

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873.

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THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,
One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1872.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1870.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Briek Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.
Residence on College Street.
March 11, 1872.

Alexander & Bland,
DENTISTS.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel.
August 4, 1873.

HOFFMAN & SIMPSON,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and
the public, that they have associated themselves
together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim
will be to perform all operations relating to the
profession in the most skillful manner and highest
degree of excellence.
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel, in A. R. Nesbit & Bro's
new building.
Jan. 15, 1873.

Saddles, Harness, &c.
We respectfully inform our patrons that we shall
continue the manufacture of SADDLERY and
HARNESS at our old stand, next door to Steu-
house, Macaulay & Co's.
We shall always keep one of the most extensive
stocks in the South, which we will sell at prices to
suit. To Wholesale Buyers we say that we will
duplicate any bill in our line brought North.
We shall always keep a large stock of well known
brands of Henslow, Oak, tanned, Kip and Upper
Leather on hand, at prices as low as any in the City.

Hides and Bark Wanted,
For which we pay the highest prices in CASIL.
Mr. W. E. SHAW has charge of the Estab-
lishment, and will be pleased to see his friends.
March 3, 1873 1y SCHIFF & BRO.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we
will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if
shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on
moderate terms.
August 19, 1872.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This well-known House having been newly
furnished and refitted in every department, is now open
for the accommodation of the Traveling public.
Persons at distance at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

W. F. COOK,
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS, and all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Jan. All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 22, 1872.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
ARTHUR L. BUTT, ARTIST.
Studio over Merchants and Farmers Bank,
Charlotte, N. C.

I shall be pleased to show specimens of my
work at my studio, to any who are interested in Art.
I paint Portraits from Life or Photographs. Per-
sons whose friends have died can get a Portrait of
them if they have a Photograph. I can accommo-
date persons at distance if they will send a Photo-
graph with directions, &c.
ARTHUR L. BUTT,
Feb. 3, 1873. Charlotte, N. C.

GUN SMITH SHOP.
W. B. TAYLOR,
Next to Elias & Cohen's Dry Goods Store,
Informs the public that he has just received a new
stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Material, Locks,
Keys, &c., &c.
Please call and examine my stock before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
Repairing of all sorts in my line
done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
W. B. TAYLOR,
Oct. 6, 1873 if Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

RICHARD MOORE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin Ware, Zinc, Copper, &c.,
Near the Court House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The best patterns of COOKING STOVES
always on hand.
Sept. 8, 1873 4mpd

DR. S. B. HIGGINS,
Homeopathic Physician,
Tryon Street, Third Door from Fifth,
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of
Charlotte and vicinity. Female complaints and
diseases of children a specialty. Neuralgia, Rheu-
matism, Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases
radically cured. Childs and Fever cured without
delay or no charge made.
Oct. 29, 1873 3aa

ABOUT SNUFF.—We interviewed an old
tobaccoist yesterday, who communicated
the astounding fact that the best brands of
snuff (McAboys, for instance) are now
made from tobacco worms. The worm
feeds upon the cream of the leaf, hence it is
nothing less than a mass of concentrated es-
sence of tobacco. The worms are not
butchered and skinned, but dried whole,
the Yankees having invented a machine to
kill them without breaking the skin. When
dried, the worms crumble like aristocratic
pie-crust, and all you have to do is to rub
them in your hand, and you have the best
quality of snuff.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer for sale two Tracts of LAND containing
175 Acres, situated in Providence and Sharon Town-
ships. Eighty Acres of said Land is in cultivation,
the balance native forest. The Land is equal to
the best in the country, and lies on the waters of
McAlpin's Creek, 9 miles from Charlotte. Title
good. For terms apply to
Nov. 24, 1873 3wp1 D. P. LEE, Agent.

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will sell at Public Auction,
on Saturday Dec. 13, 1873, at 11 a. m., at Ran-
dolph Post Office in said county, the following
described Tracts of Land belonging to the heirs of
Joseph Knox dec'd.
The home place, containing about 200 acres, (a
larger part thereof subject to the dower of the
widow of de'd.)
The Simril place, about 90 acres, joining Thos.
Simril and others, (about 38 acres thereof subject
to dower.)
The "Black Jack" tract, about 100 acres, joining
the land of Ez kiel Caruthers' heirs and others.
One tract of about 12 acres, near Pleasant Hill
Church, joining Wm. Porter and others.
The Siler tract, about 71 acres, joining Logan
Heiser and others.
Full information in regard to the above land can
be had of the undersigned.
Terms 12 months credit, purchaser to give bond
with approved security.
Nov. 10, 1873. ALEX. GRIER, Com.

