Its melody at rest. A little while ago her eyes, Soft-shining, sought my own: Ab, such a little while! yet now Their happy light is flown. The world may still be green and fair, Or white with winter's snow-Yet, in her absence, I forget

The flowers are faded, yet they speak Of more than summer fled: They speak of gentle grace that crowned The dear one that is dead. Her memory is a living rose, My days its perfumes fill-

All but that summer glow.

its fragrant leaves no storm can blow, Nor winter wind can chill. SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Filed February Term. From Advance Sheets of Davidson's Reports. DEPRIEST V. PATTERSON

Quære, Whether the Supreme Court can review the findings of fact made by same footing as other contracts in writing. the judge below, in an action against an and cannot be contradicted or varied by executor for an account and settlement of parol; but when it is merely the acknowlthe estate of his testator.

2. Where an executor sold property of his testator in July 1863 on nine months' | by parol credit, he is liable for the scaled value of the money for which it sold at the time of | wife. the sale, and not at the expiration of the time of credit.

DEPRIEST V. PATTERSON.

1. An executor during the war took certain notes belonging to the estate of his testator, and substituted for them Confederate money of his own. The notes proved to be worthless; Held, that he is chargeable with the scale value of the Confederate money at the date of the atempted substitution.

2. Where an executor swears that certain Confederate money was the property of the estate, but is unable to explain by such an exception as can be taken for the whom it was paid, or how he is able to remember the character of the fund as being a part of the trust estate: Held, not ufficient to relieve him from liability.

The plaintiff having transferred the claim—upon which this action was subsequently brought—to an attorney at law for collection, and with directions to him to apply the proceeds to demands which e held for collection against the plaintiff due other parties; Held,

1. The plaintiff cannot maintain an action in his name to recover the sum alleged to be due upon the claims. That the effect of the transfer

was to vest the ownership of the claim in the attorney as a "trustee of an express trust," and the action should have been brought in his name alone, or in conjunction with those of the cestui que trust. The Code, sections 177 and 179.

Willey v. Gatling, 70 N. C., 410, cited and approved; Abrams v. Cureton, 74 N. (.. 523, cited and distinguished).

WHARTON V. WILKERSON 1. In special proceedings before the clerk, when issues of fact are joined, they must be certified to the court in term for trial. As soon as such issues are tried, is the province of the clerk, and not of the

udge, to make orders in the cause. 2. Where, in such proceedings, the record does not disclose that issues of fact have been transferred to the court in term, any orders made by the judge are extra-

3. A claim for contribution cannot be set up by one defendant against another in a proceeding to sell land for assets. When the amount exceeds two hundred dollars the court in term alone has jurisdiction of such cause of action, except in cases of contribution between persons claiming as devisees under a will, or as heirs at law of a testator to whom undevised land has descended, which exception is caused by section 1534 of The Code. (Brittain v. Mull, 91 N. C., 498, and

Battle v. Duncan, 90 N. C., 546, cited and HOWELL V. POOL.

1. A stipulation in a mortgage that the mortgagee should retain from the proceeds of the sale of the property, "costs and charges including a commission of five per cent. for making such sale," in addition to the principal and interest then due on the secured debt, is not usurious in the absence of proof of an usurious intent. It is a provision for the compensation for services performed in the execution of the trust, and not a part of the consideration for the loan.

2. Such stipulations are not approved, and will never be enforced when the mortgagee makes the sale and becomes the pur-

3. A sale to a mortgagee by himself, under a power of sale in the mortgage deed is ineffectual to divest the equity of redemption from the mortgagor, and the re-lation of the parties is not changed by that

Kornegay v. Spicer, 76 N. C., 95, and Whitehead v. Hellen, Ibid. 99, cited and approved; Mc Corkle v. Brem, 76 N. C., 407; apehart v. Biggs, 77 N. C., 261; Purnell Vaughan, 77 N. C., 268; Pritchard v. Sanderson, 84 N. C., 299, cited and disdistinguished).

TORRENCE V. DAVIDSON.

1. All that is required of an administrator in the management of his intestate's estate is diligence and fidelity. If coercive measures vigorously pushed against a debtor are likely to result in a loss to the estate, he is not required to adopt them. 2. An administrator is never held reponsible because the exercise of a reasonable discretion has turned out unfavorably

3. A debtor to an estate being in failing circumstances, the administrator made a further advance of money to him, and took a mortgage to secure the entire them adversely in a material respect, and that they have exercised due diligence in ble, that the debt might have been collected by suit, and the debtor refused to give the mortgage unless the further advance of exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings to money was made. The debtor became utterly insolvent and the mortgaged property was insufficient to pay the entire debt; Held, that the administrator was not liable to the estate for the loss.

4. The fact that an administrator has a common interest in the estate with the distributees, is a circumstance tending to show the exercise of fidelity in the management of the estate.

We hear that the small grain crop will be good, notwithstanding the recent cold spell.—Anson Times. (Patterson v. Wadsworth, 89 N. C., 407, cited and approved).

