



## Good Form

Though the preparations for a formal wedding usually necessitate much work, the bride and her family have reason for thankfulness in that the arrangements are all prescribed by etiquette. Of course the number of bridesmaids and ushers depends entirely upon the wishes of the bride; but, having chosen them, their duties and even their manner of moving and their places during the ceremony are definitely defined.

It is taken for granted that a bride to be has only her most intimate friends as attendants, but it is a pretty compliment to invite a sister of the bridegroom, even though the latter may live in another town and be unknown to the bride. That the effect shall not be kaleidoscopic when the attendants are together is a custom for the bride to choose the dresses. Seldom are these bridal attendants' gowns of more than two colors. Sometimes the bride, who always makes her maids a gift, presents them with their frocks, including material and the cost of making, but this is expensive. She has, however, the option of deciding most positively all the details of their robes, even though she may not pay for them. It is always considerate of her to choose such fabrics and trimmings as shall not be too expensive for her friends.

The bride's parents send carriages for her attendants, and that there shall be no confusion it is a rule that they shall previously assemble at the home of the bride and all start for the church together. It is not required that carriages shall be sent to bring the girls from their own homes to that of the bride, but when the latter knows that one of her attendants has not her own carriage or motor it is a kindness to provide one for the occasion.

The bride's mother usually goes to the church just before the wedding party, though sometimes the maid of honor accompanies her to the door and waits in the carriage for the other attendants. The bride and her father leave the house at the same time with the maids.

This done, the ushers go to the door at the back and, forming in a line of two together, stand awaiting the beginning of the wedding march, which is not until the bride enters on the arm of her father or the relative who is to take her to the altar.

At the first strains of music the ushers start slowly down the aisle to the chancel, and just behind walk the bridesmaids, also in couples. Back of them and just in front of the bride is the maid of honor, walking alone. The bridegroom and his best man should have already taken their station at the altar steps, awaiting the arrival of the bridal procession.

The bride and her father go directly behind the maid of honor, and when the chancel is reached the ushers turn to the right side and the bridesmaids go to the left side. The maid of honor advances before them. It is she who holds the bride's bouquet and after the ceremony lifts the veil from the face of the new wife.

As soon as the bride's father puts her hand into that of the clergyman he steps back into the pew to join his wife. Directly after the ceremony the manner of leaving the church is reversed. The bride and bridegroom go first down the aisle, followed immediately by the maid of honor and the best man, walking together. Lastly come the bridesmaids and ushers, each man then walking beside a girl. After the bride's attendants have been put into carriages it is customary for the ushers to return to the church and escort the family and relatives of the bridal couple.

### Ceremonious Luncheon.

The hour for a ceremonious luncheon is 1, 1:30 or 2. Use a white damask cloth, plain or lace trimmed, with a lace centerpiece. On the latter place the flowers in any receptacle preferred—basket, bowl or vase. Dollies to match are placed under each cover and water glass.

The covers are laid as for a dinner, except that a bread and butter plate is frequently placed at the left of the cover just above the silver. These plates are not always used, but they are quite correct and facilitate serving for the entertainer with one maid. The small silver knives or butter spreaders that accompany these plates may be laid across the plate itself or on a line with the other flat silver at each cover.

For a spring or summer luncheon candles are not required. The order of courses for an elaborate luncheon is as follows:

- Grapefruit.
- Soup or bouillon served in cups.
- Fish or Lobster.—With this served toasted biscuit or thin slices of bread spread with butter.
- Entrée.—Any delicate dish, such as timbales of chicken or chicken or sweetbread patties.
- Poultry.—This may be chicken, game or quab or a filet of beef, with several vegetables.
- Fruit or vegetable salad or lettuce with dressing.
- Dessert.—This may be ices or a specially good pudding or any fancy gelatin preparation.
- Coffee. Bonbons.

### Getting into Moral Debt.

Philip D. Armour, millionaire and philanthropist, continually warned young men against getting into debt. He loved free men and despised slaves. When asked if he admired a certain brilliant orator he said: "He may have a superb voice and fine presence, but can't you hear the rattle of his chain? That man is not free. He is under moral obligations that demoralize him. He is not speaking the deepest thing in his soul, and I haven't time to hear any slave talk. I want a man to be just as free as I am."

