The Charlotte Observer.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, one year, post-paid, in advance..... $8.00
Six months..... 4.00
Three months..... 2.00
One month..... 75

WEEKLY EDITION:

Weekly (in the county), in advance..... $2.00
Out of the county, Post-paid..... 2.10
Six months..... 1.05

☞ Liberal Reduction for Clubs.

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18, 1882. NO. 4,001.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The French eat their jackasses, and the Americans elect theirs to office."

"Horse racing," says a Western preacher, "is an ulcer." No, sir, you are mistaken; it is simply a runaround.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Apples are among the earliest fare of mankind, and in their desiccated form they have been the swell food ever since.—Boston Transcript.

A newspaper is like a grindstone. The editor turns the crank and the poets and exchange fiends create the friction.

"I don't like that cat; it's got splinters in its feet!" was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.—Yonkers Gazette.

"I have divided my subject," began the parson, "into two heads." "Two heads with but a single thought," whispered Fogg to Mrs. F., and then he closed his eyes for his usual nap.—Boston Transcript.

Some one says that Christmas comes but once a year, but, from the merry actions of some men we have seen lately, one would suggest that Christmas comes, on an average, about three or four times a week.—Puck.

The venerable Bronson Alcott says that "eating meats depresses the pure sentiments of the heart." Why is it that every man who has passed his life in a boarding house gives himself dead away before being suspected?—Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," he said to his confidential friend, "I am engaged to her and I suppose I ought to be very happy, but somehow I am worried about a former attachment of hers. There's that infernal blackguard, Jones, who—" "Why, bless my soul! You stupid fellow, she hates him like poison." "Yes, yes, I know—that's what troubles me. She hates him too bitterly not to have loved him once."—San Francisco Wasp.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

BATTLING FOR THE SPOILS AND THE LEADERSHIP.

Keogh and Mott with their Forces Besiege the Powers that be—A General Scramble for Spoils—Col. Johnston and Capt. Price under the Escort of Col. Ike Young and Col. Billy Henderson—Cowles Hopeful, as a Dark Horse; Douglas Serene, Norment Vigorous, Everett Uncertain—Seymour vs. Russell—Department Employes Credited to North and South Carolina—Personal and Postal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1882.—As a calm follows a storm at sea, so in political warfare a period of inactivity and suspense succeeds turmoil and excitement. That period in the North Carolina State patronage fight has arrived. In the calm a survey of the field may be made with a nearer approach to accuracy than could possibly be attained while the smoke of battle obstructed the view. It must not be understood that all efforts have ceased; far from it, but the bluster, the interviews of delegations, etc., have passed, and quiet, effective work will now be the order of the day. It is the same old fight that has raged in North Carolina politics before: Who shall dispense the spoils, Keogh or Mott? That is the question in a nut shell. Both are fighting for the leadership and each is backed by strong adherents. Col. Keogh has his headquarters at the National Hotel in room 125. There you will find at all hours of the day and late into the night his friends ready to entertain by telling pleasant jokes, or if you are wont to indulge in a Havana, an open box tempts your appetite. An hour can be very pleasantly passed here. Dr. Mott, on the other hand, directs his movement from the Ebbitt House, and is surrounded by his lieutenants, Cooper, Henderson, Ike Young and the internal revenue clique generally. Both Keogh and Mott, as has been mentioned in previous letters, have called on the President. They have done more. Each with his followers have called at the various departments and asked that he be consulted in dispensing the patronage of the State of North Carolina. Not a stone has been left unturned by either to impress the department officials that he is backed by a majority of the Republican party in the State of North Carolina. Dr. Mott cites, with some show of reason, that he has the largest support, from the fact that he is the chairman of the Republican executive committee of the State. He keeps this fact prominently to the front. Col. Keogh, on the other hand, says that while Mott is chairman of said committee he was made so by the Treasury department, under the Sherman regime, for the help he gave Sherman in his canvass for the Republican nomination for President in 1881. The fact that Keogh has always been a consistent stalwart; in these days of stalwartism counts for something. Mott himself recognized that fact, by resigning the collectorship he could not retain, and putting up Cooper, who was a sort of rice-water, milk and mush Grant man. Keogh immediately trotted out Mr. Jeniens, who was always a stalwart, and aside from his politics, is a firstrate man, honest and attentive to business. What militates against Cooper is the fact that he is indirectly or directly interested in large distilleries in this State, and this fact is a potent argument used against him by his opponents. Mr. Cowles, the third candidate in the triangular fight, seems to stand in the light of a compromise candidate. He is not particularly objectionable to either party, and he may be struck by collectorship lightning before he returns home.

