

The Charlotte Observer.

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N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1882.

It cost \$35,000 to convict Guitreau.

Ice harvesting is progressing satisfactorily in the North.

Barnum has had his new baby elephant insured for \$300,000 and pays \$1,000 a week premium.

Chapel Hill rejoices at the completion of her railroad and feels as if she was in the world now.

According to the census report there are in the State of Alabama 10,986 white and 12,372 colored people who were born in North Carolina.

The New York firemen are so well disciplined that it is said they can hitch and start for a fire in five seconds after the tap of the gong.

Patti and Emma Abbott met in St. Louis, where Abbott sang and Patti went to hear her. They had a regular carnival of kisses, as it seems they are much attached to each other.

Oscar Wilde has received more free advertising than any man in America except Guitreau, and yet he says the newspapers in this country are "outrageous." He's an ungrateful galoot.

Somebody has figured out that it costs \$23 a minuet to run the House of Representatives of the United States. A pretty heavy gas bill for the people to pay.

The small pox has nearly entirely disappeared from Philadelphia, the mortality report showing a decrease of 73 per cent during January. It was vaccination that did it.

The holders of debased and mutilated coin have been shoving them out to Arizona where they have got to be so plentiful that business men are holding meetings to devise ways to prevent it.

To-morrow is A. H. Stephen's birthday. He has been reported about to give up the ghost a score or two of times within the past few years and yet keeps right along with his birthdays.

The New Orleans Times says the "Mardi Gras" carnival in that city this year will exceed in brilliancy any previous celebration. There has been a steady improvement every year in the extent and magnificence of these festivals.

The expression of indignation in England and this country at the barbarous treatment of the Israelites in Russia seems to had some effect and that government now announces that these people shall be protected in future.

A friend of Mrs. Lincoln says that she has \$55,000 invested in 4 per cent United States bonds, besides her \$3,000 pension, and hence there was no occasion for increasing her pension and granting her \$15,000 arrears.

The Queen asserts in her speech to Parliament that the condition of the Irish people is much improved. Yes, there is several hundred of them in prison, and several millions who would like to revolutionize if they had any hope of success.

Chief Justice Waite may find it necessary to clog further the slow wheels of Supreme court business in order that he may take his eldest son to Havana. The boy is sick in New York, and as the doctors say that he must go into milder air, Mr. Waite proposes to sail with him by the next Cuban steamer.

Oscar Wilde says he likes the excitement of lecturing, especially to an appreciative audience. There's money in that he might have added. But he hates travelling, punctuality, timetables and railroads. Well, why don't he walk? He could then take his time and get along without time-tables and railroads.

The insurance business has assumed immense proportions in Great Britain. In London alone property to the amount of \$3,000,000 is now insured, and in the whole kingdom the risks taken amount to as much as \$25,000,000. During the long history of the company in question upward of \$35,000,000 in fire claims have been paid, with satisfactory profit to the company at the same time.

A San Francisco correspondent writes to the Baltimore Sun: "Coal oil is now so plenty from the wells of Los Angeles that the market is overstocked and we want no more from Pennsylvania. The market price in Los Angeles has fallen from 50 cents to 18 cents a gallon. It is advertised in five-gallon cans at that price. The oil wells of California, from present indications, alone, may be counted the richest in the world."

In Nashville last week occurred an instance of expeditious punishment of a thief. A farmer was robbed of several hundred dollars in the morning; the thief was apprehended at noon, indicted by the grand jury, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon had been tried and convicted in the Criminal court, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Such summary punishment more frequently inflicted would exercise a beneficial effect on the criminally inclined.

A New England author says that lively, energetic people drink tea in preference to coffee and he makes one of his characters say, "The Pennsylvanians and the Southerners drink coffee. Why, our New England folks don't even know how to make coffee so it's fit to drink." And because they "don't know how to make coffee so it's fit to drink" is probably the reason why they prefer tea.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY AND EMBOLMENTS.

The presidential salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year was fixed by Congress when Washington was President. But Washington declined to take it, and from patriotic and disinterested motives gave his time to his country without compensation, requiring simply the payment of his necessary expenses by the government. It is difficult in these sordid days to find a man who can rise to any adequate conception of the elevation of the public mind and disinterestedness of Washington.

Inasmuch as the government provides and keeps up a furnished house for the President to live in, and pays the chief part of the expenses of the house, the President of the United States would be altogether the best paid officer in the country with a salary fixed at ten thousand dollars a year. But there has always been a disposition in Congress to exalt the office of President by a profuse lavish of money on it. And although the salary remained for many years at \$25,000 a year, yet the emoluments were from time to time increased until the annual expense of the Executive Mansion reached about sixty thousand dollars. And in 1873 the President's salary was increased to \$30,000 a year, without any reduction in his emoluments. This excessive increase of the salary and emoluments of the President cannot be accounted for upon any other ground than a disposition to exalt him, as far as practicable, into the dignity of a king.

"The natural inclination of mankind to kingly government," mentioned by Dr. Franklin, arises from one of the darkest traits of the human mind, that of human egotism, which is incompatible with the vigor of thought, and mainly independence of the true American citizen.—American Register.

