

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

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THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum 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.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnson's residence).
Jan. 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Office 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. 25, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Brackett Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
English, German, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
May 29, 1867.

DENTISTRY.
Traywick & Bland,
Dentists, and as a partnership, tender their profes-
sional services to the public at large. Their office will
be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them
will attend to their residences when called.
Office on the Court House, Trade Street.
August 10, 1868.

**New Firm and
NEW GOODS**
The undersigned having formed a Partnership
under the style of
J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
for the purpose of conducting the
Merchant Tailoring
and Goods Furnishing Goods Business,
would respectfully inform their friends and the pub-
lic generally, that they are now receiving their stock
of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades
of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
in great variety of makes and colors.

Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Under-
wear, Trunks of all kinds, umbrellas,
In our stock we usually found in a FIRST
CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of
which were selected with great care, and warranted
to give satisfaction.
Special attention will be given to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best
style, and at a fair price.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept con-
stantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale
prices.
CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds,
promptly attended to in the room over the
Express Office, where our friends are invited to give
us a call.
We will occupy the Store at present occupied by
First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House
is completed. J. S. PHILLIPS,
Oct. 5, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Mkr.,
and DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Wittkowsky & Rintel,
Have now in store one of the largest Stocks of Goods
ever brought to this market. They keep a full assortment of all kinds of Goods,
and will sell at remarkably low rates.
Country Merchants and wholesale buyers
generally, as well as retail purchasers, are request-
ed to examine this magnificent stock of Goods.
Milinery and Dress-Making.
A separate department is devoted to Milinery and
Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done
promptly and in the latest styles.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTEL,
Oct. 5, 1868. Between the two Drug Stores.

QUERY
Is receiving daily his Fall Stock of
Milinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.
What he asks the Ladies and the public generally,
to call and examine
—
MRS. QUERRY is prepared to serve her
friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress-making, &c.
Oct. 5, 1868.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,
TRADE ST. SPRINGS BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
C. N. G. BUTT, Teller.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.
This Bank has enlarged and refitted its Banking
House, and with a large, modern improved Fire and
Burglar Proof Safe, offers superior inducements to
Depositors. Receives Deposits on Interest or other-
wise, buys and sells Gold, Bullion, Exchange and old
Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal
places in the world at New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.—The *Quid Names*
are already engaged in manufacturing a Cabinet
for Gen. Grant. Among other speculations, the
New York Herald has the following:
"Doubtless the South should appear at the
council board, and Holden, of North Carolina,
might have a seat as representing the Department
of the Interior."
It is said that General Grant will not resign
his military office until just previous to his
inauguration, and that he will strongly urge the
appointment of General Sherman to be his suc-
cessor.

WANTED,
Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, Mutton and Pork, and
Green and Dry Hides. The highest market price
will be paid. W. A. COOK,
Oct. 24, 1868. Town Butcher.
I can be found at the Store next to the Democrat
Office.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.
F. SCARR,
Druggist and Chemist,
Keeps for sale pure Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., of the
first quality.
Kerosene Oil No. 1, Lamps, Burners, &c.
Physicians' prescriptions and Family Recipes
prepared with great accuracy.
Country Merchants supplied with Drugs, Essen-
ces, &c. F. SCARR.

Blue Stone.
A fresh supply of Pure Blue Stone, just received.
Oct. 19, 1868. F. SCARR.

Important to Planters and Country Merchants.
JULIUS T. COIT,
Cotton Factor, Commission
and SHIPPING MERCHANT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store,
Up Stairs.

Having effected my arrangements with respon-
sible parties in New York, I am now prepared to make
liberal CASH ADVANCES on Cotton, which will be
promptly forwarded, free of charge, or it will be
held or sold in this market if so desired. I will re-
ceive Cotton at any of the Depots between this point
and Columbia, and the money will be forwarded from
Charlotte by Express, thereby saving time and ex-
pense.
Consignments of all kinds solicited, either for sale
here or for shipment. I shall give the business my
closest personal attention, and shall try to promote
the interest of the Planters.

