The Charlotte Observer. CHAS, B. JONES, Editor & Proprietor [ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1881.

A SENATORIAL SURPRISE.

The confirmation of Stanley Matthews, as associate justice of the Supreme Court, after the adverse report of the committee, in which he received only one vote, is a surprise. No nomination ever went before the Senate which met with the general disapprobation that his did, and its prompt rejection was looked upon as almost a matter of course. When the Senate committee reported so overwhelmingly against it, it looked as if that would put a quietus on him, but lo and behold he turns up after an all-day discussion with one majority; a bare solitary one, enough, however, to place him en the Supreme Bench. What the particular influences were to achieve this result we do not know, but when we learn that Jay Gould, the railroad pirate, was his active backer and lobyist, we may imagine. He probably placed some of his loose cash "where it would do most good." It is a well known fact that Stanley Matthews has been for years a hired attorney of railroad corporations, and one of Jay Gonld's legal advisers, and the presumption is that he will be as pliant on the bench as he was zealous in the forum, when the interests of his then employees and' his present patrons are at issue. With Bradley, another railroad attorney, and Matthews, these corporaters have now two represensatives on the Supreme Bench. It will not be long, at this rate, before they will own the Supreme Court and will run it on their own schedule.

The nomination of such a man was not only a surprise-it was a crime.

WHAT THEY WILL DO? There is some speculation in Washington as to what certain Democratic Senators will do in the contest between . Garfield and Conkling, and certain names are mentioned as likely to sup-

freely admitted and the methods to im-prove the outlook thoroughly discuss-SENATOR DORSEY'S RECORD. GRANT AND CONKLING TO THE RESCUE. All this time neither Gen. Grant nor Mr. Conkling had made a sign. Garfield was fairly driven to despair. To

enlist them actively in the canvass was absolutely necessary if he would avert an ignominious defeat, with all its con-sequences to himself and to his friends. The impression was steadily gaining ground that the ex-President and the political chieftain who led the famous 306 at Chicago secretly desired the de-feat of the Republican ticket. All efforts to draw the one or the other from his retirement had failed. Finally the good offices of Gen. Arthur, Gen. Garfield's associate on the ticket, were invoked, and at last Mr. Conkling and Gen. Grant, the former at a great personal sacrifice to himself, were induced to begin that memorable campaign which threw life and spirit into the canvass and from the very jaws of de-feat wrenched the victory which has sent Mr. Garffeld to Washington and given him the opportunity to show that in duplicity and political ingratitude he stands alone among American policians. When Conkling and Grant threw themselves into the breach the Republican cause was almost lost. The party in Maine under the leadership of Blaine had come out of the fight with battered, broken ranks. In every part of the Republican camp there were dismay and disaffection. States doubtful before became doubly so.

FROM DESPAIR TO ELATION.

Hancock, it was predicted, would sweep New York by 60,000. Indiana was more uncertain than ever. Even Ohio was throught to be in danger. Nothing was to be expected in the South. From the distant Pacific States every breeze across the Rocky Moun-tains whispered of discouragement and disaster. In less than thirty days from the date of the first speech by Mr. Conkling and Gen. Grant the whole situation became changed. The Republican outlook began to brighten in New York, and the enthusiasm of the party here soon extended to every quarter of the Union. In assigning threefourths of the honor and credit of the November victory to Conkling and Grant we are only simply re-echoing the testimony that was borne on every stump at the time and that was heard in the columns of every party organ. Gen. Garfield himself, in one of his gushing moments, swelled the chorus of applause and commendation that arose on every side. The plaudits for the real victors in the battle, however,

were soon drowned in the pæan of port some one of the opponents, irre- adulation that went up before the

Hore Star Route News from Arkan-

CHICAGO, May 14 .- A special to the Inter-Ocean, from Little Rock, says frauds of the Star Route ring, which are attracting the attention of the country, are no news in Arkansas, where ex-Senator Dorsey's connection with them has long been more than suspected.

