

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

We have been favored with the Report on Industrial Instruction in the Dwight school of Boston. It gives an interesting account of an effort to introduce instruction in mechanical operations into a public school and combine it with instruction in the ordinary literary branches. A room was provided adjacent to the school room, and well provided with work benches, tools and material. A competent instructor was secured, and eighteen boys from each of the four classes, selected for the experiment. At a certain hour each day these were taken to the work room where they received instruction in the use of tools and the minutiae of carpentry, being subject to school discipline while thus engaged. The boys were graded just as in their other studies and the results were highly satisfactory. We have not room for the entire report of the Principal, but append his closing remarks. He says: "Here perhaps, I ought to close my report, having answered the demands of the order-passed by the School Board, in giving the results of the instruction in manual training in the Dwight School.

But I have a conviction, and with permission, beg to state it here, that this instruction is surely in the line of the teaching that it is to be. I would be glad, therefore, to see the experiment still further tried, and all the experience which has been gained, and all the plans which have been essayed, fully formulated, availed of, and worked out into practical details so that by and by, at the proper time, the best kindergarten work, the best object-teaching, and the best methods of manual instruction shall be known; and, furthermore, shall be organically combined with the whole scheme of education, and be made to support and coalesce with all the other studies of the child.

It is easy to see that this manual instruction may be made the means of teaching whole chapters of arithmetic more thoroughly. I have seen it made the means of teaching geography and natural history effectively in our own school.

There are high authorities who believe there can be no thoroughly clear, vigorous, and enlightened brain without the cultivated hand. Such are Sir Charles Bell, the author of the Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand, and Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, the physiologist, now visiting this country. If these men are right, then manual instruction introduced into our schools would be a step forward; because it would have a special value of its own in developing the mind, which is the avowed purpose of all schools.

The great difficulty will be the lack of competent teachers. But that difficulty may be met as it has been successfully met once before. What has been done in the matter of drawing may yet be done in industrial work. A corps of teachers, as suggested by Gen. Walker may be furnished by the Institute of Technology; and that institution may eventually do for industrial, what the Normal Schools of the State have done for general, instruction."



M. W. Josiah I. Wright, in his Annual Address before the Grand Lodge of Georgia, held in Macon, October 31st, 1882, thus delivers himself on the all-important question of Masonic Temperance:

Upon the question being presented to me I have more than once decided that it is exceedingly improper and unmasonic in a Subordinate Lodge while calling from labor to refreshment to have, or suffer to be had among such refreshments, any kind of intoxicating drinks, malt or spirituous. The time was, and perhaps within the memory of some here, when this practice, beginning in innocent mirth, ended in drunken revelry, and in the disruption and downfall of many a Lodge in perhaps more jurisdictions than one, and brought upon the whole fraternity, not unjustly, the criticism of good men in and out of Order. Now in this enlightened day when the good of every Order, Faith, and Persuasion have set their faces against this giant evil, drunkenness, shall we who profess to walk in the light and dispense light, whose cardinal virtue is (professedly) Temperance, shall we by example lend our influence to this terrible curse? Think a moment. When we affirm ours is a moral institution—when we would by a word of exhortation or persuasion attempt to save a fellow creature from what must lead him to inevitable ruin—when we would point the erring, it may be the enthralled one, to that great virtue, temperance, and beg him to abstain—to be a man—he, they, the profane, whoever it may be, will throw back into our very teeth, and in words that burn, mortify and crucify us, our own (unthought of it may) immoral practice, and point us to the day—the night—the hour, when he saw the wine, beer, porter and the like, carried into our ante-rooms to be consumed upon our vitiated appetites, if not to excess, to unbecoming hilarity. Thus are we jeered and taunted, because of our infidelity to the principles of our Order. I have held, I repeat it, that to carry spirituous, intoxicating or malt drinks into Lodge and ante rooms to be used while at refreshment, is not right, and if allowed will drive from our Order hundreds of good men. If it must be used let it be elsewhere when the Lodge is closed, and where each acts for himself, and not in Lodge rooms or Lodge capacity. I present this decision squarely to this Grand Lodge. If I am correct, so pronounce; if wrong, say so. We must know where we stand, and the outside world ought to know. Is our example nothing worth? Are our professions sounding brass and tinkling cymbals? Where is our influence in this great struggle to free our race of every age and sex, of this the deepest, darkest evil that ever cursed humanity?

