WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

NORTH CAROLINA COALFIELDS.

Dr. CHANCE's report (just published) of the exploration of the North Carolina coalfields, made by order of the Board of Agriculture, under the super vision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, will be warmly welcomed by those who have sought to know something ceranticipated by all who are acquainted with vania Geological Survey, and the high reputation which he established by his work on "Coal," contributed to that survey, the report is a model of its kind. It is probable that his conclusions upon the points west. above indicated will be accepted with little question in any quarter, though with somewhat of disappointment on the part of

or four years of the date of the publication progress of the State, these coal deposits became more and more the subject of public notice, and Dr. Emmons, in his first report, in 1852, gave much space to the coal of Chatham and Rockingham. Some additional matter was contained in his report of 1856. The view expressed by him of the Deep River coalfield was altogether hopeful; in his own language, "The most important interest of the State was centred in Deep River." His opinion of the Dan River coalfield was favorable, though far less positive in tone. Dr. KERR estimated the present area of the Triassic formation at about 1,000 square miles, about one-third of which is underlaid with coal; but owing to the outcrop of black shales beyond the limits usually assigned to coal, he inferred it would be found over a much

These successive reports established beyond doubt the existence of good coal in both fields, but left grave doubts as to the exist in these beds in workable quantity. in his report to the Board of Agriculture, to determine at least proximately this point. He was directed to secure the services of a competent person, and accordingly Dr. the Chief of the Pennsylvania Geological amount of money can thus be kept in the Survey, was employed, and entered upon owners of mines in other States, the comwhich are embodied in the report re- can hardly be overestimated."

In his report Dr. CHANCE gives no space to the much-mooted question to which epoch the coal beds of our State belong. erally, and refers them to the Triassic Sys. be of any commercial value, tem and to the Mesozoic age. The question presents itself at the outset, then, how far the Triassic is to be regarded as a coal-

Upon a general survey of this system in aging. It is largely developed in Europe, the outcroppings of coal beds." of the Missiesippi the Triassic formation in the following words: were not favorable to the growth of coal. pursue the subject further.' producing vegetation, and to the accumula-

estimated that of the geographical extent of the sandstone the series containing coal was about thirty miles. KERR simply repeats EMMONS. MITCHELL merely ficial survey of the country. The mine in careful tables, that the Deep River coalhad been but slightly worked in his day. could speak only from external indicathe resumption of the survey."

The opinions above expressed were very favorable, yet very little had been done for \$1.00 in its favor. the development of either of these coalfields. Indeed, it was but too palpable that | \$1.81. the information conveyed in all these reports was wanting in those elements which are required to guide capital in invest- \$1.04. ments. The capitalists could form no ac"At Charlotte, Spartanburg, and Columlived well. Yet the doors of upper-tenlisteners and admirers from the ends of the
exceptions to this rule. All applications they would be buying; hence, however flat-tering the prospect for profit might be, "At Fayetteville, a margin of \$2.24 to they were passed by for something more \$2.54." scientific exploration should be made, the ly when the supply is constant and the people among whom he lived-but the line real facts be known, and certainty given | trade well-organized.

determine their value. "I do not think," said he, "that a few thousand dollars could be more profitably expended."

Such an exploration has now been made, and its results have been both negative been obtained showing that large areas writers to contain valuable coal are com- lion dollars. paratively worthless in a commercial sense; positive, in that the area containing good coal has been approximately defined. The positive results may be stated in Dr. CHANCE's own words, thus:-

"This formation is divided into an upmiddle member composed of dark slates and gray sandstones carrying beds of coal, tain as to their extent and value. As was black-band, fire-clay, layers and balls of his labors in connection with the Pennsyl- | beds of highly bituminous or carbonaceous

> "The most promising area is that extending from Farmville on the east to the Tysor (adjoining the Gulf) place on the

"The length of the outcrop included between these limits is between four and five miles. Under the most favorable conditions we are not warranted in assuming the thickness of workable coal at more than "The existence of coal in Chatham coun- | five feet-three feet for the upper and two ty," says MITCHELL in his Geology, which | feet for the lower bed. If the dip of the was published in 1842, "has been known coal continues as found at Egypt (423 feet in 1,500 feet), over the whole area, the for upwards of sixty years," now over a coal could probably be worked to a vertihundred years ago. Little use was made | cal depth of, say 1,100 feet, which places of it in any way except that within three | the limit along a line parallel to the outcrop and about three-quarters of a mile distant from it. Assuming the length of of his book it was employed in the black- the outcrop at four and a half miles, the smith shops of one neighborhood. In the area is then 2,160 acres. If 2,500 tons per acre could be mined from the lower bed | feudalism called upon him. They admit and 4,000 tons from the upper bed, we have for the available tonnage

"This is the most favorable showing that can be made, and is doubtless far in excess of the actual workable contents of this area, for no allowances have been made | Johnson was wild with delight; ambition for those areas ruined by trapdykes, and and pride were both satisfied. He became for areas in which the coal is thin or even as anxious to sustain and perpetuate in absent, nor for areas over which the coal is some form a system which had given the faulted or is too impure to ship. I believe that these irregularities will reduce the a few great families as he had been to dearea by at least one half, or say 1,100 acres. | story it. It will also be safer to estimate the yield of the lower bed at 2,000 tons and the upper bed at 3,500 tons per acre. The available

tonnage so calculated would then be: Upper, or "Big" bed...... 3,850,000 tons 2,200,000

"Even if this calculation is still too large, and we cut it down to one-half (3,000,000 tons), the amount is sufficient to sustain a daily output of 500 tons for quantity. The occurrence of trapdykes at twenty years. If this coal cost the con-(\$1,500,000) saved to manufacturers and other consumers throughout the State resulting from competition. In addition as Commissioner, at its meeting in May, to these benefits, the profits made by the of miners and laborers, should not be underestimated.

