And I know that my walls are disfigured With prints of small fingers and hands; and that your own household most truly In immaculate purity stands. And I know that my parlor is littered

With many 'ld treasures and toys; While your own is in daintiest order. Unbarmed by the presence of boys and I know that my room is invaded Quite boldly all hours of the day :

While you sit in yours unmolested, And dream the soft quiet away ! Yes, I know there are four little bedsides Where I must stand watchful each night;

While you go out in your carriage, And flash in your dresses so bright. Now, I think I'm a neat little woman; I like my house orderly, too;

And I'm fond of all dainty belongings; Yet would not change places with you No 'keep your fair home with its order. Its freedom from bother and noise, And keep your own fanciful leisure ;

But give me my four splendid boys SUPREME COURT. Decisions Filed February Term.

From Advance Sheets of Davidson's Reports.] TURNER V. QUINN.

Where an appeal has been dismissed for want of a proper justification of the un-dertaking on appeal, neither haste, ignorance nor inadvertence in the appellant's counsel in preparing the undertaking on appeal, will furnish any ground for issuing a certiorari as a substitute for an ap-

GREENLEE V. MC CELVEY.

Where the surety to an undertaking on appeal does not justify, but it appears that the surety was tendered and accepted. and the instrument duly executed in open court, without objection; Held, to be a waiver of the statutory requirement. Hancock v. Brumlett, 85 N. C., 393; Jones v. Potter, 89 N. C., 220; cited and

DUCKER V. COCHRANE. A party to a contract cannot maintain an action for its breach without averring and proving a performance of his own antecedent obligations arising on the con-tract, or some legal excuse for a non-performance thereof, or if the stipulations are concurrent, his readiness and ability to

Dula v. Cowles, 2 Jones 454; Niblett tice has no legal sanction, and it gives Herring, 4 Jones 262; Jones v. Mial, 79 N. rise to misapprehension, confusion and C. 164; Ibid, 82 N. C., 252, cited and wrong. approved).

ASHEVILLE DIVISION V. ASTON. A claimant to land in dispute between other parties to a suit, who is not connect ed with any interest in that controversy but claims by a title different from that of both claimants in the suit, cannot inter vene and become a party. A party may controversy, but not when he has an interest in the thing which is the subject of the Keathly v. Branch, 84 N. C., 202; Wade v. Sanders, 70 N. C., 277, cited and ap- source the money was procured by her.

MOORE V. THE BANK. who has claims to collect for them in this jury with the other evidence in the case. State, is not a local agent upon whom pro-

2. A local agent of a foreign corporation. upon whom process can be served so as to them that the parties who might be called bring the corporation into court, means an agent residing either permanently or tem-porarily in this State for the purpose of his agency, and does not include a mere tran-Cunningham v. The Southern Express

(a. 67 N. C., 425, cited and approved).

SPENCE V. TAPSCOTT. 1 In order for the Supreme Court to sequire jurisdiction, it must appear in the transcript of the record that an action was instituted, that proceedings were had and a judgment rendered from which an appeal could be taken, and that an appeal

was taken from such judgment. 2. Where the transcript of the record sent to the Supreme Court is imperfect, the appeal will not be dismissed, but the papers will be remanded, in order that a Proper transcript may be sent up.

Buie v. Simmons, 90 N. C., 9; Moore v.

Vanderburg, Ibid. 10, cited and approved).

There were three indictments against a prisoner, to one of which he pleaded guilty, and judgment was suspended on he payment of costs. He was found guilty on the other two, on one of which was sentenced to imprisonment for ten days. After remaining in jail for the term of his imprisonment and twenty days additional, the prisoner took the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors and persons mprisoned for the costs and fine in a criminal prosecution, and applied for his discharge. Held, that he was, entitled to his discharge in all three cases.

When the defendant pleads as a couner claim, a cause of action arising out of the contract or transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's cause of action, the plaintiff cannot be permitted to take a non-suit. But when the counter claim does not arise out of the same transaction as the plaintiff's cause of action, but falls under subdivision 2 of section 244 of The Code, the plaintiff may submit to a non-suit. In uch case, the defendant may either withdraw his counter claim, when the action will be at an end, or he may proceed to try it, at his election. Francis v. Edwards, 77 N. C., 271, and hell v. Vaughan, 80 N. C., 46, cited

and approved).

7. The second story in a house, when held separately, may be recovered in an ac-TRULL V. RICE. 1. It is a well-settled rule of practice in this State that in judicial sales the biddings will be opened and a re-sale ordered, if. will be opened and a re-sale ordered, if, Busb. Eq., 65; Ryan v. Martin, 91 N. C., 464; State v. Rives, 5 Ired., 297; Elizabeth before the sale is confirmed, an advance of ten per cent. is offered. After confirma-tion the biddings will not be re-opened, Oity Academy v. Lindsey, 6 Ired., 476; Attorney General v. Railroad Co., Ibid 456; Von Glahn v. DeRosset, 81 N. C., except in case of fraud or unfairness, or some other adequate cause.

2. Where, however, the judge below, in the exercise of his discretion, refuses to open the biddings on an advance of ten per cent in the exercise of his discretion, refuses to and approved). The Postmistress at Napoleon, Jackson Per cent. before the sale is confirmed, the supreme Court will not direct him to is supposed will be appointed her successor.—Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

Fayetteville St., Second Floor Fisher Building.

