

DRHAM, N. C.,
Oct. 31st, 1876.

J. H. Mills, Supt. Orphan Asylum,
Oxford, N. C.—Dear Sir:—Appreciating the great effort that you are making in behalf of the orphans of our dear old Commonwealth, and realizing the innumerable difficulties that surround you in this hour of great financial distress and scarcity of money, and deeply sympathizing with those little unfortunates adrift in this cold wide world,

"With no one to love,
None to caress,"

and fearing that in times of such political excitement, that these little waifs would be lost sight of, we beg through you to tender to the lady of the State who will procure the largest amount of subscriptions in money in behalf of the Oxford Orphan Asylum within the next ninety days, a splendid New Remington Sewing Machine.

All contributions to be forwarded to and acknowledged by you. Advise us please on February 1st to whom the machine belongs, and we will forward promptly by express or freight as you may direct.

God speed your good work, and own and crown your labors with abundant success, is the wish of your friends, and we beg to remain with sentiments of high regard,

Very truly yours, &c.,
W. T. BLACKWELL & Co.

OVERGOVERNING CHILDREN.

Children are often brought up without any particular habits of self-government, because the governing is done for them and on them. A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her till she is ten, twelve, fifteen or eighteen years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes, because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing himself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with his food; and is watched, and never watches himself; and is cared for and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might about as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.

The poor weaver who has a large family of children, without bread enough for half of them, and sets them to work, is a philanthropist. You may gather around them and mourn over them, but blessed be the weaver's children. The twelve children of the poor weaver will turn out better than the twelve children of the millionaire. I would rather take an insurance on the weaver's children than on the millionaire's. Blessed are those that learn by the hard way of life what every man must learn first or last, or go ashore a wreck—namely, self-restraint. The steel that had suffered most is the best steel. It has been in the furnace again and again; it has been on the anvil; it has been tight in the jaws of the vise; it has felt the rasp; it

has been ground by emery; it has been heated and hammered and filed until it does not know itself and it comes out a splendid knife. And if men only knew it what are called their 'misfortunes' are God's blessings, for they are the molding influences which give them shapeliness and edge and durability and power.

SAD STORY.

"The short and simple annals of the poor" are often richer in human truth, and the material of feeling, than any other history. Want and sorrow are all the time making up such annals in our great cities. The New York Herald has this sad account of a child starved to death in its mother's arms, in the cabin of an old stranded canal-boat:

A heart-rending case of distress was recently brought to the attention of the Jersey City authorities. Mr. Hewitt, overseer of the poor, proceeded to a half-sunken canal-boat lying in the Central Railroad basin, in the southern part of the city, and in the cabin he found a woman named Anna Wadsworth keeping watch over her four children, one of whom was dead.

She related a pitiful story of her suffering. Her husband had been out of work for some time, and failing to obtain employment in this section, he started for Troy four days ago, leaving his family without a morsel of food.

One of the children, a girl named Emma, five years old, became very sick, and on Thursday night she sank rapidly. At intervals she cried for nourishment, as did the other children, but there was none to give her. At midnight, Emma, who was nestling in the arms of the distracted mother, shrieked out that some one was trying to catch her and take her away.

There was no lamp in the place, but the mother lighted a match and made a search, but saw no one. The poor woman mixed some flour in a pail, but could not induce the child to swallow it. The little one then commenced to scream wildly and soon became delirious.

When the mother reached this part of her story, her utterance became choked and big tears rolled down her face.

"I took my child," she continued, "and went on deck. She cried for food and I had none to give. O God, why didn't you let me go with my darling, and not leave me here to see more suffering?"

Here she broke down completely, and when she became partially reconciled to her misfortune, she continued, "My darling said, 'I'm dying, mamma.' I prayed that she might not die till the light came, and the Lord heard my prayer, and I held my baby until the daylight came, and then she died."

There was such an intensely melancholy ring about the last sentence that the three gentlemen who heard the story turned aside as the mother closed her narrative by kissing her dead child again and again.

