Reward of Honest Industry.

I want to tell the boys about a friend his tempters, he telegraphed, of nine, whose faithful performance of present duties led him into higher posi
At once came the answer, ions than he ever dreamed of filling, and gave him what we would all like to reach

printing for the Chicago, Burlington and try to tell you the unexpected difficulties Quincy Railroad, and because of this I he encountered from the old officers of

Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and after waiting a time, at last secured a position as brakeman on a freight train—salary only thirty dollars a month. He was faithful in this position, and being both intelligent and industrious, he was soon made a conductor on the train, with waves nearly doubled. He soon attracted did not apparently have a very high opinion of his own abilities; there was a total absence of that awagger and strut so total awagger awagge often seen in those who come to similar subaltern positions. It seemed as though

One of the sternest and most exacting and yet one of the noblest, ablest, and most conscientious men who ever filled en slovee of the road with an eagle eye.

He measured every man, knew the ability of each and seemed intuitively to know the faithful workers from the shirks. Our young conductor did not escape his keen eye. When he least thought of it, his chief was measuring and sounding him, and finding out what kind of metal he was made of. But no one ever knew whether he was approved or not, for the chief's look was always stern and cold as

On Friday night, train number four moved slowly out of Chicago under the care of my young friend, who, only intent on doing his work as well as he knew how, seemed to have no higher ambition than to be a conductor—salary nine hundred dollars a year. About noon, when he stopped at the station, he found a telegram from the head office, ordering him to leave the train in care of ——, and take the first train for Chicago.

This was an unusual thing. Wondering what was the matter, conscious that he had tried to do exactly right, and yet ramembering how exacting was the su-perintendent, he leared that unintentionally he had fallen under his displeasure. Reaching Chicago late Saturday evening he found Colonel Hammond had gone home, and knowing how strict he was in his observance of the Sabbath, the conductor waited impatiently for the coming Monday morning, when, with a fearful heart, he presented himself at the office of the superintendent.

"Good morning, Mr. Hammond; I've answered your telegram, and come to see "Good morning," growled the chief; "I see you have, sir. I concluded to take

your train away from you." The conductor's heart sank lower than ever. What before was only learful fore-boding was now painful truth. He had served the company to the best of his ability; he had kept the affairs of his train in complete order; his reports had been carefully and correctly made; and yet, after all, he had lost his position, he knew not why and felt that his case was sad indeed. He inwardly resolved that, having missed his calling, he would quit railroading and try some ser-vice, where faithful work would be appreclated. He dared not hope to reverse the decision of the official, yet in as calm a voice as be could command, he politely

asked the reason of his summary dismis-Colonel Hammond waited a while be fore he answered. Then the muscles of his face relaxed a little, and he said : "I want an assistant superintendent in

my office, and have called you to take the place."
True worth is always modest, and our

thunder-struck conductor could only

"But I am not competent, sir, to fill the position you offer."
"You can do as I tell you; you can

obey orders, and carry out the details of the work laid out by the chief." To these duties he brought the same thoroughness and faithfulness that had made him conductor. His elevation did

not make him vain or spoil him. He ing as before. The salary at first was one thousand eight hundred dollars.

er in every fibre of his composition. Even the title of his religious weekly— After a few years of service under Col. Hammond, and an advance of salary to

two thousand five hundred dollars, the the call and succeded, until the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, realizing how much they had lost in parting with him, invited him to resume his old position, with the tempting offer, of six

thousand a year. In the meantime, Col. Hammond had become Superintendent of Union Pacific road, running from Omaha to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific road. The latter road was owned by one of whom was its general superintendent. However good a business man, he knew but little about railroading, and under his care the road was anything but prosperous, until the owners and directers resolved upon a radical and sweeping

But where could they find a general superintendent who had the ability and would dare to re-organize the road and put its affairs upon a better basis? They consulted Col. Hammond and other railconsulted Col. Hammond and out of consulted Col. Hammond and state of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such and best remedy, especially for such ing conductor one day received a telegram cases, having abundance of health, sun-asking him if he would undertake the shine and rosy cheeks in them. They duties of general superintendent of the cost but a trifle. See another column. Central Pacific road at a salary of ten thousand dollars. He was satisfied with his appreciation by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, who proposed to increase his pay to seven thousand dol county, Va., will gather 1,200 barrels other telegram asked at what salary he houseful already cured.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND

would become the chief of the Central Pacific. Almost hoping to discourage "Thirteen thousand a year in gold."

At once came the answer, "Accepted."