Raleigh

VOL. II.

and approved).

on the trial.

and approved).

and re-open the biddings, the Supreme

Court will not look into conflicting affida-

vits, but are governed by the facts as

N. C., 86; Bost ex parte, 3 Jones Eq., 482; Blue v. Blue, 79 N. C., 69; Wood v. Par-

N. C., 192; Simmons v. Foscue, 81 N. C.,

STATE V. WHITFIELD.

1. A juror summoned on a special re-

nire is not rendered incompetent because

he has served on the jury in the same

court within two years. Only tales jurors

come within two years. Only tales jurors come within the proviso of section 1,733 of The Code, and in order that they may be disqualified, it must appear that they have not only been summoned, but have acted as jurors within that time.

2. Where a witness has been impeached,

in order to corroborate him, he may be al-

lowed to testify to statements made by

him about the same matter shortly after it

occurred, corroborating his evidence given

3. A witness may be discredited by the

nature of his evidence, by the circum-

stances surrounding him, or by imputa-

tions directed against him on cross-exami-

nation, as well as by direct evidence in-troduced to show the untruthfulness of his

(State v. Thorne, 81 N. C., 555; State v. Brittain, 89 N. C., 481; State v. Twitty, 2

Hawks, 449; State v. George, 8 Ired., 324

State v. Dove, 10 Ired., 469; March v. Har-

rell, 1 Jones 329; Jones v. Jones, 80 N. C., 246; State v. Mitchell, 89 N. C., 521, cited

FOLEY V. BLANK.

court after the judge has left for the term is not filed in contemplation of law.

1. A pleading placed on the files of the

2. Where, in setting aside a judgment

for excusable negligence, the judge does not state the ground on which he founded

his order, his action will be upheld, if in any aspect of the case it would be proper.

appeal what is mistake, surprise, or excus-

able neglect, under section 274 of The Code,

but it cannot review the discretion exer-

cised by a judge of the Superior Court un-

4. Where the judge left the court before

limitation, and a judgment by default was entered against a defendant, who filed an

answer before the expiration of the term,

but after the departure of the judge; Held,

5. Where the judge presiding leaves a

he should have it adjourned, and not leave

it open to take care of itself. Such prac-

(Branch v. Walker, ante, 87, cited and

1. The execution of the bond sued on

being denied by the defendant adminis-

trator, he introduced evidence of conflict-

ing declarations made by the plaintiff to

him when the bond was presented for pay

ment as to the sources from which she ob

tained the money which was the consider-

ation of the bond. Plaintiff failed to in-

troduce evidence to corroborate either of

these declarations or to show from what

Held, that this furnished no presumption

in favor of the defendant that his intestate

had never executed the bond. It was only

a circumstance to be considered by the

2. Held further, that it was not error for

the judge to remind the jury, such being

the fact, that there was no evidence before

of the plaintiff were alive at the time of

3. It is not a violation of the act of 1796

(The Code, section 413) for the judge to

tell the jury that the evidence, that the intestate had seen the bond and admitted

uineness of the signature, and that such

opinions should be received with caution.

with, proof of consideration, except when

(Pope v. Askew, I Ired., 16; State v. El-

lington, 7 Ired., 61; State v. Nash, 8 Ired.,

35; State v. Nat, 6 Jones, 114; Wiseman v.

Cornish, 8 Jones, 218; State v. Haney, 2

Dev. & Bat., 390; State v. Hardin, Ibid.

1. A deed from an individual to a cor-

poration will be good and pass the title to

he land, if it clearly appears from the

deed itself what corporation was intended.

although a mistake or omission in the cor-

porate name may have occurred, and this

ule is not changed by the fact that at the

time of executing the deed, the grantor

was ignorant that the grantee was a body

2. If lands are conveyed to a corporation

aggregate, it will, from the nature of such

corporations, be understood as a fee with-

3. Although the existence of a corpora

tion be limited to a certain number of

years, yet it is capable of holding estates in

4. A corporation chartered for the pur

pose of promoting temperance, does not

forfeit real estate which it has purchased,

because it ceases to pursue the objects for

5. A corporation cannot endure longer

than the time prescribed by its charter,

and no judicial proceedings are necessary

to declare a forfeiture for such a cause,

but for any other cause of forfeiture, a di-

rect proceeding must be instituted by the

sovereign to enforce the forfeiture, and it

cannot be taken advantage of in any col-

6. A receiver appointed under the act

(The Code, section 670), to wind up the

affairs of corporations, can proceed to col-

out any words of limitation.

which it was incorporated.

lateral proceeding.

equitable relief is sought.

407, cited and approved).

4. A seal imports, or rather dispenses

excusable negligence.

approved).

The Supreme Court can review on

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

spoke slowly, and with choice of his TWO COLORED PEOPLE.

found by the judge.

