

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Canvas :-: Belts,

White, Black, Navy Blue and Cardinal.

Job Lot Satteens.

Come and get a dress, as they will go fast. Good styles and colors

LARGE VARIETY OF

Endless WIRE BUSTLES.

New Goods coming in daily.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

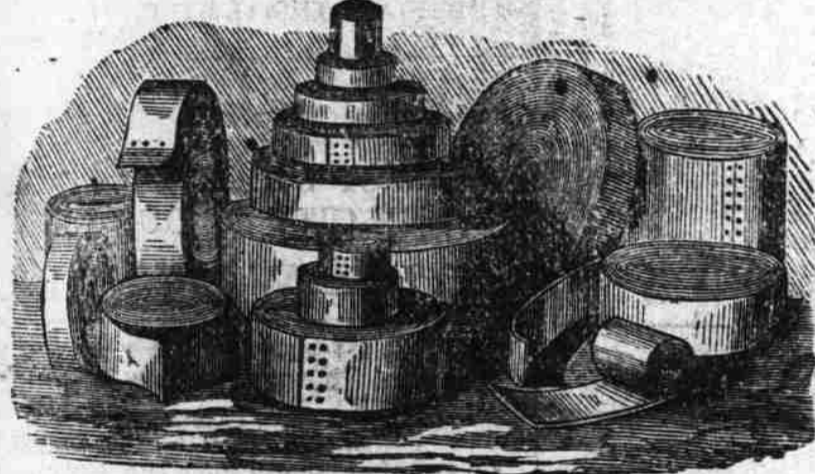
SMITH BUILDING.

THOMAS K. CAREY & CO.

25 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS PURE OAK LEATHER BELTING,

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



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

DRESSMAKING.

Excelling Ourselves

The Most Attractive Stock Ever Offered in the State, of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks

VALISES, UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

Is now being received and placed in position for show and sale at our old and well-known stand in the First National Bank building, on West Tryon street, nearly opposite the Central and Buford Hotels.

Call and Examine

For yourselves. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.

Pegram & Co.

T. L. SEIGLE.

Special attention given to orders for outfits from a distance.

An Important Announcement!

Having disposed of nearly everything in the way of SUMMER GOODS we have now placed upon our counter our entire stock of WINTER GOODS, which must be sold by January 1st, as we are determined to close business by that time. It seldom occurs in a city like this that such an opportunity is offered right at the beginning of the season for such bargains. We are positively closing out our business and will not be in the trade after January 1st. We are offering everything needed. An elegant line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Domestic, Ladies' Children's, and Gents' Flannel Underwear, and in fact a complete and most desirable stock of Dry Goods at prices that will show we mean what we say. The goods must be sold.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS'

P. S.—Having accepted the agency for the Elkin Woolen Goods and Blankets a full line will be kept this season at less than factory prices. ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A WHILE."

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Subscriptions always payable in advance, not only in name but in fact.

ABOUT MULES.

A Tennessean Relates His Experience—Prefers a Nitro-Glycerine Factory.

Dyersburg Gazette.
One of the certainties about a mule is that he is sure footed, especially with his hind feet. He never misplaces them. If he advertises that his feet will be at a certain spot at a certain time with a sample of mule shoes to which he would call your attention, you will always find them there at the appointed time. He is as reliable as the day of judgment, and he never cancels an engagement. Every man now living who drove a mule team during the war draws a pension. I have owned a good many mules. I was near buying one once. His ears stood up like side spires on an Episcopal church. His tail was trimmed down so that it looked like a tar brush leaning against him. He was striped off like the American flag, and Raphael's cherubs never looked more angelic than did that mule. He looked all innocence, though he was not in no sense. The owner sat in his wagon with his chin resting on his hand, and his elbow resting on his knee. In the other hand he held a stick with a brad on the end of it. I examined the mule and asked of mere form asked if the mule was kind or ever kicked. "Kind? Kick?" said the man, and these were the last words that he ever uttered. He reached the stick over the front of the wagon and stuck the brad into that mule. It was awful to see a man snuffed out so quickly as he was. It almost took my breath he went so suddenly. I never saw the thread of life snap so abruptly as it did on that occasion. He didn't have time to send a message to his family. That mule simply ducked head and then a pair of heels flew out behind. There was a crash, a flying of splinters, and that was all, and the next moment that mule and I stood alone, my face covered with astonishment two feet deep and his covered with part of an old bridle. The next day I read an account in the telegraphic news of a shower of flesh in Kentucky. I was the only man that could explain that phenomenon and I did not dare to lest I should be implicated in the affair with the other mule. I have seen death in many forms, but don't recollect of ever seeing a funeral gotten up with less pomp and display than on this occasion. If I had any choice to work in a nitro glycerine factory or take care of a mule, I should go for the factory, as, in case of an explosion, there would be more possibility of friends finding some little mementoes of me with which to assuage their grief. A very small piece of me would lighten a very big sorrow.