I refer by permission to Hon. J. W. Osborne, Gov.
Z. B. Vance, T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; First
National Bank; Brem, Brown & Co.; Hutchison, Bur-
roughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1868. 3m

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We enter upon our second year of business on the
first day of October, and return our thanks to our
old friends and new friends for their custom and
patronage during the year now closing.
We are now prepared with
Increased Means & Ample Capital
to transact any safe and desirable Banking Business
which may be offered us.
We will receive deposits and pay same on call, and
when left on time will pay interest on same accord-
ing to agreement. We buy and sell Gold and Silver
Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes, &c. Will discount
for customers good business paper. Purchase and
sell on commission Stocks and Bonds, and give our
best attention to any other matter in the Banking or
Brokerage line entrusted to us.
Always on hand for sale.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
At Building (formerly Branch Bank),
one door below Smith's Shoe Store, Tryon St.
Charlotte, Sept. 28, 1868.

Confectioneries, Fruits, &c.
Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods of all kinds,
just received at
D. M. RIGLER'S.

CRACKERS.
Soda, Butter, Egg, Mushroom, Lemon, Cream and
Milk Crackers—fresh at
RIGLER'S.

CIGARS.
A large lot of Havana and domestic Cigars, cheap
by the box or retail at
RIGLER'S.
Toys of all kinds at
RIGLER'S.

PICKLES.
For sale by the dozen or gallon, at
RIGLER'S.
Fancy Groceries at
RIGLER'S.
Sausage and Tobacco at
RIGLER'S.

DRIED BEEF,
Bologna Sausage and Buffalo Tongues, cheap at
RIGLER'S.

RIGLER
Manufactures Plain and Fancy Candies, and sells
cheap by the box.

CITRON,
Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Jellies, Preserves,
&c., at
DALLAS M. RIGLER'S,
Granite Row, opposite the Mansion House.
Oct. 19, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the 1st October,
1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks
each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole
session or for one term.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. BIRWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental
and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy,
Chemistry and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. BIRWELL, English Branches and Super-
intendent of Social Duties.
Mrs. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.
Miss MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and
French.
Mrs. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on
Piano.
Prof. A. BIRWELL, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Mrs. J. L. C. PATTON, Music on Piano.
Prof. R. E. PIERCE, Drawing, Painting and Modern
Languages.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board (with every expense, fuel, lights, wash-
ing, &c.) with tuition in English Branches, \$120.00
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00
" " Collegiate " 25.00
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and
Painting, extra, at usual charges.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particu-
lars as to terms, &c., address
Rev. R. BIRWELL & SON,
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

