

# The Register

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

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## Reward of Honest Industry.

I want to tell the boys about a friend of mine, whose faithful performance of present duties led him into higher positions than he ever dreamed of filling, and gave him what we would all like to reach—honor and success.

In the years of my experience as a printer in Chicago, more than twenty years ago, our firm did a good deal of printing for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and because of this came to know a young man who is the subject of my story.

He came from Massachusetts; he was poor and had no influential friends to give him a letter of recommendation. He sought employment on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and after waiting a time, at last secured a position as brakeman on a freight train.

After only thirty dollars a month, he was faithful in his position, and being both intelligent and industrious, he was soon made a conductor on the train, with wages nearly doubled. He soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, who saw in him an honest, reliable, conscientious conductor, and because of this came to know a young man who is the subject of my story.

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## A Dealer in Menageries.

A New York letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says: One day I was walking down Chatham street, New York, when my steps were arrested by a queer sound, proceeding from a store. It was a sort of chirping tumult, as if all the birds in the world had met in a den.

On a higher shelf were smaller song and show birds, from insane love birds, or whistling finches, up to the hoarsest and hoarsest of parrots. In this wilderness of cages, a shortish man, evidently of Teutonic build, was walking leisurely. As he saw me he turned and came forward with a friendly greeting, and as he spoke he said: "I don't know how I came to know so much of him so soon, except that he displayed that engaging frankness that the traveler man shows to the inquisitive provincial. At any rate, I discovered an hour ago that I was talking to Charles Reichle of the firm of Reichle & Bro., dealers in birds and wild animals. This firm is famous the world over, and stands without competitors. In the name of this firm there are organized bands of hunters in all parts of Asia and Africa, engaged in capturing elephants, lions, tigers, etc., for shipment to the great houses in Hamburg. From these the animals are supplied to England and the Continent and shipped to America. All the wild animals that fill the menageries and parks of this continent came through the bright-eyed German with whom I spent that delightful day. His history is full of interest."

In 1844 or 1845 Charles Reichle, the Berlin-born German, having little less than the practical education that seems to be natural to young Germans, were bird peddlers in New York. They went about from street to street, selling birds from stands. Their trade was principally in canaries, which they had sent from Germany, where they only cost a few cents. They were doing a pretty fair business up to 1852, when they made a daring stroke that made them a fortune and established the enormous business they now control. At that time California was in the flush of gold finding. Gold was plentiful there, but luxuries few. There was no transcontinental road, and no regular mail service. Young Reichle, knowing that canaries were unknown there, and believing they would become the rage when once seen, determined to carry over a cargo. He therefore, got 3,000 of the yellow fellows together, and packing them in little cages, started for the Isthmus. Arriving at Cartagena, he had his birds carefully packed in boxes, and native and caught a ship there and soon reached San Francisco. He was late in reaching the ship, and the captain was about to sail without him, but, seeing his boats filled with covered boxes, thought it was belated mail matter, and let him go.

"Canary birds," replied Reichle. "Canary birds!" shouted the Captain. "If I don't know it was birds, I'd have left you long ago."

Reichle's first idea of the flush tide he was to ride was caught from a homesick Englishman, who had been accidentally put in with the canaries, offered to pay the expenses of the entire cargo for that finch. As this amounted to \$285 Reichle saw that he had struck a rich lead, and he put the price of canaries at \$25 each. The little yellow birds were sold in great quantities. He had a cargo of 3,000, and the price soon went up to \$50, and the cargo was soon sold. Reichle returned to New York a rich man.

About this time the menagerie became an American institution. The "small" animals, brought through the land, and there was a demand for Asiatic and African animals. For years Hamburg in Germany had been a sort of depot at which such animals were gathered by incoming ships from the tropics. Reichle conceived the idea of establishing a house there, and supplying the steady demand for such animals, to be captured by bands of hunters, working under his direction in the deserts and jungles. Up to that time the supply at Hamburg had been casual, depending on what sailors or ship captains might bring over. Mr. Reichle went into Africa and Asia, and found that his best method was to depend upon native hunters, acting under order of their masters, and to be directed by his own hands of courage and address. His system was soon so organized that his best depot at Hamburg became the largest in the world. It was supplied constantly with all sorts of captures, from tiny antelopes up to elephants, running through all the game of the tropics to rhinoceros. From Hamburg he now supplies the most of the parks and gardens of Europe, and ships heavily to America. He imports every wild animal sold in this country, and keeps a "large and assorted stock on hand." Nineteenth of the animals in Central park, New York, and a large proportion of those in other parks are his property. When he receives a consignment of lions or hippopotami, or a few rhinoceros and giraffes are billed to him, he places them in Central park, where they await a purchaser. He keeps in his store only a few of the smaller animals—and even these are in Central park and stocked with his birds. He considers twenty lions a good average stock, with probably many tigers, a dozen elephants, four rhinoceros (or rhinoceroses), and other beasts in proportion.