Valuable Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, the undersigned as Com-
missioner will sell at the Court House in Charlotte,
on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, Two
valuable Tracts of LAND in Mecklenburg county,
on the waters of Reedy Creek, belonging to the
estate of Miss Eliza Pharr, dec'd. One Tract of 104
Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wm. A. Johnston,
Mrs. Dorcas Kimmons and others, and one Tract of
44 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Lee Dulin and
others.
Nine months credit, with interest from date, will
be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved
security, and title reserved until purchase money is
paid.
Nov. 10, 1873 5w W. M. MAXWELL,
Commissioner.

WOLFE, BARRINGER & CO.
We respectfully invite the attention of our friends
and the public generally to our new stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
The largest and cheapest stock of Jeans, Tweeds,
Satinets, Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres, we have
ever had.

Ready-made Clothing,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES, TRUNKS & VALISES.
Our stock of
Ladies Dress Goods,
Silks, Silk Poplins, Black Alpacaes, DeLains, Reps
and Mohairs, and everything in that line has been
selected with special care by Mr Wolfe.

Hardware! Hardware!!
Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Builder's
Material and Ship Hardware of every description,
cheap at WOLFE, BARRINGER & CO'S.
Sept. 29, 1873.

ELIAS & COHEN
Have now in Store, and are daily receiving through
one of the firm now in the Northern markets, the
largest and best selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
HANKIE NOTIONS, CUTLERY,
And a general assortment of Merchandise suited for
The Wholesale and Retail Trade.
All purchased from first hands and which will be
sold at prices that will astonish buyers. A call is
only necessary to be convinced. No charge for
showing Goods.
Terms made to suit purchasers. Country Pro-
duce taken in exchange
For Bargains call and see
Oct. 13, 1873. ELIAS & COHEN,
Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

PRACTICE ECONOMY.
BUY A NEW IMPROVED
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.
Only costs about one-half of the "so-called" Stand-
ard Machines. More of them sold this year in
North Carolina than all others combined. It runs
as light, is as easy to learn on as any other, and I
can show that it will do the same range of work
with similar attachments that any other in this
market will do. Warranted for five years.
Call on or address D. G. MAXWELL,
Charlotte, N. C., General Agent
for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
July 28, 1873.

R. M. MILLER & SONS
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM
Milburn Wagon
A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.
For durability and style of finish unequalled.
Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of
College and 4th Streets, 2d story.
Sept. 8, 1873.

J. S. PHILLIPS,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
Offers to the public the finest and best assorted
Stock of Goods for
Men's Wear
Ever brought to this market, including
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had fourteen years experience in buying
for this market, besides being a Practical Tailor, I
feel satisfied of my ability to give entire satisfaction
as to Goods and prices.
Call and examine goods and prices.
Store under Central Hotel.
Sept. 29, 1873. J. S. PHILLIPS.

Western North Carolina.
The Editor of the Wilmington Journal
recently visited Lenoir, Caldwell county,
and writes as follows:

At Lenoir we met Mr. D. H. McKinnon
of Toronto, Canada, who had just bought
of Dr. Council, of Watauga, twenty-five
thousand acres of white pine and mineral
lands in Watauga and Wilkes. He will
also visit the Eastern and Southern portions
of the State, to look after white oak and
yellow pine lands.

Mr. McKinnon, who has more than twenty
years experience in rating timber in
Canada and Maine, intends to float his logs
down Elk creek and other streams forming
the Yadkin, down the Yadkin, down the
Pee Dee to Georgetown, S. C., an under-
taking which appears formidable enough,
but which this enterprising man looks upon
as a small matter. It is his purpose, af-
ter he gets his logs below all the formidable
obstructions, just below Salisbury, to col-
lect them together by means of booms, and
place at low places to prevent the logs, in
high water, from distributing over the
swamps. He hopes to be ready to get a
raft down during the high water next
Spring.

Besides Mr. McKinnon, Mr. James Mur-
ray of St. Catharines; Isaac Cockburn of
Toronto; Daniel Woodriff of Stratford,
Canada; J. P. McKinnon of Philadelphia,
and A. Carrier of Detroit, are also looking
for similar investments in this State. We
saw Mr. Hall of Pennsylvania, and Mr.
John Hunter of Ontario, who had been
looking at lands along the Linville river,
but had not purchased, as they regarded it
impracticable to get timber down that
river.