The Result and the Future.
The following, from that excellent and truly
conservative journal, the Baltimore Sun, is so
appropriate to the present that we copy it:
Now that the presidential campaign is closed,
there is one platform, and but one, on which all
parties and all sections may, and must unite, if
we are to regain our former prosperity and hap-
piness, and that is the platform, not of a party,
nor of a section, but of the whole country, one
and indivisible. In order to ensure this unity
there must be a restoration of mutual confidence,
if not of mutual affection, and to this end the
dead past must be buried and forgiven, even if
it cannot be forgotten. We must take a new
point of departure, and dismissing from our con-
templation the things that are behind, press
forward in the labors and the rewards of a new
era of development and progress. Mr. John Q.
Adams has declared his belief that the heartiest
desire of the great bulk of the Northern people
is to treat the South with kindness and generos-
ity, and the opportunity is now offered in Gen.
Grant's election to give strong and practical
expression to that desire. The extent of the
confidence manifested in Gen. Grant by the large
majority he has received ought to add to his in-
dependence and efficiency in carrying out liberal
and patriotic sentiments. The apprehensions of
the party which sustained him of their ability to
carry a sufficient number of States in the North
to ensure their success, and their consequent
dread of the revival of civil convulsions, which
led to the adopting of a coercive policy in the
South, with all its rigors and sufferings, to retain
their political ascendancy, must be so completely
dissipated by the result of the late elections that
they can now afford to treat the South with
clemency and magnanimity. On the other hand,
the South, which has been ever ready and an-
xious to meet overtures of real reconciliation more
than half way, can be more easily won by a spirit
of conciliation and liberality than by compulsion
and menace. It can adapt itself to all the polit-
ical requirements of a new era, if only they are
dictated in an equitable and fraternal spirit, and
leave unshackled its energies for material re-
generation and advancement. The solution of
all difficulties is not so much in any particular
legislation as in the spirit which animates
legislation, and if this shall be honestly patriotic
and brotherly, if the words of General Grant
"let us have peace," shall indicate the abandonment
of a vindictive policy, the future regeneration
and salvation of the country will be put beyond
a doubt. Any other course, while it may gratify
the passions of unappeasable revenge against the
South, will be purchased at the indefinite detri-
ment and cost of all those material interests which
are of supreme concern to all sections. For
bearance, moderation and patience should be the
controlling sentiment of all sections, and then
this great republic, the refuge of the oppressed
of all nations, and the hope of all the friends
of liberty throughout the world, will emerge from
its tribulations purified and strengthened by the
fiery ordeal through which it has passed.

G. D. Broom,
Of Union County, with J. Kuck & Co.
NEW STOCK.
J. Kuck & Co.,
Have on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES,
which they will sell low for cash, consisting of
5,000 Pounds Iron Ties,
2 Bales Hacking,
3,000 Boxes Bacon, clear rib,
50 Boxes Candles,
A large lot of Fish in barrels, half-bar-
rels and kits,
Fine lot of Crockery Ware,
Cheese, Sugar and Coffee—all grades,
Molasses—all kinds,
Bunch Yarn, Sheet and Shirting,
They have all kinds of goods generally kept in a first
class Grocery Store.
Oct. 26, 1868. J. KUCK & CO.

READ THIS.
We ask the farmers to call at our place in the Navy
Yard, and examine our stock of
PLOWS, HARROWS, WHEAT FANS,
Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, and Cider Mills. We
call especial attention to our COTTON SCRAPER.
Also, to the best Farm and Road Wagons—all made
in Charlotte, N. C.
COOK & ELLYSON,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of farming
tools.
Oct. 25, 1868.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
(In Bryce's New Building.)
Have just received a full Stock of Goods, consisting of
**Groceries, Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c.**
In their general assortment can be found
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Syrups,
Bacon, Lard, Rice, Cheese,
Cotton Ties, Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Salt, Leather, Candles, Crackers, Pickles,
Soda, Soaps, and Wooden Ware.

Hardware.
Axes, Nails, Shovels, Spades,
Hoops, Trace Chains,
Table Cutlery, &c. &c.
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Confection-
eries, &c.
Thankful for past patronage, they invite their
former customers and all others who want to pur-
chase on fair terms, to give them a call and examine
Goods and prices.
Produce and Cash taken in exchange for
Goods.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
Oct. 26, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,
A splendid lot of Bagging, Roping and Ties, at
B. M. PRESSON'S.
Also, a splendid lot of Country Lard.
B. M. PRESSON.
Also, a lot of Cheese, at
B. M. PRESSON'S.
Farmers can come and get their Bagging and
Roping to be paid for in Cotton.
Sept. 21, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!
1,000 BLUM'S ALMANACS to supply the de-
mand, just received at the City Book Store.
Oct. 26, 1868. S. R. JOHNSTON.

Gold, Silver and Bullion
Bought and sold at a small margin, and advances
made on Bullion when desired, at the City Bank of
Charlotte.
W. A. WILLIAMS,
July 6, 1868. Cashier.

