

BLUE RIDGE ENTERPRISE.

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

VOL. II.

HIGHLANDS, MACON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1885.

NO. 52.

DID YOU KNOW

THAT THE
**HIGHLANDS SASH AND DOOR
FACTORY**
PROPOSES TO FURNISH
Windows,
Doors,
Store Fronts,
Mouldings of all Patterns.

Also planing, matching, sawing,
to., at the lowest rates. Parties
needing work in my line will do
well to get my prices before pur-
chasing elsewhere. Orders promptly
filled and work guaranteed equal to
the best.

**HIGHLANDS SASH AND DOOR
MANUFACTORY.**
W. C. TROWBRIDGE.
Proprietor.

NEW STORE.

Having paid for my goods,
I feel that I can sell as cheap
as the cheapest. I

Therefore
Ask a continuance of the liberal
Patronage already given me,
and would here return my
sincere thanks for
the same.

If careful and prompt attention
to the wants of my customers
entitle me to their trade,
I propose in this way
to secure it.

ANY ONE NEEDING PATENT MEDI-
CINE WOULD DO WELL TO GIVE
ME A CALL BEFORE PUR-
CHASING ELSEWHERE.
AS I PROPOSE SELLING AT COST!

I PROPOSE KEEPING ON HAND A
TOLERABLY FAIR STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES. I HAVE
ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
BLIND BRIDLES, SADDLE BLANK-
ETS, ETC.

Save embarrassment by
not asking for
CREDIT.

T. BAXTER WILSON.
HIGHLANDS, N. C.

YOU ARE A LIAR!

REDFIST & CO. HAVE FAILED
Up to a Recent Date
To keep as fine and varied a
Stock of Groceries and Genl.
Merch., as they have on
hand this Win-
ter.

HEADQUARTERS for CLARKSVILLE,
TENNESSEE JEANS.
WANTED—10,000,000 lbs. of Wool.
Highest prices and part cash
paid for the same.

We come as near having every
thing you want as any store in
Macon County. Auction goods at
Auction prices.



FROM PRICES "BUSTED"
UP

T. BAXTER WHITE.

Dealer in the Best Of Food
Products;
Coffee Especially Fine;
Finest Brands of Teas;
Hats, Boots & Shoes;
Staple Dry Goods;
McLean's Flour, a Superior
Article, Constantly on
Hand.

—OUR SPECIALTIES—

MAHER & GROSH Pocket Cutlery.
DR. HARTER'S Family Medicines.
AGENT for JOHN WANAMAK
ER'S Custom and Ready Made
Clothing, and for any line of Goods
they carry.

Also for all Leading Papers and
Magazines at Club Rates.

HIGHLANDS INSURANCE AGENCY.
We can place Insurance in the
Best of Companies.

T. BAXTER WHITE,
Highlands, N. C.

P. P. McLEAN MILLS,

Cowee, Macon Co., N. C.

Are just finished. Constructed
of the VERY BEST
material.

"FRENCH BURNS" FOR WHEAT,
"ESOPUS BURNS" FOR CORN,
"DUTCH ANOTHER BOLT-
ING CLOTH."

AND
"BURKA SMUTTER, BRAN NEW
FROM SILVER CREEK, N. Y.
Guaranteed to excel both in quantity and
quality of MEAL, and EQUAL if not
excel, both in quantity and quality
of flour, any and all mills in
Western Carolina.

In connection with the above is a first
class BRENNING CIRCULAR SAW
MILL, with a capacity for
7,500 feet per day.

Orders for FLOUR or LUMBER promptly
filled.

In these mills, the people's interests are
carefully protected, and satisfaction guar-
anteed.

P. P. McLEAN,
PROPRIETOR.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK!
NOTHING IS SO PROFITABLE IN
FARMING AS KEEPING THE
BEST OF LIVE STOCK.

HOUGHTON FARM
—SELLS AT FAIR PRICES—
Jersey Cattle, Southdown Sheep
and Essex Swine.

REFERENCES GIVEN TO
NORTH CAROLINA PURCHASERS
OF OUR STOCK.