These purchases open up a new field of
industry in our State, and taken in con-
nection with the fact that the timber lands
of Canada and Maine are scarce and high, will
be an important business, if these pioneers
are successful in their undertakings, of
which they appear to have no doubt.

As another evidence of improvement in
this section we are informed that a magnifi-
cent site, with fine water power, where the
road crosses the Catawba, had been pur-
chased by a Company for the purpose of
erecting a large cotton factory. The abun-
dant and cheapness of white labor in this
section will enable the enterprise to prove
most successful.

CONVICTS.—Wake has 26 convicts in the
penitentiary, leading all others. New
Hanover is next, having 23. Edgecombe
has 16, Duplin 15, Halifax 10, Guilford and
Craven 12 each, Mecklenburg and Beaufort
10 each, Iredell, Johnston and Davidson 9
each. The average number during the
last eight months was 401. The cost of
feeding each per day was 13 cents. The
total expenditures for the year ending Nov.
1, 1873, \$74,908.22, of this \$30,947.32 was
on "building account."—*Raleigh News.*

The owner of a new moustache was
on the down train yesterday morning. He
gave up all his attention to his lip. First
he would push the contents upward and
then stroke them downward. Again he
would pull on the ends, and go through
motions calculated to make it part in the
middle. Finally a bushy-bearded man in
a seat opposite leaned across the aisle, and
observed in a friendly whisper, yet loud
enough to be heard through the car: "Don't
you want to get one or two good hairs to
breed from?"

Again
We announce a neat and pleasant amusement for
the Winter evenings, PARLOR CROQUET, com-
plete for \$5 and \$8 per set, at TIDDY'S.
ALSO, a large lot of new NOVELS, fresh from
the publishers, at TIDDY'S.

Our School Book stock is now complete. We
don't deem it necessary to go into details, but simply
announce that our stock is full. Call and see.
Nov. 17, 1873. TIDDY & BRO.

GROCERIES, &c.
The undersigned have received a complete and
full line of Groceries, Confectioneries, Musical In-
struments, Toys, Christmas Goods, Cigars, Tobacco,
&c., which they are selling low for cash, and to
punctual customers. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy Coffee,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Cheese and Salt.
Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy French
Candies, Toy Candies, Sugar Fruits, Stick Candies,
&c., &c.
Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy Accord-
ions, Violins, Guitars, Tamborines, Music Boxes,
&c., &c.
Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy Toys of
all kinds for children.
Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy Torpe-
does, Cannon and small Fire-Crackers, Albums,
Vases, Work Boxes, &c., suitable for Christmas
presents.
Call at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S and buy fine
Plug Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco of several brands,
with a large quantity and quality of Cigars.

All of the goods mentioned can be bought at
Wholesale and Retail prices.
Nov. 17, 1873. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Knives.
Our large Fall Stock of POCKET CUTLERY has
just arrived. Call and make a selection from the
best assortment in the State.
Sept. 8, 1863 WALTER BREM & CO.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons or parties having claims of any kind
against the Estate of John Parker, late a soldier in
the U. S. Army, are hereby notified to present the
same, duly authenticated, on or before the 18th day
of November, 1873, or this notice will certainly be
pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Nov. 17, 1873 6w D. W. OATES,
Administrator.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of J. H. Steu-
art, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make
payment, and all those having claims against the
said estate will present them within the time pre-
scribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar
of their recovery.
Nov. 3, 1873 6wpd W. F. GRIFFITH,
Administrator.

The Original Limits of North Carolina.