"Again, three million tons of coal at an

"It should be stated at the outset that same fact very plain now, this district cannot truthfully be termed a coalfield," as the coal occurs merely as sporadic deposits of quite limited extent

"The district is similar in nearly every respect to the Deep River country except that the middle slate series is much better developed as to thickness and extent, but the slates here often more resemble shales, and are of a lighter grayish color. This other countries, the prospect for finding black, bituminous and carbonaccous fissile

Atlantic from Maine to Georgia, and coal amination of the Dan River district it is found in narrow belts in but two, North | seems certain that it will be entirely use-Carolina and Virginia. The conclusion, The small seams of coal that do exist are words of Dr. CHANCE, "the conditions or continuity. It is, therefore, idle to

A feeling of disappointment at this contion and preservation of carbonaceous clusion in regard to the Dan River district matter,"-to the formation of coal-"but | is inevitable, since its supposed coal redid exist over isolated areas of limited ex- sources have so long been looked to as a source of great future prosperity to that To determine its extent was the question | section. It is not, however, without comin hand. MITCHELL thought that "through | pensation. We have passed from a field nearly the whole of the northern side of of absolute conjecture to one of proximate the sandstone formation, in the counties of certainty. It will prevent disappointment Chatham, Moore and Montgomery, a dis. and disaster in the future. Dr. CHANCE tance of fifty miles, the black shales which estimates that in the working done there kindly efforts of those who had been different governments of Europe and gaththat coal may be discovered." EMMONS been expended in search of what did not

Besides much valuable matter in regard to useful minerals other than coal, Dr. CHANCE shows by estimates of the cost of hazarded a conjecture based upon a super- mining, of transportation, &c., presented field would have the advantage over all Emmons' opinion was based mainly upon competitors in supplying the markets of an examination made at two points but a Central and Eastern North Carolina and short distance from each other. KERR | South Carolina, with the exception of the Atlantic coast markets. The following tions, for in his report he says "the coal table deduced from these facts and figures mines are not wrought, and have not been shows what he estimates the advantage in reopened, except for a few months, since favor of this coalfield to be at some of our principal towns:-

"At Weldon the Deep River coal would apparently have a margin of 70 cents to

"At Raleigh, a margin of \$1.51 "At Greensboro, a margin of \$1.47 to \$1.77.

to investments. The development of these The report contains suggestions and didrawn on Mr. Stewart's method of selldeposits, Prof. Kerr thought, was of sufrections for prosecuting coal mining with ing. Whether from inborn honesty, or behis readers in their most lifelike form has ficient interest to the State to justify such reference to the peculiar difficulties prean exploration so as to trace out the boun- sented in this particular district, which. STEWART was the honestest seller of them

greater economy and profit in future oper-

By this exploration the Board of Agriculture, at a cost of \$1,800 exclusive of compensation paid to Dr. CHANCE, has demonstraand positive: Negative, in that facts have | ted, as far as questions of this nature are capable of demonstration, a source of unsupposed by Prof. Emmons and other developed wealth of not less than ten mil-

A SOCIETY MATTER.

When General GRANT spun his yarn to Mr. DEPEW, he had to give a reason for the alleged existence of the yarn he spun. He did it thus, according to Mr. DEPEW, and per and lower series by the addition of a | whatever one may think of GRANT there is no reason to doubt DEPEW's truthfulness:

"In the General's opinion Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent upon, his intense hatred of the slave-holding oligarchy. He was a poor white, had been a journeyman tailor, and notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could not break through the class barrier, and was treated socially with contempt by this proud aris-tocracy. When they plunged into rebellion he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the Government, and thought that the time had come when he could defeat his enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their pride, and possioly destroy them. The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be oligarchy. Having failed in that, and suffered insult and indignity in the effort, he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them foiled in their rebellion, defeated and impoverished, and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising means to overcome Gen. Grant's resistance to this last purpose, the leaders of the old ted their former treatment of him and justified it. They said that in all ages and countries where caste distinctions existed, conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the noble order. As President of the United States, he became, re gardless of birth or ancestry, not only member of their order, but its leader.