Maleigh

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

GRANT V. EDWARDS. 1. The court will not set aside a report

and order a re-reference on the ground

that the referee has failed to pass on cer-

tain matters involved in the account, when

the report furnishes data from which the

2. An administrator cannot be charged

with interest at eight per cent. because he

that rate on money his own.

interest in the estate.

is indebted to the estate, and has realized

8. Where an executor attempts to pay

his individual debts out of the assets of

his testator, he commits a devastavit, and

his creditor who knowingly accepts such

payment is liable to account to the estate

therefor; but in such account he is entitled

to credit for the amount of the executor's

4. Under the circumstances of this case

an allowance of 5 per cent, commissions to

5. Where a testator devised two thirds of

his entire estate to a party for life, it means two-thirds of his net estate, and it

takes effect, in the absence of any express

provisions to the contrary in the will, im-

mediately after the time when the law re-

quires the executor to distribute the estate.

unless the estate should be sooner settled.

(Gulley v. Macy, 89 N. C., 343; Grant v. Bell, 87 N. C., 34, cited and approved).

1. When a receipt is evidence of a con-

edgment of the payment of money or the delivery of goods, it may be contradicted

2. A husband may be the agent of his

3. The declarations of a party, made at the time that she handed a deed to her

husband to deliver as her agent to the grantee, are admissible in evidence as a

4. Declarations to become a part of the

res gesta must be made at the time of the

act done, and must be consistent with the

5. Where it appears in the record that

the plaintiff took a non-suit, and appealed

before the issues arising on a counter claim

posed of, but no objection was made by

the defendant at the time; Held, not to be

(Reid v. Reid, 2 Dev., 247; Wilson v.

Derr, 69 N. C., 137; State v. Jones, 69

1. A petition to rehear should point out

the ruling which is alleged to be errone-

ous, but should not by a course of reason

ing undertake to show that it is erroneous.

The argument should be made at the hear

2. The doctrine of the vendor's lien for

unpaid purchase money has long been re-

3. A court of equity will not decree the

specific performance of a contract to con-

vey land until the full price has been paid

but this does not rest on the doctrine of

lien, but upon the rule that a court of

equity will refuse relief to one who will

not do what, in equity, he ought to do.
4. The rule announced in the former de-

cision of this case affirmed that, where A

the balance due to the vendor and his bond

for the part A had paid, and B afterwards

land, unencumbered with any lien in favor

(Womble v. Battle, 3 Ired. Eq., 182;

Cameron v. Mason, 7 Ired. Eq., 180; Ble-

vins v. Barker, 75 N. C., 436; Smith v.

Brittain, 3 Ired. Eq., 347; Lewis v. Rountree,

BARBER V. GREEN.

1. A referee is not required to refer to

the evidence in his findings of fact. All

that is required is that he should transmit

2. Where the Supreme Court cannot pass

upon the facts, it cannot look into the evi-

dence upon which the referee bases his

findings of fact, unless the exception is

that he has found facts with no evidence

3. Where on exceptions to a referee's

report, the judge does not find any facts,

but over-rules all the exceptions to the re-

port, he is presumed to have adopted the

4. No wish or direction given by a per-

son as to what should be done after death,

unless made in a will, can be legally carried

out. So, where a person of small means expressed a wish to be buried in an expen-

sive coffin, and the defendant, who was

indebted to her, furnished one at her

death, the cost of which he pleaded as a

set off in an action against him by the ad

ministrator; Held, that he was only enti-

tled to such sum as would have purchased

a coffin suitable to the intestate's pecuniary

(Green v. Castlebury, 70 N. C., 20, cited

STANCILL V. GAY.

1. In motions to set aside judgments for

rregularity, and other motions of kindred

nature, the rules of evidence are not so

strictly adhered to as in the trial of an

can hear any evidence which is reasonably

2. By accepting service of the summons

the parties are brought into court and made

parties to the action, and must take notice

of the proceedings and are bound by the

3. Litigants are presumed to take notice

4. A judgment rendered without any

5. An irregular judgment will not be set

aside as of course. The moving party must

show that the alleged irregularities affect

seeking relief.
6. The former Courts of Probate had

(Mayo v. Whitson, 2 Jones, 231; Johnson v. Futrell, 86 N. C., 122; University v. Lassiter, 83 N. C., 38; Vick v. Pope, 81 N. C., 22; Hunt v. Sneed, 64 N. C., 176; Hei

lig v. Fourd, Ibid. 710; Hendricks v. May-field, 74 N. C., 626, cited and approved).

settle the estates of deceased persons.

of all that is done in actions to which they

judgment of the court.

sequent assent to it.

issue by a jury. In such cases the court

to the court the evidence upon which his

81 N. C., 20, cited and approved).

findings are based.

to support them.

condition.

and approved).

indings of the referee.

ing, and not in the petition to rehear.

N. C., 16; Meekins v. Tatem, 79 N. C.,

pleaded by the defendant had been dis-

part of the res gestæ.

obvious character of the act.

irst time in this court.

546, cited and approved).

pudiated in this State.

the administrator is not excessive.

Stand by President and Policy. [Washington Post.]

Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, has become suddenly prominent as the first Democrat of prominence to openly and bitterly attack the Administration. "In my judgment," he said to a reporter in New Or-leans, "Mr. Cleveland thus far, from a Democratic standpoint, has been a conspicuous and humiliating failure. The alf-hearted manner in which the President has been pursuing the important work of placing in the hands of trusted, capable and efficient representatives of the party, through whose influence and almost super numan exertion he was placed at the head of affairs, those various charges and duties for the safe conduct of which the Democratic party is alone to be held responsible to the people is little less than disgusting. Untrue to the confidence reposed in him, and unworthy of the great compliment bestowed on him by his constituents, his Administration has commenced with a series of blunders, and his friends and supporters in Louisiana and throughout the Union have just cause for complaint." Senator Eustis said that the Democrats would not be held responsible for this kind of a Government, and concluded with the remark that "It is now no longer a matter of distribution of offices and Government patronage, but a question of party principle, tract between the parties, it stands on the and the Democratic element will see to it that this Administration is Democratic in

BANSOM AND VANCE

Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet shall fall and be buried in the ruins they have WHAT SENATOR RANSOM SAYS. " Nothing has occurred since the inauguration of the President," said Senator Ransom, an intimate friend of Senator Eustis, "to disappoint the expectation with which I looked forward to a Democratic Administration or shake my confidence in the desire or power of the Administration to fulfil its promises. I beheart to give the entire country an efficld have the immense machinery of this Government suddenly placed upon his caution is commendable, and it will eventindorsement even of those Democrats who are now the worst disgruntled. The Pres-

ident has not recognized sectional distinc-

the full significance of the term, or that

ions, except to obliterate them, and in his AND WHAT SENATOR VANCE THINKS. "Of course not," said Senator Vance, in his hearty and positive manner; "of course I do not share in any degree the sentiments imputed to Senator Eustis. The President is proceeding in his work of renovation and reform with all the speed that it behooves a prudent man to make. The President is making known to the country that he is not a bitter and thoughtless partisan, but that he keeps in view the duty which in his exalted position he owes the whole country. He could, if he chose, let down the bars and drive the officeholdpurchased land, and, after paying a part of the purchase money, assigned his interest to B, taking from him a promise to pay ers out like a flock of sheep, but who will say that such summary measures would not be followed by disaster to the public weal? There is no occasion for 'kicking' assigns his interest to the plaintiff; the plaintiff, upon paying the balance due the estate, will be entitled to a deed for the now. But whenever an officeholder pros titutes his position for partisan ends his removal is justified upon the strictest principles of civil service reform, for I take it to be the very essence of that reform to dissociate completely Federal office from complicity in politics. Whenever the President absolutely refuses to remove such men then I too shall join the ranks of the kickers and kick pretty high and hard. We are a little impatient in the South. Our offices have long been filled from the Republican element there, which is by no means so reputable as the same element in the North; but we know that the better time will come in its season."

THE PRESIDENT RULES.

Some Interesting Reminiscences. [New York Sun.] Mr. Hendricks has been persevering and faithful in endeavors to serve his Democratic friends in Indiana, but without any degree of success thus far. Vice-Presi dents, as a rule, have not for many years exercised much power at Washington. The President for the time being does not look with more favor on his possible successor than a king does on the heir apparent, who is waiting to occupy the throne When Gen. Taylor was elected Presi dent, the original plan was to treat Mr. Fillmore on the same footing of a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Seward entered the Senate contemporaneously with the advent of the Taylor Administration, and although he had much prejudice to confront, and

little sympathy to receive, it did not take him long to keep Mr. Fillmore within the limits of the Vice-Presidential nonentity. Gen. Taylor in his plain and honest way, never claimed much influence with his own Administration. An amusing instance of his ingenuous frankness may be mentioned to show the pure simplicity of etteville Railroad. Among the number his character. There was a spirited contest for the Naval Agency at Washington between Mr. Linthicum and Mr. Lathrop. On the day when the appointment was to be decided Mr. Linthicum called at the calculated to aid it in arriving at a just | White House, and was cordially congratulated by the President as the successful

candidate He then went to the Navy Department to inquire about his commission, and was astounded to learn there that Mr. Lathrop had been appointed. Returning quickly to the White House, he told the President of his surprise. Gen. Taylor was as much embarrassed as his disappointed friend. He rubbed his forehead and repeated, complaint having been filed is not necessarily void. Such judgment is valid if cum." Finally he said: "Mr. Linthicum, rendered by consent, or if ratified by sub- I must have been mistaken about your ap-This incident occurred five and thirty From Galicia daily reports are received years ago. Things are done differently in of the appearance there of English agents, these days. The whole tendency is to who are said to be organizing committees concentrate power in the hands of the in order to prepare an insurrection should President, especially when he is a man of Russia become entangled in a war. The strong will. Gen. Grant went to the ex- Poles are always ready for an insurrection, treme in this respect. The successor whom | because they expect of every complication he placed in the White House, by backing the restoration of their ancient kingdom. a monstrous fraud with force, was the weak instrument of a foul conspiracy, and was in the hands of John Sherman, Stan-

unequal to Executive responsibility. Blaine dominated in the Administration while the late President lived, and it was not his fault that he did not continue to rule under Arthur. Long before the death of Garfield Blaine sought to install Arthur in the Presidency under the "disability" clause of the Constitution. That overture was firmly repulsed, and its rejection led to the bitter feeling between Blaine and

Arthur which no generosity on the part of the latter has ever mollified in the former. There is little probability that any member of the Cabinet, or all the Cabinet combined, will direct the action of Mr. Cleveland. He stands sternly for the Executive authority, after being satisfied that it may be rightfully exercised. Any attempt to

restrain it would signally fail. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

How to Make Handieraftsmen.

