

BUSINESS DICTIONARY.

Court.—An official assembly legally met together for the transaction of judicial business.

Covenant.—A formal contract between two or more parties.

Coverture.—The condition of a married woman, being considered as under the shelter and protection of her husband.

Credentials.—Testimonials, or certificates showing that a person is entitled to credit, authority or official powers.

Credit.—Trust given or received; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; also the side of an account on which payment is entered.

Creditor.—One to whom money is due.

Credit Mobilier.—A name given to a joint-stock company in Paris, established in 1852, with exceptional charter privileges. The term has become familiar to intelligent persons in this country through the congressional investigation of the credit Mobilier company of the Pacific Railroad.

Curb-Stone Brokers.—A term applied to a class of stock operators in New York who do business on the sidewalk or pavement.

Currency.—That which circulates as a representative of value.

Customs.—Customary toll, tax, or tribute on imported or exported goods.

Custom House.—A building where duties are paid and vessels entered and cleared.

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Damages.—A compensation to one party for a wrong done him by another, the estimated reparation in money for the injury.

Days of Grace.—Days granted for delay in the payment of a note, usually three after it is due.

Debase.—To lessen in value by adulteration.

Debenture.—A certificate given by the collector of the port of entry, to an importer for drawback of duties on imported merchandise, duties on which when the merchandise is exported, are to be refunded.

Debit.—A recorded item of debt, the debtor side of an account.

Debt.—That which is due from one person to another.

Debtor.—The person who owes another either money, goods, or services.

Decimal.—Having a tenfold increase or decrease, *Decimal Fractions*. Having any power of ten for a denominator.

Deed.—A sealed instrument in writing used to transfer property.

Defalcation.—A diminution, deficit.

Defaulter.—One who fails to discharge a public duty, as to account for money entrusted to him.

Deficit.—A deficiency; the difference between an account's statement of the assets and the assets themselves.

Del Credere.—A commercial term implying a guarantee of the solvency of the purchaser.

Delivery.—Giving money or goods to another.

Demand.—A preremptory urging of a claim, an exaction.

Demise.—To convey, to bequeath by will.

Demurrage.—Allowance for detention of a ship.

Depository.—A trustee, one to whom something is committed for safe keeping.

Deputy.—One appointed to act for another, a representative or delegate.

Diplomacy.—The science of conducting negotiations between nations.

Discount.—An allowance or deduction made for the payment of money before it is due.

Discount Days.—The days of the week on which the directors of a bank meet to consider paper offered for discount.

Dividend.—A percentage of profits paid to stockholders.

Donee.—The person to whom a gift or donation is made.

Donor.—One who confers anything gratuitously.

Dormant.—Silent partner, one who takes no share in the active business, but shares profit.

Drawback.—Money paid back on goods exported, a part or the whole of the duty charged.

Draft.—An order from one man to another directing the payment of money, a bill of exchange.

Drawee.—The person to whom a bill of exchange is addressed, the payer.