The committee on the Grand Master's Address reported on the above as follows:

In conclusion, your committee take great pleasure in saying that they highly appreciate the tone, spirit and style of the whole address, as reflecting credit, as well on this Grand Lodge, as its Most Worshipful Grand Master; and we do heartily recommend to the members of this Grand Lodge, and, through them, to all the members of Subordinate Lodges, the eloquent and forcible remarks upon the evils of drunkenness and other evils, together with derelictions of duty in members of Lodges, and his strong appeal as a remedy for the same the enforcement of rigid discipline, according to the by-laws, rules and regulations of our time-honored institution, thereby supporting virtue and morality as our foundation stone upon which is erected the great Temple of Free and Accepted Masonry.

There are eighty-three Masonic Lodges in the United States working in the German language. They aggregate a membership of 1,529.

The Grand Master of Ohio, notwithstanding the prohibitory and Christianity monopolizing proclivities of his Masonic flock, seems doomed to perpetual tribulations as to transgressions, committed by others than infidels and wine dealers, with whom the craft in Ohio makes short work.—[Corner Stone.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 14.—The *Inter Ocean's* Carlinville, Ill., special says the jury in the case of John F. Burrell, ex-Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois, returned a verdict of guilty, with punishment of five years in the penitentiary. The charge was embezzlement of the funds of the Grand Lodge during the year 1870. Two more indictments are pending. The total amount of embezzlement is estimated at \$60,000 to \$70,000.

EXAMINATION AT THE ASYLUM.

The last quarterly examination of the children at the Asylum showed their average grade as follows, 100 being the highest possible.

FIRST FORM GIRLS.	
Lula Allen,	96
Sophonra Barfield,	87
Neva Eatman,	87
Alice Erwin,	95
Iola Fowler,	90
Annie Gray,	83
Jennie Hatch,	99
Ida Hatch,	86
Mary Haywood,	87
Ella Hood,	84
Amilda Keith,	90
Roxie Keith,	93
Bettie Kelly,	99
Jennie Kelly,	86
Mary Lynch,	87
Ozella Manning,	84
Lily Olmstead,	84
Daisy Olmstead,	90
Mattie Piland,	87
Lula Pitts,	91
Ella Perry,	95
Lucy Swink,	89
Lilly Tufford,	77
Ada Walker,	88
SECOND FORM GIRLS.	
Daisy Austin,	95
Florence Ballance,	96
Hopie Barfield,	89
Annie Beddingfield,	95
Ida Black,	97
Annie Bobbitt,	84
Sophia Bivins,	94
Edna Chambers,	89
Hannah Erwin,	89
Mary Gabriel,	97
Julia Gabriel,	94
Mittie Gibson,	92
Lula Grady,	94
Polly Griffin,	78
Maggie Harrison,	62

Mary Harris,	94
Lou Hatch,	88
Mary Holmes,	99
Mary Knox,	93
Kate Masen,	96
Isabel Mays,	85
Missouri Piland,	97
Irene Turner,	83
Ida Watson,	78
Lethia Whittington,	81
Mary Woodhouse,	76
Ella Young,	63
Lelia Young,	93

THIRD FORM GIRLS.	
Lizzie Boyd,	93
Alice Broadway,	97
Keturah Byrum,	83
Mary Cosby,	79
Angeline Foster,	76
Isabel Foster,	78
Bettie Garriss,	78
Minnie Hathaway,	74
Mary Hood,	97
Mary Hill,	83
Lena Hudgins,	92
Laura Hudgins,	87
Kate Johnson,	90
Emma Kelly,	91
Mollie Kelly,	88
Nita Lee,	67
Charlotte Overby,	84
Lucy Powell,	75
Chloe Sanders,	85
Mary Sasser,	76
Martha Sasser,	82