highest social and political distinction to

General GRANT, in secking a reason for his inventions fell into a very common error. There are Southern people now-adays silly enough to think that in what is called the "Old South," labor was regarded with contempt and the workingman despised, or at best "patsonized;" and it has long been the habit of the Northern newspapers to tell their readers that the Southern people looked upon all the only point (Egypt) to which workings sumer only fifty cents per ton less than sorts of labor as degrading. Of course given to the world is a new bond in the had been carried to any considerable depth other coal the resulting economy would there is no truth in the allegation. Few, tended to increase these doubts. Did coal amount to one and a half million dollars very few people labor for labor's sake, and most men work, and work hard, mainly in and if so, to what extent? To solve these In addition to this, probably a much | the hope of at last reaching that state of questions as far as possible, Mr. McGenee, larger amount would be saved by reason life when they may be free of the curse; of the reduction in price of other coals, that curse from on High which entailed on the sons and daughters of man the 1883, earnestly urged upon the Board the operators, the railroads transporting it and necessity of sweat on the face that there expediency of having an exploration made the employment afforded a large number might be bread for the belly. But at all times, the Southern man and woman have done as much honest work as the Northern average price of \$3.50 per ton cost over man and woman. The labor here perhaps CHANCE, recommended by Prof. Lesley, ten million dollars (\$10,500,000). If this did not take the same direction as thereall of us here did not do the same kind of work-but it was good, honest, hard work, and completed the work, the results of mercial value of this coalfield to the State all the same. The census tables every ten years established the fact in the past beyond dispute. The same tables make the

The gist of the allegation, or the notion, is that in the South there has always been He accepts the conclusion of geologists gen- and is too thin, irregular and uncertain to an ingrained prejudice against mechanics. That is to say, that a mechanic, in all respects the moral and intellectual equal to for some 17 years, he was in constant sermerchant, public or private official, or professional man, is regarded in the South as the social inferior and sent to coventry. The REGISTER thinks this is a great mistake. Without calling its Raleigh readers' slates, which are frequently mistaken for attention to the facts under daily observation; without citing instances to the conbut no mention of coal is made in it. Nor, An examination of this coalfield was trary that have come under the writer's obthough our geological knowledge of Af- made at several points-Stokesburg, the servation and into his experience in vari- made them less dangerous, and which torica, China or Japan is quite defective, Wade place, and the Sharpe plantation- ous parts of North Carolina; without calldoes it appear that coal has been there to determine the thickness of the seam ing names of noted men in North Carofound in rocks of this age. In Asia, coal and the quality of the coal. Analyses of lina whose lives contradict the idea now, of this age is unknown except in India. specimens from each are given in the re- as other such and more distinguished research upon the seas. The value of prop-In that portion of the United States cast port. Dr. Chance sums up his conclusions lives have contradicted it at all periods of occurs only in the States bordering on the "From all the facts gathered in this ex- suggest not only that there is error, but the State's history, the REGISTER would also the probable source of error.

In a certain kind of Sunday-school books, then, seems to be irresistible that, in the local deposits, without thickness, purity sort, we used to read most distressing and other wretched novels of the same stories of the way in which the world turned the cold shoulder to the prosperous man suddenly by some reverse become a poor man. Friends turned their backs upon the man, women cut his wife, and children turned up their noses at his offspring. Some observation and some experience long since satisfied us that this was all bosh. In ninety-nine cases out of of the society of his friends and equals in adversity. The reason is plain. Men and women do not care to accept civilities who are the moral and mental equals of

. In fact, it is generally a matter of time of character, well-informed and wealthy. dom in New York were for years closed | earth. against him because of his business. There was no objection to his buying and selling, had to be drawn somewhere, and it was

women to club together so as to get a frock that one of them wished to wear. It was an unpardonable offence in the community in which General GRANT dwelt and in which Mr. DEPEW dwells.

is the merest nonsense. He was a tailor's apseek "society" any more than tailors' apprentices seek it in New York, though he had the advantage of most tailors' apprentices in that he was a well-known scion of "the slave-holding oligarchy." He ran away to Tennessee, his apprenticeship not served out, married there a sensible woman, who taught him to read and write and cipher, and rose to distinction. There was no office in the gift of the people of Tennessee which he did not fill. There was no society in Tennessee to which Mr. JOHNSON would not have been welcomed; indeed, which did not seek the man whose struggles with poverty had won respect own will, and offensively kept out of it. His stock in trade to catch the floating vote was just the same as the stock in trade of demagogues in New York and in all other States-he made war upon decent people, and would have nothing to do with them. He lived and died a demareceived and treated as one of them by the | gogue, perhaps the ablest that this country | it."

THE PEN OF COMMODORE MAURY

Mightier Than Alexander's Sword. The pen is mightier than the sword, and has been wielded by mightier generals. The pen of William Shakespeare was the grandest weapon of the ages. Two hunred years after the hand that guided it has lain as dust under the marble slab of the Avon church, it is still at the head of a larger and more invincible army than ever followed the sword of an Alexander, evenwhen at the acme of his splendor.

Great generals and commanders are men f great thoughts -thoughts that may be ormulated into deeds and thus be made to lead and govern the world.

We live in a day when the sword waits ipon the pen. The greatest general is now he greatest writer The public press with its daily discussions upon all the elements and forces of social life and public affairs, and the more weighty tomes upon history, religion, philosophy, science and literature, is a power comparable only to the tides of

