

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

BY ROBERT COFFIN.

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou Hast power to aid and bless,

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting peer Whose eye with want is dim,

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man, Whose years are in his brim,

Thy neighbor? 'Tis this heart bereft Of every earthly gem;

Whom thou meet'st a human form Less favored than thine own,

Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by! Perhaps thou canst redeem

Washington is a Mason.

The recent grand Masonic demonstration in New York City on the occasion of dedicating the new Masonic Temple in that city finds additional interests in the contemporaneous publications in the New York Herald of two fine similes, written by the immortal Washington to his masonic brethren in New York.

In January, 1782, certain members of the fraternity in New York forwarded to their illustrious fellow workman a number of Masonic ornaments, with an address expressive of their admiration for his character as a man and a Mason.

If my endeavors to avert the evil with which this country was threatened by a deliberate plan of tyranny should be crowned with the success that is wished, the praise is due to the Grand Architect of the Universe, who did not see fit to suffer His superstructures of justice to be subjected to the ambition of the princes of this world or to the rod of oppression in the hands of any person upon earth.

In 1796, fourteen years after the above words were written, and when his second term was drawing to a close, a committee was appointed to form an address to be presented on the ensuing Feast of St. John, December 27, to the Great Master Workman, our illustrious Brother Washington, on the occasion of his intended retirement from public labors.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BROTHERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:—I have received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection, mingled with those sentiments for the society which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an instrument in the hands of Providence to promote order and union, and erect upon a solid foundation the true principles of government is only to have shared with many others in a labor the result of which, let us hope, will prove through all ages a sanctuary for brothers and a ledge for the virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all meet hereafter in that eternal temple whose builder is the Great Architect of the Universe,

On the 14th of December, 1799 the "Great Master Workman" died.

In American estimation, the recent installation of the Prince of Wales as the head of the Order in Great Britain is a feeble testimony in comparison with the membership of Washington. The American people will be slow to believe that an Order of which Washington was a zealous member has any aims inconsistent with public or private virtue.

Masonry in the Old World.

In England Freemasonry has, from early times, occupied a prominent position, a direct line of Grand Masters being traced back to A. D. 597, at which time Austin the monk, was Grand Master, and from that time many eminent men have occupied the Oriental chair.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland has for its Grand Master Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.; Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Roslyn, 419 lodges and 21,000 members.

GERMANY, ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Grand Lodge of Prussia has for officers His Royal Majesty King William I., Protector; the Crown Prince Frederick William, Deputy Protector; 309 lodges and 35,193 members.

MASONRY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

France has 226 lodges, 10,800 members; Belgium, 74 lodges, 2,185 members; Switzerland, 28 lodges, 1,800 members; Norway and Sweden, 25 lodges, 10,800 members; Hungary, 33 lodges, Turkey, 14 lodges; Luxembourg, 2 lodges; Denmark, 9 lodges;

Greece, 8 lodges; the Netherlands, 66 lodges; Turkey in Asia, 10 lodges; China, 9 lodges; India, 42 lodges; Burmah, 8 lodges; Egypt, 13 lodges; Singapore, 3 lodges; Japan, 6 lodges; Jerusalem, 1 lodge; South Africa, 25 lodges; Liberia (Africa), 2 lodges; Persia, 50,000 members; Arabia, 20,000 members; New South Wales, 31 lodges; New Zealand, 50 lodges; South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, 95 lodges.

SUMMARY.

Following are statements of the number of lodges and membership in North and South America and adjacent islands, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources of information: United States, 8,069 lodges, 524,649 members; Nova Scotia, 63 lodges, 3,113 members; British Columbia, 10 lodges, 510 members; Canada (Ontario), 323 lodges, 14,530 members; Quebec, 37 lodges, 1,780 members; New Brunswick, 30 lodges, 2,038 members; Mexico, 13 lodges, 626 members; Hayti, 18 lodges; Cuba, 7 lodges; Costa Rica, 2 lodges; Nicaragua, 3 lodges; Venezuela, 56 lodges; New Grenada, 244 lodges; Chili, 23 lodges; Paraguay, 17 lodges; Uruguay, 13 lodges; St. Domingo, 6 lodges; San Salvador, 1 lodge; Guatemala, 1 lodge; Panama, 3 lodges; United States of Columbia, 26 lodges; Peru, 71 lodges; Argentine Confederation, 12 lodges; Brazil, 104 lodges; Sandwich Islands, 3 lodges; Prince Edward's Islands, 6 lodges; Nassau, 6 lodges.

