

Daily Charlotte Observer.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JUST IN!

Butterick's Fashion Sheets and Catalogues for fall and winter.

Just Received!

Some new Fall Prints and Satteens in winter styles.

JOB LOT RIBBONS

AT 2c. PER YARD.

Look at Our Butterfly	50c.	Corset
" " Princess Ida	75c	"
" " Comfort Hip	\$1.00	"
" " Adjustable Hip	1.00	"
" " Nursing	1.00	"

A Good Woven Corset for \$1.00.

Some awful cheap goods. Come and see them,

Truly,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

THOMAS K. CAREY & CO.

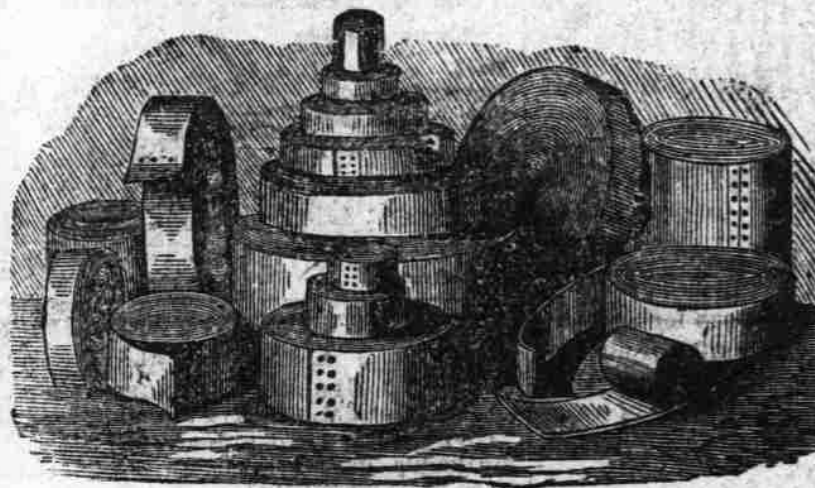
25 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS PURE OAK LEATHER BELTING,

And Dealers in RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c. COTTON, WOOLEN and SAW MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Agents:

Boston Belting Co.'s Rubber Belting
Hoyt's Leather Belt.
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Joseph Noones' Sons Roller Slasher and Clearer Cloth.
T. K. Earle's Card Clothing, &c.



NEW GOODS!

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

TRECOATS, CASHMEREES.

Jersey Cloths,

PLAID FLANNELS,

LIGHTWEIGHT SUITINGS
DRAP A ALMAS.

Also a beautiful line of

Black Cashmeres

In all grades at very close prices.

Young ladies making preparations for boarding schools will find my stock in excellent condition.

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram & Co.

The Great Closing Out Sale

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Will continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS:

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SEEMS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

Subscription to the Observer.

DAILY EDITION.	
Single copy	5 cents.
By the week in the city	30
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Three months	\$2.00
Six months	4.00
One year	8.00
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Three months	50 cents.
Six months	\$1.00
One year	1.75
In clubs of five and over \$1.50.	

No Deviation From These Rules
Subscriptions always payable in advance, not only in name but in fact.

JUSTICE IN PERSIA.

Punishments Inflicted on the Subjects of the King of Kings.

St. James Gazette.

The judicial punishments of Persia certainly seem very cruel, but the most enlightened rulers of the country insist that they are not vindictive; they are simply deterrent. The late Hissam-u-Sultaneh, uncle of the king, was one of the most severe of provincial governors; yet, as he himself triumphantly pointed out to me, he shed less blood first and last, than his rivals, while the provinces under his government were remarkably free from crimes of violence. "I," he remarked, "take the great criminal red-handed, and I punish him in such a way that his punishment will not be forgotten and that his fate will be a terror to evil doers. Unlike you Europeans, I don't shut the man up for years; I have no grudge; my punishments are policy. I commenced my governorship by severe measures toward criminals, to let them know who they had to deal with. It is true I then mercilessly executed some of them; but there are no more crimes of violence during my tenure of office, no more unsafe roads, no burglaries. Murders—mostly unpremeditated murders—there certainly are, as there will be in all countries; I execute these men in a simple way. So do Europeans." These are the ideas of a great Persian statesman. The result in Persia is undoubtedly what the Hissam stated: The province is quiet, criminals are afraid, honest men are safe.