The pen leads the sword. The intelligence and moral sentiment of the great nations make or unmake their armies. Men are now escaping from the tyranny of military force through the liberating agency of the arts and sciences. Every discovery in science is an advance towards permanent peace. Every mystery solved, every new principle demonstrated and brotherhood of humanity. All honor to the men who have borne a part in conquering nature, in revealing her secrets, in human ambition from the subjugation of men to the discovery and conquest of those hidden highways and energies that dwell in the earth or play in the air and ocean. These things, spread by the pen and the press among the millions of the globe, are doing more for the motion that is made in this branch of the development and uplifting of our race than the greatest victories of the sword. The boy, who, with noble purpose

and sacrificing devotion, gives himself to the study of science, and who in after life is able to give the mariner and the agriculturist facts and laws that make their abors less and their lives safer, who has created a literature of science more charming than the legends of Arabia, is worthy a place not only in the temple of fame but also in the grateful remembrance of mankind. And such a man was that general of the pen-Matthew Fontaine Maury. This man, a native of Virginia, spent most of his boyhood in Tennessee, and there received a greater part of his educa-When on the eve of his majority he

became a midshipman, and from this time, vice upon the sea, or in the different countries of the globe as an officer of the United States Navy. Then he was placed in charge of a depot for charts and instruments which under his able direction became eventually the celebrated National Observatory at Washington. It was while occupying this prominent position that he gave to mariners those

day are esteemed among the best

achievements of physical science. He al-

so originated a maritine convention of naerty alone saved by the results of his inves tigations has been considered incalculable. It was at this time, too, that he began his writings on the Physical Geography of the Sea. Indeed he was the founder of this science and was so declared by Humboldt. His works were translated into various anguages and were circulated in both nemispheres. His services were recognized and he was honored by the principal governments of the globe to a degree that has perhaps never been equalled in the histoy of a scientist. At home he was held in such estimation by all administrations that he actually controlled in his quiet way the naval policy of the government. Of his

many other labors and accomplishments while in charge of the Observatory it is hardly necessary to speak. Upon the breaking out of the great a hundred, the rich man, ruined, drops out | civil war, Commodore Maury was sent abroad in the interest of the Confederate friends in prosperity and wished to be so ed from libraries and scientific sources much material for the work of his pen. It was at this time that he began the work by which they know they cannot return, nor | ions of the youth of America-his School which he is now best known to the millto mix in society so clad as to attract at. Geographies. This work which he comtention, even if the attention be kindly or pleted after his return home was the last regretful. They drop out, and by degrees bor. He was full of his subject and in they cease to be sought. In the South, it love with it, and had the rare faculty of was and is about the same thing with conveying it in its plainest and pleasantest the alleged ostracism of those mechanics terms to the comprehension of otheres What many had accomplished as compitheir neighbors in other callings. Cer- taught that which he himself had seen tainly that is the observation of one of and investigated. Having done his life's work and by it having directly or indirect ly benefited a greater part of the world's In fact, it is generally a matter of time population, he laid down his pen and met for social intercourse and clothes wherein his death with great composure and to enjoy it—it is the old story of the wed- bright hope. In his brief and busy years ding garment. And there was always less he had been the Columbus of the seas. "class distinction"—if one may so speak did unlock some of its best treasuries, and of distinctions in this free country—in the and he did discover the great ocean plateau, South than in the North. Instance: Mr. found a road bed for the electric cable tamed child of the wild West, has the con-A. T. STEWART. He was a man of sense, over which two continents now hold instant and constant intercourse. He did | paper in the Union applauds him in thus

Commodore Maury was an ardent observer and student whether on land or sea, certain in its returns. It was time that a Such a margin ought to give a monopo- selling and trading was the business of the the mountains of America, or amid the semi-civilization of the Orient, he was cverywhere laying up material for the use of

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Raleigh Printer's Observations. I orth Carolina has one distinguished son here in public life, who, though he has the reputation of being one of the most As to President Johnson, the whole story hard-working men in Washington, still finds time to turn aside from the "pomp of offiprentice in this city, and naturally did not | cial glory" now and then and lend his talents to the pleasing and noble work of trying to lift up fallen humanity and pointing out the right road to those of God's creatures who are weak and erring. The manly form and kindly feature of the Hon. Robert B. Vance, graced the rostrum of the North Capitol Street Metho dist Church a few evenings since, and a vast crowd assembled to hear him tell of the evils of intemperance. He made the speech of the evening, and I found the hour which I passed listening to him one of the most pleasant of my life. If he speaks as well and effectively on politics as he does on temperance, it is no wonder that he always "buries his opponents under great majorities." His fund of statistical information on this subject is truly wonderful, and it is hard to imagine how and distinction. He kept out of it of his John B. Gough, Neal Dow or St. John, could give an audience more convincing proofs of the damage and desolation brought about by rum.

deny," he said, "that alcohol in any form, is essential to the comfort the pleasure, or the well-being of any healthy creature; but I assert on the other hand. that it is a most positive and fearful injury to any man, woman or child who uses Then he proved the assertion to the satisfaction of the most skeptical. Some of his illustrations were touchingly beautiful, while at times his great earnestness and fervid eloquence were almost startling. Through it all, though, as one would natur ally expect, ran that resistless wit and subtle humor which has made the name of Vance famous in our State, and, in fact, all over the Union. More than once his voice had a clearer ring, and his eye a brighter fire, as he spoke of the "dear old State of North Carolina," and dwelt with tender emphasis on the beauty of her "snowcapped peaks, which kiss the skies." The audience enjoyed the speech thoroughly, but I hardly think any one enjoyed it more than the speaker, for his heart is surely in the work. The speech was not delivered to a "cultured audience," but to humble

working people-those who can truly be called the "least of His little ones." This world would be brighter, and humanity nobler and stronger if it contained more such men as Robert B. Vance. The very "old Harry" is being raised by some of the friends of the Signal Service boys who are stationed at Fort Meyer, Va. few days since, while the cadets were

