

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 864.

THE Western Democrat

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
Years—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.

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

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, 1868.

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 Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1868.

DR. JOHN H. WAYT,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office for this year at his Residence.
Patients in the City or Country waited on at their
residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office
will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on
account of distance.
Jan. 11, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office in Deane's Bank Building.
Nov. 9, 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 Gents 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 make and colors.

Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Merino Under-
wear, Ties of all kinds, Embroideries.
In fact everything 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 a fit guaranteed.

JAS. 19th. We are now in the Store next to the
Express Office, where we have a full stock of Gen-
tleman's Furnishing Goods. J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

QUERY
Is receiving daily his Fall Stock of
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.,
which 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.

Novels.
Paper bound Novels in abundance at TIDDY'S—
"Lions' Lottery," or Life and its Aims," "How a
Bride was Lost," or a Chase Across the Pampas," by
Frederick Gerstacker; "Mohm," or the Last Days of
Lee and his Paladins," from the MS. of Col. Barry
of Eagle's Nest; "Dallas Galbraith," by Mrs. R.
Harding Davis, Author of "Washington's Angel,"
"Margaret Howth," etc.; "Among the Arabs," A Nar-
rative of Adventures in Algeria," by G. Nephewy; "The
Old Mammoth's Secret," after the German of E.
Morritt; by Mrs. A. Wistor; "Gold Elsie," by Mrs.
A. L. Wistor. Just received at TIDDY'S.

Get the Best!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.

FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE BY
Stonhouse, McCullay & Co., M. D. Mooley,
Hammond & McLaughlin, Carson & Grier,
Frazier, Scarlett & Co., Duls & Hüker,
De J. H. McAden, Dr J. N. Butt,
S. Grose & Co., Hallom & Gray,
W. Richards & Co., D. M. Rigler,
January 4, 1869. 6m

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of
Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
J. Y. BRYCE,
W. H. BRYCE.
March 5, 1868.

Old North State Distillery,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GROTT, KUCK & CO.,
Distillers and Rectifiers of Corn and Rye Whiskeys.
We warrant our Liquors PURE and UNADULTE-
ATED.
Orders solicited from the trade.
Saleroom on Tryon Street, opposite T. W. Dewey
& Co's Bank.
Feb. 22, 1869.

Efficacy of Onions.

A writer says: "We are troubled often with
severe coughs, the result of colds of long stand-
ing, which may turn to consumption or prema-
ture death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights
by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong
effort to throw off offensive matter from the
lungs. The remedy proposed has often been
tried, and is simply to take into the stomach,
before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion
after chewing. This excellent in an uncooked
state is very healing, and collects the water from
the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief
to the patient. It is also said that a poultice of
onions applied morning, noon and night, for
three or four days, will cure a felon. No matter
how bad the case, lancing the finger will be un-
necessary if the poultice is applied. The remedy
is said to be a sure, safe and speedy one."

The North Carolina LAND COMPANY.

Established for the Transportation and Location of
Northern and European Settlers, THE SELLING
AND LEASING OF REAL ESTATE, the purchase
and sale of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c.
Also NEGOTIATES LOANS on mortgage or other
securities.

OFFICERS:
Geo. LITTLE, Pres. R. W. Best, Sec. & Treas.
Agents and Directors at Raleigh:
Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.
Agents and Directors in New York and Boston:
A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Feb. 8, 1869. 3m

New Stock of Groceries.

W. J. BLACK,
Has received a large Stock of Groceries, consisting
in part of:
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Salt,
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Meal and Family Flour,
Kais, Irish, Potatoes, Whiskey, &c.
In fact, everything and anything kept in a first-
class Grocery Store.
Thankful for past patronage, he invites his friends
and the public generally to give him a call before
purchasing elsewhere.
March 8, 1869.

