle by rail is regarded as the only relief. It is pretty generally affirmed that next year will see all of 65 per cent. of the Texas cattle shipped by rail, and that in a few years the drive from Texas north will only be a camp-fire story related by old cow boys while on the western ranges.

## A Shepherd Dog's Long Journey.

[CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.]

A good story is told of a dog's ability to find its way from a strange place to its former home comes from Flat Rock, Ohio. A young farmer named McCauley emigrated from that place to Kansas. He put his goods on the cars at Bellvue, and with them put a shepherd dog. At his destination he drove from the railroad station to his brother's house, the dog following. The team was cared for and the young man went into the house, leaving the dog outside. The next morning the animal could not be found. He wrote back to Ohio to his friends, and mentioned the disappearance of the dog. Three weeks afterward he received a letter announcing the arrival of the dog at its old home. The animal refused, however, to make up with any one, and in a short time died.

The proposed American Exhibition in London will illustrate many novel features. There will be an artisans' ball, in which, in addition to white workmen of many crafts, there will be live Indians, Chinese and negroes plying the vocations to which they are accustomed in America. There will be an exhibition of characteristic American amusements and sports, including theatres, concerts and balls. Eminent American dramatic artists will attend and there will be displays of American painting, sculpture, drawing and engraving. Many novel phases of American life will be shown by tableaux and interiors. These will include a broker's office in Wall street, a camp fire in Nevada, a San Francisco winery, a Florida fruit store, Indian canoe makers, arriving and dispatching office for cablegrams, and reproductions of elevated and electrical railways. These attractions may be unique in London, but the great World's Exposition that is to be opened in New Orleans in December will have thousands of features far more attractive and illustrate the manners and customs of all nations.

"Well, well!" said old Mrs. Gumbo, as she laid down her morning paper. "So they've rescued poor old Greely alive! I do hope that Horace'll take hold of the *Tribune* again and edit it sensibly, like he used ter."

## For Revenue Only.

[FROM THE CHICAGO HERALD.]

In Missouri hugging societies have been introduced to swell the church treasuries, and a paper gives the following score of prices: Girls under 16, 25 cents for each hug of two minutes; from 16 to 25 years of age, 50 cents; from 20 to 25, 75 cents; schoolma'ams, 40 cents; widows, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$2; old maids, 3 cents apiece, or two for a nickel, and not any limit of time. Ministers are not charged. Editors pay in advertisements, but are not allowed to participate until everybody else is through.

The Music Hall of the World's Exposition at New Orleans will accommodate 11,000 persons, not to speak of the stage that will hold 600 musicians besides the great organ. Two military bands of the Mexican Republic have been augmented, are now in training, and will be present when the Exposition opens in December. Persons who have heard these bands say the musicians are of a high order of excellence, and it is doubtful if their superiors can be found even in Europe.

## Kentucky Education.

"Well, Colonel B.," said a friend of education in Kentucky to a member of the Legislature, "I suppose we can have your support this winter."  
"What for?"  
"In our educational interests, of course. We are agitating the question, all over the state."  
"Dog on your educational interest. I don't want no more of it in my tea."  
"My dear Colonel, you surprise me. What makes you talk that way? Are you not in favor of education?"  
"No, siree, I hain't."  
"Why not?"  
"Well, because I hain't. It makes more work for me. You see, before I was educated all I had to do was to make my cross-mark for my name, but now I've got to wrassle with a pen-pint half an hour, and run my tongue out like a slice of liver, jest because I am educated and can sign my name. Go and try some of them ignorant members. I am too well educated myself to be fooled any furdur."

Bone dust is a costly fertilizer, though perhaps it may be the cheapest in the end. One fruit-grower says he offered the boys a half-cent a pound for all the bones they could find. These he put in barrels, sunk half their depth in the ground with plenty of wood ashes between; they were kept moist most of the time. In two months the bones were so soft they could be crushed with the hands. In this way a ton of bones may be prepared for use for about ten dollars, whereas ready made it costs forty or fifty.

A young lawyer talked four hours to an Indiana jury, who felt like lynching him. His opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said: "Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.

An enterprising Vermont man has his house and store connected by telephone. The other day, during a storm, the lightning entered the store by the wire while the proprietor was talking to his wife about when he would be home to dinner. As he recovered his consciousness the first words he spoke were, "All right, Maria, don't hit me again. I'll just as you say."

Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at dinner, where the principal dish was a roast pig. He was reported to have said: "O Lord, if thou canst bless under the gospel what thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

The Ohio Experimental Farm which is conducted in connection with the Ohio State University, will send to the World's Exposition a large exhibit of the results of its work, a single item of which embraces 160 varieties of wheat to be shown in grain and in the straw.

Immense quantities of plates made from the common gum tree ground up into wood pulp, pressed, are manufactured in Newbern, N. C., and are daily shipped from Norfolk to points all over the country.

Young lady (aspirant for intellectual accomplishments). "Pope? O yes; he is a great favorite of mine. His 'Deserted Village' is too lovely, so sweetly rural, while he says, 'The swine responsive while the milkmaid sung.' Isn't it fine?"