

ORPHANS' FRIEND.

Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

REPORTS BY THE TEACHERS.

The orphans are divided into Four Graded Forms, each in charge of a teacher, whose report is printed every fourth week. The highest number is 10; the lowest is 1. When the average is below 5, the orphan is liable to be discharged as not "promising," and therefore excluded by the regulations. This paper contains the report made by the teacher of the

FIRST FORM.

Spelling.—Mary Cosby, Wesley Patton, Maggie Sides, William Tarkinton and Josephine Vinson, 10.

Laurah Bernham, Martha Collins, Linwood Dickinson, Mary Garrison, Bettie Garris, Joseph Halsey, Macy Marshall and Lizzie Starus, 9. Adolphus Bell, Laura Bernham, Bell Spry and Mary Taylor, 8.

Lizzie Chambers, 7. Burnet Chambers, Edna Lashley, Thomas Phillips and Lizzie Perry, 6.

Reading.—Laurah Bernham, Laura Bernham, Lizzie Cotton, Mary Garrison, Bettie Garris, Macy Marshall, Lizzie Perry, William Pittman, Maggie Sides, William Tarkinton, Josephine Vinson and Bell Spry, 10.

Mary Cosby, Lizzie Chambers, Linwood Dickinson, Joseph Halsey and Lizzie Starus, 9.

Martha Collins, Thomas Phillips, Mary Taylor and Mary Turner, 8. Adolphus Bell and Edna Lashley, 7. Wesley Patton, 6.

Department.—Laura Bernham, Emma Bell, Etta Bell, Joseph Channing, Mary Garrison, Lizzie Perry, Maggie Sides, David Turner and Josephine Vinson, 10.

Lizzie Cotton, Lizzie Chambers, Edna Lashley, Macy Marshall, Wesley Patton, William Pittman, Bell Spry, Mary Taylor and William Tarkinton, 9.

Adolphus Bell, Mary Cosby, Martha Collins, Joseph Halsey, Alexander Sosby and Mary Turner, 8.

Laurah Bernham, Burnet Chambers, Linwood Dickinson, Bettie Garris, Thomas Phillips and Lizzie Starus, 7.

Punctuality.—Laurah Bernham, Laura Bernham, Emma Bell, Etta Bell, Joseph Channing, Mary Cosby, Lizzie Cotton, Martha Collins, Lizzie Chambers, Linwood Dickinson, Mary Garrison, Bettie Garris, Edna Lashley, Macy Marshall, Wesley Patton, Thomas Phillips, Lizzie Perry, William Pittman, Maggie Sides, Lizzie Starus, Alexander Sosby, Bell Spry, Mary Taylor, William Tarkinton, Mary Turner, David Turner and Josephine Vinson, 10.

Adolphus Bell, Burnet Chambers and Joseph Halsey, 9.

Attention to Work.—Laura Bernham, Joseph Channing, Joseph Halsey, William Pittman, Maggie Sides and David Turner, 10.

Adolphus Bell, Laurah Bernham, Martha Collins, Burnet Chambers, Edna Lashley, Thomas Phillips, Lizzie Perry, Lizzie Starus, Bell Spry and Mary Turner, 9.

Emma Bell, Mary Cosby, Lizzie Cotton and Bettie Garris, 8.

VILLAGE REFORM.

So great was the interest excited all over the country, last year, by a brief article in this department on "Village Improvement Societies," that we have undertaken, by the best means within reach, to satisfy the desire for knowledge upon the subject. We have received letters from every part of the country wishing for information—the latest from the interior of Texas. Unhappily, the thing most wanted is what we know least about, viz., modes of organization and operation. If, in those New England towns that now have societies in successful operation, intelligent reports and histories could be prepared and published, they would be of incalculable benefit to the country. What the beginners want—literally by thousands—is to know just how to do it, or just how somebody else has done it.

The articles which Colonel Waring has written for this magazine, and which are now in course of publication, are designed as helps—suggestions—inspirations. So intelligent and practical a man as Colonel Waring cannot write uninterestingly upon a topic so harmonious with his tastes and pursuits as this. The farming and village populations of the country will find much of interest and profit in his papers.

His views of the desirableness of farm villages, in place of the isolation which makes the farm so hateful to the young and so barren to the old, are not new to those who are familiar with this department of the magazine; but they are very important, and will need to be published many times again.