W. J. BLACK,
Raleigh National Bank
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The Directors have resolved to increase the Capital
Stock of this Bank to FIVE HUNDRED THOU-
SAND DOLLARS. Persons wishing to subscribe to
the same will please communicate with
C. D. DAVIS, President.
Raleigh, March 1, 1869. 6m

M. L. WRISTON & CO.,
Auctioneers
And General Commission Merchants,
For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain,
Fur, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds,
Mansion House Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. L. WRISTON, H. C. ECKLES, T. H. GATHER,
Late of R. L. M. C. of Irredell Co. of Mecklenburg.
REPRESENTED BY—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P.
Pegram, Cashier; First National Bank; W. J. Yates,
Editor Western Democrat; Hutchison, Burroughs &
Co., General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
Wm. H. Jones & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo. S. Palmer,
of Palmer, Hartwick & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr.
Thos. K. Bond, Editor of Baltimore Ep. Methodist,
Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.;
Jordan & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jaffray &
Co., and H. B. Claffin & Co., New York; Geo. W. Wil-
bans & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Jas. Miller, Esq., and
Coley & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Mentor Brothers,
Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala.
Jan. 11, 1869.

NOTICE
The copartnership heretofore existing under the
name and style of TAYLOR & DUNCAN, was dis-
solved by mutual consent on the 1st January, 1869.
All persons indebted to the firm of Taylor & Dun-
can, by Note or Account, will please come forward
and make payment immediately to A. A. N. M. Taylor,
who is authorized to settle all the business of the
firm. All persons having claims against the firm
will present them for payment to the same.
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR,
J. DUNCAN, Jr.

Having purchased the entire interest of J.
Duncan, Jr. I will continue the business at the New
Brick Store, on Trade Street, 3 doors East of Spring
Corner, where I will be pleased to see all my old
friends and patrons.
March 1, 1869. A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.

GET THE BEST!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
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W. H. BRYCE.
March 5, 1868.

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ATED.
Orders solicited from the trade.
Saleroom on Tryon Street, opposite T. W. Dewey
& Co's Bank.
Feb. 22, 1869.

Attachment
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
W. D. Russell, Jr., Plaintiff, vs. Henry H. Glover,
Defendant.
Henry H. Glover, the defendant in this case, will
heretofore take notice that a warrant of Attachment has
been issued against the property of said defendant,
who is beyond the limits of the State, in favor of the
plaintiff, and returnable before me, a Justice of the
Peace for the county of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte,
on the 1st day of April, 1869, for the sum of \$75,
due by note with interest from 1st day of February,
1867. The said defendant is hereby notified to ap-
pear at said time and place, and defend his suit or
judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, J. N. Hunter, a Justice of the Peace for the
county of Mecklenburg, this 1st day of March, 1869.
J. N. HUNTER, J. P.
61-1w [adv 25]

Lawyers not good Legislators.

In the U. S. Senate last week, Senator Sprague
attributed all the confusion and mystery of our
legislative bodies (the U. S. Senate included) to
the fact that too many lawyers were elected by
the people. A correspondent of the N. Y.
Herald speaks of Mr Sprague's speech as follows:
"The speech delivered by Senator Sprague, of
Rhode Island, can hardly fail to arouse attention
throughout the whole country by the apt origi-
nality and extraordinary boldness which charac-
terized it. Mr Sprague is a young man and
no orator, but he manages at critical times to
think with more truth, force and justice than
most of our public men. The subject under de-
bate was the Civil Tenure act, and Mr Sprague,
feeling, no doubt, intensely opposed to the reten-
tion of such a statute, and sitting for days under
the affliction of a never-ending discussion, carried
on most exclusively by hair-splitting and long-
winded lawyers; determined at length to open
his mind about what he thought of the Senate
and its composition. He began in his usual
quiet, careful manner of delivery, but had
hardly proceeded farther than a sentence or two
when he started the whole chamber by declaring
that the Senate was composed of too many law-
yers for the good of the country. Too many
lawyers! Just think of it! Flat blasphemy as
ever saluted the ears of Justice Deberry. Too
many lawyers! Did you ever see an idea enter the
head of any Senator before? The business peo-
ple—the people of wealth, worth and standing—
should be more fully represented, contended the
Senator from Rhode Island. "What did law-
yers know of the real material interests of the
people?" inquired the speaker. "Their time
was given to making confusion worse confound-
ed, and their minds ran in a narrow, constrained
and petrifying channel of thought. They had
not taken hold of this Tenure of Office act, and
were expending all their ingenuity to baffle the
question at issue, to seize additional power un-
der the disguise of securing the equinox of the
government and shielding the people from Ex-
ecutive encroachment. "All sham in substance,"
continued Mr Sprague. "The House of Lords,
nor any other legislative body, has half the pow-
er possessed by the Senate of the United States,
and yet they clamor for more, and for why?
Why, to build up an aristocracy of power, an
oligarchy of tyrants and monopoly of legislation." He
(Mr Sprague) would rather trust one man
elected straight from the people than a body of
many men elected by the State Legislatures. He
would sooner look for the exercise of humanity
and some degree of responsibility to one tyrant
than to a conspiracy of tyrants. And so on Mr
Sprague continued spreading his extremely novel
if not distasteful opinions all around him.

