## Qurferwetolis <br> A GHAMMAR DREAM.

Little Nell was in trouble, not be cause of anything she had done, but because of something she conld not do Nell was a school-girl and had reach ed "Verbs" in her grammar. I imag the I hear many sympathetic sigh from those who understand what it i to have reached verbs. Nell could not understand the relationship, that verbs sustained to each other, and therefore was very much puzzled and discour aged. But I am going to let Nell teil the story as she told it to me the nex

## day: "Well, Aunt May, you know I was

 hiscouraged, and was in what school consequently I was not in rery good humor, having made up my mind that I was the dunce of the class-that did not know anything and nere the gre ate mete fore the grate and settled myself comortably with my school-books. The ind was whis making that mournful sound so unpleasant to one's cars, yet so sy mpa thetic it sounder to me, Hat I close my hook and sat listening to it, and pratching the flames rising higher and higher, forming all sorts of objects. At last the flames seemed to separate, and I was surprised to see a large room, which appeared to be a larg school-room withont desks. As I sat looking, the room seemed suddenly filled with people, each one having large card suspended from his neck. In one corner of the room there was man whose card siad: "My name i ohu Smith; I am a noun, because am the name of something.' A ma tanding next to him pushed him down and stood 'In, Pis an he word ' Ie' ou 1 l, and said: "I an pronoun, because 1 stand in place of a noun." Standing next to the pro noun was a boy dressed in his sunday hest, with a book of psalms in his hand, and his eyes cast upward; his card said: 'I am an adjective, becaus I assert that the pronom ' $U$ e' is good and in this way add to its meanng. Next I saw a man sawing wood; his card read: 'I am a verb, becanse express action.' Then came a man beating a little boy with a stick; his read: 'I am a transitive verb, becaus 1 represent an act done by one perso or thing to another.' The poor little boy's card said: 'I am in the passive oice, because I am acted upon.' I he middle of the room was a littl boy sticking pins into his playmate Who was crying, 'Oh!' 'All! in quic succession; his curd read: 'I am an interjection, becanse I speak abruptly to express cmotion."I had not had time to read all the cards, when they formed a straigh line, leaving space enough on eac side for another person. When the became still, a line of boys and ginl came and filled the racant place: Their cards said: 'We are conjune tions, becanse we connect words.' The then made a bow and marched away

The flames came together with uch a loud report that it made me oum It was uot until I found myself ou the floor that I realized I had been the I gith un my book wit nep. I gatherer up my books with we conage, and I must say that arean has helpet me wonderfully: My dear young friend, perisups you thenbed as Nell was, if so, Hoo het dream

Recilon in Heaven.-"I am fully persuaded," says Baxter "that 1 shall lowe my friends in hearen, and therefore know them and this pruncipally binds me to hem on eitth. If I thought I should mever know them more or love them after death, should lose then eomparatively little now, as I do all other trans itury things."

the blind giri.

## THE GOOD NATURED BEAR

In the valley of Tajarrau, in siberia, two children, one fou and the other six years old, ram blod away from their friends who were haymaking. They had gone from one thicket to another, gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the fun. At last they came near to a bear lying on the rass, and without the slightes ear went up to him. He looked t them steadily without moving. At length they began playing with him, and mounte upon his back, which he submit ed to with perfect good humor In short, both were inclined to be pleased with each other; indeed he children were del
The parents missin
The play
The parents missing th truants, became alarmed, and vere not long in searching the sot, when, to their dismay, the beheld one child sitting on the bear's back and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngstors an to their friends, and Bruir not seeming to like the interup ton, went into the forest, appar ently loth to part with his new
made friends.-Athison's Sibcria.

## THE GRANDMOTHER'S STAK.

Little Annie's grantwother seeme to regard her as a bright star given he by heaven to cheer the evening of her lite, and never for a moment seemed to ould be taken from her. But in a day when she looked not for him, consmm ton again entered her dwelling; and instead of laying his hand upon he whose frame the storms of life had bent, and whose head had been bleacl ed by the sun of many stumners, he blasted in the bud this lovely flower Soon it was seen that the destroye was at work. No remedy which wealth oald command was wanted. But al vain! After some months of lingering ilness, which she bore with th ortitude and resignation of a Chri seautiful as the open rose of summe apor the bel. She said, "Sing for me They gather'ed want to be an angel. hey gathered aroumd her belside, hoirs. When the song was ender with a smile of seraphic sweetness sh nointed upward, exclaining,' 'Gramdina on't you see those beautiful children Don't you hear them sing ? I want to o with them! she drofperther heal bat cone "to lue shi arget, and withe the angels dwell."