"I Can't do That."

A writer in the American Westyan tells the circumstances under which he heard these words. They contain a fearful confession of the despotism of evil appetite. The writer being in New York, a stranger stepped into a coffee saloon early one cold morning, and called for a cup of coffee.

The saloon had a liquor-bar attached, and the proprietor, in handing the coffee to my friend said,—

"Will you have something else?" "Nothing else," was the reply; "I drink nothing stronger than coffee!"

While he was drinking of the cup a well-dressed man, whom he had observed walking the floor, stepped up to him and said, with an earnest manner,—

"Sir, I would give all I am worth to be able to do what you are doing?"

"How so? What am I doing that you can't do?"

"Why, sir," spoke the earnest man, "you can drink your coffee with a zest, and refuse the rum at that bar; that's what I can't do; no, sir, I can't do that!"

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 each at 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.

4. All churches and benevolent organizations are requested to cooperate with us in the orphan work and to 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 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 orphans children, at the Asylum in Oxford.

Form of Application for Admission to the Orphan Asylum.

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

hereby make application

for admission into the Asylum, at

and I also relinquish and convey, to the officers of the Asylum, the management and control of the said orphan

for years, in order that

may be trained and educated according to the regulations prescribed

by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Approved by

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

American George Lodge, No 17—Dr C I Campbell, H. C. Maddy G. W. Spencer; Datic, 39, Thomas J. Pugh; Joseph Cottell; Geo. A. Tally;

Hiram, No. 40.—J. C. R. Little, T W Blake, A. H. Winstoff; Concord 53; W G Lewis, John W Cottor Joseph P. Suggs;

Scotland Neck, 68, 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 Cavanaugh, Richard Granger; St. Albans Lodge, No 114—Ed. McQueen; H. T. Pittman and Neil Townsend;

St. 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 Yarbou, G S Baker, J. G. King. Franklin, 109.—Wm. M. Thompson, F B Mace, B Loweberg;

St. Energy, 140—J B Floyd; H Haley, W E Bellock; Bolesville, 156, C H Horton; I H Scarborough A R Young;

Buffalo Lodge, 172.—A. A. McIver, A A Harrington; B. G. Coyle; A. M. Wicker and R. M. Brown;

St. Olive, 203—Jesse F Albritton, Joel Loftin, D M M Justice; Decca, 204—W H Reams, F M Meadows, R W Hobgood, E C Allen, A Sherman;

Lebanon, No. 207.—Jas. H. Summersett, Wm. Merritt, W. S. Friuk; McCormick, 223, A. Dabrymple Nathan Daugall, W O Thomas;

Leonor, 233, Benja S Grady, John S Bizzelly, S B Bakery, John H Akbridge, Jacob P Harpers;

Bouddice, 243.—Allen Johnston, Fannell Quinceley, Wm D Tucker, W T Mosseley, F M Pittman, Henry F Brooks;

Nashers, 245, J F West, T Powers, E Hubbs; Catawba Lodge, No. 248.—R. P. Rienhardt J. N. Lang, D. W. Ramsour;

Shiloh, 250, W. H. Gregory, Rev. E. Hines, T. J. Pittard; Farmington, 265, L. G. Hunt, W G Johnston, W. F. Furches;

Watough, 273.—J. W. Combee; J. Harding; L. L. Green; New Lebanon 314, Samuel Williams, John Jacobs, W M Spence;

Jerusalem, 315.—John H Davis, Geo E Barhardt, Thomas M Bessent; Mattamuskeet, 323—S S Baer, J C McCloud;

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Warranted to excel all others, or money refunded.

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 parting, strictly on its merits.

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Orders solicited and promptly filled. March 3rd, 1875. 9-4