The most extensive animal he deals in is the hippopotami. A good hippopotami is worth (to a man who wants him) from \$10,000 to \$12,000. They must be captured when they are young and raised on goat's milk. A caravan of hunters returning across the deserts with captured animals is a strange sight. About one thousand goats are brought with the caravan to furnish milk for the antelopes, hippopotami and other milk drinkers. As the goats cease giving milk they are killed and fed to the flesh eaters. The animals are carried in bamboo cages, rigged with ropes, and slung

## How Southern Women Dressed During the War.

No part of the story of the self-sacrifice with which the Southern people clung to their hopeless cause has excited more surprise in the outside world than that which tells of the difficulties of dress under the blockade. Hunger and cold, ruined homes and heartstomachs made desolate—these were to be expected as the legitimate evils of war; but that women, nurtured in luxury, should willingly submit to wear shabby and ruinous in the fashion—this, it appears, was herosim beyond belief.

A riding dress, which was among the sensations of Richmond during the last days of the war, and which cost a small fortune in Confederate money, was worn the next summer in Central Park—only one, for it made its wearer unpleasantly conspicuous. It was a long, narrow, buttoned dress, with the bodice trimmed like the coat of a Confederate brigadier, and fastened with Virginia military buttons.

The bride who was married during the days of the Confederacy was seldom possessed of an extensive wardrobe. The outfit consisted simply for every one one of modern belle. For instance, the daughter of an old Virginia family, whose name is too well known for publication, in independent circumstances, for purchase of whose trousseau in 1864 three hogheads of tobacco were sold, had but four new dresses—a white muslin wedding robe, a silk dinner-dress, popinette, which, by the way, was much admired—a and a French merino. The tulle for her bridal veil cost twelve hundred dollars. The wreath—far handsomer than any which could have been bought within the Confederacy—had been her mother's.

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## Judge Kershaw on the "Code."

In his recent charge to the Grand Jury of Spartanburg County, Judge Kershaw spoke in reprobation of the practice of duelling in this State, and suggested as a measure for the protection of society the enactment of the following law by the Legislature at its next session:

"That, in addition to the oath of office now required, each officer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath, that since the ratification of this Act he had not done any act which would disqualify him from holding office, under the provisions of Article I, Section 52, of the Constitution of this State, and that he will enforce the laws against duelling, to the best of his ability, in every instance of its violation which may come to his knowledge, and employ all legal measures in his power to prevent such offenses."

The Judge goes on to say: "If the duel is to be tolerated at all, it is due to our people that it should be openly legalized and regulated under the law, and the Code of Honor, so called, in some form, should be put into the statute book. If the duel were thus sanctioned by the law, and this form of homicide legalized, we would at least comprehend the necessity of training our sons from infancy to the skillful use of the pistol, reverse our ethical system, and omit from the Lord's prayer so much as doth teach us to do the deeds of mercy. This is a capital offense. The force of Judge Kershaw's words, however, is weakened if not destroyed, by the following sentences in his charge:

"So far as concerns past offenses of this nature, while courts and juries must perform their full duty and vindicate the violated majesty of the law, it is not the duty of the Executive and Judicial clemency that they were tempted to the wrong by the criminal blindness of the officers of the law, and the silence of the voice of the people."

The trouble is that Judge Kershaw, like a great many other good people, while honestly anxious to put a stop to duelling, is unwilling to make a beginning in earnest. The laws we already have are quite sufficient to stamp out duelling if "the courts and juries and the officers of the law were not criminally blind" to their sworn duty. Much as we esteem Judge Kershaw, we fear that he cannot inspire confidence as the leader of the crusade against the duel. The public have not yet forgotten the fact that he was a member of the "Dueling Society of Camden," of which Judge Kershaw was President, and in which he was the moving spirit. They have not forgotten the excuses made for the Society when it failed at the first opportunity to carry out its solemn pledges, nor the fact that the Judge (for good reasons many be) resigned his position as President of the Society before he had done. The recollection of these things is not calculated to add force to Judge Kershaw's charge in Spartanburg. If the crime of duelling is ever to be suppressed in the South, it must be resolutely tracked and sternly punished just like any other vulgar crime. One duelist, in a striped suit, will do more to check this species of murder than all the fine phrases of judges and moralists.—News and Courier.

