

THE TURNOVER AND THE ORANGES.

"Just see what a beautiful turnover mother has baked for me," said a little boy to his aunt, as she entered the room where he was sitting.

"It is hot," said the boy, taking the plate in his hand, as if he feared he should lose his treasure.

"But I will wait until it cools; will you give me a piece then?"

"I am not going to eat it now; I shall put it away."

"But I shall stay here all day; I am in no hurry. Will you not give me a taste when you eat it?"

"It is a very small turnover," said the boy.

"I only want a very small taste. Will you not give me that?"

"It is not good."

"O I think it is good. Your mother makes good turnovers; I know it would taste good to me."

"Mother would not be willing; she made it for me."

"I am sure your mother would be willing; she is always generous."

"I want it all myself," said the boy, at last giving the true reason.

This is a correct report of a conversation which took place more than forty years ago. The selfish boy is still living, and he is a selfish man. I have observed him through all these years, and whatever he has, he wants it all himself.

A few days ago, the very same lady who asked for a part of the turnover, gave six oranges to a little boy about four years of age. She gave them all to him for his own, but she told him she wished him to give away part of them. So he immediately gave one to his little sister Helen, and another to his sister Alice, and two to other members of the family. His aunt then said to him, "You must not give them all away; you must keep two yourself."

But his mother, in whose lap he was sitting, said to him, "Will you not give one of those to auntie, and the other to me?"

"O yes," he cheerfully replied, "I will."

"But what will you do? How will you get any orange?" said the mother to him.

"You will give me some of yours," said the generous, confiding boy.

"The future of this darling boy is known only to God; but we trust that, while he lives, he will be ready to 'deal his bread to the hungry,' and to 'have pity on the poor.'"

A gentleman once met a little fellow, seven years of age, on his way to school. Stopping him for a moment, he said, "Well, my little boy, what do you intend to be when you grow up?" He had asked the question a great many times before, and some boys told him they meant to be farmers, some merchants, some ministers. But what do you think was the answer of this little boy? Better than all of them. "I mean to be a man," he said. It matters very little whether he be a farmer, or a merchant, or a minister, if he be a true man; and to be a true man he must be a good man.

THE RULE OF CONTRARY.

A crusty old farmer needed a second wife (having probable worn out the first) to take care of his house and dairy, and proposed to a widow, well-known for her

gentle disposition. She needed a home, and, as he was sober and honest, she accepted his offer.

Her neighbors thought she had made a bad bargain, but they said if any one could tame the surly fellow, she could, for nobody could treat her roughly.

It was soon, however, seen that the more yielding she was the more arbitrary he became. If she wished to go to church, or town, he would not go; but if she was busy or sick, he was determined they should go. The butter was always either not salted enough, or ruined with salt. The pigs and poultry were either starved or overfed. Nothing was right. The poor woman knew not what to do, till despair suggested to her a different plan.

Late one afternoon, when a storm had begun to rage, a peddler, with a heavy pack, came to the door and begged for a night's shelter. She told him if he would follow her instructions she could get leave for him to remain.

"I will tell you that you shall not stay in my house. Sit down in the porch till the master of the house comes, and then repeat my words to him."

Scarcely had she closed the door on the shivering peddler when her husband came up and gruffly demanded, "What do you want here, man?" The peddler did as he had been instructed.

Shall not stay in her house, did she say? Indeed! Walk in," cried the old curmudgeon, and threw open the door with a bang, which was no sign of hospitality.

He then scolded his wife for refusing the stranger admittance to his house, not hers, and insisted on her giving him a hot supper and the best bed. After that the gentle woman always had her own way, but it was by the rule of contrary, but if any kind of deception is right hers certainly was. She treated her husband as the Irishman did his pig, which was so contrary, that when he wished it to go towards Dublin he always drove it in the direction of Cork.

The Origin of Newspapers

Who thought of the newspaper first? It seems to have had its birth in the land of vivid gesture and grave gossip, Italy, and the first paper of which we have any record was a monthly, published in Venice by order of the Government, in manuscript, as printing had not then been invented. It was called a *Gazzetta*, which word is a derivative of *Gazzera*, the name of a Magpie or chatterer. In the Magliabechian Library, Florence are now to be seen thirty volumes of Venetian gazettes, in manuscript, the last of which is dated in the sixteenth century. The Venetian conservatives clung to their script after printing was an accomplished fact.

The epoch of the Spanish Armada, in England, was the epoch of the first English newspaper. In the British Museum are preserved several newspapers which were printed in 1588, while the Spanish fleet lay in the British channel. The earliest of these is entitled *The English Mercury*, which by authority 'was imprinted at London by Her Highness's printer, 1588.' So to the sagacious forethought of the great Queen Bess, and the wise policy of the great Minister Burleigh, the English speaking peoples of the world are indebted for the model of our present necessity, the newspaper.

A timid Chinese dined with the young ladies of Mt. Holyoke Seminary a few weeks since. His laconic remark at leaving was, "Too much plenty girl."

FROM THE BIBLE.

For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, to thy needy, in thy land.

He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given, will he pay him again.

Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard.

Charge them that are rich in this world that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

Then shall the righteous answer him saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered and fed thee, or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in, or naked and clothed thee, or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?