[Charleston News and Courier.] Prof. Huxley, in an address to the Workingmen's Club, London, presents some clear and forcible thoughts in connection with what he calls "technical education," or "that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life is to pursue some kind of handicraft." He shows, as a sort of introduction, that he is a handicraftsman; that for forty years he has been a man who works with his hands; his sphere has been the workshop, and he thinks that, if a watchmaker comes to his shop and sets him to put a watch together, and he sets the watchmaker to dissect a black beetle's nerves, he will get along a good deal better with the watch than the watchmaker will with the beetle. For a youth intended to follow a trade, to be a handicraftsman, he thinks the workshop is the place for his training, and that he should go there early, before his habits or his sketch of the preparatory education that would be best for a boy whom one wanted to make a professional anatomist, in which lieve the President and his Cabinet are he leaves out anatomy entirely, for he conscientiously striving with their whole "would rather he let that alone until he took it up seriously in my laboratory.' ent and a pure Government. The results In the same manner, he recommends that of this effort will be very apparent in a the preparatory education of handicraftshort time. That some mistakes have been men should have nothing "technical" made must, perhaps, be granted—the nom- about it. "The workshop is the only real ination of Morgan, perhaps, and the Keisley contre temps—but what mortal man which precedes that of the workshop

ening of the body, the elevation of the moral faculties, and the cultivation of the under the joint care of my mother and shoulders and not commit a single error? moral faculties, and the cultivation of the Yes, the Administration is doing well; its intelligence, and especially to imbuing the mind with a broad and clear view of the ually receive the hearty and unhesitating laws of that natural world with the components of which the handicraftsman will have to deal." Boys intended for the mechanical occupations should not be kept at school beyond the age of thirteen or fourtreatment of the South he has been just teen. It is not desirable that such boys should be specially tinged with bookishness, and the danger of over-educating them is really becoming a matter requir-

ing serious attention.

The views of Prof. Huxley are always worthy of consideration, and, on the present subject, have peculiar interest, because they bear upon a matter of even more importance here than in England. Our system of public schools puts the means of education at the very doors of the laboring classes. Their children do not always leave school at the point Prof. Huxley suggests; they very often maintain their attendance as far as the system will permit. and by the time they are withdrawn they have acquired tastes utterly at variance with the pursuits for which they were in-Of course this feature of our educational system is unavoidable. All classes are alike entitled to use our public schools, but we agree with the St. Louis Republican in the opinion that the course of instruction in such schools should not be pushed beyond the limits of a sound English education. The native good sense of the parents of children intended for mechanical vocations must be the judge as to the preparatory education. The regular trades are always necessary, and, with proper prudence and economy, always yield a good living. To learn them well it is necessary to enter the workshops, where alone the requisite skill can be acquired, having sufficient education and not too much, and with a contented and determined spirit. Thus commencing the business of life, reasonable success is more sure in this direction than perhaps in any other. It is not contended that children intended to be craftsmen should be deprived of educational advantages, but that the teaching of the workshop should begin as early as possible; that all the prelimi-nary education necessary is that which the public schools will give between the ages of six and fourteen, and that future progress should be carried on simultaneously

with the teaching of the workshop. OUR PROSPERING TOWNS.

Fayetteville. Seeing a number of strangers in town last Thursday, we stepped into the hotels to see their registers, and were surprised to see that our visitors were from Tennes see, Kansas, Iowa, Alabama, Michigan, California, Minnesota, Ohio, Georgia, Vir ginia, Vermont, West Virginia, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Texas, Florida and all parts of our State. We found that many were contractors, and were here inspecting the line of the Wilson and Favwas Gen. Rosser, the celebrated Confederate cavalry officer, who we understand wishes to take the contract of bridge built ing across the Cape Fear .- Fayetteville Ob-

We are glad to hear that this village on the Cape Fear and Yadkın Valley Railroad s flourishing. There are three stores, and nine houses have just gone up, but have not yet been roofed in. And better still a very good Academy building is nearly completed, and Mr. J. D. Gunter will open school there early in May. Good, go on !- Pittsboro Home.

Liberty.

More Trouble for Poland.

[New York Herald Cable.] Besides, there exists at present an exceedingly bitter feeling against Russia in Polish society. Two-thirds of the Asiatic ley Matthews, and others who had acquired control by its consummation. Hayes was more concerned about the salary of the office than about the Presidency.

Garfield was another example of feeble and fickle purpose, who, with a long experience in public affairs and with superior talents of a certain order, was wholly of the control by its consummation. Hayes was more concerned about the salary of the office than about the Presidency.

Garfield was another example of feeble and fickle purpose, who, with a long experience in public affairs and with superior talents of a certain order, was wholly of the control by its consummation. Hayes was more concerned about the salary of the office than about the Presidency.

Garfield was another example of feeble and fickle purpose, who, with a long experience in public affairs and with superior talents of a certain order, was wholly of the control by its consummation. Hayes was more than the Polish Regiments of the day! That naughty child must have done this!"

Mr. Caxton bought for me my last birth day! That naughty child must have done eighteen shillings for it, unless the young gentleman took some of these pretty things in exchange!"