Many a good and worthy woman's character
has been forever ruined and heartbroken by a lie
manufactured by some villain, and repeated
where it should not have been, and in the pres-
ence of those whose little judgment could not
deter them from circulating the foul and brag-
giant report. A slander is soon propagated, and
the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's char-
acter will fly on the wings of the wind, and mag-
nify as it circulates, till its monstrous weight
crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect
the name of woman, for your mother and sisters
are women; and as you would have that fair
name untarnished and their lives unblemished
by the slanderer's tongue, heed the ill that your
own words may bring upon the mother, the sis-
ter, or the wife of some fellow creature."

Farm Stock in the United States.
We learn from the report of the Department
of Agriculture that horses have increased slightly
in most of the Western and Southern States,
but very little in the Middle and Eastern—not
enough to keep pace with the increase of popula-
tion in the Atlantic seaboard States. Nebraska,
Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin,
and the Pacific coast States exhibit the
largest increase. The numbers are, however,
not equal to the demand, as is shown by the
general though small advance in prices. The
increase of mules is also slow, and the range of
prices appears to be higher than last year.
The returns of oxen and other cattle show a
positive decrease in New Jersey, Maryland,
North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio,
Indiana and Illinois, the diminution amounting
to five per cent. in the latter State. In milch
cows a reduction is reported in Texas, Ohio, and
Illinois, and some of the Southern States. A
general increase in the number of sheep appears
to be general, the only exceptions being Rhode
Island, Tennessee, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas
and the Pacific States. The loss cannot be less
than 10 per cent. In some States it is placed
at 15 or more. The prices of sheep have de-
clined slightly in certain sections and advanced
in others. In Connecticut and New Jersey,
where unusual attention has been given to nut-
ton breeds, prices have been fully maintained.
In districts where the Merino stock monopolizes
sheep-raising, the decline is general and in some
sections heavy.
The report states, moreover, that the returns
of swine mark a very decided reduction in num-
bers of fattening lots, amounting to 15 per cent.
in a large portion of the Ohio Valley. The
prices are largely increased in many States—25
or 30 per cent, and not unfrequently 50 or 60
per cent.

Tournaments seem to be the rage just
now. Immediately upon the close of the war
they became almost universal, and we thought
that there might be some excuse for them then,
as the young men had just returned from the
wars, and naturally craved some excitement.
But at this late day, they appear to us as only
very ridiculous. We do not know anything
more absurd than to see "grown up men" riding
at a break-neck pace, with long poles in their
hands, trying to poke them through an old mar-
tingale ring. Yes, we do know something more
ridiculous even than that, it is to see hundreds
of people leaving their homes and business, and
going miles to look at the men carrying their
poles and til at the said old, martingale ring.
"A little nonsense" may do "now and then," but
so much "nonsense" is un-usable.—Raleigh
Sentinel.