(Attorney General v. Roanoke Navigation
Co., 86 N. C., 408; Pritchard v. Askew, 80 Writing about colored people reminds me of an old couple, who were once well known to many readers of this letter, and who have for some years past been citizens

"The Little Church Around the Corner'

ker, 63 N. C., 379; Miller v. Feezor, 82 86; Lovinier v. Pearce, 70 N. C., 167; University v. Lassiter, 83 N. C., 38, cited of another and better country, where they are happily settled. For there is a better country than this of ours, howsoever we boast of our institutions. The Church of the Transfiguration in

New York is widely known by a name given it long since—"The Little Church Around the Corner." This was never a roperly descriptive name, for it is not a little church, but seats nearly a thousand people, and is generally full. But the low ceiling, the wandering shape of the floor, the quiet and warm tone of the decorathe paintings hanging low on the walls, and the numerous memorial win-dows, many of which are to children of the parish, give it a more compact and home-like appearance than some other churches, and lead strangers to underestimate its size. The members of the Transfiguration parish, old and young, are warmly attached to their church and it is unnecessary to add that they are still more warmly held in bonds of very tender affection and respect to the rector, who is their father and friend. The church was founded by and has always been under the guidance of Dr. Houghton. It is a working church, reaching in its charities and ministrations all classes and colors of people. The record of these works is not to be published here. It is kept in a book elsewhere. Not the least interesting and important part of the work is among the colored people of New York, of whom

many are members of the parish. Old members of the parish will remem ber the forms and faces of George and Elizabeth Wilson, who for a long period were doorkeepers and pew openers in the church. Wilson was a tall colored man with gray hair and beard, a wrinkled forehead over a pair of fine eyes, a stoop in his back and sometimes a halt in his step. For he was a rheumatic old man, quite feeble, never fit for hard work, and therefore ensioner on the charities of the church. He did a little work, with his wife, in and about the church, which is, on week days as on Sundays, always open for any who may seek a place of rest and prayer. Elizabeth was not much better in health and special possession and care, for which she was responsible to the rector and to God. Wilson had been a slave in his younger days. Elizabeth was born free. At al most any time of any day you would be sure to find the two moving slowly about court finally before the term has expired, the church, dusting here, cleaning there, member of the parish by sight, and on Sunday, standing at the transept door, recognized instantly any stranger and showed couple, closely attached to one another; devout and humble in life and conversation, much loved by all the parish. They had become, I might almost say, a part of the church decoration, for their forms made a feature of no little beauty in the nome-like church. Their faces always reeted incomers with a smile of welcome. and when first one and then the other was

took long to become accustomed. They grew old under the care and in the service of the Transfiguration parish. Elizabeth was the first to go. There were some very touching, very thrilling occurrences in the room where she lay dying. None was more so than what old Wilson said to her just before she died. The last An Incident Related by Mr. Garrett. blessing had been given; the passing soul committed "into Thy hands, Oh Lord." The rector and Wilson were kneeling side by side. The old man, silently weeping, held his old wife's hand. She was restless, and moved her head uneasily. Still holdas witnesses to corroborate the declarations ing her hand in one of his, he reached out the other, gently passing it over her fore- | that Andy Johnson in some unaccountable head as if he would smoothe the wrinkles, and said "Never mind, never mind, Bessie darling, you'll soon be washed all white. No one had ever before these days heard him call her any name but Elizabeth. No Johnson wanted Lee arrested at once, and that he had executed it, if believed by the one had ever before heard from him I know that he proposed, if Lee was found any suggestion that he desired to be of any guilty, to have him beheaded. Johnson jury to be true, is entitled to more weight than the opinions of experts as to the genother color. His heart now spoke out its hidden emotions, of love and longing, when he let his old companion go before him to the land of rest from labor, and of rank and station according to the will of

missed there was a vacancy to which it

the Master and King, in whom he had per-He did not wait long behind her. He was very lonesome; he wandered in a vaternal refinements of society. The poor and lowly in New York cannot keep clear of the abominable surroundings of poverty; and to those poor who are pure in heart, as were Wilson and Elizabeth, the sight of you have told me?' He said he would, the beautiful country over yonder is full of

At least once a week, sometimes oftener, he came to see us, and to talk about Elizabeth. Many visitors have been in my role, sir, said he to Johnson. 'You can library, many dear friends, who have gone away forever. None of them have left his parole.' Grant was so earnest and angian. He told us what he thought, not | threat to throw up his commission. The as beliefs, not as opinions, but as ideas matter was dropped, but there is no that had come to him, when he sat alone doubt but for Grant's action Lee might that had come to him, when he sat alone thinking of this and the other life, and have been at serious peril. I myself told commenting to himself on the words of Lee about it afterward. He was deeply revelation. Wonderfully clear, marvel- touched by Grant's conduct. Afterward, lously penetrating are the wisdom and comment which come sometimes from such him at the White House, and was received he was talking theology or any other Grant." lect in the assets, and to prosecute and de-fend suits, after the corporation has ceased to exist by the expiration of the charter. revealed, with the sin plicity of a child, the workings of a mind which had one great foundation principle

of thought and reason, faith in a Saviour

"It was all dark in the room, and I was lying awake thinking about her, and saying to myself, 'she is happy and comfortable;' and I looked up and she was standing by the side of the bed, looking just like she used to look a good many years ago when she was well and strong."

'Was she dressed in white?" "No ma'am, she had a kind of a mousecolored cloak on, something like what ladies wear when it rains." "And you were awake ?"

"Just as awake as I am now, ma'am, and I had my eyes wide open."