FUN WITH A SPIDER.

Spiders have been tamed and taught 'tricks' by those willing to study their ways and to take the trouble to get on the right side of them. A writer in the Christian News tells of the fun he had with a spider:

One day I had been reading in a book how spiders managed

to get their webs across streams and roads, and from the top of one tall tree to another. I went out and caught a large garden spider, one of those blue-gray sprawling fellows, and fixed him up for my experiment. I took a stick about eighteen inches in length and fastened a piece of iron to one end of it, so that the stick would stand upon that end of itself. Then I put this in the center of a large tub half full of water, and placed the spider on top of the stick. I wanted to see if he could get to the 'land,' which was the edge of the tub, without any help.

He ran down first one side of the stick and then the other; each time he would stop when he touched the water, and shaking his foot as the cat does, he would run up again. At last he came to the conclusion that he was entirely surrounded by water,—on an island, in fact. After remaining perfectly quiet for a long while, during which, I have no doubt, he was arranging his plans, he began running around the top of the stick, and throwing out great coils of web with his hind feet. In a few minutes little fine strings of web were floating away in the light breeze that was blowing.

After a little, one of these threads touched the edge of the tub and stuck fast, as all spider webs will do. This was just what Mr. Spider was looking for, and the next minute he took hold of his web and gave a jerk as a sailor does with a rope when he wishes to see how strong it is or make it fast. Having satisfied himself that it was fast at the other end, he gathered it in till it was tight and straight, and then ran on it to the shore, a rescued castaway.

WRECKED.

Even if there were no further argument to duty and morality than that "virtue is its own reward" and vice its own punishment, examples like the following ought to be warning enough against an evil and careless life. Says the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal:

One of the most interesting spectators of the parade when the Boston Tigers passed through New York was a young man under thirty. He has been an ardent military man for a long time, general, liberal and popular. Formerly he was in robust health, of a stout, stocky, ruggy build and capable of enduring anything. He never knew a day's sickness in his life until within a short time. He had been a generous liver, and had ample means to gratify his taste.

Six months ago his father died, and he took a large business, the fruit of twenty years industry. The young man threw off the asceticism of his father, and launched out generously. He was just the young man to have hosts of friends. He treated them like a prince, and entered on what is known as a "fast life."

First his business failed. Then a blow struck him that crippled his health. In three months, from a florid, energetic, robust frame, he became a mere skeleton, and now his own mother would not know him. He is round everywhere among his haunts and old friends; for his doctors have told him that there is no help for him; that he has just two months to look on the pleasant things of life and be as happy as he may. Then he will lie down to rise not again "till the heavens be no more." He talks cheerfully about the

matter; counts the days as they run along; and when his young friends are in the midst of their hilarity he points to his attenuated frame and says:

"Remember, boys, it was a fast life that did this to me."

Contributions to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford for the week ending November 14th, 1876.

IN CASH.

Paid \$24.00, Eureka Lodge, No. 317.
" 10.00, Holly Grove Lodge, No. 252.
" 5.00, Harmony Lodge, No. 340.
" 4.87, L. R. Harrell.
" 2.75, Mattamuskeet Lodge, No. 328.
" 2.00, Orphans' Friend.
" 1.00 each, D. H. Hunter, A. E. Taylor.
" 10 cts., Immie T. Ethridge.

IN KIND.

Mrs. Mary Wilkerson 4 prs socks.
J. C. Cooper lot clothing.
Capt. Landis quarter of beef.
Mr. Elliott Turnips & potatoes.
Mr. Win. Dean load of wood.
D. H. Parish 2 barrels sweet potatoes.

The following persons have paid for The ORPHANS' FRIEND for one year:
Alexander D. H. Mrs. Mary Pruden.

Resolutions of the Grand Lodge.

Adopted Dec. 3d, 1875.

Resolved, 1. That St. John's College shall be made an asylum for the protection, training and education of indigent orphan children.

2. That this Grand Lodge will appropriate \$—annually for the support of the institution; but will not assume any additional pecuniary responsibility.