SHEEP and SWINE shown by C. T.
KERR at N. C. STATE FAIR at
Raleigh, were bought of
HOUGHTON FARM.

PURE BRED MALES A SPECIALTY,
with which to grade-up common stock.
ADDRESS—HENRY E. ALVORD,
MANAGER, MOUNTAINVILLE
OVING CO., NEW YORK.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of DR.
CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY
ON THE RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA
OR Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal
Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical In-
capacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.;
also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, in-
duced by self-indulgence, or sexual extrava-
gance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable
essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty
years' successful practice, that the alarming
consequences of self-abuse may be radically
cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once
simple, certain and effectual, by means of
which every sufferer, no matter what his
condition may be, may cure himself cheaply,
privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands
of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to
any address, post paid, on receipt of four
cents or two postage stamps. Address

**THE CULVERWELL MED-
ICAL CO.**
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.;
Post Office Box, 450.



J. & P. COATS' BEST

SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON

YOU CAN BUY IT OF
ROBERT L. PORTER,
Franklin, N. C.

**J. H. DURGIN,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.**

Highlands, N. C.

Will take Contracts, or Work
by the JOB.

Old or Forest! Spawls of Stream!



Do you own a gun, or a "fish-
pole," or "bird-dog," or rifle? Ever go
angling or shooting, or trapping, or canoe-
ing, or yachting? Have you a taste for
studying the habits of wild birds and ani-
mals? Do you know that for ten years we
have been publishing a bright weekly paper
devoted to these subjects? It will repay
you to look at a copy of the FOREST AND
STREAM. There is no other paper in the
world just like it. Address, Forest and
Stream Publishing Co., 89 Park Row, New
York.

Specimen Copy 10 Cents.

The Southern Mountain Re- gion—III.

EDS. COUNTY GENTLEMAN:—I ought
not to forget, in mentioning the advan-
tages of this region to the farmer, the cul-
ture of tobacco and the business of dairy-
ing. Whether for good or evil, to the
grower and consumer both, tobacco grow-
ing is becoming a prominent industry, and
North Carolina is producing the most
valuable qualities of the weed. Raleigh,
the capital of the State, is largely inter-
ested in the manufacture of tobacco, but
the largest ratio of increase in the business
has taken place at Asheville, which is the
principal town in the mountain country.
Asheville is in Buncombe county on the
French Broad River, in a delightful valley
of rich bottom lands, and bordered by
mountains. Below Asheville, and down to
Salisbury, stretches an extent of foot
hills which are well adapted to the finest
qualities of tobacco, and above Asheville
the culture has spread so rapidly upon
the congenial soil that the population of
the town has quadrupled in the last three
or four years, and a large number of
large tobacco factories have been estab-
lished there. The soil through the tobacco
country is chiefly red clay, but there is
some gray soil which also produces this
crop to perfection. Tobacco contains a
large quantity of potash, and the whole
soil of this region is so rich in this ele-
ment that it ought to stand a good deal
of exhaustive culture without suffering.
It is therefore probable, and I think cer-
tain, that this crop will soon extend all
through the region and become a leading
product. Newly cleared land is chosen
for it, but old land that has been turned
out, or left fallow, when broken up pro-
duces a very satisfactory yield. If this
exhaustive crop is well managed, and not
grown to the exclusion of some recupera-
tive crops, the soil may last permanently
and yield every few years as much in one
year as all the intermediate crops will.
There is no reason why a tobacco farm
should be a wreck and a reproach to good
farming, any more than a cotton planta-
tion, a hop garden or a wheat farm might
be; it is all in the management, as it is
with all branches of agriculture.

My sympathies, however, are adverse
to tobacco culture, and are all in favor
of dairying, and in this region I see every
advantage that a dairyman can desire. A
climate that is cool in the summer and
mild in the winter, and in which cows
can graze during the whole year, except-
ing for two or three weeks, in an aggre-
gate of days, in which snow covers the
ground at short periods; a soil that favors
the growth of the grasses and fodder crops
and in which roots, especially the carrot,
parsnip and the beet, flourish to perfec-
tion; a country in which perennial springs
burst from the rocks or from the soil,
pouring out the purest water at just the

right temperature for the best dairy work;
and, lastly, a market at the door that can
never be overstocked, and which admits
of the most favorable competition with
the best of dairy localities elsewhere.
Moreover the best of land is absolutely
ridiculously cheap to a farmer who has
made better on land worth two hundred
dollars an acre, and the taxes on which
for one year would suffice to buy better
land in this unsurpassed country.