So taken in his own trap, he had In the years of my experience as a that had served him so well, and turn his printer in Chicago, more than twenty face toward the land of gold. My story years ago, our firm did a good deal of would be too long if I should came to know a young man who is the subject of my story.

He came from Massachusetts; he was perintendent should never enter poor; and had no influential friends to upon his duties; how they, before his aven give him a letter of recommendation. arrival, set the whole press and people of He sought employment on the Chicago, California against him; how, supported

wages nearly doubled. He soon attracted roads in the world. With its connections the attention of his superior officers, who saw in him an honest, fathful, conscientious conductor, one not seeking his own ease or pleasure, but constantly devoted tating the tariffs of the China, the Australia of the China, the China of the China, the Australia of the China of the China, the Australia of the China of the to the interests of the company that em- tralian and the Panama line of steamployed him, so that not many months ships. While other young men preferred turned and came forward with that easy, ployed him, so that not many mothers along the state of their employers, wasted time in billiard position, and one yielding a higher salary, balls and theatres and drinking saloons, position, and one yielding a higher salary. Halls and theatres and drinking saloons, Albion N. Towne was at work, building nassuming young man, free from the popular vices, and who tried to be just as popular vices, and drinking saloons, Albion N. Towne was at work, building now fills one of the most important positions in California, and instead of three has fought it and whipped it. I am thus faithful and true and devoted to his work tions in California, and instead of three has fought it and whipped it. I am thus faithful and true and devoted to his work hundred dollars a year as brakeman on a special in describing him because I as a conductor, as though the position had hundred dollars a year as brakeman on a been that of general superintendent. He freight train, he now draws the comfortation of the most agreeable and of ice dripping from the top. The point

"Lucky man," said one.
"Luck" had but very little to do with it; modest worth did it; work did it; to properly conduct his train, to secure the comfort of his passengers and rightly serve the interests of his company, re-His untiring faithfulness in the humthe full exercise of all the powers bler duties not only attracted the notice ed after an hour's chat that I was talk and Mr. Reiche is an enthusiast on this and won the appreciation of his superiors, but fitted him for the higher positions Reiche & Bro., dealers in birds and wild aquarium. The bright colored fishes

I have long desired to tell this story of

Lord." For many years past we have seen him at intervals. We saw his venerable form in the Democratic National Convention of 1868, whose daily sessions he twice opened with prayer. He presented the same striking appearance then which a few years later caused a Chicago journal to compare him to Moses coming the late war between the States-once, we think, within the last year. At all times, and in all places, and under all circumstances, he looked to be the great knowing that canaries were unknown manifest. There is a growing demand man that he was.

Dr. Plumer was a most distinguished theologian. Yet-he was of a temperament naturally belligerent, and rather sought than avoided controversy. He was a match for great lawyers when the subject to be discussed was in their line. as he was for the ablest doctors of divinity when the subject to be discussed was and soon reached San Francisco. He in their line. He was a master of logic. He was skilled in dialectics. Some of his great successes in controversy was unpearance; but of course not much of it, else Paul had not been a formidable autagonist. Dr. Plumer's very voice was a fortune in debate. His powerful blows, came down with a steady, deliberate regularity that was terrible to the man who had dared to encounter him. He appeared, too, to be the king of the council

as truly as the lion looks to be the king of the forest. Among the Presbyterian divines of thirty or forty years ago, when he had been living in the State all his life. We think no one will doubt that it was by his efforts and influence that the Virginia School denomination when that church was some forty years ago severed into the New School and Old School divisions. The denominational organ here sided with the New School; but Dr. Plumer

at once began the publication of the Watchinan of the South, and soon had almost the whole Presbyterian denomination in Virginia at his back. Happily, there is no longer any division in that church in Virginia; and even those who were engaged in the contests of that day, of whom there can be but few left on this side of the dark river, must be ready and willing to confess that Dr. Plumer had no foeman who could stand before him, however worthy of his steel many of his

opponents might have been. Though a Pennsylvanian by birth, Dr. Plumer was a Virginian and a Southern-Watchman of the South-showed how ready he always was to rush to the defense of the people whom he loved; and as he was incapable of hiding his prejuplain young man was invited to take the office of general superintendent of a young road, at a salary of four thousand dollars. Distrusting his own ability, but determined to do his best, he accepted the war, during its continuance, and after its close, he was always and everywhere its close, he was incapable of niding his prejudices or concealing his sympathies, he no doubt offended a good many of his Northern brethren. an avowed Democrat. But nobody ever doubted his sincerity, and nobody in this pard to rhinceros. From Hamburg he city that we know of ever became offended with him on account of his party pre-

This rambling notice is, we fear, un-worthy of its subject. It is not intended mal sold in this country, and keeps a aboard. He made \$30,000 clear money to be anything else than a sketch hurriedly penned of what Dr. Plumer appeared to be to one person—the writer hereof. Our admiration of him was, we herited it. And we could not but say a or hippopotami, or a few rhinoceri and few words when this Prince of Preachers giraffes are billed to him, he places them

GET OUT DOORS .- The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor ar etite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicines in the world cannot help them unless they get

A Dealer in Menageries.