being drilled, the officer in charge ordered some manœuvre the performance of which was almost impossible; and, as a consequence, the young men were thrown into great confusion. The officer then dropped tactics, and proceeded to give the squadron a most astounding lesson in profanity. His lauguage was brutal in the extreme. and the boys became so indignant that they drew up a protest against his scandalous abuse of authority and presented it to the cemmandant and also to General Hazen, who is at the head of the Signal Service Bureau of the nation men were brought to trial before a courtmartial at the fort, and when the lawyers appeared as their counsel they were treated almost as badly as the "rebellious" young men. Favoritism tinges almost every proservice, and if anything did need reforming, it is Hazen's bureau. These young men were treated as nothing more than brutes, if all reports (or even half of them) are true; and the bigoted and brutal creature who was president of the miserable court should be "bounced" at once, and Hazen should meet a like fate. General Hazen is one of those small men whom the Bard of Avon had in view when he spoke of people "clothed in a little brief authority." Washington City teems with many prototypes of this conceited and haughty "weather engineer." Of all the creatures that inhabit this earth, deliver me from that man who is so steeped in his own greatness that he "knows it all," and who, from his own narrow vision is incapable of going astray in anything. This is just the kind of man that General Hazen is. It is a notorious fact that he has, time and time again, promoted incompetent and corrupt "bootlicks" who should have been kicked from the service instead; while honest, bright and aspiring young men have been kept in the lowest grade. Lieutenant Greene, who presided over the court-martial, is one of Hazen's favorites. and his reputation is most fearfully and wonderfully unsavory. In the class which entered Fort Meyer in February last was a delicate youth from South Carolina named Keenan, who, shortly after his enlistment. contracted pneumonia. He was not sent to the hospital until a day or two before his death; and the record of his treatment by this same lieutenant is simply horrible. Talk about "purity of the civil service!" Why not have a little purity, or at least decency, in the department of "My Lord" Hazen? Out with Hazen (if such a thing is possible) and all his truckling pets. The President has put his foot down again. This time he has issued an order

that he will see no more people on the subject of appointments. This is a stunner to office-seekers. The office-hunters consoled themselves with the thought that this order was only issued so as to give the President time to prepare his message to the coming Congress; but the latest reports from the scat of war say that it is for all time. The President considers it a public necessity, from the fact that almost every hour of his time, up to this date, has been occupied by office-seekers and "delegations." The effect of this mandate is certainly amusing in some quarters, and the 'last day of grace "found hundreds of the truly anxious besieging the White House. Last evening I met a Western man who is here for the purpose of "getting his rewards," as he puts it. He's as full of earnestness as his native prairies are of grasshoppers and cowboys, and as soon as that order was promulgated he put on his warpaint and feathers in great shape. He has blood in his eye for every one who dares defend the much-abused Chief Magistrate. I was disposed to laugh at him at first, but I discovered that I would have a first-class row on my hands if I "tried it on." 'What Lord Grover wants," he sneered, "is a nice little crown to place on his empty head, so as he'll fully resemble a real king. He's the most haughty, stuckup man that ever profaned the Chair of Washington. I hope to heaven," he continued, hotly, "that when Congress meets, both parties will combine to impeach the high and mightg know-all." It is absurd that any man should be so foolish as to talk in this way; but I give you my word that this is an exact reproduction of a conversation which actually occurred. The President, notwithstanding the ravings of this unsolation of knowing that nearly every news-Congressmen and Senators are not to be describe the retribution visited upon one for appointment to office must go to heads of departments, and Mr. Cleveland will thus be allowed to devote some time to things looking to the benefit of the whole

people, and not the place hunters only. THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW. A Lesson From the Druggists.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

tempts at Washington last fall and winter, but nothing better than a denial of their just demands could have been expected from the fag end of an incompetent Congress. They have learned experience from heir contact with legislators. They have discovered the advantages of union, energy and persistence. Therefore they proin the hope that a new Congress, many of. as by usual custom, who collects and fails whose members are fresh from the people, will at last succumb. Their platform adopted at the recent great annual meeting of the wholesale druggists at Philadelphia is short and to the point; "Resolved, That this Convention favors the repeal of all internal taxes." If they cannot secure their general object they will gladly accept any specific and partial concession favorable to the interests of their business alone. But they have taken the field for the abolition of all internal revenue taxes whatever classes of the community are now injuriously affected by the continuance of those old war measures. Now here is a standard set up about which all the victims of internal taxes may rally. The protected interests of this country have repeatedly shown how true it is that in union there is strength. They act on the principle of "one for all and all for one." Whenever one item in the tariff list is assailed by reform all the associations which are specially concerned in the defence of other items rally to the sup-

port of their endangered ally. And so a united front is always presented at Washington against any attack on any part of the long protected line. This alert, compact and resolute resistance to change which has been so successful on the part o our protection friends, must be made the model of an aggressive policy by all persons, who, like the American druggists, feel the heavy hand of the revenue tax collector. If one powerful lobby can prevent legislation for the revision of our tariff system, another lobby, equally powerful, need not despair of obtaining a repeal of all the internal revenue laws. The time is favorable for such action, because there is a growing belief that tariff reform is shelved for the present. Some who have strenuously advocated tariff reform are now speaking of it in the accents of despair. They are tired and discouraged. If that question must rest temporarily, till a more auspicious season, then the field is clear for a vigorous agitation of internal revenue reform. The country wants relief from taxes of one kind or another. If the movement of the wholesale druggists is followed up and heartily supported, as it ought to be by all who are equally concerned with them in the removal of a great and needless burden, we think that the prospect of a repeal or important reduction of internal revenue taxes by the Fortyninth Congress would be decidedly encouraging.