FIRST FORM BOYS.	
Robt. Bartley,	89
John Bartley,	87
Earnest Beddingfield,	92
Thomas DeLon,	84
Alex Cox,	95
James Hartley,	90
Thomas Hartley,	97
Ernest Haywood,	98
Thomas Lynch,	90
William Lynch,	78
E. McConnell,	85
Clyde McGuire,	87
Gideon Poteat,	97
Martin Poteat,	90
Henry Palmer,	80
James Presson,	80
Dennis Ratliff,	86
Wm. Ratliff,	79
Wm. Roberson,	80
James Swink,	80
Edmund Woody,	68
Sam'l Woody,	82
John Whaley,	85
B. Owens,	93
Willie Taylor,	92
Thos. Allen,	90
Willie Fowler,	90

SECOND FORM BOYS.	
Henry Beddingfield,	82
Lucien Bishop,	89
Haywood Bobbitt,	70
Rich'd. Butler,	78
Edgar Chambers,	74
Wilhe Grady,	97
Wm. Griffin,	77
Fred Hathaway,	87
James Jones,	74
J. Knox,	87
E. Lineback,	72
Lem'l Lynch,	80
Jesse Mc Connell,	84
Wm. Mc. Gwire,	74
Duncan Mc. Leod,	76
R. Poteat,	65
C. Poteat,	80
J. Sitterson,	84
J. Swinson,	87
Duncan Smith,	84
T. Swinson,	85
Paran White,	82
Jan' Whittington,	87

THIRD FORM BOYS.	
Henry Austin,	70
Robt. Benson,	88
W. Broadway,	77
Addison Black,	88
Thos. Cosby,	75
Thos. Gibson,	93
Charles Gray,	91
Jas. Harris,	94
Jno. Holmes,	79
Chas. Jones,	83
Romulus Lee,	86
James Lineback,	80
Robt. Pritchett,	91
Geo. Robbins,	63
Wm. Tate,	79
Wm. Tarkington,	89
Jas. Turner,	82

An equity suit has been brought in Philadelphia to compel an owner to cut down a tree whose roots were undermining an adjoining dwelling. Would not an equity suit be just as righteous against a man whose sale of liquor was "undermining" the moral character of his neighbor, the happiness of his wife, and the future prospects of his children?

CHILDREN THINK.  
Children see things, and grown-up people had better be careful of words and deeds when little eyes are upon them and little ears are listening. A friend, who is pious enough to ask a blessing at his table, the other day was either hungry or in a hurry, and went through the ceremony in very fast time. Before he could handle the carving knife, his youngest boy put on the brakes with the question: "Pa, do you want to scare God?" This is the way the blessing sounded to him, and with all the unspoiled honesty of seven years of age he spoke it out. The little fellow may not always tell just how things look to them, but we may rest assured they are looking all the same.—*Ex.*

RIGHTS OF AN ORPHAN CHILD.—Mary Swem was one of five orphans advertised for adoption after the death of their father. She was adopted by Fredericka Gress of Brooklyn who, as alleged, beat and otherwise ill-treated her in a most brutal manner. Suit was brought in behalf of the child to recover \$5,000 from Mrs. Gress and her husband. In the City Court of Brooklyn, a jury gave a verdict of \$1,800 for the child.—*Ex.*

The oldest chapter of Royal Arch Masons we have been able to get information of is that held in Boston in St. Andrew's Lodge. This Chapter was first formed about the year 1764.

Norfolk Fertilizer

INSECTICIDE!  
\$15 PER TON,  
Delivered at any of the Depots in Norfolk or Portsmouth.  
Manufactured by  
STYRON, WHITEHURST & Co.,  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Office, Biggs' Wharf.  
Also Dealers in Charleston Ground Bone Phosphate and Kainit.