In all the other contests, the judgeship, the marshalship of the Western district, the Charlotte mint, the Everitt-Causey-Trogden fight, Mott and Keogh are interested and the outcome of these contests will be of especial importance, showing as it will, who is the topmost dog in the contest. This will be the first indication of who stands nearest the throne. It cannot fail to have its weight in North Carolina politics.

While on this subject, some facts not known at the time of my last letter, in reference to Col. Johnston's call on the President have come to light. He and Mr. Price called in company with Ike Young and Henderson. This fact is regarded as important here, being an indication, it is believed, of the wing of the republican party with which they propose to act. It is regarded as certain that both have crossed the Rubicon and are trying to form a coalition with the opposition, that will give vitality to the party of independents they propose to stand sponsors for. What following they will receive, what influence they will exert, what anxiety this movement will occasion, what calculations will be upset are questions too far-reaching, too distant to determine. Does the cloak that shrouds either of them cover a Mahone?

Of the other contests now pending little can be said and little has been done. The judgeship fight appears to have narrowed down to Seymour and Russell with the other candidates far in the rear. Seymour has the good will and support of the Democrats and if that counted he would be sure to win. Russell has strong backing, but it is given out that if nominated a fight will be made against his confirmation in the Senate. In the marshalship fight little stir has been made. Col. Douglas does not appear in the least disturbed over the situation. He told your correspondent that he regretted the contest as a matter of course. It had come from Henderson every year for years, with the same regularity as spring followed winter. In former contests he had downed his opponent, and he thought he would do so again. He said in conclusion that the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER correspondence, of all the State papers, was the only one that did not seem to have some interest to foster, some candidate to push. With that modesty becoming all members of the craft, your correspondent assured him that it was no fight of ours; that we heartily wished good Democrats could obtain the positions in controversy, but that being out of the question, without regard to faction the naked facts, no matter who was hurt, was what would be published. But in the language of Mark Twain, "I am wandering away from the path literature."

The Charlotte mint presents a subject that should be touched upon, and it may be stated now that the probability is that no change will be made against its present superintendent. Mr. Norment has two difficulties to overcome. The first is to remove his man, and the next is to secure his place. As yet the first move has not been accomplished and when it is there will be an open fight as to who shall receive the appointment.

In regard to Mr. Everitt the same state of facts exist, and while in this case the probability of removal from various causes is stronger, it is by no means certain to occur at all. It is thought here that all these contests will be decided this week or next, but the action of the President is very uncertain. Of the last three Presidents, not counting Hayes, he is the most secretive, consults fewer friends, and gives less indication of his intention.

Under resolution of the Senate dated May 19, 1881, and known as the Kellogg resolution, directing the heads of the several departments to transmit to the Senate a list of clerks, officers, etc., not required to be confirmed by the Senate, the attorney-general, secretary of State, secretary of the interior and secretary of the navy have complied.

From these reports are culled the following items, showing who represent North Carolina and South Carolina in the departments named.