On another occasion he said: "Don't get into debt—I mean moral debt. It is bad enough to get into debt financially. There goes a young man who is mortgaged. That young man is legging it along with a debt, and it will take twice as much power to get him along as the man without a debt. There are other debts and obligations that are embarrassing in their entanglements. Don't get into debt morally, my boy; don't get into debt so that you may not exercise your freedom to its limits."

### The Code of Slang.

It is rather a clever notion in a recent story to make two Americans communicate with each other by means of slang in a Central American republic at a time when all telegrams are carefully inspected. If they used Spanish, that, of course, would be immediately understood. If they used English the officials would find some one to translate it. As they had no cipher code prepared in advance, they could not resort to it. Consequently the first American telegraphs to the other American in "the great and potent code of slang." Here is a telegram which slipped through the fingers of the cunning Central American officials:

"His nibs skedaddled yesterday per jack rabbit line with all the coin in the kitty and the bundle of muslin he's spongy about. The hoodie is six figures short. Our crowd in good shape, but we need the spondulies. You collar it. The main guy and the dry goods are headed for the briny. You know what to do. Bob."—Bookman.

### The Voracious Cormorant.

How a cormorant dives for sea trout and gets them is told by a writer: "I had the cormorant under observation only for the space of four or five minutes, and during that short period it had captured four sea trout, all of considerable size. After being under water for a few seconds the bird would reappear with a sea trout wriggling in its bill. But in spite of the victim's desperate efforts to escape it was deftly swallowed, and after a few gulps the cormorant would resume its fishing operations. One of the sea trout gave it considerable trouble, however, for the fish struggled violently for some moments, but was deftly placed so that its head pointed down its captor's throat, and thus its own struggles assisted the bird to swallow it. After a time the cormorant raised itself in the water, flapping its wings vigorously, as though to help it pack away its heavy repast, and then rose heavily and winged its way upstream."

### Simple Transaction.

"I like de 'pearance o' dat turkey mighty well," said Mr. Johnson after a long and wistful study of the bird. The dusky marketman seemed strangely deaf.

"How could I— What arrangements could a pussion make dat wanted to buy dat turkey?" Mr. Johnson asked after a pause.

"Easy terms 'nough," said the marketman briskly. "You get him by means o' a note o' hand."

"A note o' hand," repeated Mr. Johnson, brightening up at once. "Do you mean I writes it out and pays some time when?" But his hope in this glorious prospect was rudely shattered by the marketman.

"A note o' hand means in dis case," he said, with disheartening clearness, "dat you hands me a two dollar note. Mr. Johnson, and I hands you de turkey in response to dat note."

### All Is Not Lion That Roars.

A negro was arrested for stealing coal and employed a lawyer of loud oratorical voice to defend him in a justice court.

"That lawyer could roar like a lion," the negro said. "I thought he was going to talk to that judge off the bench and that jury out of the box. I got one continuance and hurried up to burn all that coal and hide the evidence. Then came the day of my trial. That roarin' lawyer went up and whispered to the judge. Then he came back and whispered to me:

"You better send that coal back or you'll go to jail."—Kansas City Star.

### Ruse That Worked.

Roundsman—How did you keep all of those girls from rushing out of the moving picture show when the lights went out? Policeman—It was dead easy. When they started to rush I said: "That's right! Old ladies first!" And the way they held back was a caution.—Chicago News.

### Got on His Nerves.

Frustrated North Briton (in his first experience of a taxi)—Here, mon, stop! I hae a weak heart. I canna stand that hang't wee machine o' yours markin' up thae tuppences.—London Punch.

### The Others.

"I have kins among my ancestors," said the boastful visitor. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and also knaves and two spots."—Washington Star.

Base gains are the same as losses.—Hesiod.



## Cookery

### Points

Just what to have for dinner, that query as old as the eternal feminine and as much of a puzzle, has been answered, at least partially, by Mrs. Alice Mitchell Kirk, who has just issued a comprehensive bulletin for the housekeeper.