The grazer, too, can find quite as
many advantages. Rough mountain land
which furnishes equally good pasturage
as the western plains, better shelter, in-
finitely better water, which has abundant
timber for fences, and relieves the stock-
man from the cost of herding; and in
which level fields can be seeded to per-
manent grasses, or left to grow up natu-
rally with blue grass and white clover, or
made to bear heavy crops of turnips or
rutabagas, and which can be procured in
large tracts, offer such favorable condi-
tions as to climate, product, and near
markets, as no locality in the western
grazing fields afford, and yet these are
crowded with herds and flocks which pay
a handsome profit to their owners. The
native cattle through this region go
through the winters without shelter, and
become quite fat in the forest feed in the
summer. With better care, good winter
feeding and the shelter of a grove, or a
warm cove on the mountain side, and es-
pecially with an infusion of good blood,
these hardy cattle could be made equal to
any, and find a ready market anywhere.
As oxen, the native cattle are excellent,
although rather small. They are active,
so much so as to be trained to the saddle,
and it is one of the curious sights of the
country to see a lank, long-haired moun-
taineer riding in the village on a trot-
ting ox, or driving a horned roaster in a
buckboard. The carriage of the country,
however, is a cloth covered wagon like
the old-fashioned prairie schooner one
used to see in long trains crossing the
plains 20 years ago, or a pting where the
saddle is used. Everybody rides here;
ladies and the native women are all good
riders, and the men mount their horses or
mules to go half a mile to the store, or to
cross a field or to go through the woods.
The woods are quite open, and easily
traversed by horses, and in many parts by
wagons, without roads. This is owing
chiefly to the yearly burning of the ground
to encourage the growth of grass, by
which the young sprouts are killed, and
the covering of leaves removed.

This annual burning occurred in No-
vember, when it afforded a sight worth
seeing. At first a thin streak of brown
cloud arose in the distance over a distant
mountain. This seemed to be a signal
for hundreds of fires to be started in every
direction; for in a few days, the clouds of
smoke became quite numerous, by day,
and at night the red glare of distant fires
glowed over the mountain tops. Then
everybody started back fires, to save their
fences, ostensibly, but really, as it seemed,
because they became infested with the
prevalent mania for burning. Then the
smoke obscured the sun, stung the nos-
trils, blinded the eyes, and made the
throat sore and the voice hoarse. At
night the scene was brilliant and pictur-
esque in the extreme. The mountains
glowed with red fire; long lines of it
crossed the slopes or ran up them in
streaks often parallel, and appearing like
the rows of lights which make the streets
of a great city brilliant at night; and at
times it seemed as if great torch light pro-
cessions were moving up the mountain
sides or around its flanks, or were gather-
ing in a body on its crest and peak. The
rapidly burning dry leaves, fanned by a
brisk wind, made these long lines of fire
move with great rapidity, and as no em-
bers were left, there were merely the
threads of bright light chasing each other,
meeting, crossing and mingling, and then
gradually dying out. Sometimes a dead
tree took fire, and its glowing top looked
like a beacon amid an army whose lines
marched and counter-marched and man-
euvered. It was an effect that could
probably be produced in no other way,
and very curious. A heavy rain exting-
uished the smouldering embers in the
dead timber, and cleared the smoke, and
restored the obscured views. No harm
seemed to be done, except that a few rho-
dodendrons and kalmias appeared scorched;
the tufts of slightly withered grass, and
the woods were clear and smooth; the
black surface soon being again covered
with a carpet of newly fallen leaves. And
thus ended the annual burning of the for-
ests, which the natives say was always
done by the Indians just before the fall
rains set in.—Country Gentleman.

Highlands, N. C., Dec. 15. H. S.

A Valuable Table.