A New York letter to the Atlanta where Mr. Charles Reiche receives them, (Ga.) Constitution says: One day I was and thence they are distributed accordwalking down Chatham street, New York, when my steps were arrested by a when young, and usually by driving them queer sound, proceeding from a store. It into immense traps that converge was a sort of chirping tumult, as if all the birds in the world had met in a debating society. I had little difficulty in bring from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Of course, finding the door from whence the chirped volume of music issued. It was, I believe, No. 55, a handsome front and a beast before you can get any price for looked in and saw a sight that I do not much he wants him. think can be duplicated in America. On each side of the store the walls were lined with bird cages, from top to bottom. there (for we had now drifted to Central The ground work was of canaries, and Park) for your own use, and yet he is there must have been thousands of these worth \$2,500." yellow tufts of fuss and feather. Underneath the swarming tiers of canariez were large compartments, in which were pheasants, cranes, and every rare bird bunch by the dozen at about \$30 each,

man, evidently of Tentonic build, was walking leisurely. As he saw me he pleasant grace common to well-bred city men. I saw at a glance that he was of the best type of Germans—hearty, self-poised, intelligent and cordial. His face was clear, thoughtful and strong-the Polar bears come from the Arctics, and face of a man who has seen the world, are worth about \$2,000. They are kept found him one of the most agreeable and of ice dripping from the top. The point at which Mr. Reiche buys them is Hamthe most unique business, and the Napo-burg, very few being taken in our Arc-

I don't know how I came to know so much of him so soon, except that he for snakes is Para, in Central America, displayed that engaging frankness that though, of course, the boa comes from the traveled man shows to the inquisi- the Nile, and the anaconda from Africa. tive provincial. At any rate, I discover- There are various depots for rare fish, which, without his seeking, he was called upon to fill.

Arctic Stations. In the name of this firm there are organized bands of hunters in all parts of animal, and yet is worth \$1,000. They Asia and Africa, engaged in capturing are caught while young. Birds come elepiants, lions, tigers, etc., for shipment to the branch house in Hamburg. From this point the animals are supplied to England and the Continent and shipped to South animals that the wild animals are supplied to the bird of paradise, which sells for \$200 to \$500, according to plumage. Parrots, paroquets, and monkeys are brought in great numbers by sailors who fill the menageries and parks of this con-

gold finding. Gold was plentiful there, but luxuries few. There was no transcontinental road, and the Isthmus route was tedious and costly. Young Reiche, ceives \$50,000 worth of animals in one packing them in little cages, started for out its zoological department. There is the Isthmus. Arriving at Cartenaga, he a large sale for rare birds and antelopes was late in reaching the ship, and the captain was about to sail without him, boxes, thought it was belated mail matter. When Reiche drew near, the cap-

"Canary birds!" shouted the Captain. "If I'd known it was birds, I'd ha' left

you long ago." Reiche's first idea of the flush tide he was to ride was caught from a homesick Englishman, who, hearing the whistle of a bull finch that had been accidentally put in with the canaries, offered to pay the expenses of the entire cargo for that various agents until it reaches the hunfinch. As this amounted to \$283 Reiche ters, who organize a special expedition saw that he had struck a rich lead, and he put the price of canaries at \$25 each are now being brought over for a circus They did become the rage. Hotels, sa- at a cost of about \$20,000 loons, private residences, all must have a canary. The little yellow birds made a American animals; this business, as well craze like the tulip mania. The price as the importing, is controlled by Mr. soon went up to \$50, and the cargo was Reiche. The grizzly bear is the typical