When, in November, 1780, North Carolina
seceded to the Union, it was composed
of States, with a single exception, lying on
the Atlantic. After a lapse of sixty
years, after senators and representatives were
discussing the admission of a young and
wealthy territory lying on the Pacific
and fronting the ancient empire of China,
I presume that it is not generally recollected
that this territory, some three thousand
miles to our west, was originally a part of
North Carolina. In the charter given by
Charles II of England, to certain of his
courtiers, Carolina contained all the lands
lying between the Atlantic and Pacific
Oceans within the parallels of 29 deg. and
36 deg. north latitude. Its northern limit
entered the Pacific at the Bay of Mon-
terey, only a few miles south of that of San
Francisco, and is famous as the line of
the Missouri Compromise. Its boundaries
contained the present States of North and
South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ala-
bama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, al-
most all of Texas, a large part of Florida,
a large part of the territories of Old and
New California, and New Mexico; and
portions of the Mexican provinces of Sonora,
Chihuahua, and Coahuila. This magnifi-
cent grant, feeding at present five million
inhabitants, was made in consideration of a
yearly rent of sixty-four dollars and thirty-
seven cents, together with one fourth of all
the silver and gold that might be found in
it. Although this might during late years
have been a respectable income, yet it is
well known that the royal donor never real-
ized anything from his stipulated return,
no gold or silver having been discovered
within these bounds—at least to any con-
siderable amount—until after the Revolution.
Suet, continued to be the limits of North
Carolina until the peace of 1783, when the
land lying west of the Mississippi was ceded
by Great Britain to France. Having subse-
quently become the property of Spain,
it participated in the revolt which some
thirty years ago resulted in the erection
of the republic of Mexico; our own eyes
have seen a large part of it reannexed to
the destinies of its parent State.—*S. E.
Phillips.*

Russia's Wheat Crop.
We find in the Michigan Farmer the fol-
lowing comments on the wheat crop of
Russia:

At last we have information from Russia
which is reliable, so far as it goes, and it is
from the chief grain-growing part of the
country—that of Southern Russia. The
accounts are simply appalling. There is a
failure in many districts of the crop so com-
plete that the country has not enough food
to subsist upon, to say nothing of furnish-
ing for export until next harvest. The
Russian Minister of Agriculture, in an official
circular, says the drought has been much
more severe than was supposed. The ab-
sence of all moisture turned the country to
a vast waste—the grass in the fields dried
up, the grass was turned to a crisp, and
even the leaves on the trees turned yellow
and fell to the earth. The grain crops are
a complete wreck, and what little of green
vegetation escaped the drought was destroyed
by locusts and caterpillars.

All this occurred in the granary of Rus-
sia—the provinces of Cherson, Odessa, Tira-
spol, Oczaloff, Zecatericouslow and the
Crimea. This must be sad news for the
people of Great Britain and France, whose
chief dependence for breadstuffs is upon
Russia. Unless other parts of Russia have
a surplus of grain to supply the southern
provinces that country will pass, for this
year at least, from a grain exporting to a
grain importing country. At any rate it is
probable that she will have little, if any-
thing to spare, and this will throw the bur-
den of furnishing breadstuffs for Europe
upon America and Australia. Fortunately
these countries have good crops generally,
and from their abundance can supply much
to the destitute, but it seems doubtful
whether the world's supply will be equal to
the demand this year.

The significance of this condition of
things to us is that it means higher prices
for wheat and flour, and in view of the
great deficiency in the European crops it is
probable that there will be a largely in-
creased foreign demand for Indian corn
as well as wheat.

In the midst of our financial troubles, we
have this element of prosperity, that we
have a surplus of breadstuffs and provisions
which Europe must buy, and a large cotton
crop, a considerable part of which will find
a ready foreign market.

THE DRUGGISTS' TROUBLES.—There is
likely to be an interesting contest between
the Internal Revenue Bureau and the drug
interests in the United States at the next
session of Congress. The result of the
Philadelphia drug Exchange meeting, Oc-
tober 9, 1873, in deciding to urge the drug-
gists throughout the United States to unite
in influencing Congress to repeal "Schedule
C" which contains the decisions of the
Bureau in reference to the tax on medical
preparations has created quite a stir
among the Internal Revenue officers. Mr.
Kimball, who has charge of the work under
that schedule, pronounces the circular of
the Drug Exchange a wrong interpretation
of the law and a misrepresentation of facts.
He states that the druggists will be met be-
fore Congress or in the Courts if so desired,
and declares that "if whiskey and tobacco
are taxed, drugs ought to be, as they are
more injurious to the morals and health of
the community."

A Missourian girl on her wedding
day, sold her piano and bought a sewing
machine and material for her husband and
herself, and at once set to work making
them up. Her husband blowed it. In two
weeks her four sisters were all married.

A Chemic Cow and Beef Butter the Best.

That the inventor is abroad we all know
to our cost, and perhaps there is only one
article remaining for whose production no
patent mechanical, time-saving process has
been set before us.

