

# OUR YOUNG FOLKS

TWO PENNIES AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Charlie is a fat, rosy-cheeked little fellow about six years old. He comes to Sunday School whenever he can; and, besides his books, he brings his penny to put in the bright red box, which his teacher offers to him and all the rest of the boys in their turn. Sometimes the teacher asks the little folks how many of them earned the pennies which they put in the box. They know that she means by earned, pennies that they have worked for, not pennies which have been given to them.

One Sabbath the teacher asked how many had earned the pennies which they brought. Two little hands flew up into the air. One hand belonged to Charlie.

"Well, Charlie, please tell us how you earned your penny."

"I cut down the corn-stalks, and papa gave me two cents," said Charlie. His papa gave him two cents all for his own, and he brought one to the little box in Sunday School.

The other hand which came up when the teacher asked how many earned their pennies, belonged to the doctor's Charlie.

"Did you earn your penny, Charlie?"

"Yes," said the little boy, speaking very fast. "The colored man was at work in the stable, and I was out there, and he gave me a cent."

"But did you do any thing to help him before he gave you the cent?"

"No, but he gave it to me," said Charlie honestly.

"The penny was a present to you, then, and was just as much your own penny as if you had earned it by working for it," the teacher said.

Here are two ways which little folks have of getting money for their own. They have a great many more than two ways of spending their pennies.—*Bible Record.*

## THE ALPINE HORN.

The Alpine horn is an instrument made of the bark of a cherry tree, and like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains, takes his horn, and cries, with a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as the neighboring shepherds hear him they leave their huts and repeat these words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the rocks repeat the name of God. Imagination cannot picture anything more solemn or sublime than such a scene. During the silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, then repair to their huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of these stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around from rock to rock, the praises of the Almighty, fill the mind of every traveler with enthusiasm and awe.—*Selected.*

—What is that which no man wants, and yet which, if any man has, he would not part with for untold wealth?—*A bald head.*



THE DEFEAT.

### THE TAILOR BIRD.

This wonderful bird lives only in India. It has a beak, shaped very much like a shoemaker's awl, and after selecting a large leaf hanging from the end of a twig, it pierces a number of holes along the edges of it with this awl-like beak; it then gets the long fibres of plants, which make capital thread, and carefully sews the leaf up into a complete bag. But, stranger and cleverer still, if the leaf is not large enough, the bird will get another leaf, pierce it with holes, and sew the two together. Now let me tell you a very singular thing, but something that is true. Sometimes this good tailor has been known to tie a knot at the end of the thread, so as to be sure it does not slip through! Have not some of us, some time or other, been in distress for want of a knot at the end of our thread, and sighed over half a dozen stitches put in, when out they all came with the end of the thread in the air, just for want of a knot in it? Next time we'll remember the tailor bird and his knots, won't we? Now perhaps you are wondering how eggs can lie and birds be hatched between a couple of leaves? So listen to me while I tell you all about it. The leaves are only the outer walls of a snug little house. The inside is made entirely of soft white down, and this makes one of the most comfortable beds possible for the eggs that are intended to lie upon it. The door to this dear little house is at the top, and the whole nest is built in such a way that it does not look like a nest, and is often taken for nothing but a bunch of leaves on the tree. The bird and its nest full of eggs is so very light that the very end of the slenderest twig will support both house and family. This little tailor is entirely yellow in color, and is only three inches long. Wouldn't you like to see this tiny clever thing hard at work sewing up its nest, selecting the leaves, and then carrying to them the long pieces of thread, and piercing the holes with its beak, and drawing the thread through them? What a dear little tailor the bird is!—*Selected.*

—Why are some people like eggs? Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

### THE FATHER AND HIS TWO DAUGHTERS.

A man who had two daughters married one to a Gardener, the other to a Potter. After awhile he paid a visit to the Gardener and asked his daughter how she was, and how it fared with her. "Excellently well," said she; "we have everything that we want. I have but one prayer, that we may have a heavy storm of rain to water our plants." Off he set to the Potter's, and asked his other daughter how matters went with her. "There is not a thing we want," she replied; "and I only hope this fine weather and hot sun may continue, to bake our tiles." "Alack," said the Father, "if you wish for fine weather, and you sister for rain, which am I to pray for myself?"—*Selected.*

### MONSERRAT.

Monserrat is one of the many and perhaps the most celebrated of the sacred shrines of Spain. It lies about twenty miles northwest of Barcelona, near the Barcelona and Saragossa Railway.

Monserrat is a lofty, jagged mass of rock, about twenty-five miles in circumference, rising up from the ordinary level of the country about four thousand feet. The beautiful river Llobregat winds around its base, furnishing water-power for numerous silk and cotton mills.

The name—Monserrat—signifies the saw-like character of the mountain peaks. The whole is cleft in sunder by one awful chasm from east to west, and rising four thousand feet high along this chasm are numerous sharp peaks, serrated, smooth, resembling the teeth of a saw in the distance; but on nearer approach they tower above you straight into the clouds, some resembling the teeth of a tiger, some the tusks of elephants, some a sugar loaf. One, called the head of San Antonio, is much like the head and face of a man. One, an immense lofty rock, is like a sphinx, besides which the Sphinx of Egypt appears like a baby.—*N. Y. Observer.*

There is upon an average money enough misspent in every five miles square in North Carolina, in every five years, to furnish a circulating library of useful books, of at least five hundred volumes.

### CRATERS IN THE MOON.

The moon's surface is remarkable for the vast number and size of the craters which are crowded together in a manner suggestive of the most volcanic action. In fact some persons have surmised that the moon must at one period have boiled violently, and that these craters are nothing but huge bubbles which have burst on the cooling of the molten mass. Ebullition on such a vast scale so far transcends our ordinary experience that we fail to realize the conditions of its action, and are forced to fall back on the idea of a volcanic origin. The lunar craters, however, differ from those of the earth not only in size, but also in the circumstance that the floor is far below the general level of the moon's surface. It certainly seems difficult on the volcanic theory to give a satisfactory explanation of this peculiarity.—*Selected.*

### 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 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 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.

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