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FLOWERS OF THE HEART.

There are some flowers that bloom,
Tended by angels even from their birth,
Filling the world with beauty not of earth,
And heaven-born perfume.

Along Life's stony path,
To many a tolling pilgrim, cheer they bring
And oftentimes in living glory spring
Beside the poor man's hearth.

Fairest of all the band
(Even as the snowdrop lifts its fearless head,
In storm and wind, unmoved, unblemished),
Truth's precious blossoms stand.

The daisy's star is bright,
O'er vale and meadow sprinkled wide and free,
So to the shadowed earth doth Charity
Bring soft, celestial light.

Oh, cherish carefully
The tender bud of Patience; 'tis a flower
Beloved of God! in sorrows darkest hour
'Twill rise to comfort thee.

So, when all else hath gone
Of joy and hope, through winter's icy gloom,
The Alpine violet puts forth its bloom
Where sunbeam never shone.

Strong Self-denial's stem
Of thorns, clasp well, for, if not upon earth,
In paradise 'twill burst in roses forth,
Each present thorn a gem.

These are the flowers that bloom,
Tended by angels even from their birth,
Filling pure hearts with beauty not of earth,
And heaven-born perfume.

EDUCATION IN OHIO.

Of the States making an exhibit of their progress in education, and of the practical workings of their system of public instruction, at the Centennial Exhibition, none has her articles in a shape so easily to be understood and so readily to be ascertained as Ohio. By a peculiar method of shading, and by two or three zigzag lines across a plain chart, an amount of information is conveyed that would require the perusal of a small volume to ascertain. Here, for instance, is a map showing the per cent of the enrollment of the youth in actual attendance at school, the highest being from sixty-seven to seventy-three, and the lowest from forty-two to fifty-five. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, only six attain the highest per cent. A large majority range from fifty-nine to sixty-three, while a very fair number show a per cent running along a scale from sixty to sixty-seven.

Tracing with the eye a single line across another chart, we learn the total expenditures each year for the past thirty-eight years, both for tuition and for all educational purposes; and further, that up to 1862 the teachers and all others who were paid from the school funds of this State were paid either in gold or in paper that commanded its face in gold on presentation at the counter. It is interesting to trace the changing rate in teachers' wages for the past twenty-one years. From 1855 to 1876 the wages of both gentlemen and lady teachers has been on a gradual increase; but the wages of gentlemen teachers has increased more rapidly than the wages of the lady teachers. In 1854 the average monthly pay of men was \$25, and of women 15; but in 1875 men commanded \$55, and women \$30 per month. But though the women teachers were paid less for their services, they have gradually taken the places of the men, so that to-day the scales are completely turned. Up to the breaking out the war

the gentlemen teachers employed in the public schools outnumbered the women by thousands; but the war drew heavily upon the teachers' ranks. Thousands of her best and worthiest teachers, not only in the common schools, but in her higher schools and colleges, resigned their posts and enrolled themselves among the citizen soldiery. Their places in the school-room and in the recitation classes were in a large measure filled by lady teachers; and so well have they done their work, which before it was believed could only be done by men, that it has been impossible to crowd them out of the situations they were called to fill by the exigencies of the war. So to-day the lady teachers of Ohio exceed the gentlemen by more than two thousand.

To note the increase or decrease in the number of the youth of this State of legal school age, and to show the greatest per cent of daily attendance, or the highest per cent of the enrollment of the youth who are in daily attendance upon the public schools, another chart is prepared which informs us that in 1872 there were in the State more children between the ages of six and twenty-one than at any other period between 1854 and 1876; the greatest per cent of the enrollment in actual attendance was in 1850, when it reached over eighty per cent; it was the lowest in 1875, there being a steady and almost gradual decline from 1850 to the close of the last school year.

TOO WEALTHY.

"He has died wickedly rich," was the comment made by a Christian gentleman when he heard that a certain professor of religion had died worth \$1,500,000, not a cent of which he left to charitable or religious objects.

If the deceased man referred to went through life hoarding and saving until he had accumulated the above sum, never giving to the needy or to the cause of Christ, and departed without a charitable bequest, we should say that he went to the next world a pauper. A man who has never lent anything to the Lord, a man who has never made friend of the mammon of unrighteousness, who has never sent forward any good deed which shall be ready to receive him in the everlasting habitations, dies poor, very poor. If there are any almshouses in heaven he will be a proper candidate for admission.—*Church Union.*

A Beautiful Thought.

Says Edward Irving, whose thoughts are like broken clouds, with rainbows full of promise for the future:

"Of how many cheap, exquisite joys, are these five senses, the inlets! and who is he that can look on the beautiful scenes of the morning, lying in the freshness of the dew, and joyful light of the rising sun, and not be happy? Cannot God create another world many times more fair, and cast over it a mantle of light many times more lovely, and wash it with a purer dew than ever dropped from the eyelids of the morning?"

CHINESE PROPER NAMES.

Chinese surnames, which are but limited in number, are, as a rule, composed of but one character. Names are generally made up of two, and characters having a felicitous meaning are always selected. The surname always precedes the names. For example, supposing a man's name to be Kung, "Palace," and his names Pao Yeng, "Precious Recompense," his card would indicate him as Kung Paoyeng, "Palace Precious Recompense." Another man's surname may be Wang, "King," and his name To Leun, "Great Six," probably from his being a sixth child or son. He would be styled Wang Taleuh.