While all this is true as regards the extravagant salary paid to the President the writer might have added with truth that all the higher grade of officers in Washington are too liberally paid. There are objections to these high salaries which go deeper and reach further than the mere amount of money involved, though no contemptible sum is taken in the aggregate. Salaries ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000 a year are entirely disproportionate to the average talent employed or the services rendered therefor. As far as the office of President goes it has become a mere dispensary of federal patronage, and if late years be a criterion certainly does not require much ability to fill it, while as a rule the appointments in the gift of the President, where one would naturally look for superior ability, have not been marked by any extraordinary degree of excellence. The bench of the Supreme Court, cabinets, missions abroad, and other positions, have been filled not so much by men whose talents qualified them for the posts to which they were assigned as by politicians and partisans who were thus rewarded for real or supposed services to the party in power. But each and all enjoy a salary that but few of them could earn in their usual avocations in private life.

We are told in justification of high salaries that high salaries alone will command excellence in service, but experience proves that even the high salaries will not do this, but on the contrary, generally speaking, in point of talent the public servants are of a very indifferent order. As able men could be found at any time to serve the country for one-half the figures these are paid. It is probable that many of them would be willing to do so themselves.

As a matter of policy we believe that no salary should be made so large as to make it an object of contention for the sake of salary, for therein comes the strife, and corruption; the wire-pulling for nominations and the corruption afterwards to succeed when nominated.

One of the shortest and most effective ways to bring about the civil service reform is to cut down salaries and then place the appointing power in some other hands than in those of the President. Then the greed for office will be lessened, and the hosts of men who now struggle to get into fat government berths will turn their attention to some other mode of earning a livelihood.

A CHANGE OF POLICY. According to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Arthur has shown a strange and unaccountable change of policy in the matter of countering the invitations to the international conference of the American nations to be held at Washington after he had given his assent to it, warmly approved of it, and saw the invitations before they were sent out.

The ground alleged for the change of policy, which is attributed to the counsels of Secretary Frelinghuysen, is that the holding of such a congress would give offence to England, which power Mr. Frelinghuysen don't wish to offend. Mr. Blaine, in his letter to the President, very properly objects to the change on such ground as this as humiliating to this country, which should be able and independent enough to manage such affairs without consulting the pleasure or displeasure of England or any other foreign government. The conduct of Mr. Arthur in the premises, if Blaine's statement be a true version of the origin and call of the Congress, places him in a very vacillating light, and one in which a President of the United States, who is supposed to have judgment enough to form opinions on public questions cannot well afford to stand in. Blaine, with good reason, is very much provoked at the turn affairs have taken, and talks to his Excellency in some very unequivocal and vigorous English.

The American Register says: Mr. Blaine came into Congress some fifteen or twenty years ago in very moderate circumstances. He has lived high, and to the full extent of his salary, as every one knows, and he leaves office a millionaire, as is said; at all events, a man of large wealth. The mystery is how he made and accumulated his wealth. Ostensibly the manner of the acquisition is unknown. The people have a right to know how a public man, in the pay of the Government for his services, obtained a large fortune, if he does acquire it when so engaged.

After several other gentlemen had spoken, the matter went over.

On motion of Valentine, of Nebraska, the Senate amendment was concurred in, to the House bill appropriating \$5,000 for packing and transporting and arranging certain agricultural and mineral specimens exhibited at the Atlantic exhibition and presented to the United States to be placed in the national museum.

Adjourned.

Cotton Rollers' Strike.

NEW YORK.—Feb. 9.—The Cotton

Rollers association is on a strike, demanding the discharge of all who are not members of the association. Business at the cotton presses is at a standstill.

While within the past twenty years the population of New York has increased fifty per cent, the expenditures for school purposes have increased two hundred per cent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE CONSIDERS A FEW PRIVATE BILLS, DISCUSSES THE PENSION ARREARS LAW, EULOGIZES THE LATE J. P. O'CONNOR AND ADJOURNS.

The House Discusses the Apportionment Bill, Concurs in the Senate Appropriation to Remove Specimens Presented by the Atlantic Exhibition and Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—SENATE—Bills were introduced by Coke for the erection of a public building at Brownsville, Texas.

Mr. Geyer, providing for the organization of the district of south-eastern Alaska, and a civil government therefor.

Harris moved to lay aside the regular order to enable them to take up his resolution appointing Niles Brown, Jr., of Tennessee, to perform the duty of chief clerk of the Senate while the present chief clerk performed the duties of secretary.

McMillan demanded the yeas and nays and the motion to take up the resolution was defeated on a party vote by a tie, yeas 25, nays 25. President pro tem Davis voted aye with the Democrats and Brown voted no with the Republicans. Mahone also voted no with the Republicans.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar under the new Anthony rule which sets apart an interval between the close of the usual morning business and 1:30 o'clock each day for legislation reported from committees to which there is no objection.

The only bills considered were several of private interest, the only unfinished business being the adoption of a resolution to which the pension appears law ought not to be applied.

Plumb referred to the arguments upon the law was passed, vindicated its abstract justice and the unfairness of regard to those who had fled their claims.