There are, probably, a thousand villages in this country that will, this year, form village improvement societies, moved there to by these papers and by the article that suggested them; and the fact seems to us one of the most encouraging and delightful in the social and domestic history of the time. The local organization of taste, the building up of local rivalries in matters of order and beauty, the doing of any wise thing for making attractive the smaller centers of population—these all are so intimately connected with popular development and elevation and content, that they might well engage the work of social missionaries and receive the money of moribund millionaires.

After all, the thing to be done ought not to be difficult. Americans are usually very much at home in matters of organization. The wisest heads are easily got together, and when they really are the wisest heads, they easily work together. The first thing wanted is wisdom and taste. The second on the list is money—all of it that can be obtained, because there is always use for more than can be had. With these prerequisites in hand, or at hand, so many things will present themselves to be done that it will be hard to determine what shall have the first attention. It should not be difficult to decide that the first interests to be consulted are those of health and comfort. If there are any nuisances—any breeders of disease—they should be put out of the way at once. Then every village wants good sidewalks. Most American villages are quagmires in the spring and autumn, in which a man can never walk with dry feet and clean trousers, and in which a lady cannot walk at all. Exactly at this point, and on this improvement, is where the township and the village come to a dead halt. The farmers who occupy the outlying agricultural acreage of a township are not willing to pay a dollar in taxes for the improvement of the village. They may be willing to do something for the road, but for the sidewalk, nothing. On the sidewalk, then, will come the first expensive work of a village improvement society. To gain time, tree-planting should go along with this. After this come parks, fences, fountains—no end of things.

The operations of a society of this kind will secure an indirect result of good almost commensurate with that which is direct. It becomes an educator, an inspiration, a motive, a reproof, an example. A slatternly door-yard, fronting a new and well-graded sidewalk, is a discord that will probably be discovered and corrected by its owner. Such a movement calls universal attention to individual defects, and inspire a common pride. Beyond this, it develops a catholic, public spirit. On the improvement of the village all can unite, and in this very delightful enterprise, spreading from village to village until it becomes national, men can forget that they are partisans, either in politics or religion, and

come together, as neighbors and friends, to work alike for themselves and one another.—*Scribner, for May.*

DID IT PAY?

Thirty-four years ago two farmers settled side by side, with about equal advantages as to soil, markets, etc. One of them subscribed for the *American Agriculturist*, and occasionally bought a book or two about his business, the whole costing him only \$6 a year. His boys read and thought about their work, became interested in and respected it, and were happy in their toil, because they had something to think about. They grew up intelligent, and settled as good prosperous farmers, respected and influential.... The other farmer "couldn't afford papers and books;" (he could afford 6 cents a day, or \$20 a year, for tobacco, beer, etc.) His boys worked sullenly by day, and "skylarked" at night; they despised and hated their work, which for them was only exercising brute force, with little mind applied. When old enough to escape parental restraint, they quit the farm, one for this and another for that, and none of them ever amounted to anything. Six dollars a year, or even \$1.50 a year, would have made a wonderful difference—would have changed their whole course of life. Would it have paid?... Please show this item to some of your neighbors, who have perhaps not thought of this matter, and invite them to try this or some other good journal for the present year. You may do them a positive good by such a hint.—*Agricultural Journal.*

"Line upon line and precept upon precept," is doubtless good in its way, but for practical effectiveness there is nothing quite equal to example. One good thorough farmer will revolutionize the farming methods of a neighborhood and make every acre in the vicinity worth a higher price. We have known some such cases. Where it is shown by practical experience that underdaring thorough manuring and cultivation, improved stock and implements will pay, there is no lack of farmers who will gladly imitate these improvements. The trouble has been that, seem in anything recommended in the paper is not conclusive evidence to most farmers that it is even practical—much less that it will pay them to adopt it. When the thing is tested in their own neighborhoods and proved a success there is no difficulty in securing imitators.

If one man in a town grows onions, broom corn, castor beans, hops, or some other unusual crop, and makes a success of it, one by one his neighbors take up similar methods, and the old ruts are effectually broken. Go through the country and you will find, if any unusual industry has succeeded, a number of farmers has engaged in it. This is notably true of hop-growing, dairy, apple, pear or peach culture, or the rearing and breeding of improved stock. Sometimes these diversified industries are favored by peculiar circumstances; but they are far more generally the direct result of the contagious influence of a good example.—*Rural New Yorker.*

"Facts are very stubborn things," said a husband to his wife. "Are they?" She answered. "Then what a fact you must be!"

REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22ND.

IN CASH.

Paid \$74.65, Receipts at Entertainment in Danville.

Paid 30.00, Collection in Roxboro.

" 21.00, Orphans Friend,

" 3.30, T. H. Briggs.