And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

From the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

"The design of the orphan Asylum shall be to protect, train and educate indigent and promising orphan children, to be received between the age of six and twelve, who have no parents, nor property nor near relatives able to assist them. They shall not be received for a shorter time than two years. In extraordinary cases the Superintendent may receive children outside the ages specified.

Resolutions of the Grand Lodge

- Adopted Dec 3d, 1872.
- 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 be fed and clothed, and 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 1872:
Resolved, That the Superintendent of the said Orphan Asylum shall report to each Annual Communication an account of his official acts, receipts, disbursements, 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.

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.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND is published every Wednesday, at the Orphan Asylum, in Oxford, N. C.

It enters a field occupied by no other paper, representing no party in politics and no sect in religion; but helping all parties and all sects to unite in promoting the judicious education of the young, and the continuous improvement of the old.

It discusses the duties and privileges of parents and teachers, and defends the rights and denounces the wrongs of children.

It gives special attention to poor orphans, and tells them how to escape their present degradation, how to grow up into wise and virtuous men and women, and how to secure liberal wages for honest work. The object of the paper is to help all our people to be good and to do good.

Price, one dollar a year, *always in advance.* A few cash advertisements will be admitted, at ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

The same advertisement will not be inserted more than thirteen times, as a live paper can not afford to sing any one song forever. All friends of the young are requested to forward subscriptions at once.

Address:
THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND,
Oxford, N. C.

Form of Application for Admission to the Orphan Asylums.

.....N. C.,1875

This is to certify that

..... is an orphan, without

estate, and years of age. II..

father died in 18....; his mother

..... I, being h.....

..... hereby make application

for h..... admission into the Asy-

lum, at.....; and

I also relinquish and convey, to the

officers of the Asylum, the manage-

ment and control of the said orphan

for..... years, in order that.....

may be trained and educated ac-

cording to the regulations prescribed

by the Grand Lodge of North Car-

olina.

.....

Approved by

One living, earnest Christian who can offer the prayer of faith, be he ever so poor, is worth more to the cause of Christ than a thousand worldly-minded and carnal professors be they ever so rich.


Committees of Subordinate Lodges, Appointed under Resolution of the Grand Lodge, to raise Contributions for the Orphan Asylums:

- American George Lodge, No 21—Dr C L Campbell, H. C. Maddy G. W. Spencer.
- Hiram, No. 40.—J. C. R. Little, T W Blake, A. H. Winston.
- Concord 53, W G Lewis, John W Cotton Joseph P. Suggs.
- Scotland Neck, 63, A. B. Hill, W E. Whitmore, G. L. Hyman.
- Eagle, 71—James R Gattis, Charles C Taylor, Isaac R Strayhorn.
- Orr, 104—J F Randolph, T J Carnall, Richard Grainger.
- St. Albans Lodge, No. 114—Ed. McQueen, H. T. Pittman and Neill Townsend.
- Mt. Lebanon, No. 117.—James W Lancaster, A. J. Brown, S. B. Waters.
- Tuscarora, 122, M B Jones, W S Grandy, W R Turner.
- Clinton, No. 124.—Thos. White, R Y Yarbro, G. S. Baker, J. G. King.
- Franklin, 109.—Wm. M. Thompson, F B Macr, B Lowenberg.
- Mt. Energy, 140—J B Floyd, H Halsey, W E Bullock.
- Rolesville, 156, C H Horton, I H Scarborough, A R Young.
- Buffalo Lodge, 172.—A. A. McIver, A A Harrington, B. G. Cole, A. M. Wicker and R. M. Brown.
- Mt. Olive, 203—Jesse T Albrinton, Joel Loftin, D M M Justice.
- Berea, 204—W H Reams, F M Meadows, R W Holmgood, E C Allen, A Sherman.
- Lebanon, No. 207.—Jno. H. Summersett, Wm. Merritt, W. S. Frink.
- McCormick, 228, A. Dalrymple Nathan Dargall, W O Thomas.
- Levors, 233, Benja S Grady, John S Bizzell, S B Parker, John H Aldridge, Jacob P Harper.
- Rountree, 243.—Allen Johnston, Samuel Quinceley, Wm D Tucker, W T Moseley, F M Pittman, Henry F Brooks.
- Newbern, 245, J E West, T Powers, E Hubbs.
- Catauba Lodge, No. 248.—R. P. Ripplardt, J. N. Long, D. W. Ransour.
- Farmington, 265.—L. G. Hunt, W G Johnston, W. F. Farches.
- Watauga, 273.—J. W. Council, J. Harding, L. L. Green.
- New Lebanon 314, Samuel Williams, John Jacobs, W M Spence.
- Jerusalem, 315—John H Davis, Geo E Barnhardt, Thomas M Bessent.
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The only Blacking that will polish on oiled surface. It is guaranteed to preserve leather and make it pliant, requiring less quantity and time to produce a perfect gloss than any other, the brush to be applied immediately after putting on the Blacking. A perfect gloss from this will not soil even white clothes. We guarantee it as represented, and as for patronage, strictly on its merits.

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Orders solicited and promptly filled.
March 3rd, 1873. 9-11