"Did she speak to you?" "No ma'am; you see I was surprised, for it was dark, and I couldn't see nothing else; but I could see her just as plain as if it was light, and she stood still, and just kind o' smiled; but she didn't speak; no, she didn't say anything. She was lighted up, somehow, so I could see her. was going to speak to her, but before I could get myself together to say anything she wasn't there, and I didn't see her any

that morning who had tried to persuade him that it was his imagination, a pure delusion. Not so we. Why should he not believe he had seen her? What harm in believing that God had sent her to comfort him in his lonesome old age? Who dare affirm it was not so? We encouraged him to believe it. Soon after that he saw her, and knew whether his night vision had been delusion or reality.

Both he and she died in faith. rector was with them to the last. One after the other was brought into the church, laid before the altar where they had worshipped with us, carried thence to the church cemetery, and committed to the

earth until the resurrection. Often and often I see visions of them, almost as plainly as Wilson and Elizabeth. I see them when I go down the transept, standing at the door as in old time. think many of us who worship in the Church of the Transfiguration will be glad when we see them in the eternal temple, whose doorkeeper is their and our Lord. When you are passing through Twenty-ninth street near Fifth Avenue, turn into the churchyard, which, with its shadowy trees, its fountain and flowers and birds, separates the church from the street. Enter the church. It is always open; many weary men and women rejoice to find it so. On the right hand side of the ransent door, and also on the right hand side of the baptistry, observe, as you enter, a stained glass window. Perhaps this is the only window in any church in the world which is a memorial of a colored person. It was placed where it is, because that is the door which for years the old man and old woman. Wilson and Elizabeth, used to attend. The painting in arranging this or that; or perhaps sitting silent as if at home. They knew every Ethiopian by St. Philip. This is the inscription: "In Memory of George B. and Elizabeth Wilson, Sometime Doorkeepers in this House of the Lord. Ps. lxxxiv. him or her to a seat. They were a loving 10." The reference is to these words: "For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." They are not doorkeepers now. No servant or apostle, not Peter for all his keys in symbolic art, keeps that door. For the King is himself the door, and no Peter keeps him. Con tent, humble and faithful as doorkeepers

> safe citizenship which is beyond all revo-LEE-GRANT-JOHNSON.

[New York Sun.]

in the church here, they walk now with

kings and priests in the day that knows

no night, the peace that is unbroken, the

"I don't think," continued Mr. Garrett, that it was ever known how near Lee came to being arrested as one of the conspirators in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet. I know way got the idea in his head that Lee was in that conspiracy. Somebody had told Johnson something, I have some reasons for believing, that led him to think so. told me that Lee couldn't be hanged. shouldn't be shot, and he would order him beheaded. A warm friend of mine and of Mr. Johnson's, who knew what was going on, came to me in great haste, knowing that I had long been a personal friend of Gen. Lee's, and was also a warm friend of Gen. Grant. This gentleman said that Lee was in great danger of arrest, and that cant way around the church. He sat a in the then excited state of the country it great deal in silent thought there and at home. No one knows how lonesome life can be to a poor, old, rheumatic colored me, and started for Washington. I met man, whose only companion for forty years | Gen. Grant a few moments after my arrihas died. But he looked into the other val there. I told him what was in Johnworld now with new thoughts and new son's mind. I have seen men black with desires. Elizabeth was there, waiting for anger, but I never saw such anger as Grant him, white of countenance and pure of then showed. He was not passionate, but soul. Poverty and lowliness in this world compel miserable surroundings and associ- infamous—infamous! I will throw up my ations with vice and sin and shame. The commission if there is the slightest attempt joys of paradise are not so entrancing to to do it, and if there be the shadow of the vision of those who in this world circumstance to justify even the faintest live among the delights of life and the ex-ternal refinements of society. The poor commission, too. It's as impossible for Lee as for me.'

"I said, 'Can't you see President Johnson and his Cabinet and tell them what and he lost no time in doing so. He was joy and refreshment and hope, even before very stern with Johnson. He said that if Lee was insulted by threat of arrest he trust every West Point officer who gives when Grant was President, Lee called on

Betrenchment and Reform

[New York Herald Letter.]

WOMEN'S WEDDING WAYS In the City of New York.

[Harper's Bazar.] White satin is still the first choice for bridal dresses, with lace and pearl em-broidery for trimming. For June wed-dings the satin dress may be lightened in effect by a petticoat front of China crape put on in festoons, with tassels of pearls dropping between the curved folds. The in midsummer, and there are also picgraceful flowing train of four breadths is aid in pleats at the top, which meet in the middle, and are caught up slightly on each side to make a large tournure; most trains are plain around the edge, but sometimes a jabot of lace of narrow width is put there. Several gathered ruffles of white taffeta silk, notched or pinked in scallops on each edge, are put inside the deep silk facing of the whole skirt, and there is also the usual muslin and lace sham petticoat in the trained breadths. In these rich dresses the pad bustle is of satin, and the steels are incased in satin ribbon. The front of the skirt is arranged with reference to the bride's height, as, for a short bride, the skirt may have lengthwise jabots of lace with organ pleats of satin between, or else there may be a panel of lace or o pearl beading on tulle down the middle with pleated panels or pleated flounces on