B. M. PRESSON & CO.,
Have just received a large stock of GROCERIES,
consisting in part of Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and
Sides; Lard, Flour, Meal, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Mol-
lasses, Rice, Salt, Fish, in fact everything kept in a
first-class Grocery and Provision Store.
Also, a splendid lot of double-sole SHOES—war-
ranted.
Also, a splendid lot of
Liquors:
Monongahela, Nefer, Corn and Rye Whiskeys.
1 barrel pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey.
We sell Cheap for CASH only.
March 22, 1869.

Irish Potatoes.
Just received, a large lot of Irish Seed Potatoes.
March 22, 1869. B. M. PRESSON & CO.

SMITH'S
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,
Next door to Deane's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.,
Is the largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establish-
ment in North Carolina.
The quality of their Stock is superior in every re-
spect, and unequalled in style, finish and workman-
ship. The prices are as low as can be afforded.
They buy their Goods exclusively from Manufac-
turers, or have them made to order. They pay no
rent, and do the business themselves, and can, there-
fore, and will sell all styles and qualities of Boots
and Shoes at lower prices than can be found else-
where in this market. Every pair of Boots and
Shoes is warranted as represented. "One price to
all," and "fair dealing," is their motto.
Ask for SMITH'S SHOE STORE, the oldest estab-
lished Shoe House in the State.
SMITH'S SHOE STORE,
Next Door to Deane's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
August 31, 1868.

Letter from Egypt.
We are kindly permitted (says the Wilmington
Journal) to publish the following very interest-
ing and instructive letter from a North Carolina
traveling in the East, to a gentleman in this city.
We are sure it will be highly relished by our
readers:
CAIRO, EGYPT, Feb. 24, 1869.
My Dear Colonel—I have to thank you for
your letter of the 2d of January, which reached
me here. I do not propose to write you of an-
cient Egypt with its Pyramids, its Obelisks and
its Sphinx, for that you find in the books, better
than I can express it, though seeing it is very
different from reading it, nor of this the most
Oriental City in the world, and I could not de-
scribe it if I would, for it is the "Arabian Nights"
in reality, though not so brilliant. The donkey
and the donkey boy, the long trains of camels
and their loads and drivers are a constant source
of amusement to us. The population dressed in
the Oriental costume, pass under the general
name of Arabs, but to our eyes are negroes, for
they are from the lightest shade of mulatto to
the purest Ethiopian.

I have inquired with regard to the cultivation
of cotton in Egypt. The cultivation was com-
menced about twenty-five years ago, and has now
reached about six hundred and fifty thousand
bales. The land and climate seem splendidly
adapted to it, and the weed as I see it, seems re-
markably fine, and they state their product to be
from a half to a bale to the acre. The land is
all irrigated, as is ever rains here. The irriga-
tion is done by the old Egyptian wheel turned
by a horse, buffalo or camel, but on the larger
places now they are using English steam engines,
driven with English coal. The pump used is
the rotary pump. The irrigation is not only for
moisture, but it is all the manure the land gets,
for the manure in this country is mixed up with
mud and made into round flat cakes and dried in
the sun and used for fuel. The plows are very
rudimentary, composed almost entirely of wood of
the same pattern as was used thousands of years ago,
though some of the larger farmers are using
steam plows. The animals used to draw the plow
is a very ugly ill-shaped buffalo. But they have
two great advantages over us in the cultivation
of cotton; one is, they get a cent and a half in
gold for a pound of their cotton seed at the gin;
the other, they plant white clover all over the
cotton fields in the month of August, and now
they have a crop of white clover eight inches
high and very luxuriant. It is not only sufficient
to feed their own animals, but all the animals of
the country, including those of the cities. They
also sell all the weed in the winter for fuel. So
that they sell from the crop besides the cotton
what would seem to me to be the expenses of
the crop.

Their camels are the means of transportation;
his load is about twelve hundred pounds; he
kneels down to be loaded and unloaded; one man
manages six of them. I have thus seen with
six camels a man coming to the depot bringing
twenty-four two hundred pound bales. He
transports all the clover to market and all the
cotton weed. The camel requires no wagon and
nothing but a foot path for a road and lives on
the clover.