One would think in a general way that
a cow's milk could make better butter than
any genius who ever wearied a patent ex-
aminer. But one Paraff claims to be mak-
ing in New York, and proposes moreover
to make in San Francisco, out of beef suet
and steam vats a highly superior butter
that will bang out the best Alderney or
Jersey produce and make the celebrated
Goshen go mad. To us common folks, but-
ter is butter (though apt at public houses
to be cheese into the bargain,) but your
prying chemist says it is a sort of greasy
cerberus, three sorts of grease in one, olein,
namely: margarin and stearin, defiled in
the natural article by another component
called "casein," which says the chemists as-
serts itself in the boarding house variety
and produces the flavor variously called
high, strong and rancid. Suet, it appears,
contains olein, margarin and stearin, with-
out this objectionable casein. Suet, in
fact, is some eight parts butter of the best,
one part sperm candles and one part refuse.

Mr. Paraff then cuts up his suet, forces it
through steel chandlers, and then steam boils
it and draws off the resultant oil, reserving
the refuse for the soap grease man. He
next coals his oil and presses it through
cloths, leaving the stearin behind for can-
dles and getting olein, &c., that is going to
be butter. Now add one-fifth the oil's
weight of sour milk, churn, color and pack,
and there is for every 100 pounds suet, 70
pounds butter, 20 pounds candles, 10 pounds
cracking.

Mr. Paraff says it is so good, so pure,
keeps so well, and is so cheap, that it would
drive the natural article clean out of use
but for the sad fact that all the suet he can
get will not supply the demand that the
stupid cow and the simple churn some how
manage to meet without knowing anything
of olein, stearin, margarin, casein, or the
learned Mr. Paraff. Let us take comfort
then. To have this very superior butter of
Paraff, we must have suet, to have suet we
must have bees, to have bees we must have
cows, and while they are supplying
Paraff with suet they give us enough but-
ter to let us do without Paraff, and ignore
even the evils of casein.

The Political Reaction Begun.
In noticing the late elections the Boston
Post says:

"The result of the elections proclaim
that the era of frauds is drawing to a close.
Incapacity is to be allowed to plead no
more impudent excuses. The Democracy
aims for the redemption of Constitu-
tional Government. Recruits from the
people will now pour into the Democratic
camp to serve for the war. It is a war
with every imaginable form of fraud and
corruption, with ring monopolies, central-
ism, military usurpation, bought legislation,
salary grabs and Credit Mobilier, and the
power that seeks the spoliation and debasement
of sovereign States of the Union. The
call goes out for a higher tone in the
character of the Administration. Better
statesmen are demanded in Washington.
The East and West interchange judgments.
A corrupt and incompetent Administration
stands rebuked.

**HOW THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA HAS TO
WORK FOR A LIVING.**—When the yellow
flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia
in the centre flies from the flag-staff of the
Kremlin palace it announces to Moscow
that Alexander, the emancipator, is in the
ancient capital of his vast dominions. Con-
stitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses
compared to the autocrat of Russia. From
him everything hinges in the country that
contains 8,000,000 of square miles; with
him moves the machinery of the state, and
always on a move. His Majesty is obliged
to be. Trained in the severe school of the
Emperor Nicholas, Alexander the II never
allowed himself a moment's relaxation. It
is known what a passionate soldier the Em-
peror of Germany is, how he will even at-
tend the drills of a single company. The
Emperor of Russia, though, goes from re-
view to review, from field-days of 5,000
men to field-days of special arms, from the
target practice of a few non-commissioned
officers to a manoeuvre of the fleet. Now
in Poland, now in Tsarskoo Selo, now at
Constrat, now in the Caucasus, and all at
once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, sold-
iers, soldiers! He himself is never out of
uniform, and none of the ministers ever dis-
card their epaulets. The Imperial suite is,
of course, enormous. But to-day his majesty
is at Moscow; to-night he proceeds to the
Crimea. In the train the Minister of the
Interior will probably see him, with in-
numerable papers for signature; The Min-
ister of Finance, of Justice, or of Foreign
Affairs, will disturb the Imperial rest.
Such is it to be an Emperor; and how many
there are who would give a whole lifetime
for five minutes in such a position! For five
minutes it may be pleasant, but it is ques-
tionable whether a longer experience would
not bring about a change of feeling.—*Army
Gazette.*

In Cincinnati, recently, a widow and her
four daughters were all married on the
same day. Somebody wants American
wives to study the difference between house-
keeping and homekeeping. Love induced
a St. Louis girl to sell every article of cloth-
ing she possessed in order to get her lover
out of jail.