## someriony.

"What is the lsse of being i he world unless you are somerady?" said a boy.
"ure erotzeh, and I mean to gan this pery day friend. "I be \%mebody
Ashtoulooked Goorge in the near the shoulder's point.
"Began to-day!-how? What do you mean to be " "
"A Christian boy, and so grow up to be a Christian man," said George.
"I believe that is the greatest somebody for us to be."
George is right. There is no higher manhood than Christian manhood.-Our Little People.

## THE VINE IN FRANCE

Of all the elements of weaith which France is so rich, none contributes so powerfully to the rosperity of that country as the ine.-France exports more wine than all other countries taken togethar, though the grape ripens to perfection in Italy, Greece, and Turkey, i: Spain and Portugal, in Germany and Austria, throughout Western Asia, where indeed it appears to be indigenous, in Australia, South Africa, and the United states of America. From he plains of Champagne to the hores of the Bay of Biscay, and from the banks of the Loire to those of the Rhone, the cultiva tion is general. It occupies over five milliuns of acres, gives em bloyment to at least seven mil lions of peol 1 , and produces on n average every yoar a harvest alued at six hundred millions of dollars. It may be judged, then, how terrible an enemy the phyl loxera must be under these cir cumstances. -Selected.

GREASING LUGGIES AND WAG

## ons.

Greasin $r$ buggies and wagon is of more importance than some magne. Many a wheel is ruind by oiling too plentifully. A vell-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twonty years, if care is taken to use the ight kind and proper amount of oil; but if this matter is not attended to, the wheel will be used up in five or six years, or may be sooner. Lard should vill penetrate a wagon, for will penetrate the hub, and work its way around the tendons, of the spokes and spoil the wheel, Castor oil is a good material for use on iron axles; just oil enorgh should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is etter than wore, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulders and sut into the hub, around the outside of the boxes. Trooil the ax letree, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, if it doesn't wipe without it. On a buggy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the hubs, and then apply a very small uantity of castor oit or mor

## SUMMER FRUITS.

The hygenic effects of summer ruits cannot be well overstated The cravings of the system for vegetable acids are a natural indication of the necessity to the human organism. This is peculiarly the case on the approach o the summer solstice ; and at the very season when nature comes
to the rescue, offering the early fruits which are characterized by fruits which are characterized by
that happy admixture of the saccharine und the acidious principles which render them so universally acceptable to our palates. The digestive apparatus accepts the grateful ofterings, and fortunately there are exich excep be
tions to the axiom which may announced: That well ripened fruits, when freshly gathered, are fruits, when frestily gathered, are
anong the most wholesome arti cles of the materia alimentaria. Selected.
tesolutions of the Grand Lodge.
Adopted Dec. 3d, 1875
Resolved, 1. That St. John's College shall be made an asylum or the protection, training aud ducation of indigent orphan chil dren

That this Grand Lodge will appropiate \$ -annually for will not assume any additional pecuniary responsibility.
3. That this Grand Lodge elect Superintendent who shall conrol 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 use ful occupatious and for the usua business transactions of life.
Adopted Dec. 5th 1875 :
Resulved, That the Superintenent of the said Orphan Asylum hall report at each Annual Com munication an account of his fficial ucts, receipts, disburse ment, number of pupils, \&c ogether with such suggestions as he may see fit to offer
'Resolved, That the Master o each subordiuate Lodge appoint a tanding Committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and equire said committee to repor in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds recei ved be forwarded monthiy to the Superintendent of the Asylumand that the support of the Orphan business in each subordinate Lodge at each communication. 4. All churches and benerolent organizations are requested $t$ coöperate with us in the orphan work and 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 benev-
olent ladies and gentlemen, to the ministers of the gospel, to church es of varions denominations. to
Odd Fellows, Knights of Prthias, Good Templars, Friends of Tem perance, and other benevolen societies; whose hearty coöpeaton and liberal contribution have rendered timely and valuabe assistance in the work of ameliorating the condition of the orphan children of the State. Resolved, That all benevolent ocieties and individuals are here by cordially invited and request ed to couperate with us in provi ding funds and supplies for feed ing clothing, and educating indi gent and promising orphan chil dren, at the Aovlum in Oxford.

## Orphans' Friend.

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