Sunflowers for Fuel.

A correspondent of the Dakota Farmer, after having tried "turf," coal, wood and sunflowers, has settled upon the last named as the cheapest and best fuel for treeless Dakota. He says: "I grow one acre every year, and have plenty of fuel for one stove the whole year round, and use some in the other stove besides. I plant them in hills the same as corn (only three seeds to the hill), and cultivate the same as corn. I cut them when the leader or top flower is ripe, let them lay on the ground two or three days. In that time I cut off all the seed heads, which are put into an open shed with a floor to it, the same as a corn crib. The stalks are then hauled home and packed in a common shed with a good roof on it. When cut in the right time the stalks, when dry, are hard as oak, and make a good hot fire, while the seed heads, with the seeds in, make a better fire than the best hard coal. The seed being very rich in oil, will burn better and longer, bushel for bushel, than hard coal. The sunflower is very hard on land. The piece of ground selected to plant on should be highly enriched with manures. In the great steppes (prairie) region in the interior of Russia and Tartary, where the winters are more severe than here in Dakota, the sunflowers are, and have been for centuries past, the only kind of fuel used."

Not Trusting too Much in Providence.

New York Trib.
A storm was raging on one of the inland lakes and several persons from a wrecked vessel were making for the shore in a small boat. The waves threatened to overwhelm the little craft when all of a sudden a great, strong, muscular fellow dropped his oars and commenced to pray. "Hold on!" shouted one of the men: "let that little fellow in the bow pray. You keep on rowing."

Woman's Vast Field.

Female employment now plays, says the London Times, a very important part in English industry, and it is interesting to note the number of persons thus engaged and the variety of their occupations. But, less the figures connected with this subject, and appearing in the census returns for 1871 and 1881, should appear to be misleading, we must indicate the differences which have been made in enumeration.

For example, in 1871 there were 7,642,000 females assigned to various classified occupations, whereas in 1881, with a greatly increased population, the whole number given was only 3,804,000. This is to the fact that in the former year there were included under various heads no fewer than 4,364,000 females who no longer appear as being engaged in labor on their own account.

There were in England and Wales 3,883,000 wives and others engaged in household duties; 388,000 wives assisted their husbands in divers occupations, and 92,000 wives, daughters and nieces of farmers, who figured in the agricultural class. After deducting these there has been a great increase in the past ten years in the number of females engaged in various industries, while some entirely new classes of female labor has been created. In the civil service there are 3,216 female officers and clerks, while the municipal and other local authorities furnish employment for 3,017. There are 1,660 women engaged as missionaries, Scripture readers and itinerant preachers, and 3,795 appear as nuns and sisters of charity.

There are 100 law clerks, 2,646 midwives and 35,175 engaged in subordinate medical service, nurses, assistants, etc. In the profession of teacher females have increased enormously, the schoolmistresses number 94,221, and teachers, professors and lecturers, 28,605. There is thus an army of 122,846 women engaged in educational work.

Female musicians and music mistresses number 11,376; inn or hotel servants, 26,487, and domestic servants, 1,230,406. In hospitals and institutions there were by the last returns, 14,528 females engaged; in wash houses and baths, 176,670, and as charwomen, 92,474. Some items will cause considerable astonishment. For instance there were no fewer than 5,989 females engaged as commercial clerks, 171 as "pointsmen" at level crossings, and 4,179 as "warehousemen."