Mrs. Primmins was dreadfully afraid of my father—why, I know not, except that wery talkative social persons are usually afraid of very silent ahy ones. She cast a "you would give that sum!" Well, my little people come with all their woes and "you would give that sum!" Well, my afraid of very silent ahy ones. She cast a "you would give that sum!" Why, sir," said the shopman, "I fear the could not afford to give more than ectly responsibility; she certainly is not dispersion. army of Russia are Poles. The Russian government has sent the Polish Regiments

HOW TO TRACH.

Bottom Pacts Found in Fiction. Bulwer in "The Caxtons." "Of course, sir, you will begin soon to educate your son yourself?" said Mr.

"Of course, sir," said my father, "you have read Martinus Scriblerus?" "I don't understand you, Mr. Caxton." "Then you have not read Martinus Scriblerus, Mr. Squills!"

"Consider that I have read it, and what "Why then, Squills," said my father, familiarly, "you would know, that though a scholar is often a fool, he is never a fool so supreme, so superlative, as when he is defacing the first unsullied page of the human history, by entering into it the common places of his own pedantry. A scholar, sir—at least one like me—is of

all persons the most unfit to teach young children. A mother, sir -a simple, natural, loving mother—is the infant's true guide to knowledge." 'Egad, Mr. Caxton, in spite of Helvetius, whom you quoted the night the boy was born—egad, I believe you are right." "I am sure of it," said my father; "at

least as sure as a poor mortal can be of anything. I agree with Helvetius, the child should be educated from its birth; but how?-there is the rub; send him to school forthwith! Certainly, he is at school already with the two great teachers, Nature and Love. Observe, that childhood and genius have the same master-organ in common — inquisitiveness. Let childhood have its way, and as it began where genius begins, it may find what genius finds. A certain Greek writer tells us of some man, who, in order to save his bees a troublesome flight to Hymettus, cut their wings, and put before them the-finest flowers he could select. The poor tastes have acquired any bias contrary to bees made no honey. Now, sir, if I were when I felt that I loved my father, and his projected course of life. He gives a to teach my boy, I should be cutting his knew that he loved me; from that time, alone for the present, and Nature's loving

proxy, the watchful mother." Therewith my father pointed to his heir sprawling on the grass, and plucking daisies on the lawn; while the young the child's glee.

so learned a father. I thrived and flourished under the joint care of my mother and Dame Primmips. This last was one of an old race fast dying away—the race of old faithful servants-the race of old tale-telling nurses. She had reared my mother before me, but her affection put out new flowers for the new generation. She was a Devonshire woman-and Devonshire women, especially those who have passed

their youth near the sea-coast, are generally superstitious. She had a wonderful budget of fables. Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature, in which the legends of all nations are traced to a common fountain-Puss in Boots, Tom Thumb, Fortunatus, Jack the Giant Killer—tales like proverbs, equally familiar, under different versions, to the infant worshippers of Budh and the hardier children of Thor. I may say, without vanity, that in an examination in those venerable classics, I could have ta-

ken honors! My dear mother had some little misgivings as to the solid benefit to be derived from such fantastic erudition, and timidly

consulted my father thereon. "My love," answered my father, in that tone of voice which always puzzled even my mother, to be sure whether he was in jest or earnest-"in all these fables, certain philosophers could easily discover symbolical significations of the highest morality. I have myself written a treatise to prove that Puss in Boots is an allegory upon the progress of the human understanding, having its origin in the mys-tical schools of the Egyptian priests, and evidently an illustration of the worship rendered at Thebes and Memphis to those feline quadrupeds, of which they make both religious symbols and elaborate

"My dear Austin," said my mother, opening her blue eyes, "you don't think that Sisty will discover all those fine

things in Puss in Boots?" "My dear Kitty," answered my father, 'you don't think, when you were good enough to take up with me, that you found in me all the fine things I have learned from books. You knew me only as a harmless creature, who was happy enough to please your fancy. By-and-by you discovered that I was no worse for all the quartos that have transmigrated into ideas within me—ideas that are mysteries even to myself. If Sisty, as you call the child (plague on that unlucky anachronism! which you do well to abbreviate into a dissyllable), if Sisty can't discover all the wisdom of Egypt in Puss in Boots, what then? Puss in Boots is harmless, and it pleases his fancy. All that wakes curiosity is wisdom, if innocent-all that

pleases the fancy now turns hereafter to love or to knowledge. And so, my dear, go back to the nursery."

But I should wrong thee, O best of fathers! if I suffered the reader to suppose that because thou didst seem so indifferent to my birth, and so careless as to my early teaching, therefore thou wert, at heart, indifferent to thy troublesome Neogilos. As I grew older, I became more sensibly aware that a father's eye was upon me. I distinctly remember one incident, that seems to me, in looking back, a crisis in my infant life, as the first tangible link between my own heart and that calm great soul.