" 3.30, A. C. Saunders.

" 3.30, Jas. A. Briggs.

" 3.30, Edwards, Broughton & Co.

" 3.30, T. H. Briggs Jr.

" 2.00, T. D. Stokes, (Danville.)

" 2.00, J. J. Lawson,

" 2.00, John B. Yarborough,

" 1.00 each, A. Knox, J. R. Davenport, E. C. Yellowly.

IN KIND.

Mt. Olive □ No 208, 13 yds calico, 13 yds Alamance plaids, 1 sheet.

Mrs. Emma Jenkins, 15 yds calico.

Saml. Pointer, 20 yds calico.

W. T. Allen & Co., Norfolk, 1 barrel of flour.

C. Billops, Norfolk, 1 plough.

2 prs stockings & 3 skirts, Miss Fanny King, Ruffin.

The following persons have paid for the ORPHANS FRIEND for one year:

Geo. Allen, J. W. Watson, Pinkney Meadows, Jessie B. Scarborough, M. Stern, Mr. A. R. Myrick, Walter Stradly, Mrs. V. I. Hudson, T. Irwin Carr, Cooper, & Williams, D. A. Hunt, J. F. Edwards, Hester, & Jones, Mrs. M. H. Gilliam, Rev. L. K. Willie, Miss Mary Sharpe.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

The company organized to institute a permanent exhibition in the Main Centennial Building at Philadelphia, is making progress. The formal opening will take place May 10th, when it is expected that President Hayes will be present. The work of preparing the exhibition is so far advanced as to leave no doubt that it will be completed by the opening day, and it is insisted that the Main Building will then possess greater attraction for visitors than it had during the Centennial. This building, it will be recollected, covers twenty-one acres—as much space as was occupied by the first World's Fair in London. The display, although mainly American, will comprise exhibits from most of the nations which were represented at the Centennial. Brazil and Spain will make industrial and agricultural exhibits, and the following—named countries, general ones: Austria, Belgium, China, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Orange, Free State, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Tunis, and Venezuela. France, will be represented by a magnificent "crystal court," with walls of plate glass. This glass includes the immense plates exhibited at the Centennial, which are the largest ever imported to this country.—*Church Union.*

A grocer advertises to sell milk at eight cents a quart. When asked if he could not sell for seven. "Any price you please," said the man, "if you let me prepare it." If the people should combine to pay only four cents a quart, the quality would probably be equal to the price. So if it is agreed to pay to teachers the wages of ladies' maids, they may get ladies' maids for teachers. The supply generally equals the demand.

The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright: but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness.

W. O. WOLFE'S

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS,

Fayetteville St. next door to old Standard Building, dealer in

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, GRAVE-YARD CURBING, DOOR SILLS, WINDOW SILLS, OF Granite or any other stone.

Handsome Brown Stone for Front Yards, Flower Gardens and Cemeteries, at \$12.50 per pair. Call and see them. Also manufacturer of the

STONE BURIAL VAULT.

For large size, \$35 each.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES a specialty. Latest styles and designs constantly on hand. Address all communications to

W. O. WOLFE, RALEIGH, N. C.



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 Acquia Creek routes.

Express Trains connect only with Acquia 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.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh.....9.30 a. m.

Arrives at Weldon..... 3.00 p. m.

Leaves Weldon..... 12.40 p. m.

Arrives at Raleigh..... 5.40 p. m.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

Leaves Raleigh..... 5.00 a. m.

Arrives at Weldon..... 5.25 p. m.

Leaves Weldon..... 5.00 a. m.

Arrives at Raleigh..... 5.15 p. m.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE.

Change of Schedule to take effect 6.00 a. m. Monday, October 30th, 1876:

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Train leaves Raleigh..... 6.30 a. m.

Arrives at Cameron..... 12.7 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Train leaves Cameron..... 1.00 p. m.

Arrives at Raleigh..... 6.40 a. m.

All trains will approach and pass R. & D. R. N. C. Division crossing at Cary with caution. 20 minutes for breakfast at Cary.

JNO. C. WINDER, 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.....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. GHIO, Supt. of Transportation.

BERKSHIRE PIGS,

OF PURE BLOOD, AND THE BEST FAMILIES EVER IMPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Entitled to entry in the American Berkshire Record. Constantly for sale. Prices at 10 weeks old, delivered to Express, \$10 each. Reliable pedigrees furnished.

T. W. HARRIS, Pittsboro, N. C.

E. W. OWEN,

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ang 9th 1875—1.33ft