Selection of Field and Garden Seed.

An editorial in the Register a few days ago, on the selection of cotton seed for planting deserves more attention than it will probably receive. It is, unfortunately, too true that the wisest suggestions on the subject have been neglected, and that too much of their power to do good. A man may be recognized by his neighbors as a model farmer, but if he unwittingly "writes for the papers" he is at once set down as a theorist, a "book farmer," and "Othello's occupation's gone." It is true, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

A selection of field and garden seeds is a matter of no common interest, and embraces a larger margin of profit for the farmer than is generally supposed. The success has come when the profits of farming depend upon what you can save more than what you can make. The small leaks must be stopped, or the vessel will sink. The farmer who saves dollars annually sent North for field and garden seeds which, with a little care in selecting and propagating, could be just as well produced at home. We have known many successful farmers who had never paid tribute to foreign seed growers.

But to return to the selection of cotton seed for planting. We would never select from the first opening, but from the second, where the seed is well ripened and developed. Any observant planter will detect many varieties of the cotton plant in his fields. Some stalks, tall and vigorous, will bear a heavy crop of seed; others will be very prolific but the bolls may be small or open badly; others will be covered with bolls which will stand at about one thing until frost, many not maturing at all; while others will open freely and the lint will hang out ready for picking and drying. The farmer should select the best of the best, and make selections of the best varieties, and as a select pile of cotton will always be small, there will be no damage of heating and injuring the seed. The continued selections, year after year, will produce a superior variety of cotton both as to staple and fruitfulness, if a proper degree of attention is bestowed—all depends upon the planter.

The Georgia planters have paid more special attention to the prolific character of the plant. This is all very well, but since the production of cotton has gone mainly into the hands of the white man and the cotton belt is continually extending, we should endeavor to improve the black race as well as the white, and not unfrequently the moulds were of pastebread instead of wood.

Old black silk stockings were patiently ravelled for sewing silk. Spool cotton never rose beyond twenty dollars a spool, and was therefore comparatively cheap. But since a relic served for any occasion on which a demi-toilette is admissible, a new one being considered a disgrace, the dresses themselves were of the craft difficultly. The many accessories of the toilet, upon which so much depends, were almost unobtainable. Ribbons and laces were scarce. Those on hand were carefully treasured, and cravats and bows were delicately manufactured from scraps of silk.

Notes for the hair were crocheted of black glue cotton in open meshes, and these were often completed by skirt-braid run in the outer row of meshes and finished off with a bow of the same.

Old dress coats belonging to relatives, who, in the army, had no longer need of them, were accounted inestimable treasures. Shoes and gloves were made from them. Fine articles were utilized. A certain pair of fine gray cassimere trousers kept two sisters in gloves for more than two years, six pairs being made therefrom, the same two sets of gauntlets serving every time.—Harper's Bazar.

The Sheriff of Perquimans county, N. C., weighs 410 pounds. When a prisoner is refractory he sits down on him.

## Flexibility of American Ingenuity.

The remarkable inventiveness of American genius has often been commented upon with wonder and applause by observers from every land, and it deserves to be admired. Last year, for instance, in Great Britain, 3,400 patents were granted out of 5,200 applications, while in the United States of 20,000 applicants 12,400 received patents. This is nearly four to one, both of applications made and patents granted. But the flexibility of American ingenuity, its peculiar capacity of adjusting itself to surrounding circumstances, its "pliability to the environment," as the evolutionists would say, is a much more valuable property than were its fecundity. This quality makes every resource of the American mind instantly available for each occasion as soon as it arises and contrasts strikingly with the more solid European mind. Examples abound of this difference in mental cultivation, but none are more forcible than those afforded by the comparative history of railroad construction in this country and in Europe. The first locomotive engine was put on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad in 1825. It was built for a straight, stone-ballasted road, with stone and iron bridges, a roadway solid as a Roman road, and costing enormous sums per mile. Under such conditions, with its inferior amount of rail capital, extension of the railroad construction could not have entered upon its career in this country. The English roads are still built in the same solid way, and the English engines are simply improvements upon Stephenson's original model. But in this country, from the first, our railroads were constructed to turn almost impossible extensions of railroads into profitable enterprises. The English roads are still built in the same solid way, and the English engines are simply improvements upon Stephenson's original model. But in this country, from the first, our railroads were constructed to turn almost impossible extensions of railroads into profitable enterprises.

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