The question is not alone "What shall we eat?" but what two, three or four things shall we eat at the same time in order that they may do us the most good and conserve our digestions?

Since most housekeepers either cannot or will not find time to take a course in the chemistry of food or in dietetics, the question of correct food combinations must be answered for them. The schedule Mrs. Kirk has published is a large wall placard, containing a classified list of approximately all the dishes which a housewife would be apt to serve for any meal.

In order that the housekeeper may know how to combine the proper foods these dishes are arranged in numbered groups, and the dishes in each group of the same number may be served together.

With this wall placard comes a little pad, also meant to hang on the wall. On this the housewife jots down whatever leftovers may be on hand, as she puts them away.

It is then possible to build up a good meal from what food is on hand.

If cold roast beef is the principal leftover it is easy to find its number among the meats.

To plan a good menu one then simply looks under vegetable salads and desserts of the same number.

The method will at least serve to save the gray matter of the housekeeper, whether or not it saves the digestions of the family or the household allowance.

### The Cook Born and Made.

"If yo' common sense don' tell you what to cook, honey, den go 'long to de cookin' school. I does it out o' my head, and somehow the folks fatten on it."

So spoke the old aunty whose black face bent over the cook stove and whose hands turned marvels from the frying pans.

"Bless yo' heart, honey, I don' measure; I jest know. I don' taste; I know how it ought to be with a shake of pepper and a pinch of salt. I know when it ought to have butter, and you can't fool dis chill' with any recipes. I know directly jus' what's in 'em."

This is the born, the inspired cook, whose imagination runs ahead of her tongue in the cooking art. Of course we are not all born that way, but luckily some of us are. Such a cook knows how to balance a dinner perfectly. The heavy foods and the greasy ones will be offset by tender, crisp salads and refreshing vegetables, and the dessert will cap the climax.

The tactless, unimaginative person would have grouped a lot of things she liked and probably begun with whipped cream on the soup and carried it through regardless of satiety until whipped cream made foam on the dessert and the coffee cup. This is the person who needs the bill of fare of the cooking schools and must have a cookbook at her elbow.

### French Terms Used in Cooking.

Chateaubriand—Name of a French viscount, whose favorite dish, a thick cut from the center of a large fillet of beef nicely broiled, hands down his name. The steak should be cut to weigh one pound and a quarter.

Chaufroid—Name given to cold dishes, also to the sauce that masks them, of chicken, game, cutlets, masked or covered with a cold gelatin sauce, decorated with truffles, white of egg, etc., and the decorations covered with a thin layer of aspic jelly. The word means "hot-cold."

Chiffonade—Fine shredded, cut in narrow ribbons, often applied to salad, as "salad chiffonade," a salad in which all or a part of the ingredients are shredded or cut in ribbons.

Chinois—A pointed strainer with fine holes used to strain soups and sauces, often called Chinese strainer.

### Queenstown Potatoes.

For Queenstown potatoes cut three or four peeled potatoes into small wedge shapes, soak them in cold water for an hour, drain and dry them and fry in deep fat until they are a golden brown. Then drain, turn them into a frying pan with a tablespoonful of melted butter and a couple of sweet red peppers cut into shreds and cook until all are nicely browned and very hot.

### Raised Eyebrows.

There is little use to massage for wrinkled forehead when lines are constantly formed from the habit of raising the eyebrows with every word. Often one is unconscious of this trick and should ask to be reminded. This may provoke unpleasantness, so a safer way is to use adhesive plaster. Whenever one is to stay in the house for several hours at a stretch paste lengthwise strips of adhesive plaster at outer corners of eyebrows and just above the nose. Paste with face in repose, and each time the brows are elevated the drawing of the plaster jogs the memory.

## MISS WISE SERVANT.

She Was Too Well Posted to Suit the New York Woman.

"Some girls may be green and easily imposed upon," said the woman, "but just as many more can give their employers points on law. The girl that came to my house the other day from an employment agency knew more in a minute about the rights of employer and employed than I would know in a year. About the first thing she did was to look out at that big hole in the ground at the other end of the lot, where they are preparing to build. She said:

"If I should break any dishes while that building is going up you couldn't make me pay for them."