The Shamese Twins.
A correspondent of the Richmond Whig has
recently had the pleasure of meeting on the cars
the celebrated Shamese twins, Chang and Eng
Bunker, Esqs. It was generally supposed they
were absent in Europe where they were to have
gone to have the ligature that has bound them
together since birth severed by a surgical opera-
tion. But this visit was deferred until some
time during the coming month, when the twins
will embark for Paris, in the hope that surgical
science will be able to achieve their earthly separa-
tion, ere the death of one makes it incumbent
to try the terrible experiment. They were quite
communicative speaking freely on all subjects
even their mysterious connection, which they
regard as a dispensation of Providence. Chang
is somewhat heavier and taller than Eng. Both
are about four feet six in height, fifty years of
age, hair grey, skin wrinkled shriveled and yell-
ow, and when walking they press closely to-
gether at the shoulders, their bodies inclining at an
angle from this point to the ground. Eng usually
keeps his right arm around the neck and
resting on the shoulder of Chang. Accompany-
ing them was a son of Eng's and a daughter of
Chang's; the latter named Victoria, a blooming
girl of sixteen of ordinary medium height, excel-
lent development, and remarkably hand-
some, though bearing a strict family likeness to
the twins.

Chang is blessed with seven other daughters
and three sons. Eng's son is a very intelligent
boy of about fourteen, named William. He re-
sembles his father very much, and smiles when
he tells you he has five brothers and three sisters,
besides eleven cousins.

The families reside in Surry county, North
Carolina, where they live on a handsome farm
—their own property. Two of the children
always accompany the twins on their trips; this
indulgence being conferred by turns for merit at
school.

Dr. Livingstone.
Definite accounts have been received from Dr.
Livingstone. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, under
date of October 19th, addressed a letter to the
London Times, stating that in December, 1867,
the Dr. wrote letters from the interior of Africa
giving information that he was detained from
proceeding upon his discoveries by a war among
the native tribes; but that as soon as it was
over, he would continue his explorations of lake
Tanganyika, supposed to be the source of the Nile.

This lake is about two hundred and eighty
miles long, its Northern end being about three
hundred miles South of the Equator. Two hun-
dred and fifty miles to the Northeast of lake
Tanganyika is the Southern end of lake Victoria,
which undoubtedly flows into the Nile.

Whether there is any connection between
these two great inland seas is not yet known.
The object of Dr. Livingstone's present expedi-
tion is to discover whether such a connection
exists. If he finds out that such is the fact, the
long sought source of the River of the Pharos
will have been discovered, and the Doctor will
acquire greater fame than has been the lot of any
man since the time of Columbus. The country
on the Upper Nile and its great lakes is described
as a perfect Eden, with a climate of perpetual
Spring, abundantly watered, producing every-
thing that any other region on earth brings forth,
fitted with valuable minerals of all sorts, and as
healthful as any district in the world.

We can now discern one of the objects of the
Abyssinian expedition. The far seeing govern-
ment of England has secured a permanent foot-
ing on the Northeast coast of Africa, having
long had the entrance to the Southeastern coast
of that vast continent. Between them lies this
wonderful region of the Upper Nile and its lakes,
upon which England will found an Empire fully
as valuable to her as India. One hundred years
from this time will be seen millions of white
people of the Great Race inhabiting the finest
lands that the sun shines on, and immense cities
growing up as if by magic, where now all is the
desolation of Negroland.