3. That this Grand Lodge elect a Superintendent who shall control the institution and solicit contributions for its support from all classes of our people.

4. That orphan children in the said Asylum shall receive such preparatory training and education as will prepare them for useful occupations and for the usual business transactions of life.

Adopted Dec. 5th 1875:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the said Orphan Asylum shall report at each Annual Communication an account of his official acts, receipts, disbursement, number of pupils, &c. together with such suggestions as he may see fit to offer.

Resolved, That the Master of each subordinate Lodge appoint a Standing Committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds received be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum and that the support of the Orphan Asylum be a regular order of business in each subordinate Lodge at each communication.

4. All churches and benevolent organizations are requested to cooperate with us in the orphan work and to collect and forward contributions through their own proper officers. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to many benevolent ladies and gentlemen, to the ministers of the gospel, to churches of various denominations, to Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Temperance, and other benevolent societies, whose hearty cooperation and liberal contributions have rendered timely and valuable assistance in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the orphan children of the State.

Resolved, That all benevolent societies and individuals are hereby cordially invited and requested to cooperate with us in providing funds and supplies for feeding clothing, and educating indigent and promising orphan children, at the Asylum in Oxford.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD

MAIL TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.35 a. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro. 11.50 a. m.
" Rocky Mount. 2.00 p. m.
" Weldon. 3.50 p. m.
Leave Weldon daily. at 9.50 a. m.
Arrive at Rocky Mount. 11.35 a. m.
" Goldsboro. 1.37 p. m.
" Union Depot. 6.05 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily. at 5. p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro. 11.4 a. m.
" Rocky Mount. 2.0 a. m.
" Weldon. 6.00 a. m.
Leave Weldon daily. 7.00 p. m.
Arrive at Rocky Mount. 9.00 p. m.
" Goldsboro. 12.50 a. m.
" Union Depot. 6.30 a. m.

Mail Trains make close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Trains connect only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 a. m., and arrive at 1.40 p. m.

JOHN DIVINE,
General Superintendent.

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1 1875.

On and after this date, trains of this Road will leave Weldon daily, Sundays excepted as follows:

Mail train. at 4 p. m.
No. 1 Freight train. at 4 a. m.
No. 2 Freight train. at 8 a. m.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mail train. at 7.15 p. m.
No. 1 Freight train. at 12, Noon.
No. 2 Freight train. at 4 p. m.
Freight trains have passenger car attached. Steamer for Edenton, Plymouth and landings on Black water and Chowan Rivers leaves Franklin at 7.40 a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

E. G. GILIC,
Supt. of Transportation.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh. 10.00 a. m.
Arrives at Weldon. 3.30 p. m.
Leaves Weldon. 10.00 a. m.
Arrives at Raleigh. 3.30 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh. 5.00 a. m.
Arrives at Weldon. 5.25 p. m.
Leaves Weldon. 5.15 a. m.
Arrives at Raleigh. 5.40 p. m.

Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

JNO. C. WINDER, Gen. Supt.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE.

MAIL TRAIN.

Train leaves Raleigh. 3.40 p. m.
Arrives at Sanford. 8.19 p. m.
Arrives at Cameron. 9.20 p. m.
Train leaves Cameron. 4.15 a. m.
Leaves Sanford. 5.10 a. m.
Arrives at Raleigh. 9.45 a. m.

Mail Train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North.

And at Sanford with the Weston Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.

JNO. C. WINDER,
Superintendent.

NORFLEET HUNTER,

DEALER IN



FURNITURE,

BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, &C.

Furnished at short notice.

Work warranted as represented.

4-

November, 1875.

Persons buying Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., in Oxford should remember that

COOPER & WILLIAMS

are leading in low prices. A splendid assortment of NEW GOODS. TERMS CASH.

44- **COOPER & WILLIAMS.**

E. W. OWEN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

OXFORD, N. C.

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE

Special attention given to replacing full and partial sets of teeth on gold, silver or rubber.

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