Able bodied hands in this country are worth
about twenty cents a day, and in habits, and
every other respect, very much such laborers as
your negroes now are. He requires less clothes,
no shoes, and in fact, his clothing amounts to a
turban and a shirt. He requires less food and
keeps no Sunday. The cotton seed are all sent
to Hull, in England, to be made into oil, but I
think they are making as much cotton as the ex-
tent of land will admit of, a fortunate thing for
the cotton planters of America.

It is astonishing to see what the varieties of
products are under this system of irrigation.
You see tobacco, cotton, corn, sugar cane, cas-
hewes, cauliflower, grapes, figs, wheat, dates—in
fact, everything almost that a man wants to grow.
The Viceroy is building very extensive roads,
railroads and canals, constructed with conscript
labor. His railroads are well ballasted, his cross-
ties are of iron; there is a bar connecting two
iron pots about sixteen inches across and four
inches deep, convex surface being turned down-
wards. There is a cross groove on top that is at
right angles to the rail to receive the bar, and that
parallel with the rail acts as the chair.
I shall now stop this letter until I get to Port
Said, a place a hundred miles to the East of
Alexandria, where I shall pass Sunday, and on
Monday take steamer for Jaffa. I shall reach
this place in a small steamer on the Suez Canal,
and I shall write you what I think about that
great French work.

PORT SAID, Feb. 7th.
On Friday we came by rail via Zizig to Isha-
maella, a point half way the great canal. Along
this railroad is a fresh water canal to Suez, and
the water is conducted by iron pipes to this place
fifty-five miles. This fresh water canal will be
ultimately very much enlarged and will be used
to convert the adjoining desert into rich fields.
The great canal is nearly in a straight line from
sea to sea, and is about a hundred and ten miles
long. When finished it will be 333 feet wide
and 27 feet deep. I think it will be open for
small boats next Winter, but probably a year
for sea-going steamers.

There are many points along the line where
there are sunken places, some of them now lakes
or beds of old lakes, and contain the bitter water
mentioned by the Israelites. These they use to
deposit their extra sand. The first operation is
to open a small channel by hand; this is done
principally by Arab labor. After that they let
the water run and use their steam dredging ma-
chine. Of these they have a hundred and
twenty-six, the largest I ever saw; these are
worked by European labor and are in operation
every day, including Sundays. They have 600
steamboats and barges attendant on these dredges
all these are made of iron. The mechanical skill
exhibited in this machinery is very wonderful.
I cannot give any detailed account of it now, nor
will you find it in any English publication, for
the English absolutely hate it, and will not talk
to you on the subject.

I wish you would look at the map and you will
see that Russia and Austria are opening routes
to Odessa and the mouth of the Danube, thence
by steamer here. Austria and Russia already
have a railroad to Trieste and steamers here,
Prussia, the Valley of the Rhine, and England
have a system of railroads that terminate at
Venice. France is crossing the Alps by rail-
roads at two points which terminate at Brindisi
in Italy. She has a route via Marseille, and
the two great companies, "Messagerie Imperiales,"
whose headquarters are at Bordeaux, and the
"Peninsula and Oriental," whose headquarters
are at Southampton, come here via Gibraltar.
From these places the distance will be shortened
from nine to fifteen thousand miles to Bombay,
and those which are now the most remote, will,
when this canal is open, be the nearest. And
this is the reason of the English disliking the
work, as they are now the nearest via Cape of
Good Hope, but it is nevertheless a fixed fact
that the work is to be completed on the largest
scale, and in the race for the Eastern trade our
Pacific railroad is not worth talking about. The
time from Suez to Bombay is now fifteen days,
and from Suez to Liverpool, fifteen days more,
and Liverpool is the farthest port. One of the
great projects to be gained in this canal is to fur-
nish English coal to steamers on the Red Sea and
Indian Ocean, and thereby multiply steamers in
those waters.