"I asked why not, and she informed me that a girl working in a building that is likely to be shaken by blasting is protected by the same rule that governs employees in a dining car. Owing to the insecurity they are allowed \$20 a month for breakage. Dishes valued at less than \$20 may be smashed with impunity. She gave me a printed account of the trouble of two friends who had thrashed that matter out in court and had been sustained in their contention for a twenty dollar leeway. I didn't employ that girl. I don't want to impose upon any girl, but I didn't want to hire one who knows that she can smash my best dishes up to \$20 worth and get off without paying damages."—New York Press.

## ANCIENT BRIDGES.

Some Built Before the Christian Era Still Standing in China.

Suspension bridges which were built in the time of the Han dynasty (202 B. C. to 220 A. D.) are still standing, striking examples of oriental engineering skill. According to historical and geographical writers of China, it was Shung Lieng, Kaen Tsu's chief of command, who undertook to construct the first public roads in the Flowery empire.

At that time it was almost impossible for the province of Shense to communicate with the capital. Lieng took an army of 10,000 workmen and cut great gorges through the mountains, filling up the canyons and valleys with the debris from his excavations. At places where deep gorges were traversed by large and rapidly flowing streams he actually carried out his plan of throwing suspension bridges, stretching from one slope to the other.

These crossings, appropriately styled "flying bridges" by early Chinese writers, are high and dangerous looking in the extreme. At the present day a bridge may still be seen in the Shense which is 400 feet long and is stretched over a chasm more than 1,000 feet deep. How those early engineers erected such a structure with the tools and appliances at their command is a mystery which will probably never be explained.

## Birds and Insect Life.

Men of science are generally agreed that birds are nature's great check on the excess of insects and that they maintain the balance between plant and insect life. Ten thousand caterpillars, it has been estimated, could destroy every blade of grass on an area of cultivated land. The insect population of a single cherry tree infested with aphides has been estimated by a prominent entomologist at no less than 12,000,000. The bird population of cultivated country districts has been estimated at from 700 to 1,000 per square mile. This is small compared with the number of insects, yet as each bird consumes hundreds of insects every day the latter are prevented from becoming the scourge they would be but for their feathered enemies.—Harper's Weekly.

## A Paper Restaurant.

Hamburg, Germany, has an eating house made of paper. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper stretched on frames and impregnated with a fire and water proof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection from the inclemency of the weather. Roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges so that the entire structure may be taken apart and put together again. The dining room itself measures 30 by 6 meters and is capable of accommodating 150 people. There are twenty-two windows and four skylights, and the heating is done by two isolated stoves. A side erection contains the manager's office, kitchen, larder and dwelling room. The total cost was \$350.—Detroit Free Press.

## His Alternative.

Even at the tender age of four little Benny was considering his future occupation. "Mamma," he said, "when I'm a man I'm going to have a wagon and drive around collecting ashes."

"Why, Benny," exclaimed his mother in horror, "mamma doesn't want her little boy to be an ash man."

"Well, then," replied Benny with a very self sacrificing air, "I suppose I could collect swill."—Deliberator.

## An Anomaly.

The average young woman doesn't like to see her thirtieth birthday. Yet when she has seen it she would like to see it again.—Smart Set.

## The Pets.

Wife (at the hotel office)—The clerk says they don't take pets, Algy, so I suppose Fido and you will have to put up in the basement.—Life.

## So Feminine.

Lottie—I wouldn't be in Kittle's shoes for anything in the world. Hattie—Of course not. They hurt you terribly.—Harper's Bazar.

## Mr. Litchford's Speech.

The following is an address on the Torrens Land Registration system made by Mr. E. Litchford, cashier of the citizens National Bank of Raleigh North Carolina Banker's Association Friday, June 24th.