My father was seated on the lawn before the house, his straw hat over his eyes, (it was summer), and his book on his lap. Suddenly a beautiful delf blue-and-white flower pot which had been set on the window-sill of an upper story, fell to the ground with a crash, and the fragments spluttered up round my father's legs. Sublime in his studies as Archimedes in the siege, he continued to read; Impavidum

"Dear, dear!" cried my mother, who have done this? Primmins, Primmins!" and came down in a trice, pale and breath-

"Oh," said my mother, mournfully, " would rather have lost all the plants in the reenhouse in the great blight last May— would rather the best tea set were broken! The poor geranium I reared my-self, and the dear, dear flower-pot which Mr. Caxton bought for me my last birth-day! That naughty child must have done

hasty glance at her master, who was beginning to evince signs of attention, and cried promptly, "No, ma'am, it was not the dear boy, bless his flesh, it was I!" "You? how could you be so careless? and you knew how I prized them both. O

Primmins began to sob.
"Don't tell fibs, nursey," said a small shrill voice; and Master Sisty (coming out of the house as bold as brass) continued rapidly-" Den't scold Primmins, mamma: it was I who pushed out the flower-pot."
"Hush!" said nurse, more frightened

than ever, and looking aghast towards my father, who had very deliberately taken off his hat, and was regarding the scene with serious eyes wide awake.
"Hush! And if he did break it, ma'am, was quite an accident; he was standing o, and he never meant it. Did you Mas ter Sisty? Speak! (this in a whisper) or Pa

will be so angry."
"Well," said my mother, "I suppose it was an accident; take care in future, my child. You are sorry, I see, to have grieved me. There's a kiss; don't fret." "No, mamma, you must not kiss me; don't deserve it. I pushed out the flowerpot on purpose."

"Ha! and why?" said my father, wak-Mrs. Primmins trembled like a leaf. "For fun!" said I, hanging my head-

"just to see how you'd look, papa; and that's the truth of it. Now beat me, do beat me!' My father threw his book fifty yards

off, stooped down, and caught me to his wrong; you shall repair it by remembering all your life that your father blessed God for giving him a son who spoke truth in spite of fear! Oh! Mrs. Primmins, the next fable of this kind you try to teach

him, and we part forever! From that time I first date the hour wings, and giving him the flowers he should find himself. Let us leave Nature would no longer, if he met me in the garden, pass by with a smile and nod: he would stop, put his book in his pocket, and though his talk was often above my comprehension, still somehow I felt hap-pier and better, and less of an infant, mother's voice rose merrily, laughing at | when I thought over it, and tried to puzzle out the meaning; for he had a way of sug-"I shall make but a poor bill out of your nursery, I see," said Mr. Squills.

Agreeably to these doctrines, strange in out the meaning; for ne nau a way of suggesting, not teaching—putting things into my head, and then leaving them to work out their own problems. I remember a special instance with respect to that same flower pot and geranium. Mr. Squills, who was a bachelor, and well to do in the world, often made me little presents. Not long after the event I have narrated, he gave me one far exceeding in value those usually bestowed on children; it was a beautiful large domino-box in cut ivory, painted and gilt. This domino-box was my delight. I was never weary of playing at dominoes with Mrs. Primmins, and slept with the box under my pillow.

"Ah!" said my father one day, when he found me ranging the ivory parallelo-grams in the parlor, "ah! you like that etter than all your playthings, ch!" "O yes, papa."

"You would be very sorry if your namma were to throw that box out of the window and break it for fun?" I looked beseechingly at my father and made no an-"But perhaps you would be very glad,

he resumed, "if suddenly one of those good fairies you read of could change the omino-box into a beautiful geranium in a peautiful blue and white flower pot, and you could have the pleasure of putting it on your mamma's window-sill?

'Indeed I would!" said I, half crying. "My dear boy, I believe you; but good vishes don't mend bad actions—good ac tions mend bad actions."

So saying, he shut the door and out. I cannot tell you how puzzled I was to make out what my father meant by his aphorism. But I know that I played at dominoes no more that day. The next morning my father found me seated by myself under a tree in the garden; he aused and looked at me with his grave

oright eyes very steadily.
"My boy," said he, "I am going to walk to --- (a town about about two miles off), will you come? and, by the bye, fetch your domino-box; I should like to show it to a person there." I ran in for the box, and, not a little proud of walking with my father upon the high road, we set out. "Papa," said I by the way, "there are

to this silver-crowned queen, nothing requiring especial sacrifice in the ordinary line of life, and are thus not only very no fairies now." "What then, my child?" "Why-how then can my domino-box be changed into a geranium and a blueand white flower-pot? "My dear," said my father, leaning his hand on my shoulder, "everybody who is in earnest to be good, carries two fairies about with him-one here," and he more exacting conscience of other people in such regard, for it is true that your touched my heart, "and one here," and he

"I don't understand, papa."
"I can wait till you do, Pisistratus My father stopped at a nursery garden-er's, and, after looking over the flowers, paused before a large double geranium. Ah, this is finer than that which your mamma was so fond of. What is the cost.

touched my forehead.

"Only 7s. 6d.," said the gardener. My father buttoned up his pocket. "I can't afford it to-day," said he gently, and we walked on. On entering the town again, we stopped at a china warehouse. "Have you a flower-pot like that I bought some months

ago? Ah, here is one, marked 3s. 6d. Yes, that is the price. Well, when your mamma's birthday comes again, we must buy her another. That is some months to wait. And we can wait, Master Sisty. For truth, that blooms all the year round is better than a poor geranium; and a word that is never broken is better than a piece of delf.