Social Life in New York.
A recent number of the New York Metropoli-
tan Record, says:
"There never was a time in the history of this
city when extravagance was carried to such a
dizzy height as now. Not in dress alone, but in
houses, in carriages, in horses, in entertainments,
in balls, in parties, in every way which money
can be expended, it is poured out like water.
The result is dress without taste; houses without
happiness, and social intercourse without enjoy-
ment. The extravagance of the women is, in-
deed, saddening to contemplate. Exorbitant
prices are asked and cheerfully given for dress,
while diamonds and jewelry cost a fortune.
Some of our fashionable belles have their dresses
imported ready-made from Paris, copied exactly
in its minutest details from the court of custom
of the Empress Eugenie and the ladies of her court."

Female Suffrage in the Territories.
Professor J. K. H. Wilcox was on Saturday
before a sub-committee of the House-committee
on Territories on behalf of the Universal Fran-
chise Association, to urge the passage of Mr
Julian's bill for the enfranchisement of the
women of the Territories. A number of invited
guests, mainly ladies, also attended. The prin-
cipal points in the address were:
The unequal distribution of the sexes in this
country, with its attendant evils of low wages
and lives of ill-fame. These, it was claimed,
would be much lessened by enfranchising women
in the Territories, and thus affording them a
greater security in person and property than ex-
ists elsewhere, which would induce the emigra-
tion of women from the overcrowded East. The
condition of Utah was the next point. All
measures yet tried having failed to destroy poly-
gamy, it was claimed that polygamy only existed
where women were degraded; that the way to
elevate them was to give them political power,
and that thus polygamy would be destroyed.
This suggestion seemed to meet with decided
favor, and it was stated that a bill to enfranchise
the women of Utah would probably be introduced
this month, and very likely pass. In a conver-
sational discussion which followed, Mr Ashley
stated that he had never, during his public life,
put the word "male" into a bill or constitutional
amendment.

Chinese Shaving.
A fellow who has been shaved in China says
that the barber first strapped the razor on his
leg, and then did the shaving without any lather.
The customer remonstrated, but was told that
lather was entirely useless, and had a tendency
to make the hair stiff and tough, and was there-
fore never used by persons who had any knowl-
edge of the face and its appendages. After the
beard had been taken off—and it was done in a
very short time—the barber took a long, sharp,
needle-shaped spoon, and began to explore his
customer's ears. He brought up from numerous
little crevices bits of wax and dirt that had been
accumulating since his childhood. The barber
suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side
in such a manner that it cracked as if the verte-
brae had been dislocated. "Hold on!" shouted
the party, alarmed for the safety of his neck.
"All right," replied the tonsoer, "no hurt
you," and he continued to jerk and twist the
neck until it was limber as an old woman's dish
rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast,
arms and sides, with his fists, and punnelled the
muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating
he had received. He then dashed a bucket of
cold water over his man, dried the skin with
towels, and declared that his work was done.
Price two cents.
A young woman in Chicago has invented a
new branch of female usefulness. She adver-
tises that she will "give lessons in etiquette and
the way of conversing with ladies to any young
gentleman who does not feel at ease in the
society of the opposite sex. "Attention to lovers
extra." She makes a specialty of proposals in
various forms.
Nearly two-thirds of the persons that are now
a-days presented to Pius IX are Americans.
Russians who visit Rome carefully avoid com-
ing into contact with the Pope, or any of his digni-
taries. Next to the Americans, Frenchmen are
the most numerous of those who wish to get
acquainted with Pius IX.
"Why does the operation of hanging kill a
man?" inquired Archbishop Whately. "Be-
cause," replied a physiologist, "inspiration is
checked, circulation stopped and blood suffices
and congests the brain." "Bosh!" exclaimed
his Grace, "it is because the rope is not long
enough to let his feet touch the ground."
"How does the Empress Eugenie dress?" in-
quired an inquisitive female of a bachelor friend,
just returned from Paris. "Like a woman," was
the brusque reply. "Of course," continued the
inquirer; "but I wished to know whether she
wears costly dresses." "I understand you, un-
damm," was the ungalant response; "she
dresses like a woman—wearing the most costly
garments she can procure."
Sam Houston is to be kept in his grave in
Texas by having a \$5,000 monument put on top
of him.