soon sold. Reiche returned to New York | American beast, and is always in demand an American institution. The "moral" animals exported most heavily, they beshow went abroad through the land, and there was a demand for Asiatic and Afgray squirrel, the red fox, the hedgehog, rican animals. For years Hamburg in are most popular of the smaller animals, Germany had been a sort of a depot at while the puma is in great demand as a which such animals were gathering by new type. The mocking bird is a great incoming ships from the tropics. Reiche favorite among birds, and Mr. Reiche conceived the idea of establishing a has mer who search the Southern forests with all sorts of beasts, to be captured by woodpecker is exported heavily as a show bands of hunters, working under his bird, and the robin is esteemed in Engdirection in the deserts and jungles. Up lish parks as a quiet but handsome felto that time the supply at Hamburg had low. There is a very large profit on the the cuffs. Quillings of shirt braid were been casual, depending on what sailors exchange. Mr. Rieche once bought a or ship captains might bring over. Mr. pair of fine cranes in Schoharie, N. Y., Reiche went into Africa and Asia, and found that his best method was to de- them and receiving \$400. There is an in- with black lace on white muslin waists. pend upon native hunters, acting under | teresting story connected with the famous order of their sheikh and directed by a London show elephants, showing some of collars, cuffs, and bands, button-hole few white men of courage and address. the points of the animal trade. A Mr. stiched in scollops on the edges in red or His system was soon so organized that Kelly, a banker who drifted into the show his beast depot at Hamburg became the business by a mortgage on the Van Amlargest in the world. It was supplied burg menagerie, sent out a ship to Ceylon. He loaded it with a number of Yankee now supplies the most of the parks and lon, he sold the houses at an enormous gardens of Europe, and ships heavily to profit, balasted his ship with coffee, and "large and assorted stock on hand." by the trip, and had his elephants clear. Ninetenths of the animals in Central park, New York, and a large proportion of those in other parks are his property. Is the mother of the first elephant ever When he receives a consignment of lions in Central park, where they await a purchaser. He keeps in his store only a few of the smaller animals-and even the dence at Bergen, N. J., where he is suraviary in Central park is stocked with his birds. He considers twenty lions a money can command. good average stock, with probably as many tigers, a dozen elephants, four rhi-

beasts in proportion. The most extensive animal he deals in is the hippopotamus. A good hippopohim) from \$10,000 to \$12,000. They must be captured when they are young most important. There are now nearly and raised on goat's milk. A caravan of eighty tobacco factorics in the city, emhunters returning across the deserts with captured animals is a strange sight. children, while in the smaller places of About one thousand goats are brought manufacture some 3,000 to 4,000 more with the caravan to furnish milk for the are employed. In iron-works, flourantelopes, hippopotami and otherr milk mills, and other business interests, the lars, and as he preferred to remain in Chicago, he declined the princely offer Mr. A. D. Watts, of the same county, made by the California road. Then an has 60,000 hills of fine tobacco, and one boo cages, rigged with ropes, and slung their living at

noceri (or rhinocerosses), and other

across the backs of camels. From the How Southern Women Dressed During coast they are shipped to hamburg,

believe, No. 55, a handsome front and a beast before you can get any price for large store. I sauntered to the door and him—then the price depends upon how lim—then the price depends upon how limited the price depends upon how limited upon how limited the price depends upon how limited upon how limit

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

"You see," said Mr. Reiche, smiling, "yon wouldn't give \$10 for that lion

of. On the higher shelves were smaller giraffe is very expensive and very delisong and show birds, from insane love cate, and a zebra, striped up to the regubirds, or whistling finches, up to the lation of ninety-nine and one is worth about \$1,000. Giraffes die of indiges-In this wilderness of cages, a shortish tion; the rhinoceros, despite his heavy overcoat, is a frequent victim of consumption, and the monkey dies of emo-

tional languor.

The depot for sea lions is San Francisco, where a man named Mullet superintends. They are taken on the south in deep caves that are damp and sunless, portant departments. The headquarters

come in on foreign ships. The name of Dr. Plumer has been familiar to us all our life long. We cannot recall a time when we were not acquainted with it. When we were not ten quainted with it. When we were not ten in 1844 or 1845 Charles and Henry quainted with it. When we were not ten years of age we heard much talk of a sermon which he had preached at or near Hampden-Sidney College, from the text, "On that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, holiness unto the horses, holiness unto

> sent all over the continent. He has an agent in Savannah, and has sent shipments to Atlanta. Frequently he rekept up by importation, as few of them by death must be supplied by fresh cap-tures and importations. Consequently, Mr. Reiche's hunters are kept busy, and quently, he receives a special order from ters, who organize a special expedition and eapture it. A pair of hippopotami

> A large business is done exporting for European buyers. The buffalo, the moose elk, and caribou are the larger

> Of this heard five were trained for the

born in captivity.
Of course Mr. Reiche has amassed a more than a millionaire, and is certainly growing richer. He has a superb resi-

- A gentleman who visited Richmond (Va.) on a vacation trip, writes in the Boston Journal a very interesting account of what he saw and learned, from which most important. There are now nearly

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

the next summer in Central Park-only once, for it made its wearer unpleasantly conspicuous. It was of fine gray Confederate army cloth, 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 pospurchase of whose trousseau in 1864 three hogsheads of tobacco were sold, had but four new dresses-a white muslin wedding robe, a silk dinner-dress, popinette trimmed with furniture gimp—a costume; which, by the way, was much admired—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.