My head, which had drooped before. rose again; but the rush of joy at my heart almost stifled me.

"I have called to pay your little bill," said my father, entering the shop of one of those fancy stationers common in country towns, and who sell all kinds of pretty toys and nicknacks. "And by the way," he added, as the smiling shopman looked was at work in the porch, "poor flower-pot that I prized so much! What could little boy here can show you a much handsomer specimen of French workmanship Mrs. Primmins popped her head out of than that work-box which you enticed the fatal window, nodded to the summons, Mrs. Caxton into raffling for last winter. Show your domino-box, my dear."

I produced my treasure, and the shop-man was liberal in his commendations. "It is always well, my boy, to know what a thing is worth, in case one wishes to part with it. If my young gentleman gets tired of his plaything, what will you give him for it?"

tion, and the children are doubly dear. She has all the contentment that it is possible to have in children, without any of the responsibility; she certainly is not di-rectly responsible for bringing them into the world; the duties of all that sort of

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NO. 63.

handful of silver from my pockets.

costs us double!"

asked my father.

ing day."

passing his handkerchief over his eyes-

"Shall we buy it back, Pisistratus?"

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

[Harper's Bazar.]

centre of home to her husband, who but

for her might not be keeping up an estab-

lishment all for himself—putting children out of the case for the time being—and

the husband feels as much in happening to

and welfare everything in the household

bends; yet there is fuller pleasure for

both of them in having an object of mu-

tual care, which, where it cannot be the

young, must be the old. So strong is this

necessity for an object of mutual interest that we have more than once seen a family,

consisting of husband and wife only,

where the dog or cat or bird was made to

answer the end in view as well as it could,

and we have even known the head of the

house, on the disappearance of the par-

ticular pet, on going out to put the case into the hands of the police, to turn to

the partner of his cares and say, in a

shaking voice, "Now, wife, don't you

Not that we would imply, even in jest,

that the grandmother is only to answer

the purpose where the pet does not or where the child does not. She occupies

her own place, sits on her own throne; it

is on one side of the hearth physically; it is in the heart of the household both phy-

sically and psychically. There seems to

be a certain stability about that house

where the old lady sits enshrined that the

house full of younger people only does not possess; one feels as if the latter house might break up at any moment,

since young people marry, emigrate, travel, go away on any errand. But the

old person is done with all that, is fixed

and fast, is to be there, doubtless, until

the end comes, and, for all the later gene

ration knows, has been there from the be-

ginning-in any event, from the beginning

of whatever memory or experience is pos-

sessed by them. As she adds a dignity to

the house insensibly and inevitably, she

also adds a sweetness; nor that altogether

in her own person, for she may not be necessarily in herself entirely lovely in or-

der to do that; but the duty of reverence

and service to the old evokes in those

about her all sorts of graceful acts of

kindness and submission that give an at-

mosphere of gentleness to the whole inte-

rior. They are simple and easy duties,

too, as a general thing, that are rendered

seldom neglected in any house, but al-

ways cheerfully performed, and are fol-lowed by a gratified feeling of having

done all that one's conscience could de-

mand; or what is even beyond that, the

friends and neighbors often have a higher

however, irrespective of the neighbors,

adds to the sweet temper, placid nerves, and general comfort of the house and all

that there are in it in a wonderful way.

And in quite another way, a compara-

tively trivial way, a sort of satisfaction.

that you are sometimes a little ashamed

of, comes with the possession of a grand-mother who is a gracious and refined wo-man, as it tells everybody that, if you are

poor and abased now, once your family

was such as this kind of gracious and re

fined person made one of; and if you are

great and prosperous now, your glance in her direction says, "This is nothing new;

we were always gracious and refined peo-

ple, you see; seventy or eighty years of it,

at any rate, are before you in that person.

whatever they may be in the eyes of all

wife is often her own daughter in affec-

tion, and the children are doubly dear.

break down."

boy, whenever you do grow tired of your box, you have my leave to sell it."