But what will become of the dark tribes now
inhabiting that beautiful region? The fate that
has been theirs in Australia is awaiting them in
Central Africa. They will be driven back be-
fore the whites, and finally waste away, giving
but another exemplification of the universal law
of natural selection, by which in the struggle for
life the weak race gives place to the strong
throughout the whole range of creation. The
microscope shows in a drop of water the feeble
animalcules displaced by the stronger; we see
the same results in the insects that infest our
gardens; the same consequences are developed
in the fish of every brook and the beasts of every
forest, and man himself forms no exception to
the universal law stamped upon all nature by the
fit of the Eternal.—*Norfolk Journal*

B. KOOPMANN.
A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
Now in Store, consisting of STAPLE and FANCY
Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kook Island Goods, Ready-made
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c.
A full assortment of
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,
Of the latest style and Fashion.
A splendid Stock of
Dress Goods,
Merinos, Empress Cloths, Mohair, Poplins, Delaines,
&c. &c.
A Handsome Stock of
Milinery Goods.
A full line of White Goods, Laces and Embroideries.
My Woollen Department is complete, consisting of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
I have taken great pains in the selection of these
Goods, and I am confident I can present as full and
as complete an assortment as any house in the city.
With regard to prices they will be sold as Cheap,
if not Cheaper, than any other house.
All I ask is an examination of my Stock before
purchasing, as I feel sure I can please the most
fastidious, both as to taste and price.
Wholesale Buyers will find it to their interest to
give me a call, as my stock is large and I will sell at
short profits.
Nov. 2, 1868. B. KOOPMANN.

The City Bank of Charlotte
Solicits the Accounts of business men and others, and
promotes satisfaction.
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Agricultural.

Wood Ashes.
The virtues of wood ashes have been often ex-
tollled, but the farmer is still too careless of sel-
ing or wasting them. They are sometimes com-
pared with lime or plaster, (gypsum) as if their
virtues were parallel, but this comparison is made
in ignorance of the composition of ashes. The
ashes of our forest trees contain all the inorganic
elements that make up vegetable and animal
bodies, including of course the elements of lime
and gypsum. Ashes are, therefore, a fertilizer
for all our crops. They contain from ten to
twenty-five per cent. of phosphate of lime, besides
potash, soda, magnesia, sulphuric and carbonic
acids, lime and silica.

Stirring soil Around Trees
The opening of lightening the soil around the
roots of trees, either in the spring or fall, for the
purpose of letting in warmth, and development
of the roots, is of great value in promoting the
health and vigor of the tree. All trees, whether
fruit or ornamental, young or old, indigenous
or exotic, are vastly benefited by this process.
In old orchards, the soil about the trunks of the
trees, and to a considerable distance from them,
in every direction, should be carefully broken,
and the upper surface, to the depth of three or
four inches, removed in the spring, every four or
five years. The eggs of the curculio and other
insects, are deposited in this stratum, and if not
removed or destroyed, will produce insects the
ravages of which the succeeding year will be
productive of far greater loss than the expense
of removing the soil, and replacing it with com-
post or loam. It is an utterly hopeless under-
taking to attempt the cultivation of good fruit,
when no measures are resorted to to obviate the
fatal ravages of the detestable and insidious foe,
and the remedy now suggested, is by no means
expensive, if we take into consideration the ad-
vantages otherwise resulting to the trees from its
application.

Any good soil, taken from the open fields or
cultivated lands, may be used as a substitute for
compost, and a very small quantity will suffice.
Even if no fresh matter is applied, I would re-
commend the removal of the surface soil, and
would replace it when convenient. Chip manure,
or old dung covered with straw, answers
well for this purpose.—*Cor. Germantown Tele-
graph.*

The Farmer.
It does one's heart good to see a merry, round-
faced farmer. So independent and yet so free
from vanity and pride. So rich and yet so in-
dustrious, so patient and persevering in his call-
ing, and yet so kind, social, and obliging. There
are a thousand noble traits about him which light
up his character. He is generally hospitable,
and drink with him, and he won't set a mark
on you, and sweat it out of you with a double
compound interest at another time; you are
welcome. He will do you a kindness without
expecting a return by way of compensation; it
is not so with everybody. He is generally more
honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in a
low and underhand cunning than any I could
name. He gives to society his best support, he
is the edifice of government and the lord of na-
ture. Look at him in homespun and gray buck,
gentleman; laugh, if you will—but, believe me,
he can laugh back if he pleases.