The manufacture of homespun, although pursued under many disadvantages, was carried to great perfection. The women of the South were as a class by no means the selfish; self-indulgent creatures which they are represented to be in modern fiction. The mistress of a plantation. with a large number of slaves to care for, held no sinecure. Among such there were many notable housewives and good managers, renowned among their acquaintances not only as good cooks, but for their homemade linens and flannels, the blankets and bed-spreads of their

On every plantation there was a greater or less number of women slaves unable from physical disability to work in the fields. It was necessary to provide em-ployment for these, and they were trained They have not forgotten the excuses made ers. Such women took much pride in opportunity to carry out its solemn pubtheir trades, and often became experts. lic pledges, nor the fact that the Judge Besides these there was usually in every neighborhood some family of poor whites earned a living by doing fine work for the wives of the neighboring planters, either by day or job.

women were glad to follow, and home- and sternly punished just like any other ished many respectable dyes, none of them brilliant, it is true, but by no

means to be despised where dye-stuffs were scarce. carry over a cargo. He therefore, got 3,000 of the yellow fellows together, and. packing them in little cages, started for and again as long as they could be made to hold together. They were lengthened Mr. under flounces or puffings, and black had his birds carried across the Panama for private parks and grounds. Mr. under flounces or puffings, and black bay, by natives, and caught a ship there Vanderbilt once gave \$500 for a bird of waists in winter and white ones in sumparadise. A large number of parrots are mer was a favorite fashion, which made was late in reaching the ship, and the captain was about to sail without him, but, seeing his boats filled with covered but, seeing his boats filled with covered supply of all birds and animals must be worn out. Literally nothing was thrown away. Garrets were ransacked, old about the only animals that breed in capitivity' and they bring ragged and puny cubs that are not calculated their forgotten hoards, and even the ragbag was turned over again that scraps which had been scorned in days of schools are their forgotten hoards, and even the ragbag was turned over again that scraps which had been scorned in days of schools are their forgotten hoards, and even the ragbag was turned over again that scraps which had been scorned in the school of the puny cubs that are not salable. The in days of plenty might be made use of growing demand, therefore, and the losses Melon waists became popular because Melon waists became popular because the many seams in them rendered the narrowest strips of material available, and when the fashion of gored skirts was brought through the lines it was hailed with delight as requiring less stuff than those with straight breadths. Sewing silk sold for \$60 a spool before the war was ended, and embroidery silks were scarce at any price. Small pieces of embroidery were often executed with silks ravelled from odds and ends of ribbons. Female ingenuity, however, did wonders. Most of the self-trimmings, as dressmakers term them, which are now in vogue, figured on confederate dresses, preference being given to such as required least ma-terial. Pleatings were little used; but folds, pipings, shirrings, flounces, puffing, shell trimmings, &c., were all more or less popular. Narrow bias strips of silk, pinked on both edges, and very scantily gathered with the finest stitches through the centre, were a favorite style for trim-ming bodices and heading flounces. Gilt braid and buttons, being military goods,

were of course imported, and might be These were thought handsome for trimming black bodices, the preferences being for tiny round gilt buttons set on in a double row down the front and on to fill an English order-giving \$25 for trast. Fancy straw braids were used Calico dresses were finished off with white embroidery-cotton, or perhaps with black silk. Button moulds covered with the material were almost invariably worn, except when others were already on hand

Old black silk stockings were patiently ravelled for sewing silk. Spool cotton America. He imports every wild ani- put thirteen elephants and a lot of animals never rose beyond twenty dollars a spool, and was therefore comparatively cheap. But since a ~ lico served for any occasion on which a demi-toilette is admissible, a new one being considered a handsome dress, the dresses themselves were not the chief difficulty. The many accessories of the toilet, upon which so huge fortune in his unique trade. He is much depends, were almost unattainable. Ribbons and laces were scarce. Those on hand were carefully treasured, and cravats and bows were deftly manufactured from scraps of silk.

Nets for the hair were crocheted of run in the outer row of meshes and finished off with a bow of the same. Old dress coats belonging to relatives

them, were accounted inestimable treasthem—the smallest pieces being 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

eaters. The animals are carried in bam-boo cages, rigged with ropes, and slung their living at least with comfort."

N. C., weighs 410 pounds. When a pris-oner is refactory he sits down on him.

Judge Kershaw on the "Code."