There were 2,228 females employed in the telegraph and telephone services, 20,614 farmers and graziers, and 40,346 engaged in agricultural employment. Female bookbinders numbered 10,592, exceeding the men. There were 1,233 toy-makers and dealers, 2,074 needle-makers, and 2,503 steel-pen manufacturers. It is not a little curious that there were 1,338 women engaged in various ramifications of the building trade, while 2,035 were engaged as harness and whip-makers.

In the artificial flower business there were 4,461 females, 1,887 were in the match and firework trade, and 8,578 in the tobacco trade. There were 32,809 female lodging-house keepers, 12,728 in hotel and public house service, and 3,728 in the beer and cider manufacture. There were also 7,633 female bankers, 13,051 pastry cooks, 6,855 green grocers, and 26,422 ordinary grocers. In the woolen cloth manufacture the females numbered 8,501; in the making of worsted stuffs, 63,801; in the silk goods manufacture, 39,694, and in the cotton goods manufacture, 302,367—in the three last named industries greatly exceeding the males employed.

A considerable number of women were employed in connection with the flax, lace and fustian manufactures. Of workers and dealers in dress there were no fewer than 616,425. Female furriers numbered 3,645; brush and broom-makers, 4,185; japanners, 1,539; cane workers, etc., 2,525; wood turners and box-makers, 2,595; paper-makers, 8,277; paper-box makers, etc., 8,718; coal miners, 3,099; lead miners, 1,903; brick and tile-makers, 2,738; earthenware and glass manufacturers, 21,490.

There were 25,722 women shopkeepers, 17,660 costermongers, etc., 1,278 pawnbrokers, and 1,403 rag gatherers and dealers. Engaged as mechanics or laborers, but not further specified, there were 17,769 women, while considerable numbers were employed in the apparently unfeminine occupations of nail and tin making, metal burnishing, bolt, nut, rivet and screw making. Altogether, a large percentage of the female population of the country were engaged in some kind of active employment.

Ventilate Your Closets.

Sanitarium. Soiled undergarments or the wash clothes ought not to be put into a closet, ventilated or not ventilated. They should be placed in a large bag for the purpose, or a roomy basket, and then put in a well-aired room, at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closet may be, if there is no ventilation that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garment after being worn for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign matter which is hurtful—matter, which free circulation of pure air can soon remove.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH

Are Exhibiting in Their

Silk Department

New Shades of Gros Grain Silks, Two-Toned Fancy Brocades, new effects, Fresh line of Black Silks, also Mourning, Colored Armure Silks in a dozen shades, Satin Rhadames at all Prices.

Dress Goods Department

6-4 Colored Dress Flannels at \$1.00 per yard. Another line of 6 4 Flannels at 75 cents per yard. The Popular 6-4 Nigger Head Dress Goods, A fine assortment of Combination Suits.

Hosiery Department

Misses' Cotton Hose in Solid Colors and Black, Misses' Ribbed Cotton, ranging in Prices away down, Ladies' Cotton Hose in newest shades, Ladies' Silk and Lile Thread Hose.

Flannel Department

Red and White Plain Flannels in all widths and Prices, Red and White Twill and Shaker Flannels, Oriental and Matelasse Flannels in plain shades, Plaid and Opera Flannels, good assortment.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

Towels at Prices which cannot be equalled, Damask in newest designs as wide as 72 inches, Stamped and Stitched Buffet Bureau and Washstand Scarfs, Embroidered Wool Table and Piano Covers.

Millinery Department

Straw, Felt and Wool Hats in newest shapes, Ornaments and Trimmings, the very latest, A line of Feathers and Tips which is unsurpassed, Fancy Plushes and Tinsel Material in great variety.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains in superb colorings, Smyrna, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs in every size, Lace Cuttings by the yard or pair at all Prices, Upholstery Goods from the best Foreign Looms.

We Invite the Attention

Of the public at large to examine the above lines. P. S.—Parties abroad should send for Samples and Prices.

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.