CERTIFICATES:  
NOTTOWAY CO., Va., Sept. 10, 1882.  
This is to certify that I used two tons of the Norfolk Fertilizer and Insecticide, purchased from Styron, Whitehurst & Co., Norfolk, Va., on my crops of cotton and tobacco this year, and that it acted to my entire satisfaction. My tobacco is considered equal to the very best in Nottoway county, and my cotton much better than where I used two to three hundred pounds per acre. Such is my satisfaction with the Fertilizer that I expect to use it much more largely in the future.  
J. M. HURT.

HERTFORD, N. C., Nov. 10, 1882.  
Styron, Whitehurst & Co., Gentlemen: I take pleasure in saying that the five tons of Norfolk Fertilizer I purchased of you last spring I used under cotton, corn, potatoes and vegetables with decidedly better results than where I used the high-priced fertilizers which cost from \$35 to \$45 per ton. Am satisfied I will get one-quarter to one-third more cotton where I used yours. In composing with cotton seed, stable manure and rich earth, it is the best Fertilizer I ever used. Will use it under all my crops next year. Hoping you much success, I am,  
Very truly,  
JOSEPH A. HUGHES.

KEMPSVILLE, Princess Anne Co., Va., 1882.  
Messrs. Styron, Whitehurst & Co., Gentlemen: I used your Norfolk Fertilizer under Irish potatoes at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre, and the yield was abundant, in fact surprised me. Also used under corn and made an excellent crop. My kale is looking well where I used it. Am so well pleased with it shall use it again next Spring.  
Very respectfully,  
N. B. SANDELLIN.

PERQUIMANS CO., N. C., Nov. 30, 1882.  
Messrs. Styron, Whitehurst & Co., Gentlemen: The half ton Norfolk Fertilizer purchased of you last Spring gave entire satisfaction. I used it along side of higher priced fertilizers, and the yield from yours was fully as good as where I used the other brands. Yours truly,  
B. F. CITIZEN.

Gentlemen: The five tons Norfolk Fertilizer purchased of you last Spring used under cotton and peanuts with very satisfactory results. Please ship me ten (10) tons by 1st February, '83.  
Very respectfully,  
W. N. SEBELLIN.

WINFALL, Perquimans Co., N. C., Nov. 10, 1882.  
Gentlemen: I used 14-ton Norfolk Fertilizer under Cotton this year, side by side with Peruvian Bone Dust, at the rate of about 175 pounds per acre. The result was in favor of your Fertilizer. Will use it again next Spring. Respectfully,  
W. L. JESSUP & CO.

WINFALL, N. C., Nov. 10, 1882.  
Gentlemen: The two tons Norfolk Fertilizer purchased of you last Spring I used under cotton at the rate of about 175 pounds per acre, which gave better yield than any other Fertilizer. Will use it more extensively next year.  
Yours truly,  
R. B. KIRBY.

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY  
**SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
—OR—  
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,  
Be sure to examine the New Catalogue of  
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Williams & Furman,  
OXFORD, N. C.  
**PURE DRUGS.**  
All STANDARD Preparations.  
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.  
**Garden Seeds!**  
ALL NEW! NO OLD STOCK ON HAND! WARRANTED THE BEST!  
ALSO  
Clover and Orchard Grass Seeds, and Seed Irish Potatoes.

**Just Received**  
A Fresh Lot of Apples and Oranges  
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Generally, which are VERY FINE!  
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Call and see us, we KNOW we can please you.

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Mitchell's old Stand.  
J. F. EDWARDS. | W. F. ROGERS.  
**EDWARDS & ROGERS**  
GENERAL

**Hardware Merchants**  
OXFORD, N. C.  
We keep on hand a well selected stock of HARDWARE of every description, embracing  
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.



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**STOVES,**  
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,  
WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE,  
Guns and Pistols,  
Cartridges,  
Ammunition  
AND SPORTING GOODS.  
We invite attention to our stock of  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
**OILS,**  
NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS.  
We also carry a heavy stock of  
**Paints AND Oils,**  
BRUSHES AND VARNISHES.  
**Lamps and Lamp Goods**