In his recent charge to the Grand Jury

Kershaw's words, however, is weakened if not destroyed, by the following sentences in his charge: this nature, while courts and juries must

perform their full duty and vindicate the violated majesty of the law, offenders may well plead at the bar of 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 ling, is unwilling to make a beginning in

earnest. The laws we already have are to their sworn duty. Much as we esteem Judge Kershaw, we fear that he cannot own manufacture which gained prizes at inspire confidence as the leader of the crusade against the duello. The public "The Anti-Duelling Society of Camden," of which Judge Kershaw was President as seamstresses, as spinners, and as weay- for the Society when it failed at the first Presidency when there was real work to is not calculated to add force to Judge Kershaw's charge in Spartanburg. If the crime of duelling is ever to be suppressed With these persons as leaders, all other in the South, it must be resolutely tracked

## 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 nately, but too true that the wisest suggestions on the subject of farming, when put into print, lose 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

The 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 ing depend upon what you can save more than what you can make. The small leaks must be stopped, or the vessel will soon be empty. Thousands of dollars are 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 never paid tribute to foreign seed grow-

seed for planting. We would never se-lect 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 have very few bolls, but a superior staple; others will be very probadly; 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 dry enough for the gin. An intelligent, observing man can go ahead and make selections of the best varieties, and as "e 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 on that.

The Georgia planters have paid more especial attention to the prolific character of the plant. This is all very well, but since the production of cotton has gone and the cotton belt is continually extending, we should endeavor to improve the staple. The supply may exceed the demand, or come so close to it as to make the crop an unprofitable one, but we have the advantage of climate and should be able to produce a stable superior to all other countries. It should be borne in mind that cotton is the most popular and at all times. The cultivation of it will spread as long as population increases. Dr. Cloud, a distinguished Alabama planter, always used the seed of the preceeding year's crop for planting. He said he was sure of a better stand and a more vigorous plant, because all the inferior seeds would lose their vitality during black glace cotton in open meshes, and the Winter. There would seem to be these were often completed by skirt-braid good sense in this.—Cor. Columbia Reagood sense in this .- Cor. Columbia Reg-

> - "Here, lend me a hand, somebody cried good little Billy, struggling to climb over the back fence to run away to the circus. And his kind father, who happened to be near and heard him came up sugar-cured ham. sixteen or seventeen the grocer had one egg left. times. And the next time he runs away to the circus Billy will try to get along

- "Do you love this girl better than before him to be made a husband.

Flexibleness of American Ingenuity.

The remarkable inventiveness of Amerof Spartanburg County, Judge Kershaw ican genius has often been commented spoke in reprobation of the practice of upon with wonder and applause by obduelling in this State, and suggested as a servers from every land, and it deserves measure for the protection of society the to be admired. Last year, for instance, which tells of the difficulties of dress under the blockade. Hunger and cold, ruined homes and hearthstones made "That, in addition to the oath of office in the United States of 20,000 applicants granted out of 5,200 applications, while | 000,000 bushels of grain this year. "That, in addition to the oath of office in the United States of 20,000 applicants desolate—these were to be expected as now required, each officer, before he en- 12,400 received patents. This is nearly River improvements will require \$4,200, the legitimate evils of war; but that ters upon the duties of his office, shall four to one, both of applications made main in ignorance of the fashions-this, done any act which would disquali- capacity of adjusting itself to surroundit appears, was heroism beyond belief.

A riding dress, which was among the sensations of Richmond during the last

Constitution of this State, and that he say, is a much more valuable property

and all distributed and all the surrounder to the s days of the war, and which cost a small will enforce the laws against duelling, than were its fecundity. This quality fortune in Confederate money, was worn to the best of his ability, in every inthe next summer in Central Park—only stance of their violation which may come mind instantly available for each occato his knowledge, and employ all legal sion as soon as it arises and contrasts measures in his power to prevent such strikingly with the rustiness, the slowness offenses."

The Judge goes on to say: "If the duel mind. Examples abound of this difference in mental cultivation, but none are people that is should be openly legalized more forcible than those afforded by the and regulated under the law, and the comparative history of railroad construc-

Code of Honor, so called, in some form | tion in this country and in Europe. The sessed of an extensive trousseau. The spread upon the statute book. \* \* \* first locomotive engine was put on the understand of liquor saloons.