He procured the appointment of ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley, as postmaster at Little Rock, supposing that he could count on his assistance in forwarding his schemes on the treasury in connec-tion with the star routes. Knowing this in January, '78, he sent Hadley about six hundred blank proposals and bonds which the ring had printed for their own use, and which were different in some respects from those printed by the government and forwarded to bidders with instructions to Hadley to get securities on the bonds, have them signed in blank, approve them as post-master and return them to him. This was done and bonds to the number of four or five hundred were fixed up in this way. The number of route and terminal points, amount of bid and name of bidder were not inserted as required by law before being approved by the postmaster. These bonds were hen approved by Postmaster Hadley, in direct violation of law and then sent by express to T. W. Dorsey, then Senator of the United States, for such use as he might make of them. They were not even straw bonds. Blank bonds were approved here on the 19th of January, 1878, shipped by Postmaster Had-loy per Southern Express, January 20, to T. W. Dorsey, and delivered at his committee room, in the capitol, January 23. Numbers of routes, terminal points, amounts of bids and bidders names, were then filled in and bidders signatures attached and acknowledgement taken by a notary public on A. T. Boone (who was a member of the ring) and dated Washington, January 5, and other days prior to those upon which bonds were dated and approved. To most of these bids the name of Jno. M. Peck, Dorsey's brother-in-law, was attached and acknowledgment was taken by Boone, as notary public, but it was afterwards discovered that Peck had not been in Washington for over a year and that the signatures were forgeries. Dorsey himself stated that the signature was not Peck's, but that he believed it was written by Joseph R. Richards, who he said had been Dorsey's clerk and he presumed was authorized to sign his name. Parties who know Dorsey's handwriting say the signature resembled his more than Richards.

Richards and Peck suddenly put in an appearance here a day or two since. and it is thought for the purpose of covering up some operations of the spective of the merits of the case. This shrine at Mentor. About this time a ring. They have been in close consultation with Postmaster Hadley and channel. others, but their plans are not known. About the time Dorsey sent blank bonds here to Hadley, he sent blanks to J. H. Clendenning, postmaster at Fort Smith, and requested him to procure sureties, approve the blanks and return to him. This postmaster Clendenning refused to do, and so wrote Dorsey and quoted the law, making it a penal offense, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year or more for postmasters to approve bonds before the number and description of route, amount of bid, and the bidder's France -; channel. name were inserted, and the bidder had signed the proposal and made acknowl-edgment before the officer qualified to administer oaths. Dorsey has ever since been an enemy of Clendenning. Clendenning has preserved Dorsey's letter and his reply thereto. It is now said by knowing ones here that Jack Kerratt, assistant postmaster, who left here suddenly a few days ago and is charged with being a defaulter, did not leave on that account and is not a defaulter, but because he was in possession of a great many facts which the July. Star route ring did not care to have made public, and that they induced August. him to leave the country and then started the story that he was a de-January. faulter.

School Children.

The latest statistics show 41,678,000 school children in the world, so far as the census takers were enabled to ascertain. These have about 1,000,000 teachers. First in proportion to population comes the United States, with 9,-373,195 pupils and 271,144 teachers. Both here and in France the school children form one-fifth of the popula-tion. Prussia, with 4,007,776 pupils and 57,936 teachers, takes the third place.

Next come England and Wales, where, as in Prussia, school children are onesixth of the population. Austria then files into line. In Japan there are 2,-162 962 school children, but the total population is not known.

MAY 14. 1881. PRODUCF. BALTIMORE-Night-Oats-Western white 52a53

do mixed 49a50, Pennsylvania — Provisions —mess pork 17.00 for old; new 18.00; bulk meats —loose shoulders —, clear sides —, ditte packed 6%a9% bacon—shoulders 71%, clear rib sides 1014, hams 11a12. Lard—refined tierces 1142. Coffee— Bio cargoes—ordinary to fair 914a1142. Sugar.-A soft 95%. Whiskey 1.10.

NEW YORK-Southern four quiet; common to fair extra 4.75a5.25, good to choice 5.30a7.00. Wheat-ungraded red \$1.16a1.24. Corn-ungraded 50a60. Oats-45½ for No. 3. Cof-fee-Bio cargoes 94a1214. Sugar-fair to good refining 74sa715, prime 74s; refined-standard A 94a35. Molasses-New Orleans 30a55, Porto Bico 35a50. Bosin-1.85a1.8715. Turpentine 38. Wool-domestic fieece 31a45, pulled 20a88, unwashed 12a30, Texas 14a26. Pork-16.00 for old; middles-long clear 855, short clear 915, long and short 878. Lard at 10.75a.9215.