THE COTTON WORM.—It has been suggested
that the worm is worse since "freedom came,"
and that the reason of it is the late period of the
year which farm work commences. In slave
time a considerable proportion of land was turned
over with the plow before Christmas, and this
early working is said to have been the plunger's
safeguard against the perpetual recurrence of the
ravages of the worm. Those who hold this
opinion say a considerable proportion of the
worms, large or small, according to the character
of the season, burrow some three or four inches
in the ground, where the insect makes for itself
a resting place, creating it round with a gummy
fluid which exudes from its mouth. In a short
time it changes to the chrysalis state, and so re-
mains till spring calls it forth in the form of a
fly to propagate its species. During the summer
this process is several times repeated, but instead
of working into the ground on each of these oc-
casions, the worm rolls itself in a leaf. The
warmth of the summer prevents the necessity of
hiding in the earth, which nature bids it do for
winter.—*Galesboro News.*

EARACHE.—For the benefit of little folks,
who sometimes suffer with that agonizing afflic-
tion, the earache, we give the following remedy,
which is said to be a sure cure, viz: Take a
bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black
pepper; gather it up and tie, and dip into sweet
oil and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage
over the head to keep it warm. It will give im-
mediate relief.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE ENLIGHTENMENT.—
A curious matrimonial affair has just transpired
in Brooklyn; the parties are not in high life nor
known to fame, but their history is nevertheless
interesting. Ten years ago a couple, recently
married, moved from Boston to the city of
Cherubee, where the husband set up in busi-
ness and prospered. His business at his office
was better than at home, for his married life was
unhappy, and, about five years ago, the parties
managed to secure a divorce. They gradually
lost track of each other, and during the past
year each of them married, and each to a person
who had been divorced. The two husbands were
thrown together, and a few weeks ago the one
who had married the divorced woman, invited
the other home to dinner. Imagine the embar-
rassment when the happy husband introduced
his wife to his friend. Both were too well bred
to have a scene, and so the dinner passed off
somewhat frigidly, but with no actual unhap-
piness.

The recipient of the dinner courtesy invited
the other to go home with him soon after and
partake of a family dinner, little thinking, as it
happened, that he was to return the compliment
in every particular. It turned out that each
had married the divorced spouse of the other,
and it was more satisfactory to them to know
that each was entirely pleased with the arrange-
ment. So much for the intricacies of matrimony.

GLIT-EDGED PAPER. chats in the Troy
Times about a number of things in town which
will be repeating. Among them is the fol-
lowing in regard to financing, promissory
notes, and business transactions:
One of the most peculiar phases of mercantile
life is the dealing in promissory notes, or, to use
the common term, "business paper." The traf-
fic in this species of property is enormous, and it
is estimated that half a million of dollars' worth
of mercantile paper is bought and sold daily in
Wall street. There is a class of business men
who have a predilection for shaving notes. They
are that class commonly known as "mounted men,"
whose names have a magic power with cashiers
of banks, and who, in times of pressure, are the
kings of the street.