He said of all the classes of security required by the Banks and the money lender, none is more secure, none more stable than our greatest asset—Real estate. And still, because of the many difficulties surrounding it is the slowest and least available. Think of it, the national banks of the country, which represent so many millions of dollars of capital and resources, are absolutely prohibited from lending money on real estate, if they are permitted under the law to acquire real estate except for the purpose of providing themselves with banking houses. They are allowed to "buy in" real estate to secure themselves from losses on account of "debts previously contracted" but in such cases they are required to dispose of such property as early as practicable.

Banks doing business under State charters lend money on realty, but no well regulated bank of this kind will invest more than a small percentage of its assets in this way. There are reasons for this state of things, which are sound, and commend themselves to the judgement of the business public, but there are many who do not understand them, and in consequence criticize the bank national banks especially. I take this occasion to endeavor to make plain some of these reasons.

Disquieting uncertainty attends every real estate transaction even though the most careful and responsible attorney may spend many days in laborious efforts to ascertain the title to be clear. The laws in regard to real estates are practically the same today as they were more than a hundred years ago, while the commercial laws are ever changing, keeping pace with the great strides our country is making in all lines of activity. That these laws governing real estate are inadequate and confusing is well known to every one.

## Evils of the Present Land Laws.

Only evidences of title are recorded. Hence all the evidences must be examined every time and the difficult danger and labor increases with every transfer. This causes increasing delays and costs, besides augmented uncertainty.

Much important evidence is not recorded, but is altogether "in paribus" particularly evidence concerning the true heirs of descendants. This adds to the uncertainty and fills the past with ghosts that not only haunt, but frequently take actual possession of lands transferred to their detriment.

There is no certainty of identity to parties. The examine relies wholly upon seeming identity shown by index to deeds, but there may be many "John Smiths."

There is no proof of legal capacity of parties at the deed was delivered. No certainty about marriage or divorce.

Right of dower courtesy may spring up. Lands may be subject to rights by adverse possession or prescription of which there is absolutely no record.

Rights may arise under wills impeached or established years after ex parte probate; and the statute gives an additional reservation in favor of infants.

There is no certainty about boundaries under our present system. The law of title by eminent domain may not appear by ordinary examination of the deed books.

Conflicts of patents and interlocks will not appear by ordinary examination. The chain may be faultless, while the original link is worthless.

Laws of title by reversal of records of court may not be shown by the deed books.

Indexes are imperfect and fatal mistakes may be made by omissions or other defects.

"Court" titles—those passing suits—are not even certain. Questions of proper parties and procedure must be determined by each examiner, thereby causing needless examination of titles, entailing delay and expense.

Titles are dependent upon the opinion of each examiner, and doubts may be raised and clouds cast by each one. The character of every man's property is, therefore, subject to destructive or costly libel or slander by any irresponsible examiner. One may buy on the opinion of an expert and be prevented from selling by the opinion of a novice.

The difficulties, dangers and cost of examining titles grow with increasing records.

No certainty can be attained with rare exceptions, and absolutely none can be maintained.

Though all questions of title be judiciously settled today, others may arise under the present system with every transfer.

Real estate is sold for non-payment of taxes, but even then the State does not guarantee to protect the title of the land sold.

The State should not take no more than her just dues. She should give absolute titles to the property she undertakes to sell. The sale should be made on the premises after proper advertisements and the proceeds should be dealt with as if arising from the enforcement of a deed of trust. Under these circumstances a sound article being sold, the property would bring its full market value, and the surplus proceeds of the sale, after the satisfaction of taxes and every cost charge, should be paid over to the previous owner. This is equity, and would prevent legalized robbery of the poor and do away with a system to which the state is now a party, but from which she derives no particular benefit.

The consequent results of our present system are: (1) Transactions in real estate are curtailed by the uncertainty and the insecurity of titles—by delays in transferring titles—by costs of transferring titles.

(2) Uses of real estate are lessened.

(3) Values of real estate are lowered.