COTTON.

GALVESTON-Qulet; middling 1016; low middlig 878c; good ordinary Sc; net rec'ts 717; gross ; sales 350; stock 65.718; exp'ts coastwise 50; to Great Britain -; conlinent.

NORFOLK-Quiet; middling 1016c; net receipts 879; gross —; stock 11,412; exports coastwise 982; sales 331; exports to Great Britain.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 101/2; low middl'g 91/2c; good ordin'y 81/4c; net rec'ts 410; gross 448; sales —: stock 9.852; exports coastwise 25; spinners 110; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent -

BOSTON-Dull: middling 10%4c; low middling; Oc; good ord'y 8%4c; net receipts 488; gross OS; sales —: stock 11.285; exports to Great Britain -; to France.

WILMINGTON-Quiet; middling 978c; low mid-dling 918c; good ordinary 718c; receipts 23; gross —, sales —; stock 1,924; exports coasi-wise 444; to Great Britain. PHILADELPHIA-Quiet; middling 10%c.; low

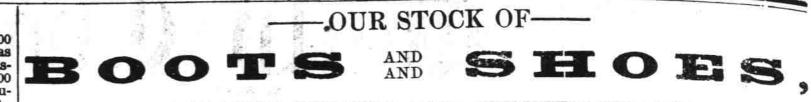
middling 1014c; good ordinary 876c; net receipts 40; gross 76; sales —; spinners 324; stock 12,678; exports to Great Britain —.

SAVANNAH-Steady; middling 10c; low middling 914c.; good ordinary 714c.; net receipts 816; gross —-; sales 600; stock 23,441; exp. coast-wise —; to Great Britain —; continent.

NEW ORLEANS-Steady; midd'g 1046c; low mid-dling 918; good ord'y 8c; net receipts 521; gross 777; sales 5,250; stock 191.198; exports to Great Britain 3,046; continent 9,211.

Illinois Central.

MOBILE-Steady; middling 101sc; low middling 9c; good ordinary 8c; net receipts 267; gross -: sales 500; stock 18.857; exp. coast 477;



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ing satisfaction.

is a fight with which Democratic Senators ought to have nothing to do, and we take it for granted they will not. There ought to be no entangling alliances, no bartering, no personal favoritism. If Mr. Garfield's nominations are fit ones they ought to be confirmed, without consulting Mr. Conkling's wishes, and if not fit they ought to be | was determined to call a council of the rejected without consulting Mr. Gar-field's wishes The Democratic Sena-mon the chiefs one by one. The Presifield's wishes. The Democratic Senators have it in their hands to let none pass through who ought not to pass, and to pass through all who should pass. But the confirmation of Stanley Matthews does not inspire any very lofty hopes just now.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

The New York Herald of last Wednesday created a sensation in Washington by the publication of what it calls a true history of the trouble between Garfield and Conkling, which was evidently inspired by Conkling himself of. himself. It reviews the history of the campaign when Garfield's star was on the wane, when Conkling came to his rescue, and accuses him of duplicity and treachery from that time to the present. We quote a few extracts from gist of it and also to give some insight into the history of the case:

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

He has invited suggestions from him and obtained them; but, as I shall show before I close this letter, the President has invariably pursued a policy dia-metrically opposite to that recommended to him. In this respect let me make a brief presentation of some general a brief presentation of some general facts which I may possibly follow up in a more precise and particular way in a more precise and particular way in a communication. To take things Garfield said was of very little imporand weeks and almost months of gloom moned him to Mentor. and uncertainty, when the intimate friends of General Garfield among the leaders of the Republican party were VACILLATION, DUPLICITY OR WHAT? on the very verge of despair concerning the success of the contest. Many of them almost conceeded that they were beaten. It was difficult to get money. In every section of the country there was a feeling of apathy and indifference as to the result that it was almost to shake off. The clouds on the Republican horizon were black with portents of evil. The gentlemen who had sup-ported General Grant at Chicago seemed to take no interest in the campaign. It lacked management, direction, courage. In fact, there was not a single element of success in it. The "Premier" was up in Maine, making a desperate effort to carry his State, which was to be the omen of victory to the rest of the country. The Republican organs were making almost superhuman efforts to keep their courage up. In-spired by Mr. Blaine, they kept up promising their friends what they were pleased to call "an old-fashioned Reaccurately informed on the political situation in that State knew that Mr. Blaine was fighting for life and that he was on the very verge of defeat. In this gloomy condition of affairs Gen. Garfield in a sort of despair suggested a conference in the city of New York