each side; while for a tall bride the lace flounces may be in curves across, or else in diagonal rows on the left side, and a Greek apron covers the remainder of the front and the right side. Sometimes the bridal veil of lace is dispensed with for very young brides, and arranged as the Greek apron, and the more youthful-looking tulle veil serves instead. The corsage is pointed in front, and may have either a basque back, or be pointed, or else have the train draped upon it. High basques with a very wide standing collar of lace or of beading; or of the satin edged with pearl beads, are the fashion abroad for church weddings; if there is a lace open-ing at all, it is in heart shape, but more often there is merely a frill of lace down the front, with perhaps a narrow vest of pearl embroidery. The elbow sleeves are made of satin, with a cuff of the lace, in preference to entire lace sleeves. A few natural orange blossoms are the flowers now used by brides; there is a small bunch at the throat, or perhaps at the side of the high collar, on the left side of the skirt, and in the veil on top of the high coiffure, unless it is more becoming to the bride to flowers must be worn lower. The tulle Similar dresses are carried out in the

soft Bengaline repped silks, or in the ottoman silks that are not so flexible, and sometimes the entire dress is of China crape, which is especially pretty for a midsummer wedding. A pretty tulle dress worn by a bride in April will also be a good model for summer. The taffeta silk train was covered with tulle gathered in clusters of three flat puffs, and these clusters were separated by a frill of the tulle doubled. The waist was cut low in a sharp V in the front and back of the neck, and was also pointed at the waist line. A very dainty dress of crepe lisse for a bride wearing mourning had folds for trimming, while Valenciennes lace flounces were on a

silk muslin dress worn at a home wedding by a very young bride. When the greatest economy must be considered, and the bride likes the gloss and glitter of satin and beads, the inexpensive satin surah may be made up with some bias ruffles of the material for flounces up the left side, while the crystal-beaded nets that are not so costly as they were last year may form a Greek apron, and be let in the neck in the shape of a V, or in a Pompadour square. The China silks at \$1.25 a yard are also graceful for a simple quietest brown, dark blue, or a mixed dress that needs only some Oriental lace at | black and white that makes gray should the neck and on the sleeves. In quiet home | be chosen, or else she should have an écru weddings the almost diaphanous organdy muslin is suitable for a bride, especially if she is young; this dress may be trimmed with a very little real Valenciennes lace. or, if a greater quantity of lace is desired,

point d'esprit laces, or the still popular

there are the inexpensive Egyptian and

Picturesque and simple styles are chosen for bridemaids' dresses. With one or two exceptions (that prove the rule) these dresses have been short at most of the fashionable weddings since Easter. Four have come back to favor. or six bridemaids are a popular number, with a corresponding number of ushers. Six bridemaids at a recent wedding wore white satin surah dresses with round skirts tucked, and insertion of Valenciennes set in between; the basque and drapery were of Valenciennes piece lace. A novelty about these dresses was their flowing Greek sleeves of lace, resembling the so-called angel sleeves. The first two maidens had pale blue watered surah ribbons, quite narrow, for waist ribbons, tied on the left side, while the second pair wore pink rib-bons, and the third pair wore pale green ribbons. Their very large bouquets were of very large rose-buds, two carrying pink roses, two others the yellow Marshal Niel roses, and the third pair with dark red Jacqueminots, all tied with long ribbons. Colored China crape dresses are also worn by bridemaids, and of these, two wear ink and two wear blue. The English fancy prefers bright jonquil yellow crape when only one color is used, but at a pretty wedding here lately, with only two bridemaids, blue China crape was used; these dresses had demi-trains, and the corsages were without lace, having the crape laid on in fichu fashion down the open heart-shaped front. Small capote bon-nets of pleated white tulle are for bridemaids to wear at noon weddings. These are laid in lapping pleats, or else in the simplest folds on a white wire foundation covered only with tulle. A cluster of white here more enduring memory than he. He was a child philosopher, a child theolo-

trimming; the narrow strings crossing the back of the crown and fastened in a small bow are of velvet or watered ribbon of the same color as the sash, or flowers, or other marked part of the dress. At a noon wedding recently the bride's family came to church in their mourning attire, and were conducted by the six simple thoughtful minds. He never knew | with great consideration and courtesy by | ushers to the front pews on the left side of other guests were seated, the ushers took seats also, three each side of the aisle, in the first pew. There were no bridemaids, and the bride, dressed in tulle, without jewels, and carrying a prayer-book with silver cover, came in with the relative who gave her away. The groom and his best Wilson was a sensible man, without any imagination. Therefore we noted as more interesting and remarkable an occurrence which he related one morning, in my library, to one of the ladies who had been with Elizabeth in her last hours.

"I saw Elizabeth last night," he said.
"You dreamed about her, did you?" said the lady.
"You dreamed about her, did you?" said the lady.
"You dreamed about her, did you?" said the lady.
"You ma'am, it wasn't any dream. I was a was a make and she was in the room and I saw.
"No ma'am, it wasn't any dream. I was a was a make and she was in the room and I saw her as plain as I see you." Being quest tioned he described the vision. He always