WAYS OF THE POLITICIAN

As Understood by the Sun's German Barber.

'I can'd sbeak bolidics mit you," said the German barber to the reporter yesterday. "A parber has got to careful peen apowd such dings like bolidies und relitchion, und must firsd find owd vot his gustimer vants pefore he lets himselluf loose, all Dot's vot makes a parber yoost apowd dwenty dimes so shmard as der resd der folks. My brifate obinion is dot an honest man is negst to der noplest vork py God-der noplest peen der parbers. am der peezness inside, und I ought to know).

"A parber cannot merely his own obinon haf on any subchect, but he's got dwendy deeferent obinions to haf, to suit der deeferent sdyles uf his gusdimers on each subject vich comes up, alretty. It vill not done to dry und conwince a Muckwumb uf der wirtues und merits uf Chim Plaine. Dot makes commercial stacknation uf a parber shop. It vos mit all der resd der subchects voost der same; each gustimer vants his own bardickler obinion mixed up mit his own lather und mit his own brush laid on. Und dot's voost righd. Pv chiminy hooky! a parber has got himselluf no righd to sharge a man den cents for information vich he don't vant, or feefdeen cents mit pay rum.

"Some beoples got a saying to effery ding dere vos, alretty, two sites. Crade Chulius Zeeser! it vos a mighdy small dings vot I don't dake sexdeen, eighdeen sites on

"But bolidies I vill not sheak. Dot don't bay. My brifate obinion is dot der Rebublicans been dwenty-fife year in office und neet rest. Efen uf it vos only on ackound der lifely sdealing dem kebt der whole dime up, dem should a rest get. But more as dot I vill not dalk. A parber shop vos not for bolidics any sord uf a

When the reporter was being brushed by the Monkey Barber, that lively young man whispered to him that the boss was "off his feed," or else he would have told his latest story, which he narrates at Gen. Carr's expense. The boss, it seems, had the idea that Carr works the Protestant and Catholic churches on alternate weeks, uses the Grand Army in a political way, trifles with the secret Irish organizations, drinks with the boys, and makes temperance speeches, and in one way or another, manages to cover a great deal of ground in politics. This is the boss's anecdote:

"Four chendlemen, a doctor, a lawyer, breacher, und a soldier, all used togedder to sit und ead dinner py a restaurant, vonce, in Chermany. So, von day dere comes a sdrange young man in und dakes der same dable a blace alongsite. Der doctor he vould abowd meticine und zickness dalk, but dot young man gwite bolitely gontradicts him und dolt him he also vos a doctor und knows der whole dings. Negst sbeaks up dot lawyer veller apowd some lawsuids und such dings, but dot young man he in gupple minutes dot lawyer shuts up, saying he vos a lawyer

yet, und der whole peezness knows. Sadly sboke der breacher py der subchect uf 'der unbardonable sin,' vich no veller can found owd vot it is, yet-but der sdranger bolitely dolt dot glerchyman bedder he vent und choined some Suntayschools a leedle. He vos also a breacher, und got der insite information. Dot dime der dinner vos yoost apowd done, und der soldier, mat like a house afire, prings der mittle uf der dable his fist down und says: See here, you son uf a guus! You are so shmard, I dolt you vat I do. Uf you don't dell me sometings vot I know bedder as vou do, I vill bunch bote uf your ears on von site your head, und fling you der vinder oud.' 'Oxkoose me,' dot stranger sayt; 'I go by der desk und write down yoost vot you vant.' He sent to der soldier such a note like dot: "I dink you know bedder how to bay for my

"So soon he wrote dot, he shkipped der house outsite. Yoost der same vay mit Carr. Some uf dem vellers vich peen so shmart are all humpucks yoost der same."

The Biter Bit. [New York Journal of Commerce.]

trying to shear another loses his own fleece. and has been thoroughly revised.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT. Which Responsible for a Collected Debt

[New York Journal of Commerce CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16, 1885 .collection on an interior town (no bank or banker being there) is sent to a banker pose to renew the fight against those taxes of high standing in a neighboring town.

soon after, making no return. On whom should the loss fall? Reply. - The uniformity of the law merchant is broken in this country at various points by conflicting adjudications in different States, and the question here presented is one on which opposite positions have been thus taken. In some States the collecting bank is held liable for all defaults of sub-agents employed; in others, its duty is held to be discharged by due dili gence in the selection of such agents and n performing its own part of the work. In still other States the question has not been passed upon, and it would be vain to attempt a prediction which line of decision they will follow. South Carolina appears to be in the latter category, as we have not been able to find a decision on the point by the Courts of that State.

The REGISTER finds that the question was before the Supreme Court of North Carolina at June Term, 1876, in the case of The Planters' and Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore v. the First National Bank, of Wilmington, N. C., 75 N. C. R., p. 534, and it was held that "If a principal constitutes an agent to do a business which obviously or reasonably cannot be done by he agent except through a sub-agent; or f there is, in relation to that business, a known and established usage of substitution, in either case the principle would be held to have expected and authorized such substitution."