The following tables are from the re-
port made by the Tariff Commission, and
were used during the last session of Con-
gress in the course of a speech during a
discussion of the tariff question. The
dates are calculated up to 1876:

Age of United States, dating from Decla-
ration of Independence, 100 yrs.
Age of United Kingdom of Great Britain,
dating from William the Conqueror,
800 yrs.

Age of France, dating from Charle-
magne, 1100 yrs.
Age of Germany, dating from
Charlemagne, 1100 yrs.
Age of Austria, dating from Char-
lemagne, 1100 yrs.
Age of Russia, dating from Peter
the Great, 350 yrs.

POPULATION.

United States,	50,150,000
Great Britain,	34,505,000
France,	37,166,000
Germany,	43,367,000
Russia,	82,400,000
Austria,	39,175,000

WEALTH.

United States,	\$55,000,000,000
Great Britain,	45,000,000,000
France,	40,600,000,000
Germany,	25,000,000,000
Russia,	15,000,000,000
Austria,	14,000,000,000

DEBT.

United States,	\$1,800,000,000
Great Britain,	3,800,000,000
France,	4,000,000,000
Germany,	90,000,000
Russia,	2,000,000,000
Austria,	2,000,000,000

EXPENSE.

United States,	\$257,000,000
Great Britain,	415,000,000
France,	650,000,000
Germany,	150,000,000
Russia,	600,000,000
Austria,	370,000,000

PRODUCTIONS.

United States Agriculture,	\$7,500,000,000
" " Manufactures,	8,000,000,000
Great Britain, Agriculture,	1,200,000,000
" " Manufactures,	4,000,000,000
France—Agriculture,	2,000,000,000
" " Manufactures,	2,500,000,000
Germany—Agriculture,	1,800,000,000
" " Manufactures,	2,200,000,000
Russia—Agriculture,	2,000,000,000
" " Manufactures,	1,800,000,000
Austria—Agriculture,	1,000,000,000
" " Manufactures,	1,700,000,000

Diphtheria.

The following is going the rounds of
the papers as a cure for the much-dreaded
malady, diphtheria. The remedy is good,
but not infallible; neither can any
single remedy be called a specific, for the
disease varies in its malignancy and in
type, in different localities and in different
seasons. If we were to rely upon one
remedy as a preventative, it would be the
sulphate of soda, as recommended in a
late number of this paper:

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 16, 1879.

In view of the increase of diphtheria in
several places of the State of New York, I
hasten to communicate to you for publi-
city a very simple remedy, which, having
been used in Russia and Germany, may
prove effective here. Out of several others,
Dr. Letzerich, who made extensive
experiments in the application of this re-
medy, has used it in twenty-seven cases, 8
of which were of a very serious nature, all
of which had a favorable result except in
one case, when the child died from a com-
plication of disease. For children of one
year he prescribes the remedy, for internal
use every one or two hours, as follows:

NATR. BENZOIC. pur. 50 solv. in aq.
distilled aq. menth. piper. ana. 40.0 syr.
aur. 10.

For children from one to three years old
be prescribed it from 7 to 8 grammes for
100 grammes of distilled water, with same
syrup; for children from three to seven
years old be prescribed 10 to 15 grammes,
and for grown persons from fifteen to
twenty-five grammes for each 100 gram-
mes.

Besides this he uses also with great suc-
cess the insufflation of the diphtherial
membrane through a glass tube in serious
cases every three hours, in light cases 3
times a day of the natr. benzoic pulv.
For grown people he prescribes for garg-
ling a dilution of ten grammes of this pul-
ver for 200 grammes of water.

The effect of the remedy is rapid. Af-
ter twenty-four or thirty-six hours the fe-
verish symptoms disappear completely
and the temperature and pulse become
normal. This remedy was used also with
the same success by Dr. Brahan Braun
and Prof. Klebs, in Prag; Dr Senator, in
Cassel, and several others in Russia and
Germany.

Hoping that the publication through
your widely spread paper will prove ben-
eficial in the United States, I remain,
yours, truly,

N. SHISHKIN,
Minister of Russia to the United States.

—Exchange.