The ordinary punishments are—the bastinado, fines, imprisonment (simple confinement), imprisonment in irons (the chain gang), maiming, death. The bastinado is administered upon the bare soles of the feet. Save by the King's express order, it is never nowadays carried to a fatal issue; in twenty years I never heard of a fatal beating. The ordinary application of the bastinado means what we should term a "good hiding"—nothing more. In the eyes of a Persian there is nothing degrading in having "eaten stick." Within the last ten years the Muschir-ul-Molk, the then wealthiest man in Fars (the richest province in Persia), was severely bastinadoed; he was over 70 years old. The bastinado is usually administered to all small delinquents who are not fined. It is the punishment of piccadilloes. The accomplices of criminals are usually bastinadoed to obtain confession. Criminals of the minor class are generally bastinadoed and discharged. The sticks used are not, as in Turkey, heavy batons, but sticks tapering to a point. The best criterion of the real value of a bastinadoing may be arrived at from the reply of a soldier who, when I asked him which he would prefer, an ordinary beating on the feet such as was being given to one of his fellows, or the loss of a month's pay, answered: "Why, the beating, of course." Criminals, when offered the choice of a fine or the bastinado, always choose the latter. It must be remembered that the lower classes in Persia walk much barefooted and that their feet are hard. Of course, to a European a bastinadoing would be a terrible punishment. Mirza Abdul Wahab Khan, late physician to H. R. H. Zil-es-Sultan, told me that he had seen 2,000 sticks fairly broken over the feet of a criminal—say 6,000 blows. This was done by the Shah's farrashes; the man survived. Fines vary according to the position of the person fined or the rapacity of the finer. Simple imprisonment is dealt out to those who are guilty of robbery or misdemeanor or the greater crime of not paying their taxes. Imprisonment in a chain gang, or imprisonment in irons, is reserved for crimes of violence, burglary, coining, or theft from the person. Maiming is resorted to for thieves from shops, cut-purses and horse and cattle stealers. As a rule a single joint of the finger is cut off for a first offense, the hand for a second, or the criminal is lamed by removing a portion of the tendo Achillis. Binding of one or both eyes is now a rare punishment. Sometimes the ears are cut off or the nose slit, and the criminal is led through the bazaar by the executioner. (It may be mentioned that at every execution the executioner levies, as a right, a fee of a few coppers from each merchant and shopkeeper). Amputation of the tongue has not occurred within my knowledge during the last twenty years. Strange to say, in such cases the sufferer gradually regains the power of intelligible speech. The objection to surgical amputations in the East generally, and especially in Persia, arises from the terrible loss of caste to those who are maimed judicially. Death—painless and instantaneous—is usually inflicted by throat-cutting. The simple punishment of death is mostly executed on murderers,

robbers, and those guilty of crimes of violence, and on the sectaries of the Baab; it is also the penalty for high treason. In some cases men of high rank, condemned for the latter crime, are either poisoned or strangled. In my time, Kohrab Khan, who could not pay his revenue to the Crown and therefore revolted, had his throat cut in Shiraz. He had surrendered upon a sworn promise that his life would be spared; but the Muschir-ul-Molk, his personal enemy, was actually present reading an order for his death when Kohrab Khan was executed at the back of the Governor's palace. Within the last three years Hussein Kull Khan, chief of the Bakhtiaris, was offered a cup of poisoned coffee when the guest of the Zil-es-Sultan; on his refusing it two farrashes stepped forward and strangled him. The only crime of Hussein Kull Khan, a noble and enlightened man, was that he was too powerful. The exceptional punishments in Persia are blowing from guns or mortars, crucifixion, walling up or burying alive, burning alive, and in the few capital punishments of women, (who are usually strangled, or wrapped up in a carpet and jumped upon, flung from a precipice or down a well. All these punishments have been inflicted within the writer's knowledge. One poor fellow twice experienced the bitterness of death. He was led out to be blown from a gun. A fellow culprit had just been executed in this way before his eyes. The executioners prepared to lash him to the muzzle of the gun; but as he was a little man they had to get some bricks for him to stand on. When all was ready the priming was fired, but in the hurry the artillerymen had forgotten to load the gun. Though urgent representations were made to the Governor, he refused to spare the man, and the poor fellow was unbound, the gun was loaded, and the culprit blown away. The first part of this tragedy I myself witnessed. Crucifixion in Persia is done against a wall; the sufferers occasionally live many hours. The crime of one man so executed was that of having stolen the golden necklace of the Prince Governor's horse; this was looked on as a sort of high treason. Some highway robbers who, among many other achievements, had looted and carried off the writer of this article—he fortunately escaped from them—and murdered a Syud or holy man, were walled up alive near the scene of their crimes in hollow brick pillars. Eleven other highway robbers in one batch were thus buried alive in Shiraz in 1879, while a priest was burned to death in the public square of Shiraz just before my arrival in Persia; he was an exceptionally atrocious criminal.

A Gambler's Find.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Talking about finding money," said Old Sport, "would you believe me if I told you I found \$1,000 one time?"