He thought the position assumed by Senators Vest and Butler one that did them honor as they had been mentioned as representing a large class peculiarly liable to war pensions.

Call submitted an amendment to the resolution favoring pensions for the disabled and disabled survivors of the Civil War.

Good submitted an amendment to the pension bill, which was voted down with the same thing all the kidneys and ureters are just as bad as the heart and liver, kidneys, heart, liver, etc.

Wort, taking it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man—Albany Argus.

WARNER'S SAFE

The First Death Sentence in 25 Years.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Milton and Samuel Hodges, negroes, who murdered Jim McFarland last September, were tried this morning and condemned to hang on the 24th of March. When Judge Hall said "May the Lord have mercy on your soul," Milton Hodges replied, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul. You will be gone before we will." This is the first death sentence passed in Knoxville by the courts in 25 years.

Time is too valuable to be wasted in credulously experimenting with various remedies when a 25c bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup will at once cure you cold.

SKINNERY MEN.

Well's Health Remover. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1 at druggists. Depot J. H. McCadden, Charlotte.

BE SENSIBLE.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually constipated, your liver has become torpid, the same thing all the kidneys and ureters are just as bad as the heart and liver, kidneys, heart, liver, etc.

Wort, taking it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man—Albany Argus.

KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

The leading scientists of to-day agree that man's health depends upon the proper discharge of the kidneys and liver.

If therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result.

They are the great reservoirs of disease, and being able to rid the body of disease without being able to relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new epoch in medical science. It is a simple tropical leaf of rare value. It contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely removes all the wastes of the system.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during their monthly period. Menstruation is invigorating to the system.

It is a specific for Leucorrhœa or Failing of the womb.

It is a great Purifier. It is unequalled, for it cures the organs that MAKE the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST QUANTITY OF ANY DRUG IN THE WORLD. It is sold in bottles of 25c, 50c, 75c, 100c, 125c, 150c, 175c, 200c, 250c, 300c, 350c, 400c, 450c, 500c, 550c, 600c, 650c, 700c, 750c, 800c, 850c, 900c, 950c, 1,000c, 1,100c, 1,200c, 1,300c, 1,400c, 1,500c, 1,600c, 1,700c, 1,800c, 1,900c, 2,000c, 2,100c, 2,200c, 2,300c, 2,400c, 2,500c, 2,600c, 2,700c, 2,800c, 2,900c, 3,000c, 3,100c, 3,200c, 3,300c, 3,400c, 3,500c, 3,600c, 3,700c, 3,800c, 3,900c, 4,000c, 4,100c, 4,200c, 4,300c, 4,400c, 4,500c, 4,600c, 4,700c, 4,800c, 4,900c, 5,000c, 5,100c, 5,200c, 5,300c, 5,400c, 5,500c, 5,600c, 5,700c, 5,800c, 5,900c, 6,000c, 6,100c, 6,200c, 6,300c, 6,400c, 6,500c, 6,600c, 6,700c, 6,800c, 6,900c, 7,000c, 7,100c, 7,200c, 7,300c, 7,400c, 7,500c, 7,600c, 7,700c, 7,800c, 7,900c, 8,000c, 8,100c, 8,200c, 8,300c, 8,400c, 8,500c, 8,600c, 8,700c, 8,800c, 8,900c, 9,000c, 9,100c, 9,200c, 9,300c, 9,400c, 9,500c, 9,600c, 9,700c, 9,800c, 9,900c, 10,000c, 10,100c, 10,200c, 10,300c, 10,400c, 10,500c, 10,600c, 10,700c, 10,800c, 10,900c, 11,000c, 11,100c, 11,200c, 11,300c, 11,400c, 11,500c, 11,600c, 11,700c, 11,800c, 11,900c, 12,000c, 12,100c, 12,200c, 12,300c, 12,400c, 12,500c, 12,600c, 12,700c, 12,800c, 12,900c, 13,000c, 13,100c, 13,200c, 13,300c, 13,400c, 13,500c, 13,600c, 13,700c, 13,800c, 13,900c, 14,000c, 14,100c, 14,200c, 14,300c, 14,400c, 14,500c, 14,600c, 14,700c, 14,800c, 14,900c, 15,000c, 15,100c, 15,200c, 15,300c, 15,400c, 15,500c, 15,600c, 15,700c, 15,800c, 15,900c, 16,000c, 16,100c, 16,200c, 16,300c, 16,400c, 16,500c, 16,600c, 16,700c, 16,800c, 16,900c, 17,000c, 17,100c, 17,200c, 17,300c, 17,400c, 17,500c, 17,600c, 17,700c, 17,800c, 17,900c, 18,000c, 18,100c, 18,200c, 18,300c, 18,400c, 18,500c, 18,600c, 18,700c, 18,800c, 18,900c, 19,000c, 19,100c, 19,200c, 19,300c, 19,400c, 19,500c, 19,600c, 19,700c, 19,800c, 19,900c, 20,000c, 20,100c, 20,200c, 20,300c, 20,400c, 20,500c, 20,600c, 20,700c, 20,800c, 20,900c, 21,000c, 21,100c, 21,200c, 21,300c, 21,400c, 21,500c