

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Canvas :-: Belts,

White, Black, Navy Blue and Cardinal.

Job Lot Sateens.

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

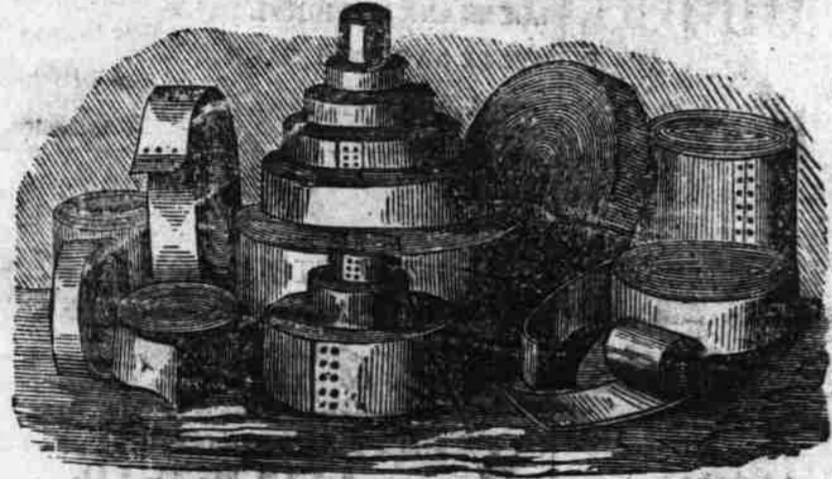
SMITH BUILDING.

THOMAS K. CAREY & CO.

25 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS PURE OAK LEATHER BELTING,

And Dealers in RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, ROPE, &c., 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.

Dressmakers 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.

Respectfully,
T. L. SEIGLE. Pogram & Co.

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.

The Charlotte Observer.

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

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THE BERDAN TORPEDO.

Its Design and Its Working Described by Its Inventor.

New York Times.

The secret of the Berdan torpedo has hitherto been closely kept, that being the policy of its inventor. However, now that he has, as he says, secured engagements from all principal governments not to make or use it without agreement with him, he is willing that an explicit account of it should be published, and he has furnished the material from which the following description is taken.

The Berdan torpedoes are each double. The pilot torpedo is designed to pierce or destroy any nets or booms intended to protect the vessel attacked. Through the breach thus made the following torpedo enters, carrying the destructive charge. The General rather prefers a modification of this plan in which the leading torpedo is not explosive, but is planned to conduct the following one to its mark and to cause it to do its work in the following manner:

When the ship to be attacked is sighted the torpedoes are started toward it from the torpedo boat or from the shore. Each proceeds with its own motive power, the second being regulated to need a slight tow from the first, afforded by means of a thin rope or wire cord. When the netting is reached the first torpedo will stop. The cord between the first and second torpedoes, formerly taut, at once slackens and lets fall a species of rudder ledge or trap underneath the centre of the second torpedo. This projecting ledge being caught by the water as the second torpedo advances, it is sufficient to drag the torpedo down into the water, where it will progress at an angle of 15 degrees to the surface. In this manner it will dive under the ship's netting. Having gone the length of the tow-line the torpedo will be brought sharp up to the surface again; the surface in this case being the ship's bottom, not protected, as its sides are, by iron plates. Striking here, the explosion follows. The rear torpedo does not float on the surface as it follows the first, but is balanced to sink a few feet below water, and so to escape destruction from the ship's shot. The entire length of the torpedo is 31 feet; its width at midship section is 21 inches; its depth, 31 inches; its displacement, 2,800 pounds. The explosive substance is gun cotton or dynamite to the amount of 100 kilograms.

The motive power of the torpedo is gained and applied in a novel way. The torpedoes are driven by gas obtained by the combustion of three rows of four 100-pound rocket tubes, filled with the rocket powder, which is compressed with a mixture of clay, thus securing regular burning during the time required for the torpedo to run a distance of one English mile at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. The pressure of gas given off will be about 2,000 pounds to the square inch; but if required it may be increased safely up to 5,000 pounds. The gas generated by combustion of the rocket powder rushes through a nozzle and acts upon several compartments of a turbine, which revolves the torpedo screw. The second torpedo drags upon the first, and therefore always keeps the bow of the pilot torpedo in a forward direction. The onward course is still further governed by a mile of fine cord passing between grooved wheels and over dynamometers. Being guided to its mark, the collision cuts a small copper pin. A slight shock suffices for this, and the result is to liberate a bolt which strikes a percussion cap. The essential feature is the device for destroying or for passing floating or submerged guards about the vessel attacked. The lack of such a feature is the weakest point in all single-acting torpedoes. Either they cannot reach their mark, or when they reach it their force is expended by contact with nets or booms. If Gen. Berdan's torpedo answers his description, even superhuman vigilance would be scant protection to the stoutest ship afloat.