In some provinces it is common among intimates to add the familiar prefix of Ah to the second character of the name; as, for example, the two persons just named would be severally called Ahyeng and Ahleuh. And this will account for the number of Ahfoos, Ahchows, Ahlums, etc., to be met with among the natives of Canton. It is the usual practice with Chinese servants, especially those belonging to that province, when engaging themselves to foreigners, to give merely their names with this familiar prefix, and many wealthy brokers and compradores in the trade are thus known and designated among foreigners. But the habit has its rise in the contempt which the Cantonese affect to have for foreigners, and it would not be tolerated among themselves either between master and servant or in business relations. Many and many a time I have experienced the greatest difficulty in inducing Chinese who have come before me to have agreements with British subjects attested, to discover their proper names, there being such a rooted aversion in their minds to commit themselves by name to any arrangements entered into with a foreigner.

Women's names are mostly selected from among names of gems, flowers, virtues, and such like, and are consequently quite in keeping with the characteristics of the sex. On marrying, a woman takes the surname of her husband, as with us; but, with the usual contrariety of the Chinese character, the affix which marks the names of the married woman is placed after the surname. The wife of Mr. "Palace" would, for example, be designated Kung She, or "Palace Madam."

HAIR AND ITS USES.

The "Dublin University Magazine," in a discourse upon human hair says:

It is not the less useful because it is ornamental. It is a bad conductor of heat, and keeps the head warm in winter and cold in summer. It wards off the effect of the sun; and we find negroes exposing themselves without head-covering to its burning rays in tropical climates without the slightest injury, and some tribes of wild Arabs who wear neither tarboosh nor turban, are said to rely solely on their bushy heads

of hair as a protection against sunstroke. The mustache is a natural respirator, defending the lungs against the inhalation of cold and dust. It is a protection of the face and throat against cold, and is equally in warm climates a safeguard for those parts against successive heat. The mustache is beneficial to those who follow the trades of millers, bakers, masons, to workers in metals, and even to travelers in Egypt and Africa, when they are exposed to the burning sands of the desert. Full beards are said to be a defense against bronchitis and sore throats. It is asserted that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are noted for the size and beauty of their beards, enjoy a special immunity from affections of this nature. The growth of his hair has been recommended to persons liable to take cold easily. It is stated that Walter Savage Landor was a sufferer from sore throat for many years, and that he lost the morbid disposition by allowing his beard to grow, according to the advice of the surgeon of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The writer adopted the same course for the very identical reason, and with fair success. But he is bound to state that he has seen individuals with long flowing beards whom those ornaments did not save from attacks of bronchial and laryngeal disorders. The curling nature of the hair is attributed to a large proportion of oily substance, which prevents the absorption of water. The effect of dampness in destroying the curl of the hair is well known, but it is not so well that the state of the hair participates in the state of the general health. In many instances, strong curly hair becomes straight if the possessors be out of health and the condition of the hair with them is as great a test as the condition of the tongue. The state of the hair depends much on that of the general health. In perfect health the hair is full, glossy and rich in its hues, in consequence of the absorption from the blood of a nutritive juice containing its proper proportion of oily albuminous elements. In persons out of health it may lose its brilliancy of hue, and become lank and straight, from the presence of imperfect juices; in others, again there may be a total absence of such nutritive elements, and the hair constantly looks faded and dead. Climate exercises great influence on the curliness of the hair, as may be illustrated in the difference in this respect between the natives of the North and of the South, the long, lanky hair of the former, as compared with the frizzly hair of the natives of Africa. Even Europeans, whose beards were soft and silken at home, on reaching Africa found them to grow temporarily crisp, strong and coarse, resembling horse hair. This effect, which could only be ascribed to the extreme dryness of the climate, ceased on the traveler's returning to their own country. No doubt this is the cause which, operating through thousands of years, has changed the negro's hair into a coarse wool.

"ENLARGING THEIR SPHERE."

Women, mothers even, talk of enlarging their sphere. And how, we ask, by any possibility, can it be enlarged? They may step out of it into another; but when it embraces the noblest influences of a world, how can it be extended? Has not the mother her hands upon the very springs of being? Has she not the opportunity of moulding every living soul upon this broad earth to her own taste and fashion? Take, no, man's acknowledged public superiority, and woman's imperceptible but universal influence, and which, oh proud, aspiring, discontented woman, would you choose, for extent of perpetuity? What true woman will not exult in her position? Though hampered, and driven, and cramped by ten thousand whirling, crushing, opposing circumstances, would she exchange her post with any man? Name the pre-eminent for intellect, learning, fame and heroism, and he is but one, and can do but the work of one. But let a mother—electrified with the same aspiration after true greatness, and laying her hands upon the heads of four, six, or eight children—impart the god-like influence to them, and send them forth into the world, and she has, by so many, multiplied her greatness. If she may not send forth men, let her train daughters, who, in their turn, shall transmit the inextinguishable fire of heaven, and she has done more to bless and purify the world than any single individual can possibly accomplish. Talk not of an enlarged and noble sphere. It is enlarged and noble enough already. It overwhelms one, who thinks of it at all, with its inconceivable and unutterable vastness. Let us quietly, humbly, hopefully fall back into our retired, unobtrusive place, and patiently labor on, as the coral insects toil to build up the beautiful reefs of the Pacific. By and by what we have builded will rise before the universe in one imposing view; and while angels and men admire, and our Father graciously commends, we will fall and cry, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory."—*Mrs. Stowe.*

Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them; and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them. If this be so, how important that they should be passed in planting good principles, cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, and fleeing all those pleasures which lay up bitterness and sorrow for time to come! Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty will take good care of you.