If the duel were thus sanctioned by the would provoke the contemptuous pity of law, and this form of homicide legalized, 1829. It was built for a straight, stoneany modern belle. For instance, the daughter of an old. Virginia family, whose name is too well known for publi-skilful use of the pistol, reverse our ethcation, in independent circumstances, for ical system, and omit from the Lord's mile. Under such conditions, with our are to be imported into New Orleans prayer so much as 'doth teach us to do the deeds of mercy.'" This is a capital reduction ad absurdum. The force of Judge have been entered upon in this country. The oyster business of Virginia is The English roads are still built in the same solid way, and the English engines are simply improvements upon Stephen-son's original model. But in this coun-try, from the first, our railroads were contrived to turn almost impossible curves, to wind up almost impossible summits, to descend perilious grades, and to cross if it could its weight and massiveness would have crushed the track. But the engineers who adapted their roads to the face of the country and the state of the public purse might be trusted to adapt their engines to the roads. Indeed, the quite sufficient to stamp out duelling if first locomotive ever built in the country, "the courts and juries and the officers of Mr. Peter Cooper's, was intended and the law were not criminally blind" contrived to wheel in and out of the frecontrived to wheel in and out of the fre- sons. the Alleganies, and the light cotton-wood cheap road bed to the prairies. The to adjust means to ends is surprising. The builders of the Liverpool and Manwith a local reputation as weavers, who be done. The recollection of these things | chester road, in order to make it straight, ran it right across Chat-Moss, a great morass, into which millions of cubic

quent and marvelously short and sharp curves of the original Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Ellicott's Mills, which it last week. Heroic efforts were made by was thought would look "so picturesque," the fir winding along its ambient way and folthe Patapsco. This sort of pliancy has that Rockingham county, Va., has furcontinued throughout. It gave the 
"camel-back" engine and the V curve to 
the Alleganies, and the light cotton. rapidity with which our engineers learn yards of rubbish were dumped for ten ment in favor of woman suffrage-21 to years. American engineers began in the 9 in the Senate, and the House by a vote same way. In building the Eric railroad of 32 to 27. which a few years later caused a Chicago which a few years later caused a Chicago in made them a fortune and established the government to compare him to Moses coming down the Mount. We have heard him preach several times since the close of the control of the c to get over them not by main strength

> made, yet efficient expedients. Thus again the Erie, when British rails were not to be had for less than \$80 a ton, in 1846 founded the Lackawanna Iron Works, hauled iron and coal over wagon roads and forged its own railsthe first T rails ever made and laid down in this country. In tunnelling and bridging, as well as in trestle work and in climbing steep acclivities, this same ished. flexibleness in invention is constantly seen, and it was often displayed during the late war, as when the Confederates built an armor-clad vessel out of railroad iron, or Farragut protected his vessels from shot with anchor chains, or Porter rescued his fleet from the Red River by constructing a boom and a wing-dam, one of the most ingenious engineering performances upon record. This capacity of self-adjustment in the American faculty of invention is the most resourceful possession of our people, and must continue to enrich us more rapidly than ment with Garfield at its head, and Sam other nations are enriched as long as we

## Mathematical Puzzles.

Two countrymen were going along the road, each driving sheep. Said one:
"Hi, neighbor, give me one of your sheep, and then I shall have twice as

many as you will have." "Nay, neighbor," replied the other, "give me one of your sheep, and then we shall both have the same number." How many sheep did each have?

An old man lived in a little hut by a bridge which crossed a deep river.
One day a wicked water-spirit appeared to him and said: My friend, I know you are very poor. Now, I will increase whatever money you may have two-fold, that every time you cross the bridge you will throw twenty-four cents into the wahave left shall be doubled. The poor old man was delighted at what he thought a faithfully fulfilled all the conditions; but, to his sorrow and astonishment, when he had three times thrown the tribute of ately precipitated the affair which cultwenty-four cents to the water-spirit he found himself penniless.

How much money did he have when the water-spirit first appeared to him?

A man had seven sons and a property of \$49,000. Now, the younger sons were jealous because their father spent more for the elder brother than he did for them, and they entreated him to make his will in their favor. To satisfy their demands he made his will, and the younger sons were contented. This is the will: The oldest son to have \$1,000, and an motives which arrived a few days ago eighth of what remained; the second son | and have been put into service. Two to have \$2,000, and an eighth of what remained; the third \$3,000, and an eighth of what remained; the fourth \$4,000, and an eighth of what remained; the fifth \$5,000, and an eighth of what remained; the sixth \$6,000, and an eighth of what remained; the seventh and youngest to have all that remained when the sixth had taken his share. What share of the \$49,000 did each

A good mother went to buy eggs for her children, for the Easter season was approaching, and the eggs were to be colored red and blue. She bought from a grocer half of his entire stock and half an egg more. Then a second woman came, and she bought half of what the grocer had remaining and half an egg more. A third woman and a fourth wo man did the same thing, and in the end

a man to see how much bluff her old you do her sister?" was what a Kansas husband would take from a stranger. General News Summary.