The following is the statement of the case sent up with the record to the Su-

preme Court: On or about the 20th September, 1873, the plaintiff sent to defendant for collection a draft in plaintiff's favor on one Adams, then residing in Washington, N. C., for \$87.58. The defendant transmitted it to the banking house of Burbank & Gallagher, in Washington, N. C., for collection, now, in carrying on the war, \$3,000,000 a who collected the draft and failed before turning the money over to defendant. At the time the draft was sent to Burbank & he added: But you are all opposed to me. Gallagher they were in good standing and redit, and regarded as entirely solvent.

The defendant was to receive no compensation for collecting the draft. Upon these facts his Honor gave judgment for the defendant. Appeal by plain-

BYNUM, J. The right of the plaintiff to ecover depends upon the right of defendant to delegate his authority. The general principle is that delegatus non potest delegans. But it is certain that the principal may, if he chooses, give this power of substitution to his agent by express grant. It is equally certain that the principal may confer this power otherwise; not only by other language, but without any express words to that effect. If a prinwhich obviously or reasonably cannot be cent chairs, a huge cuspidor, and a rusty done by an agent otherwise than through stove. ent; or if there is, in relation to that business, a known and established usage of substitution, in either case the principal would be held to have expected and have authorized such substitution. 1 Parsons on Contracts, 83.

Here from the very nature of the agency sub-agent must necessarily be employed. In such case the assent of the principal is implied. The draft was transmitted for his 'tater patch." collection to the defendant, a corporation located and doing business in Wilmington. The debtor resided in the town of Washington, over two hundred miles distant. The defendant could not send one of its officers to Washington to present and collect the draft; and that must have been well known to the plaintiff. The defendant forwarded the draft for collection to Burbank & Gallagher, a firm in Washington, reliable and in good credit. Prudence and good faith were exercised in the selection of the sub-agent. The true principle is well stated in Fabens v. Mercantile Bank, 23 Rik., 330: "It is well settled that when a note is deposited with a bank for collec- to push it. tion which is payable at another place, the whole duty of the bank so receiving the note in the first instance is seasonably to transmit the same to a suitable bank or other agent at the place of payment. And as a part of the same doctrine, it is well settled that if the acceptor of a bill or promissor of a note has his residence in another place, it shall be presumed to have been intended and understood between the depositor for collection and the bank that it was to be transmitted to the place of esidence of the promissor." This decision is consonant with notions of justice. If the bank acted in good faith in selecting proper agent where the draft was payable, there is no principle of public policy or justice by which the defendant, who was to receive no compensation, should be made liable for the default of the sub-agent. There are some decisions opposed to this, but the reason of the thing and the weight of authority support the conclusion we have reached. Dorchester and Milton Bank v. New England Bank, 1 Cush., 177; Morse How., 763. There is no error. Judg

A VALUABLE WORK.

By a Valued North Carolinian.

Wilmington Star. | The History of the English Language, rom the Teutonic invasion of Britain to the close of the Georgian Era, By Henry E. Shepherd, M. A. LL. D., President of the College of Charleston, S. C. New Edition, Revised and Corrected, New York; E. J. Hale & Son, publishers, 66 Reade street, 1885. Here is a work by a two years of age. The dispute started in North Carolina scholar that we can point a good-natured way, but ended in one of to with pride and satisfaction. It is by a them springing up, pulling out a bowiespecialist in the departments of Eng- knife, and threatening to carve the other ish Language and English Literature. It does not, however, em- other was defenceless, and wisely held his brace within its scope the glorious litera- peace. The man with the knife sat down, ture of the past, but confines itself to and conversation turned to other channels, clear, succinct and philosophical ac- By and by the defenceless man got up and count of the growth of our language from lounged away, and next we saw of him. its formation through its entire develop- half an hour later, he was resting the ment until it finds its crown and glory in muzzle of a double-barrel shot-gun against the perfection and beauty of Alfred Tennyson's wondrous contribution to the lite- had us all covered. The hammers were rature of this country. Just such a work is needed. In the South this is especially the case, as the critical study of the language has been much neglected and suitable text books have been wanted. But the South is awakening to the need of a more philosophical and scientific acquaintance with the expanding science of Engish Philology, and hence the colleges are beginning to take hold of the scientific study of the English language and excellent results may be expected.

benefit upon the cause of education not on- you what I'm willing to do. As both of y in the South but throughout the Eng- us might be wrong, I'll leave it to the lish speaking world. He has prepared a crowd." The phrase "the biter bit" is used to work that has constant reference to the eddescribe the retribution visited upon one ucational; demands of our era. He who attempts to cheat and is according to has examined every available source and another proverb "served with his own has carefully considered every point that is time by two charges of buck-shot, and the sauce," that is cheated by his intended presented. The book is neatly printed and Colonel was authorized to call out: victim. It is nearly equivalent to the fate | bound and is sold for \$1.15. Any teachof one who "goes out wool gathering and er can get one copy for examination by for- stranger, but shouldn't be surprised if it comes back shorn." That is, a sharper in | warding \$1.00. It contains 227 pages There have been many explanations of the origin of the proverb "the biter bit," but the best we have seen attributes it to The learned Dr. Murray, editor of the stuthe folk-lore very common in Sussex county | pendous English Dictionary in course of daries and ascertain accurately the depth, thickness and all the conditions which will the sold cloth by the yard as well as by the piece; he did not require three as by the piece; he did not require three that the president has named Thursday, the bits on the child. This, it is held, will good tasts and judgment, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. and other parts of England, and for all preparation for the last twenty years, con-we know based on actual experience. If siders it "an excellent work." Prof.