There is good prospect of completing
the projected Railroad from Statesville to
Taylorville. It will be a continuation
of the Road from Charlotte to Statesville,
known as the Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Rail-
road.

Coal Oil or Petroleum may be very nice
for illuminating or lubricating purposes,
but surely it is not the proper thing to
cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's Cough
Syrup is looked upon as the stand-
ard Cough remedy.

Attitude of the States on the Prohibition Question.

The Philadelphia Press has been at the
pains to gather from official sources infor-
mation as to the action taken by the
States of the Union in regard to the re-
striction of the use, manufacture or sale
of intoxicating liquors. Five States have
prohibitory laws—Maine, New Hamp-
shire, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas. Thir-
teen are without general laws upon the
subject. Massachusetts, Connecticut, In-
diana, Michigan and Wisconsin have tried
prohibition, and finding it ineffective have
had recourse to less drastic measures.
Twenty States and Territories deal with
the liquor question by means of a license
or a local-option system. Local-option is
the more popular system, as it confers
to communities the right to deal with the
question according to the individual con-
ventions or needs. Rural neighborhoods
and populous cities may have different
views and interests, and it is the merit of
the local-option method that it provides
for this possible difference.

North Carolina's Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The report of State
Treasurer Worth shows the amount of old
bonds authorized to be funded into 4 per
cent. bonds was \$12,027,045, of which
\$9,627,445 have been funded, making a
new debt of \$2,803,796. If the Legisla-
ture extends the provisions of the funding
act, now expired, and the remaining bonds
are funded, the total issue of four per cent.
will be \$3,589,511. Two million
and thirty thousand dollars new sixes
were issued in exchange for a like amount
of North Carolina construction bonds,
\$765,000 of which are still outstanding.
The interest on the new debt has been
promptly met. The public fund on hand
at the close of the fiscal year was \$926,
026. The treasurer recommends that the
tax be only ten cents on \$100 worth of
property for the next year. The State
finances are in a most excellent condi-
tion.

East Tennessee.

If Ponce de Leon, in his search for the
fabled fountain, had taken up his abode
in the mountains of Tennessee, while he
would have in a degree been disappointed,
his dreams would have been half realized
in finding, not the rejuvenating waters,
but the next best substitute, the only
known rejuvenator, a wholesome and in-
vigorating climate. And while the many
immigrants now looking toward Tennes-
see for permanent homes, will find no
Utopia, its blue mountains and rippling
brooklets, its immense forest, its mineral
wealth of iron ore and coal, its undevel-
oped natural resources render it a desir-
able home for the varied industries and oc-
cupations of civilization.—E. T. News.

Judson College was never in better
working order than now. There are
from 120 to 130 students enrolled. The
exercises, just before Christmas, were of a
very pleasing and instructive character.
We wish to observe of the young men in
attendance now, that unless we are "fool-
ed," there are young men here who will
make their mark in the world. Profess-
or Boone and the other worthy members
of the faculty are entitled to a most liberal
patronage from our people. It would be
many years before another such an able
and working faculty as the present
one could be had at Judson
College. Our people will live to regret
it, if they do not rally in good ear-
nest to the aid of Professor Boone and his
co-workers.—Blue Ridge Baptist.

Eczema!

Eczema is one of the ugliest and
troublesome of all blood diseases. It
proceeds from humors in the blood and
sometimes very difficult to eradicate.
Five weary years Mr. J. D. Ro-
gersdale, Va., suffered terribly from this
disease. He writes: "Finding no relief
in the many medicines I used Brown's
Iron Bitters, I purchased three bottles,
from the use of which I have obtained al-
most entire relief. I recommend it to
every one in my neighborhood for any dis-
order of the blood and as a general ton-
ic."

Fined \$200.

In the United States District Court, on
the 3rd ult., J. P. Horbach, late manager
of the Dismal Swamp lottery of Norfolk,
Va., was convicted on two indictments
charging him with sending lottery tickets
through the mails, and fined \$200.—
Public Herald.

Kentucky is the largest tobacco pro-
ducing State in the Union. Its crop in 1880
was 171,120,784.

Alamance Gleaser: Farmers in every
part of the county are posting their lands
to keep hunters and everybody else from
trespassing upon them.