Georgia has 616 licensed distilleries. - Holyoke, Mass., has eighteen paper

- Georgia will have fifteen colored men in the next Legislature. - New Orleans expects to ship 30,

- The completion of the Mississippi

South turn out 90,000,000 gallons of oil annually.

- Macon, Ga., has 43 manufactories representing a capital of \$792,500, and employing 696 hands.

The Vermont Legislature have reelected Senator Edmunds to his seat in the United States Senate. - No pupil is allowed to attend the

public schools of Memphis who has not been successfully vaccinated. voted by a majority of 409 to prohibit

worth \$2,000,000 per annum. There are 6,538 white and 7,598 colored men en-

- The Buffalo Express says the reason men succeed who "mind their own business" is because there is so little competition in that line.

- Pleasantville, N. J., does a thriving great ravines on spider web tracery of trestle work. A British engine could not have been driven on any such road, and if it could its weight and massiveness unaking pickles. During the season just closed, nearly 11,000,000 cucumbers have been pickled there.

— John Hicks, of Jeffersonville, Ind..

aged 80 years, has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He has served fifty years of his life in prison. - Victorio, the Indian Chief, and most

of his band, have been killed by the Mexicans. Within the past year he and his band murdered upward of 400 per-

- Five women were burned to death the firemen to save them, but without

- It is claimed that Madison and Buncombe counties, N. C., will send to market this year over a million and a half

pounds of tobacco. Their crops are extra fine. - The Oregon Senate and House, October 16, passed a constitutional amend-

Johns Hopkins. - A colored washerwoman, who died and awkwardness, but by cheap, readylast week in New York, left a fortune of \$80,000. She had done an extraordinary good business in not returning the boy's shirts on Saturday nights.

- Advices from Buenos Ayres announce that a snow-storm occurred there on the 18th of September, and that it is estimated that 700,000 head of cattle, 500,000 sheep and 250,000 horses per-

- Schuyler Colfax, who has been men tioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Indiana, declares that, under no possible condition of affairs will he ever consent to re-enter public life.

- The imports into France for the past nine months show an increase of 263,000,000 francs as compared with the same period last year. Of this increase 189,000,000 francs is in food. The exports increased 69,000,000 francs.

- If we owned a Republican govern-Lee in Congress, and hell, we would rent out the government and live in hell, we would. We think we would have more peace and prosperity in the latter place. - The cotton crops of this country for 1878 and 1879 were the largest ever raised. The ten crops from 1852 to 1861, 440 bales; the ten crops from 1870 to 1879, raised by free labor, numbered 41,-454,743 bales.

- John A. Woodward, for fifteen years in the service of the Boston City Treasury, during the last five of which he was cashier, has disappeared, and his books show a defalcation of \$82,000. He is thirty years old, and was of excellent social standing.

— The New York Graphic Company

is a Montreal enterprise. After sinking \$750,000, it has now become profitable, and after paying all debts, declared a dividend of \$80,000. Two years ago the stock was worthless. It is now sold at \$50 per \$100 share. - The Register has the following piece

of information: "It is said that Guffin the man killed by McClung at Abbeville consulted a physician the day of his death as to the best method of committing suicide, and it is thought that he deliberminated in the tragedy. - Hon. A. G. Porter, Governor-elect

of Indiana, has announced that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate. He says he was elected Governor, and he wants to be Governor for four years. His canvass has revealed many things to him that he believes he can accomplish for the people as Governor, and he is anxious to do so.

-The motive power of the South Car clina Railroad has been reinforced by the addition of two new and powerful locomore engines are expected within the next ten days. The engines were built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and have a capacity of fifty loaded cars each.

- They give strange names to children in China. If a child is born at midnight, its name may be Midnight; or they may name it Rain, if it is rainy when the child is born. Should the birth occur on the anniversary of the birthday of a relative, the child may be named according to the age of the relative—Thirty-five, Forty-two, Fifty-one, or whatever number fits the case. Girls because the parents desired a boy.

— There are two ways of measuring sin —down and up; down, by counting all the actual sins we have done—all covetings, anger, evil thoughts, selfishness, fasehoods dishonestics; up, by seeing what we might have been, all the good deeds we How many had he in the beginning? might have done, the character we might have formed, the blessed, useful life we might have lived, and God intended us to live; and then placing beside this picture the life we have actually lived. clergyman asked a man, who stood up | She got forty bird shot in various parts | This will show the number of our sins of omission.