"No; but tell it, anyway."
"It was in Washington, Dee See. The occasion was the inauguration of Grant and there were 200,000 people in the street. I saw a small green thing lying on the pavement and something prompted me to pick it up. Ordinarily I wouldn't stop to pick up things on the street, but this time I thought I'd chance it. After picking the green thing up I thought it was a patent medicine advertisement, and I was on the point of throwing it away, but I wasn't very busy just then, so I unrolled it, and when I saw it was a \$1,000 bill I was scared to death. I was dealing bank then, and I didn't know what to do with the find, because I couldn't fake up any excuse for the possession of so much of the filthy. The main guy would swear that I was holding out on him; and there would be the devil to pay; and you can bet it would take the whole of the thousand to pay him. So I took the bill to my boarding house and stuck it between the covering of my trunk and the outside. I looked at the paper for several days but couldn't see any advertisement for the lost thousand dollar bill. I didn't dare get it changed in Washington, because it would soon be noised around that I had a big roll, and the snap would be given away. Each day I would reconnoiter around the old trunk to see if the bill was safe, and I'd change her from place. The fact that the loss was not advertised led me to suspect that the blooming bill might be counterfeited, and I was in a terrible stew. But I held on to it. One day I went over to New York and took the bill with me. At last I screwed up my courage to slap the bill down on the counter of a bank and ask to have it changed. The dealer, or rather cashier, grabbed it up and squinted all over both sides of it, and I imagined everybody in the world was looking at me. Mind you, this was three months after I had found the bill. After eyeing the bill for a few seconds the cashier laid it aside, and I didn't know whether he was going to set the dog on me or what; but he clinched on to a fist full of fifty dollar bills and counted out twenty of them, which he handed to me. So that was all right. Well, I felt pretty gay, and I went down to Sandy Hook, and from there to Long Branch then back to New York, over to Philadelphia, and then once more to Washington. That night I played faro, and got broke."

Gents, to make a good appearance, should have shapely looking feet. Fine fitting shoes, constructed on scientific principles, cover up defects, and at the same time develop all the good points in one's feet. For these reasons, and for ease and comfort, always ask your dealer for the "HANKIN" shoe—by far the best ever made. A. E. HANKIN & BBO, agents for Charlotte. Reblinded.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

Touched the People's Pockets.

Our Grand Summer Clearance Sale, as well as our Weekly Special Offerings, have proven to us that there is lots of money ready to be spent, if enough inducement is offered.

This is Not the Time

To stand upon ceremonies; just now, when we must make room for Fall Goods, we can not afford to stop and think whether it is prudent to sell an article which costs \$1.25 for 90c. Wise or unwise as it may be, we must make sacrifices in order to accommodate the Fall Stock.

12 1/2c PER YARD ONLY FOR a lot of Braced Dress Goods which never sold for less than 20 cents.

THESE PRICES

20c PER YARD ONLY FOR A lot of All-Wool Abbot's Vellings in evening shades. They are worth 35 cents.

25c A PAIR FOR A REGULAR made Solid Colored Ladies' Hose which brings 35c in the largest cities in the world.

FOR THIS

25c A PAIR FOR A LINE OF Ladies' Black Hose, which sold readily up to this day at 50c a pair.

90c PER YARD FOR A 2 1/2 inch Black Silk which is worth \$1.20 per yard. We have only four pieces left.

WEEK ONLY.

\$1.15 PER YARD FOR A very heavy Gros Grain Black Silk, worth \$1.60. Quantity limited.

Our ART DEPARTMENT

—WHICH IS—

A New Feature,

Extends a cordial invitation to all ladies, especially those who take an interest in Fancy Work. We carry full lines of Colors.

PLAIN CHENILLE CORDS at 7 cents per yard.
CHENILLE AND GOLD CORDS at 20 cents per yard.
PLAIN PLUSH TASSELS at 12 1/2 cents per tassel.
PLUSH AND GOLD TASSELS at 15 cents per Tassel.
72-INCH EXTRA HEAVY FELT IN LEADING SHADES at \$1.25 per yard.

WE FILL ALL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our Grand Closing Out Sale

—OF—

Summer Clothing

—STILL CONTINUES.—

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock, which is daily arriving, we will offer this week at a great sacrifice,

100 Men's Suits at \$5.00,

WORTH \$10.00, \$12.00 AND \$13.50.

100 Boys' and Children's Suits from \$2.00 up.

These are extraordinary bargains and cannot be gotten anywhere else for

Double the Money,

But they must be closed out. We don't intend to carry any over. We make a clean sweep of every garment every season, and do not take cost into consideration. An early call will pay every economical purchaser.

W. KAUFMAN & CO

LEADING CLOTHIERS, CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.