Wilson was a sensible man, without any interesting and the feeled one morning in a follows: "We held fo' meetin's of de glows. "We held fo' meetin's of de glows. The pay of the New York Custom House on file at the rasury Department show a gradual, but decided, reduction in the expense of simily arranged bouquets or baskets of stiffly arranged bouquets or baskets of stiffly arranged bouquets or baskets of stiffly arranged bouquets or baskets." Instead of stiffly arranged bouquets or baskets of stiffly arranged bouguets or baskets of stiffly arranged bouguets or bask

of pink geraniums, daffodils, or other odd lowers not used formerly for this purpose. The favorite gift from the groom to each bridemaid is a bonnet pin of some small stones-pearls, turquoises, or diamondsspelling the bride's name, and is worn in ne bow of the maid's bonnet during the ceremony. High French hats trimmed with flowers will be worn by bridemaids

turesque large Leghorn hats, with the crown and front of brim nearly covered with flowers veiled with white tulle. Sometimes two tiny little girls of the family precede the bridal procession, and are taken up the aisle by the ushers, and usually are carefully watched by their father also as they toddle along what must seem to them a great distance. They are dressed in the simplest and most bunchylooking frocks of white mull, tucked, and ornamented with a very large blue ribbon bow on each shoulder, and a sash to match tied in a large bow behind. Occasionally a page is preferred, but he is usually large enough to walk alone in front of the bride and carry a large gilded cross. He is dressed in white, in last-century costume.

or there may be two boys, one clad in

white and the other in blue. SMALL DETAILS. In answer to correspondents who ask for small details, we take occasion to say that the bride alone wears white gloves, while the groom wears none, or else carries them down the aisle in his hand with his hat. which his best man has held during the ceremony. The bride also wears white stockings and slippers, and everything white except the "something blue" that she must wear for good luck. The bridemaids wear very light tan undressed kid gloves, and their shoes and stockings may now be either black or white. A white feather fan with a mirror in the centre is in favor for bridemaids. At very elegant but quiet weddings no one goes to church without a bonnet except the bride and her attendants. Even the bride's mother wears her bonnet in the English fashion. At church weddings that are to be followed immediately by a reception at the bride's house, the more intimate friends of both bride and groom are requested to come to church without their bonnets, and this is considered an honor. On a written list given each usher a seat is assigned each of these guests, and if the guest is unknown to the usher, he consults his list as he asks her, "Are you a friend of the bride,

she must be placed. Rèsèda, the new color called drab-white, gray, and sage green are the fashionable colors this season for the mother of the bride to wear at her daughter's wedding. Moire in large figures, with trimmings of velvet and lace, makes up the rich dress. If the wearer is stout, she should have the back cut in princesse style, or else the train carried up on the waist, while the front may have black lace beaded net put on nearly flat on the skirt and as a vest on the waist. A black lace shawl may be draped as the apron. For a young-looking mother (in law) the fanciful ècru laces or any favorite white lace may be used. Among the short dresses worn by other guests at day weddings, and suitable as parts of a trousseau, there will be pretty India silks with white ground and

colored figures, ecru canvas dresses with velvet trimming, and perhaps an embroid-ered skirt, a light blue-gray or ecru mo-hair, a tailor suit of white wool with gilt braid trimming, black lace dresses, and others of colored wool, guipure lace and

For the bride's traveling dress a tailor or blue-gray mohair. But if the bride wishes to wear the dress during the ceremony, and use it afterward for church, visits, etc., she should have something a trifle more dressy, such as a blue bison cloth with blue wool guipure (which, correspondents must be informed, is not llama lace) laid plainly over scarlet silk, if the bride is a brunette; but if she is a blonde, she should have a similar dress of ècru wool with brown lace. Then in her trousseau she should have a pretty surah for her best dress, and gay lawns, cam-brics, and the new-old eeru batists that

THE RPISCOPALIANS

In the Diocese of North Carolina. [Church Messenger.] This is Treasurer Charles E. Johnson' irst report and he has good reason to feel ratified at the exhibit he is able to make Ie found the Treasury four hundred dol ars in debt to the missionaries on the diocesan list. This debt he has paid and all

nissionaries have received the stipend romised for the year just closed. The fears that were felt by some per sons that the division of the diocese in 1883 would materially weaken the Church for missionary operations, are most agree-ably dispelled by this report taken in connection with that made by Dr. DeRosset to the convention at Kinston three years ago. It appears from the reports that the ordinary income of the two dioceses, derived from assessments and the Permanent Funds, is amply sufficient to pay the salary of the Bishop with all the current expenses, and to leave a balance in each treasury to be carried to the credit of the Permanent Fund. But it is even more gratifying to observe that the additional burden of two diocesan organizations has had no disastrous effects upon the contributions for Diocesan Missions. The receipts on this account from the undivided diocese reorted in the Journal of 1880 are \$1670.01; in 1881 they are \$1717.82; in 1882, \$1752.97; in 1888, \$1895.92. Mr. Johnson reports \$1,700 as the receipts of the present year, nearly as much as the average from the undivided diocese for the four years immediately preceding the division. Added to the eleven hundred dol lars reported by Dr. DeRosset from East Carolina this makes twenty-eight hundred

Circumstances Alter Cases.

NO. 66

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER. "Bars is Queer Critters,"

New York Sun's Old Settler. * * * "When Nate fust went to livin on Goslin' Hill he had nigh onter the run the hull country to hisself. His clearin were bounded on the north by nowhar. The nighest p'int on the east side were Bill Flint's cabin ten miles away, with Hell's Bottom Swamp betwixt. The clearin' were bounded on the south by pooty much the same as it were on the north, an on the west by the settin' sun. Nate had a job in the bark woods, an' didn't put no more o' his time inter tillin' the sile th'n were necessary to keep him an' his ol' woman in taters, cabbage, an' sich. The second spring Nate lived on the Hill he said to his wife one day:

"Bets,' says he, 'w'at we want fur next winter is a pair o' wooden shoe bob "Gummed if I don't think yer right,

Nate, says Bets.