(4) Unnecessary burdens are imposed on real estate and the large body of the people—the small owners

—are the chief sufferers. These evils may be cured by the adoption of the Torrens System of Registration, which has proven a success in Australia, England, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, the German Cantons of Switzerland, and in several States of our Union: Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Montana, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, and has been sponsored by our Government in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. It operates in the following way:

A title is examined once officially confirmed by order of court. That ends the matter and cuts out the endless examination of titles as is now the case. The State guarantees the title, standing as an immense barrier between the owner of the property and all possible harm. The State is paid a reasonable fee to cover the expenses of investigation and a small premium on account of an insurance fund or guarantee fund. Every time a transaction is now made in real estate a new Lawyer has to be employed to examine and pass up on a hundred times before, each time at great expense with attendant tedious delays, all of which labor expense and delay go to waste so far as extra future purchases or future lenders of money are concerned. And the fee of the attorney is uncertain as it is a matter of private contract not regulated by law. And by the way, a lawyer passes upon a title and declares it to be good makes his own estate liable in the event of difficulty arising from any oversight on his part. This is why lawyers appear to be charging too much for investigating titles when really they are not.

Your title is registered and you have made a permanent improvement which will last as long as the law prevails, and will not call for betterments or repairs. You are then given a certificate of title, which guarantees to all of the world you have such a title as is set forth. You can then deal with this certificate of title as freely as with a certificate of stock or a bond, because every body can see from the certificate exactly what the title is. The State guarantees the work of its examiners. You hold an unquestionable certificate of ownership of your property. All doubts and dangers are removed. If you desire to sell your property, no further examination of the title is necessary. The certificate itself shows the condition of the title. The purchaser practically buys your certificate. He carries it to the proper transfer office with your deed to him, surrenders the certificate which is canceled and a new one is properly issued in the name of the buyer. Should you desire to borrow money on property from a bank in practically the same way as it would if a certificate of stock or a cotton mill, a railroad company or any other corporation a transaction which should consume only a few moments of time.

This will put your real estate on a footing with your personality, and not only so, but give opportunity for adding millions of dollars to the bank and capital of North Carolina. Land grabbers will have to go out of business. The State will be enabled to collect her taxes promptly and no man's land, when thus registered, can be sold for delinquent taxes without his knowledge. Everybody who deals in real estate will be benefited. The cost of transactions in realty will be lessened. The market will be stimulated and enlarged and values will, of course, be greatly increased. An influx of immigration would be a result.

I estimate to have the title to one's real property in North Carolina registered under the Torrens system should average \$25, plus the premium of, say \$2.00 for insurance or guarantee. The cost of future transfers should be only about \$1.50 to pay a small inventor will be greatly encouraged to deal in real estate for he will then be able to procure small loans on short time from the banks with trifling expense, whereas now the same is impossible.

Another thing is to be considered is a man thus borrowing money can do so confidentially and not have the public know, as now the case, when he executes a mortgage on his property. A man today to pledge his realty injures his credit, as it is regarded as a rather suspicious transaction, evidencing financial weakness.

It should be made so that he can use his real property in like manner as his stocks or bonds, or notes or accounts—quickly—at little expense, for short time, and for such amounts as his demand require—and confidentially.

The introduction of the Torrens system in North Carolina would mean to the people and the banks an increase in banking resources of three hundred million dollars—six times the present resources of all our banking institutions, and I believe the saving in five years would be a sum sufficient to macadamize every country road in the State.

The greatest good to be derived, however, is encouraging the purchase of land for the small land holders are the most precious part of a State.

The State claims to be the owner, the original and ultimate owner of all of her lands. This ownership first appears in her land grants and is found in the exercises of the right of eminent domain, escheat and the levying of taxes. Claiming and exercising these original rights and sovereign powers, it is the duty of the State to grant good titles to her citizens and to enable them to keep their title good under the just administration of equitable land laws. This plain duty has never heretofore been performed by the State, and the time has now come when she should meet her high obligation in this regard.

## Time of Lodge Meetings.

- Oxford Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F. Tuesday night
- Granville Camp No. 49 1st and 2nd Friday nights
- Junior O. U. A. M. 2nd and 4th Friday night
- Masonic Lodge A. F. & A. M. 1st Monday night.
- W. O. W. No. 17 Thursday night.

R. P. Rackney fills prescriptions at Lyons Drug Store.