My father paid his bill and went out. can they go quite so freely to the person who is responsible for them, and in duty must needs correct them if this is wrong I lingered behind a few moments, and joined him at the end of the street. "Papa, papa!" I cried, clapping my hands, "we can buy the geranium—we far sympathize with them to the full? But can buy the flower-pot." And I pulled a with them, has perhaps learned that too much tinkering is as bad as too little, and "Did I not say right?" said my father, that something—in her view nowadaya almost everything, indeed—can be left to you have found the two fairies!"
Oh! how proud, how overjoyed I was, Oh! how proud, how overjoyed I was, when, after placing vase and flower on the window-sill, I plucked my mother by the gown, and made her follow me to the gown, and made her follow me to the "It is his doing, and his money!" said my father; "good actions have mended tions and grievances and intentions, and in some measure lead them safely through, while other ears never hear of them, unless she, in her turn, gets confiding. And the owners of the other ears do not get "What!" cried my mother, when she had learned all; "and your poor domino-box that you were so fond of! We will jealous of this; they regard it as something in the course of nature; if they are go back to-morrow and buy it back if it ever grandparents, they too will come to the same fate; and they know too soon the old ears beneath the dull clod will be "Oh no—no—no! It would spoil all," closed to all confidences, whether of joys I cried, burying my face on my father's or sorrows, and grudge them nothing, if, indeed, it is not a part of their own pleaswife," said my father, solemnly, ure to see the occupation and mystery and happiness and mutual understanding of those who, on the one hand, have so little this is my first lesson to our child-the sanctity and the happiness of self-sacrifice those who, on the one hand, have so little —undo not what it should teach to his dyless behind them. If all the old grandmothers in the world took to themselves reflection of this value of theirs, and of their value, moreover, in softening influ-ence on the feelings of the little folk As Grandmother Gets a Good Word. about them in rendering them comfort and being of some actual service to them, they What house is there complete without a would never think of wearying of life, or grandmother in it, especially if there is a of calling themselves a burden to any. baby in it already? And if there is not a And with all the rest, while the grandbaby, then all the more is the grand mother sits in the house, to the children mother, so-called, indispensable; for if we | belongs a sensation that the house and the have no future, we all of us must have a home are indestructible, rock-ribbed, and past, and the grandmother is, of course, ancient as the sun-always was, and alits embodiment. Beyond this, to every ways will be; and with her departure on house there is essential a nucleus, a centre, her long last journey comes usually the and neither the husband nor wife likes to first breaking down of the wall between assume that part altogether, lest it should them and the unknown gulfs of the eterseem too much of a selfishness, and one nities, and the great chill of the dark that is not quite excusable even to one's mysteries flows over them, and takes self. For although a wife may take ex- away something in its ebbing that never

quisite pleasure in feeling that she is the returns to them. THE NORFOLK BANK.

The Receiver finds Besponsible People.

[Norfolk Virginian.] The bill of Receiver Peters, of the Exchange National Bank, filed in the United States Circuit Court, contains a terrible arraignment of the officers and directory of the closed bank, and places upon their shoulders the responsibility of the misdeeds that caused the suspension of that institution. It is an official utterance, containing specific charges, which impli-cate Mr. John B. Whitehead, the late president, and Mr. George M. Bain, the ate cashier, with his brothers, Robert T. K. Bain and James G. Bain, in a series of transactions and for which they should be held to a strict accountability. The bill also charges the directory of the bank (aside from the president and cashier) of "negligently and faithlessly, and in violation of their duty as such, permitting the sole care and management of the said bank's affairs to be exercised by the said president and cashier." It charges the Bain brothers of wilful, fraudulent and unlawful conspiracy "to obtain the moneys of the Exchange Bank, as a loan to them without any security," and that the cashier of the Exchange National Bank aided the conspiracy to defraud by permitting the loans without security, " from all of which grossly negligent, reckless and fraudulent nismanagement of the affairs of the bank have resulted its present insolvency, suspension and ruin," and that after thus securing the moneys of the Exchange Bank, and after its suspension, the Bain brothers fraudulently made a deed of trust, when they knew they were insolvent, and with "the intent to delay, swindle and defraud the Exchange National Bank."

FIDDLE, FLUTE, PIANO, CHESS No Longer the Chief Diplomatic Duties

New York Herald.

One of the clauses in the instructions now issued to diplomatic and consular officers reminds them that it is their duty to communicate all important information that they secure to the State Department. They are reminded that it is not of much value to this country to have representatives abroad if they do not keep this country thoroughly informed. One would not suppose that such a reminder is necessary, but it is. There have been many representatives of this country abroad who have not, on an average, sent the State Department three letters or reports in a year. Some of those who are abroad to-day have been very delinquent in this particular. The State Department needs something sense of your duties and obligations than you have yourself. The sense of duty done, shall simply live in a house over which occasionally an American flag is displayed. The theory is—and it has been but a theory heretofore in many instances—that they shall keep the State Department thoroughly advised and shall gather and collate important statistics relating to commerce in its various phases as well as matters of other general interest, political and commercial. It is said that Secretary Bayard intends that this theory shall be practically carried out in the future.

> Companionable Father and Son. [Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.]

I know a most estimable father who is on first-rate terms with his own son. That shouldn't be a remarkable thing, yet I fear But all of these considerations are tri-fling and somewhat sentimental beside the plain fact of the immense and unfailing comfort a grandmother is in the house where the children are. The children, to begin with, are her own; without trans- him, so he saw no reason why he should lating the idea to herself fully, she sees | not respect the boy's feelings in this matposterity in them; they tell the universe ter and not take advantage of the advan-what she has lived for, and, as a general tage a father has over a young son if it tage a father has over a young son if it thing, they answer the problem of life very satisfactorily to her, for in her eyes, comes to a physical encounter. This is certainly a magnanimous view to take, and the son has grown to be a fine young fel-low, whose conduct quite refutes the saythe rest of their little world, they are pering of Solomon. They occasionally relax fection. She has about as much love for them as she had for the children she bore | into conundrums for amusement, and here herself; if they are her own daugh- is the latest. They were talking of coter's children, perhaps quite as much; if they are her son's, and she has daughters of her own, not perhaps as much to the last jot and tittle, because they are then another woman's children; but if she have like knot-holes?" "Because they are not no daughters of her own, then her son's holes," was the reply.

Tit for Tat.

(Boston Courier.) The girls of Minneapolis have a club with the motto:

"The lips that touch wine Will never touch mine." And the young men have formed an op-osition club with the motto:

"For lips red with dye We never will sigh."