'So Nate, bein' handy with tools, went to work, an' in a week or so had knocked together the properest kind o' a pair o' bob sleds, with a body big enough to car-ry a ton o' hay, an' hick'ry shoes ez white an' ez glib ez streaks o' taller. Arter the finishin' tetches was put on the bobs Nate an' Bets stood a lookin' the sled all over an' feelin' ez proud of it ez if it was twins. All of a suddent Bets's jaw kinder fell, an' she looked fust at Nate an' then at the sled in a way that made Nate ast her if she were goin' crazy or had a fit o' cramps.

" 'Haint the sled all right?' he ast. " 'Pooty ez a red wagon,' said Bets, n' if we hev any snow nex' winter it'll run z slick ez a log raft on a June fresh; but 'at's a pesterin' of me is,' says she w'at'n under the blue dome 'r we goin er run it with. We hain't got no hoss,' savs she, 'nor no mule, nor no steer, nor not even a suckin' calf to hook to it,' says she. 'Be ye gointer harness yerself to it, or be ye gointer break me in to work single, says she, 'so's I kin' yank it roun' over the boolyvard o' Goslin' Hill?" says

"W'en Nate managed to git inter his head w'at Bets were drivin' at he jist ker-

"' 'Well, gum my moe'sins!' says he.

never thunk o' that, an' now, 'nless I kin cunjure up some kind o' perpetyal motion, says he, 'or rig the bobs up with oars an wear her hair in some other way, when the or of the groom?" and finds just where sails, the consarned thing, pooty as she is, wun't be no more use to us th'n the hine vheel of a bark v "This knocked the sperrits clean out'n

Nate an' Bets, an' they sot down in the cabin feelin' ez glum ez if th' were a funer'l goin' on an' they was the chief mourners. Nate said it was a durn shame to hev them bobs sp'ilt just 'cause he didn't happen to hev a hoss or two, an' him an' Bets couldn't shake the blues off'n 'em nohow. 'Bout a week arter the diskiv'ry were made that the bob sled wouldn't be no use without somethin' to pull 'em, Nate laid awake in bed a thinkin' the sittiwation over. All of a suddent he hops out'n bed an' danced 'roun' the room like a wild Injin.

" 'Bets!' he hollered. 'Wake up, Bets I've struck it!' 'Bets got awake an' wanted to know what Nate had struck.

"'I've struck a way to navigate the bobs!' Nate yelled. 'I've hit the idee "'No!' says Bets, gittin' up an' j'inin' Nate, 'Git out!' says she. 'What's the

" B'ars!' says Nate. 'B'ars is the idee! A rippin' team o' b'ars, Betsey, broke to harness, an' war'nted sound in wind an' limb, and gentle as a kitten! B'ars is the idee, an' w'en snow flies nex' winter ye'll see them bobs bein' yanked aroun' these

highways an' byways by a team on 'em that won't take nobody's dust!'
"To git down to the meat o' this yarn, 'Squire, Nate went out nex' day an' kitched a couple o' b'ar cubs, 'bout a month old. He went to work at 'em, an' 'fore winter come 'roun' ag'in he had 'em broke to har-ness, single and double, ez well ez to saddle. They buckled right in to their work as if they inj'yed it, an' the way they did whizz them bobs o' Nate's 'roun' the country that winter were a caution to ol' Patchen. Nate an' Bets got up sled-ride

pose that was the gayest season that ever

struck Goslin' Hill.

"Long to'ards the end o' the winter, one night in March, Nate and Bill Flint hooked up the b'ars to the bobs to go over to Skunk's Corners to a dance. Bets didn't go. It were colder'n Greenlan', and the sleighin' were bang up. The dance went off ez scrumptuous ez any dance ever did. an' Nate an' Bill started fur Goslin' Hill 'bout three o'clock in the mornin', both on 'em with a snug jag on, an' with a twogallon jug o' rum in the sled, which were to be used at a shindig that Uncle Sile Tidfit were to give the next week over beyond Hell's Bottom Swamp. Nate an' Bill were sailin' 'long to'ards hum with the b'ars on the dead jump, when all of a suddent the b'ars begun to slow up, an' pooty soon come to a dead stop. Nate yelled at 'em to know w'at were the matter, w'en he begun to see that his team wa'n't the only b'ars thar was in the road. Three prowlin' ol' sockdologers o' wild b'ars had act'ally m'andered out'n the woods an' brought the team o' b'ars to a stan' still jis like a passel o' highway robbers. Leavin' one b'ar to keep the team from startin' up, t'tother two b'ars waltzed back to the sled, an' without waitin' fur to be ast, jist clumb right in. Ez they clumb in Nate an' Bill clumb out, an made tracks back down the road. They stopped w'en they see the b'ars wa'n't chas 'em. The moon were shinin' bright ez day, an' lookin' back Nate an' Bill see the b'ar that held the team a climbin' inter the sled with t'other two. The fust thing the

jug, an' then, by gum! if one of 'em didn't carry it out an' give the team a reg'lar ol' snifter, too! Then he clumb back in the sled. One o' the b'ars picked up the lines, give a howl that made things ring, an' away went Nate's pet team an' wooden-shoe bob sleds, hellytahoot, up the road, boun' fur nobody know'd whar. "Wall, Nate and Bill footed it the rest o' the way to Nate's cabin. They got thar about daylight, an' Bets were jist crawlin'

wild b'ars done were to tap the jug o'

rum. All three on 'em took a swig at the

Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square (one inch) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the