wonderful change came over the spirit of Garfield's dream.

THE MENTOR PILGRIMAGE.

At last matters began to look ominous, and it was deeided that something should be done. What that something should be no one could exactly tell, so, in the absence of anything better, it dent was in great distress, and so they all hastened to his relief. They came from the North and the South and the East and the West, and they all conferred and conferred, and each man came back with the certainty that he was to find the tender of a Cabinet office in his letter bag the moment he got home. How many Cabinet and other offices were promised during that memorable series of pilgrimages will probably never be found out, but if the truth were known, Gen. Garfield, if he were President for half a century, would not be able to use up the supply of Cabinet material which he then discovered and generously signified that he would avail

"WILL YOU TEA?"

It was now nearly six o'clock in the evening. Mr. Conkling was anxious to take an early train for home. Gen. Garfield, however, pressed him to stay to this remarkable document to show the tea, urging that he could take a train which left at midnight. Mr. Conkling asked if he intended mere hospitality or business. "If it means hospitality," said he, "I must ask to be excused, for I have left important matters behind me which need attention; if it is business I will stay." Gen. Garfield replied

that it was business. At this point Gen. Garfield went to tea, Mr. Conkling declining to accompany him. When that important rein the order of their occurrence, let me tance one way or the other, but it was go back to the period before the elec-tion in November last. Before the frankness. He never once, I am assurfrankness. He never once, I am assurgreat battle came off there were days ed, informed Mr. Conkling why he sum-

If the conversations, promises, intrigues, bargains and broken pledges of Mr. Garfield since his nomination at Chicago to the present time could be ar-ranged and printed, as it is not impossible they may be, they would present a record which would make it difficult to decide whether he is not the weakest and most vacillating of men or the most cunning and adroit of political wirepullers of the baser sort. Here is a specimen brick. Senator Conkling some time ago learned that Gen. Garfield had caused to be written a letter, which was to be shown to Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, in which it was stated that if Mr. Van-derbilt desired it Mr. Elliot F. Shepard would be made United States District Attorney for the district of New York. In a conversation between Gen. Garfield and Senator Conkling subsequent to the writing of this letter Gen. Garfield

Some Letters in the Star Route Busi-

ness. DENVER, CAL., May 14.—The Tribune contains the following: "Immediately after the exposure of Dorsey's complicity in the star route ring, as telegraphed over the country, attempts were begun to quash the suit, which had brought out letters and obtained possession of documents. Yesterday itwas successful. The letters were sur-rendered and Dorsey paid the money to Wilcox which was sued for. This money, as is known, is for Wilcox's work in securing petitions for expediting the routes and sub-letting smaller contractors. The same day on which the papers were surrendered, Postmaster-General James telegraphed to Denver for either letters, certified copies, or photographs of them. The tele-gram came after the papers had been surrendered, and the registers probably concluded that they were safe, but they are mistaken. There are certified copies in existence and they will be used in connection with the documents in Portland, Oregon.'

A Fire Among Cotton.

CHARLESTON, May 14 .- Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered among the bales of cotton in the hold of the British bark Isabel Croggs, loading at Bryce's wharf, in this city, with cotton for Havre. There were already aboard 1,847 bales of upland and 14 bales sea island cotton, all of which is thought to be more or less damaged by fire and water. The bark, which is an iron vessel of 748 tons, is owned by R. Croggs & Sons, of Middlesboro, England, and is valued at 10,000 pounds. She is not damaged to any great extent. The cargo is now being discharged. Insurance \$70,000.

Arrested for Abstracting Letters.