There are a dozen note-buyers who, taken to-
gether, have a million or so at their credit, most
any day, and these funds they will readily ex-
change for little slips of paper, signed by certain
parties, promising to pay, etc., etc. Some of
these men are exceedingly careful, and touch
none but the very best, or, as it is called, "glit-
edged," which just now cannot be had for better
than eight per cent per annum. Others take
more risks and buy second-rate, which one can
get at from twelve to twenty-four per cent.
Commercial notes are divided into various classes
—there is a grocer's paper, dry goods paper,
auctioneer's paper, &c., for each of which some
one will have predilections. These notes are
sold by means of brokers, and this kind of broker-
age is immensely profitable and highly respecta-
ble. Ralf Wells, the eminent Sabbath School
worker, is a note broker by trade. At present
our banks will discount any good paper, but they
require two names, while, on the other hand,
many of our heaviest business men, as a rule,
never endorse the paper of parties who buy
goods of them. They have notes drawn to the
orders of the signers, and they can be handled
in an impersonal manner. A new standard of
credit is therefore established. The question
now is not what a man is worth, or how respon-
sible he is, but will his note sell well in the
street. If the latter be the case he can buy
goods and get credit, whether he deserves it or
not. We have known the note of insolvent men
selling at a fair rate when good men could not
get credit; and a case once occurred like this:
A wished to buy a large quantity of opium on
six months, but his paper was refused because it
would not sell. B, though not so good a man,
makes a note which will sell. A gets B to buy
the opium, which A takes, and a "swap" of notes
concludes the transaction, after which B fails.
Under this artificial state of things, a bad note
is given in place of a good one, and less falls on
some one. Mercantile credit now rests on the
way a man's note will sell, and this will be in-
fluenced by the amount in the market; and
hence it would not be difficult to injure the
credit of any concern, should any competitor get
hold of their paper and rush it on the street.
For instance, A wishes to buy an invoice of in-
digo, and has a rival purchaser in B. A knows
that his only way to get the article is to strike
at B's credit. He raises \$50,000, goes into the
market, and in two hours has invested it in B's
paper, which he then employs a broker to hawk
well, the abundance of B's paper is freely can-
vassed, and fears are naturally suggested that
a screw may be loosened somewhere. Before busi-
ness hours are over the work is done, and B may
never know the reason why he lost a good bar-
gain, and when he pays the \$50,000 referred to,
he little dreams that by this sharp practice his
throat was so nearly cut. Note brokers may be
seen in Wall street going to their offices with
their large portfolios under their arms, for they
generally lock them in some bank over night,
and at these offices you can get any good note
cashed on ten minute's notice. The broker
knows who will buy certain names, and hence he
loses no time in running about. On the other
hand, each note buyer will probably to-day have
\$50,000 in bills receivable paid in, in which he
is anxious to invest immediately in bills receivable,
and he at once picks out of the broker's portfolio
such papers as he likes best. The secret reason
why men fail in New York will be found in the
way their paper is rated in Wall street. Any
concern which rules second best for a few years
will go down, for the reason that this will pre-
vent them from buying goods in an advantageous
manner. In this way the failure of the large
house of Brown, McNamee & Co. was proba-
bly years before it took place, for while they
did a profitable trade and built two marble stores
in Broadway, yet their paper went in the streets
at a half and one-half per cent per month, and this
killed them on the long run. Dealing in notes
is liable to one peculiar danger, and that is for-
gery. Generally speaking, buyers depend on
the reputation of the broker, who knows where
the reputation of the paper, and will not hazard a business
worth \$30,000 a year to get off a bad note.
Sometimes, however, a forger is too apt an even
for the broker, as is proven in the Martine case,
which is now before the police. A man buys a
first-class note at seven per cent discount, and
the next day offers it for sale at twelve per cent.
How can this be explained? Simply by the fact
that he has executed several neat forgeries, some
of which he sells to unscrupulous parties. This
was done in a very neat manner in the forgery
above referred to, but we think the guilty par-
ties stand a good chance of State prison, which
they richly deserve at any rate.

FIRE ARMS.—It is stated that ninety-five out
of every hundred instances of the bursting of a
double barreled gun can be traced to defects in
the left barrel. The reason is simply that the
right is most frequently used and reloaded, per-
haps ten times to the left one being discharged
once. Every time the right barrel is discharged
the gunpowder in the left is pulverized more or
less by the shock, and the settling of the grains
leaves a space between the charge and the wad-
ding. Hence when the left barrel is discharged
it frequently explodes. These accidents, it is
asserted, can be avoided by sending the ram-rod
home with one or two smart blows into the non-
discharged barrel every time the other is reloaded.

In Connecticut, a boy of twenty has just mar-
ried a widow of fifty, who has seven children.
The eldest is six years older than his new "papa."
Older people sometimes make as bad a match