NORTH CAROLINA—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Date of original appointment.	Compensation.
Isaiah Fearing	Sept. 23, 1871	1,200
Walter E. Stumph	June 21, 1872	1,200
Wm. E. Dulin	July 5, 1871	1,600
John B. Shinn	Aug. 1, 1879	1,200
John B. Hyman	Aug. 8, 1876	660
Abiel W. Fisher	June 15, 1871	2,000
Horace J. Gambrill	April 1, 1879	1,200
Miss L. Johnston	July 23, 1873	720
B. S. Hedrick	April 10, 1861	2,400
J. C. Dowell	Feb. 1, 1879	1,200
O. Hunter, Jr.	April 7, 1881	1,200
Mrs. M. I. Page	July 16, 1881	900
S. W. Snow	April 11, 1877	1,400
Wilmont Leach	April 8, 1881	1,200
Chas. S. Wheeler	Aug. 20, 1880	900
D. H. Graves	May 1, 1878	1,200
Mrs. J. C. Patton	Feb. 16, 1877	900
STATE DEPARTMENT.		
Andrew H. Allen	Sept. 15, 1870	1,200
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
A. K. Brodie	June 26, 1876	1,200
SOUTH CAROLINA—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.		
E. F. O'Brien	May 12, 1877	1,200
John H. Jones	Jan. 4, 1871	720
P. J. Mischeaux	Aug. 1, 1881	720
J. L. Neagle	April 7, 1881	1,200
J. L. West	Aug. 5, 1879	1,200
L. A. Lewis	Feb. 1, 1877	1,000
J. M. Young	Jan. 15, 1877	720
Paul Brodie	Oct. 1, 1874	1,800

South Carolina has no clerks in either the navy and State departments, or the department of Justice; and North Carolina has no one credited to her in the navy department.

Personal.—Mrs. Dowd and her attractive daughter, Miss Mattie and Master Dowd have joined Maj. Dowd, at the Metropolitan. They will remain during the season.

T. C. Blanchard has been appointed messenger between Hertford and Perquimons county and Elizabeth City on the Norfolk Railroad.

PICKUP.

The Ocean Carrying Trade.

A New York letter says: "So far as the ocean carrying trade is concerned it must now be confessed New York has ceased to be an American port. The fact is humiliating to one's American pride, but the statistics of the past year tell their own story. Thus, while British, Belgian, Austrian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and even Russian vessels divided among themselves some $8,000,000 of freights from grain alone within the period mentioned, not a solitary bushel of grain, nor a barrel of provisions, went abroad from this harbor under the American flag. This is going from bad to worse, inasmuch as during the year previous, out of a total of 113,346,163 bushels of grain stuffs from New York, American vessels had at least 1,328,436. Again, in 1880, there were seven nationalities that carried less than we did, but in 1881 all these have bounded ahead, and left the stars and stripes literally nowhere. I repeat, therefore, this has ceased to be an American port, so far as ocean commerce is concerned. The British, as usual, got the lion's share of last year's business, their proportion of grain freights amounting to about 62 per cent. of the grand total against 57 per cent. the year previous. The Norwegians are next on the list, notwithstanding the fact that their trade is wholly in sail vessels."

Leather Establishment Burned.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The building of the American Oak Leather company, six stories high, was burned last night. Loss $175,000.

The Decline in Irish Industries.

The revival of Irish manufacturing industries, largely destroyed by hostile legislation, is much agitated. The statistics of the decline are given as follows:

In 1800 there were in Dublin 91 master woolen manufacturers and 4,918 hands; in 1840, 12 masters and 602 hands, 30 master woolcombers and 230 hands; in 1834, 5 masters and 66 hands. The carpet manufacturers in 1800 were 14 masters and 720 hands; in 1841, 1 master. The blanket manufacturers in Kilkenny in 1800 were 56 masters and 3,000 hands; in 1822, 42 masters and 925 hands. The broad silk loom weavers in Dublin in 1800 at work were 2,500; in 1840, 250. The calico looms in Balbriggan in 1799 in full work were 2,000; in 1841, 226. The flannel looms in the county of Wicklow in 1800 were 1,000; in 1841, not one. The case of the Cork braid weavers, worsted weavers, hosiers, woolcombers, cotton weavers, and linen check weavers, was even worse. These industries employed thousands of hands up to 1820; now there is nothing left but a few wheezy hand looms near Shandon Church and an almost extinct colony of calico weavers at Clonakilty. The linen trade once throve in Mayo, but there is not a trace of it now.