Boiler Explosions.

Recent statistics show that in 1884 the number of boiler explosions in the United States was 152, being less than in the previous year. There were 254 persons killed and 261 injured in them, however, and the number is much larger than it should be. Fifty-six of the explosions took place in saw mills, where the so-called engineer finds a too facile fuel in shavings. Men chosen for such positions should have the gumption to perceive that such firing generates steam too rapidly for safety. These people can reduce the general death rate if they wish, and can especially reduce the present high percentage of mortality among saw-mill engineers.

Eyes and Character.

Black eyes are indicative of passionate ardor in love.

Hasty, irritable persons have frequently eyes of a brownish tint, inclined to a greenish hue.

Green eyes, although their praises are often sung in Spanish ballads, show deceit and coquetry.

Very dark blue eyes, with something of the tint of the violet, show great power of affection and purity of mind but not much intellectuality.

Brown eyes, when not of the yellowish tint, but pure russet brown, show an affectionate disposition; the darker the brown the more ardent and passionate is the power of affection.

The brown eyes which do not appear black are the eyes of sweet, gentle and unselfish natures, without the inconstancy of the light brown or yellow eyes—"golden eyes," as they were called by a lady novelist, and which are very little more to be trusted than the green eyes.

Clear, light blue eyes, with a calm steadfastness in their glance, are indicative of cheerfulness of disposition, of a serene temper and a constant nature. These eyes are peculiar to the Northern nations; one meets them among the Swedes, and also sometimes among the Scotch.

The blue eyes among the rare blondes of the South—that is, in Italy and Spain, have among them eyes in which are some greenish tints; and such eyes, though often called light blue, have none of the qualities of serenity and constancy which belong to the light blue eyes of the North.

Although the purely green eye indicates deceit and coquetry, the propensity to greenish tints in the eye is a sign of wisdom and courage. Very choleric persons, if they have blue eyes, have also certain tints of green in them, and when under the influence of anger a sudden red light appears in them.

In England, where there are more varieties of tints than in any other country, the poets have almost always gray eyes. A biographer of Byron speaks of his "beautiful changeable gray eyes." Shakespeare also had, we are told, gray eyes; Coleridge, eyes of a greenish gray. Among the artists, too, eyes of this color abound.

The pleasant light blue eye, with the honest glance, must not be confounded with another sort of eye of a pale blue, almost steel-colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion both of the eyelids and the pupils of the eye. People with such eyes as these are to be avoided, as they are indicative of a deceitful and selfish nature.

Gray eyes of a somewhat greenish gray, with orange as well as blue in them, and which are of ever varying tints like the sea, are those which denote most intellectuality. They are especially indicative of the impulsive, impressionable temperament—a mixture of these sanguine and the bilious—which produces the poetic and artistic natures.

Sheep and Dogs.

Correspondence in Home and Farm.

I have concluded to give the readers of Home and Farm a valuable remedy for the protection of sheep from dogs: Take a puppy, say a Newfoundland or St. Bernard or the mastiff and raise him with the sheep. The way to train a dog to become a perfect protector to sheep is to rear him in such a manner that he shall become familiar with no other animal, and especially with any of his own species, except the one or more necessary to associate with him in guarding the flock. As soon as the pup is born, or at least when its eyes are opened, he must be taken to the ewe to nurse, depriving her at the same time of her lamb for this purpose. This, of course, should be done as soon as mild weather of spring is settled, so that the pup can live safely out of doors, unless the shepherd has a camp or hut near his flock to shelter the pup and ewe inside when the weather is stormy. The ewe soon takes to the pup, and becomes as fond of it as her own lamb. As the pup grows up and requires other food than the milk of the ewe, it is given him alongside the flock. Thus he knows nothing else than the sheep, the dogs who are his companions, and his masters.

The flock will follow the dog anywhere—over broad hills and plains, along the public highways, and even in the streets of crowded towns and cities—and nothing can stop them or turn them to the right or to the left.

How Cleveland Returned a Pass

Wash. Letter to Cleveland Leader.

President Cleveland does not believe in using railroad passes. When he was first elected Governor of New York Mr. D. H. Fonda, of the Mount McGregor Railroad, made out the first pass ever given upon that road in the name of Governor Cleveland. This he mailed to Governor Cleveland at Albany. By the next mail it was returned, with the following letter, which I have copied from the original. The President's State papers are so few that I give it in full.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EX. CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1884.
D. H. Fonda, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for the compliment intended by the transmission of an annual pass over the Saratoga, Mount McGregor and St. George Railroad. While fully appreciating your kindness in this matter, my notions on the subject are such that I hope I may, without offense, return the same. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

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 Rhadamnes 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, the very latest, 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 Curtains 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

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.