RALEIGH REGISTER.

econd Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House

team o' b'ars puffin' an' blowin' like a pai o' belluses, an' piled up in the sled, criss-cross an' lengthways an' ev'ry which way, were 'bout ez permisc'us a getherin o' b'ar meat ez giner'ly gits heaped together at wunst. There was seven sockin' ol' b'ars, an' every one on 'em were roarin' stavin', blind drunk. The two-gallon jug lay 'mongst 'em, empty. The hull business were plain ez day. That team o' b'ars had jist circ'lated 'roun' with the sled, an' had gethered up all the b'ars that happened to be out lookin' fur fun, an' w'en the flowin' bowl had got its work in on on 'em, Nate's pets had quietly run the hull kit an' caboodle o' drunken b'ars over to Goslin Hill, an' thar they was! Wall, Nate jist opened the barn door an' the team snaked the sled load inside. Nate an' Bill unhooked the team, rubbed 'em down, an' fed an' bedded 'em to the Queen's taste. Then they turned to an' lugged the seven b'ars so ez to save 'em from wakin' up arter awhile with a head on 'em, an' then come a leetle the heftiest piece o' rej'icin' in Nate Tankelbun's cabir that ever woke up the owls o' Goslin' Hill Squire, that's the true story o' them seven ars. Do ye believe it or don't ye?" The 'Squire rubbed his chin for a mo

ment and then said: "Major, b'ars is queer critters."

A MERAN MAN

Profits by Woman's Ingenuity of Fear.

A man was walking along one road and a woman along another. The roads finally united into one, and, reaching the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken; in the other a cane; and he was leading a goal. They neared a dark ravine. Said the wo-"I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place; you might overpower me and kiss me by force." Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat ? I might as well be tied hands and feet." "Yes, replied the woman, "but if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom side up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance." "Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself. "I should never have thought of that came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, gave the chicken to the woman, saying, " Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat."

woman as she was afraid he would. ABOUT TWINS.

And then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he put the fowl under it and wickedly kissed the

Boy Twins, Girl Twins, and Mixed.

[The Old Settler in New York Sun.] "Reub Saltdown's wife's got twins

ig'in, Major," said the 'Squire, as the Old Settler came into the tavern the other "So I heerd," said he. "Wall, that makes four pair in four year, which 'd be a mite su'prisin' in any other family, but

th' hain't nothin' p'ticlar s'prisin bout it bein's it's in the Saltdown fam'ly. The Saltdowns kind 'o runs to twins. Reub's pap, ol' Fletch Saltdown, were a twin, an' Reub were a twin hisself, though his double were unly a gal, an' went an' runned away with Pete Paley, the fiddler, jist 'bout the time she was gittin' big enough to be o' some help 'roun' the clearin' showin' how much gratitude she had fur bein' a twin. Th' hain't no p'int, 'Squire, in havin' twins, b'gosh, if one on 'em has to be a gal. Wat's Reub's last

"Both gals!" said the 'Squire.
"Gosht'lmighty!" exclaimed the Old Settler. "That's a stiff whack in the neck fur Reub, hain't it? One gal is pooty nigh onto ez bad ez bein' sold out by the Shurff, but two on 'em! Jewhizz! That's ekal to a fire! Wall, twins may be a good thing to hand down from gineration to ginparties all over the hull deestric', an' I eration, but it seems to me, 'Squire, that it's kinder crowdin' the land a leetle in Reub's case specially when th' hain't no more of it to the acre than th' is 'round' his patch.

Something New Under the Sun.

[New York Herald Washington Letter.] A good looking and well built man came with the crowd of callers at the Pension Office this morning and entered the room of First Deputy Commissioner McLean. When his turn for an interview was reached he asked the deputy to be allowed to see the Commissioner.

"The Commissioner is busy, sir," said the deputy. "If you wish to see about a claim or to secure an appointment we can attend to the matter here." "I want to have my pension stopped."
The Deputy Commissioner looked at the man, then at his papers, then at the man again, and finally touched his bell button

and sent a messenger for the record. "Have you considered this step sufficiently, sir?" asked the deputy. are, I see, receiving \$72 a month-nearly \$1,000 a year." Yes, I have considered it. The gov-

ernment has done enough for me. I want to give it up." Have you a great abundance of means?" "No, but I have enough for comfort." "Well, I guess you had better see the

Commissioner. Colonel McLean thereupon introduced the visitor to the Commissioner. After a short interview a record of the case was taken in order that the pension might be cancelled "upon claimant's request. This man's name is Snyder. He be-

longed to a New York regiment. General Black says this is not the first case of the kind within his knowledge. Not long af-ter he entered the office a Kentuckian named Stevenson sent in his certificates with a request that his claim might be cancelled. He surrendered at the same time quite a large fund of accumulated pensions which he had never drawn. He wrote that he was convinced he had fully recovered from his disability.

Valuable Bogs Visit the President.

[Washington Letter.]