Prof. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins Uni versity, says that Dr. Shepherd "has presented his views with rare perspicuity, even ciseness and elegance."

MORE DEAD MEN'S TALES. This One Very Likely to be True

STE Louis, Oct. 31 .- The Globe D. crat prints editorially this morning the fo lowing facts regarding President Lines. and the late war: A number of persons friends were discussing some incidents of the war. One of them spoke of Mr. Lin coln's aversion to bloodshed, and, in illus tration of this, said that he had it from member of the Cabinet of the war believe that Mr. Lincoln on his return from the Hampton Roads conference in February 1865, proposed to his cabinet to submit message to Congress giving to the Southern States an amount of money equal to the probable cost of the war from that time to ts close, on condition of their laying down their arms and returning to their loyalty to he Union

The editor of the Globe-Democrat, hearing of the conversation, sent a memorandum of it to the Hon. John P. Usher, who was at that time Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, and is now a resident of Lawrence, Kan., requesting him to give his recollection as to its correctness. From Mr. Usher's reply, which was received yesterday, the Globe-Democrat makes the following extract:

"Soon after his (Lincoln's) return from the James River the Cabinet was convened. and he read to it for approval a message which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, in which he recommended that Congress appropriate \$300,000,000 to be apportioned among the several States, in proportion to slave population, to be disibuted to the holders of slaves in those States, upon condition that they would consent to the abolition of slavery and the disbanding of the insurgent army, and would acknowledge and submit to the laws of the United States. The members of the Cabinet were all opposed to it. He seemed somewhat surprised at that, and

asked: 'How long will the war last?' "No one answered, but he soon said: 'A hundred days. Well, we are spending day, which will amount to all this money besides all the lives.' With a deep sigh, and I will not send the message

ABOUT " HUMAN NATUR." As it Shows in a Lawyer's Office. New York Sun.

He wanted justice. You could see that in his eyes afar off. He didn't want a little bit of justice weighed out in a gingerly manner and done up in coarse brown paper, but he wanted justice by the car load and at wholesale rates. He hitched his old white horse and dilapidated buggy in front of the drug store, mounted the stairs run ning up outside to the second story, and his eyes brightened as they rested on the tin sign on the door; "George Boxem, Attorney at law." The lawyer was in. cipal constitutes an agent to do a business So were a two-dollar desk, two fifteen

Morning. "Mornings

"I'm Jim White, sir. Live out by Gray's Corners. Bought the Tompkins farm, you know

"Skinner jines farms with me. Ilis steers get into my corn. I want damages, but he laughs at me. I turn my hogs into

"Good! I like a man of spunk." "And he kills one of 'em.

"What !" "He kills a hog worth two dollars." "You don't say! Well, that man ought to be made to understand that he doesn't

own this county. What an outrage! Have you demanded pay? "Oh, yes, and he said he'd like to shoot "Is it possible? Why, he's a danger-

ous man, very dangerous. "I came to ask you if-if-"Why, of course you have the best kind of a case against him, and it is your duty

"Yes, I want justice, but how-how much will "Oh, the cost will be nothing. Just

leave me \$5 as a retainer and we'll make Skinner sweat. I haven't heard of such an outrage for years. He probably reasons that you are chicken-hearted and afraid of

"Well, he'll find that the Whites have as much grit as the Skinners." "And as much money to law with?"

"You bet!" "That's the talk! We'll make him a very sick man. Your case appeals to me

as a citizen as well as a lawyer. Now,

we'll secure a warrant as a starter.' Skinner visits the other lawver in the same village, and the conversation is about the same. White gets a warrant for Skinner, and Skinner gets a warrant for White. First year-Two adjournments, a disagreement, twenty-four days lost time, and a cash expense of \$58 to each farmer.

Second year-Three trials, one disagree ment, four adjournments, one appeal, and on Banking, 344-50; Wilson v. Smith, 3 a cash expense of \$150 to each farmer. Time lost, thirty-five days. Third year-Two trials, two appeals, two decisions, and two farms pass into the

hands of two lawyers. THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN

Of Determining the World's Age.

Detroit Free Press At one of the towns in Mississippi where we staved over Sunday a couple of strangers got into a dispute about the planters, and neither of them over twentyup if his word was disputed again. The one of the porch pillars of the hotel, and up, his fingers on the triggers, and his eyes blazed like a tiger as he said to the man with the knife

"Jim, it's my turn now!" "Yes." "I've got you covered."

"I see.

"I said the earth was a million years old; you stuck to 6,000 years. Jim, come up to my figures, or I'll blow the top of "Say!" replied the other, as he crossed Dr. Shepherd has conferred a positive his legs in the coolest manner, "I'll tell

"Well, that's fair. What's you; figures. gents?"

We consulted together, menaced all the "We reckon on about 700,000 years,

went up to a million. "Nor I, either!" said the man, as he lowered the gun and leaned on the barrel. "I don't say as I fit in the war, or that I was born up Fighting Creek, but when it comes down to the age of the earth I'm to