Squabbles, an old bachelor, showed
his stockings, which he had just darned, to
a maiden lady, who contemptuously remark-
ed, "Pretty good for a man darning."
Whereupon Squabbles remarked, "Yes,
good enough for a woman, darn her."

How the Widow got Married.

Mr. Green was a good-looking man, very
—he dressed well—was well posted up in
matters of business, and had the reputation
of being a smart man. But Mr. Green had
lived thirty years without a wife. It was
not his fault, for he was fond of the society
of the fairer sex; owned a fine house, which
he rented for his board, and there were
plenty of marriageable ladies in the village.
How happened it then, that Mr. Green
remained in a state of single blessedness?
Want of courage. True, he could pick up
a lady's handkerchief, hold a skein of yarn,
or give his arm in the politest manner to
escort a lady from church. He had seen at
least half a dozen women he would have
married, or who would have married him;
but he never could muster sufficient cour-
age to ask either of them whether she
would or not.

One evening he was visiting the widow
Smith's. Twenty-six years had flown over
her head, and yet she had been a widow for
three years, and had long put off her
widow's weeds. She was pretty, had
placed her only child beside her husband in
the graveyard, and sighed for a companion;
and many a time had she remarked to her
friends she wondered why Mr. Green did
not get married. He was an occasional
caller at the house, and would have married
her at an hour's notice. But she did not
know it. He had never whispered to her
of love.

He could talk about the crops, the growth
of the village, the industry of the young
men, and all other matters which the widow
did not care to hear about, but the "one
thing" which would have struck her ear as
the sweetest of sounds, he never mentioned.

One eventful evening the widow was ex-
cessively annoyed by her domestics. Hard-
ly was Mr. Green seated, when Bridget
made her appearance at the door.

"Miss Smith, if it please you, said the do-
mestic, 'will you look into the kitchen for a
minute?'"

Scarcely had Mrs. Smith returned, when
the bushy head of John, the hired man,
was thrust into the door with:

"Mrs. Smith!
"How I hate the name of Smith!" said
the lady.

Mr. Green's eyes dilated for a moment—
he opened his mouth and exclaimed in hur-
ried accents:

"Make it Green, ma'am—make it Green!
And in less than a month there was no
"Widow Smith" in the village.

The Baby.
When a baby comes into a household it
is only a little, shapeless, red-faced thing,
with tiny doubled fists that move them-
selves about at nothing, and an appetite
disproportionately large in comparison
with its other qualities.

Yes, it comes as a sort of a monarch—
that helpless little hand, and it begins to
reign forthwith.

Its voice—not exactly the voice of the
turtle either—being heard in the land all
other sounds are forgotten.

It matters not who has no dinner so that
he has his, nor who is tired so that he en-
joys himself. Ordinary occupations cease,
and a group gathers about the cradle to see
him put his fist in his mouth. A small
fringe of hair on the back of his head is
more beautiful in the eyes of the household
than the floating locks of any golden blonde
on earth; and while some adult is quietly
advised to have his aching wisdom-tooth
pulled out, and not bother any more about
it, the family rush pell-mell to the cradle's
side to see that wonderful thing—the baby's
first tooth peeping through its gums.

King baby, do you know anything about
all this? If you did you might look for-
ward very sadly. In after life there will be
no such adoration for you. Words of wis-
dom will fall unnoticed from your lips then,
though when you have learned to say "bla!
bla!" the household now goes into ecsta-
sies.

**IS A PASSENGER OBLIGED TO BUY A
TICKET TO GO ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.**—
A singular case was tried at Mt. Vernon,
Ind., last week, in which the St. Louis and
Southeastern Railroad was defendant, and
Charles Myrtle, of that place, was plaintiff.
Some time last summer Myrtle took pas-
sage on the defendant's road to Evansville.
He was not provided with a ticket,
being unable to procure one by reason of
the absence of the local ticket agent. He
took his seat in the cars, and when the con-
ductor demanded his ticket, he promptly
tendered the usual fare, or more if neces-
sary, so great was his anxiety to reach his
destination. The Conductor said that the
rules of the company did not allow him to
take money, and that he would be compell-
ed to put the plaintiff off the cars, and he
did. The plaintiff brought suit for \$2,000
damages, and the jury returned a verdict
for \$562.50.

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