

ORPHANS' FRIEND.

Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

TOO HARD ON THE MASONS.

Zion's Landmark is an ably edited paper, and often deeply interesting; but we respectfully submit that its recent attacks on the Masons are without sufficient provocation. It would be better to allow more good men to join Masonic Lodges and so prevent any wrong that others might be disposed to do. If all good people should withdraw from Masonry, an ancient and honorable institution would be left in unholy hands. If such men as Elders Gold, Hassell and Respass, would act as chaplains of Masonic Lodges they would often find opportunities of doing good which cannot be presented in any other position. Elder Gold alluding to Masonic Lodges, says:

"No man can truthfully pretend that Jesus established any secret society, or that any of the apostles did so. Then why should Baptists be wanting to be linked in with such organizations?"

We might also assert that Jesus did not establish any "Associations" and we might ask "why should Baptists be wanting to be linked in with such organizations." For in the same paper Elder Respass says:

Pergamos and Thyatira were not dropped by any associations. Because I think it highly probable that there was no such institution, precisely, as an Association of these days; and had there been and they were conducted as some have possibly been conducted in these days, I think it very likely that Pergamos and Thyatira would have been dropped long before Christ dropped them.

The Wilmington Star kindly compliments and copies our article on cotton factories and says:

"Now if our friend would supplement this with a statement of the number of spindles in each factory, and how many thousand pounds of cotton each factory consumes annually, he will have furnished us with the precise statistics we need. One good turn deserves another, he will remember. Having done so much for our readers, let him increase his favors still further."

We are sorry that our information will not justify an attempt to comply with a reasonable request. But we will say that several saw-mills in our state are now furnishing Northern markets with vast quantities of blocks for spools and shuttles, and that many of the factories are enlarging their buildings and their operations. Many thousands of new spindles will commence their rapid revolution during the present month. North Carolina yarn and North Carolina cloth find ready sale at home and abroad. Many of our most intelligent men and women are wearing jeans, gingham and linen-finish domestic, spun and woven by our own people. This is true independence, and this encouragement of home enterprise is giving us the respect of the Northern people. It also explains one cause of dull times with those merchants who buy every thing in New York and ignore our own mills and factories.

EMERSON SAYS:—"Economy consists in a wise expenditure of money. It is not spending none at all. It is not economy to have a poor school-house; it is not economy to have no suitable books or apparatus; and it is the poorest economy of all to have a poor teacher. One with large acquirements is more economical than one with narrow attainments; one with skill is more economical than a raw hand."

ORPHAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

With the hope of exciting increased interest in the Orphan Work, and for the purpose of visiting orphans by the wayside, I purpose to go with a Chapter of Orphans from the Orphan House at Oxford, and give

FREE ENTERTAINMENTS

at the following times and places:

Oxford, Monday, April 9, at 7 p. m.
Kittrell, Tuesday, " 10, at 7 p. m.
Henderson, Wednesday, April 11, at 7 p. m.
Nutch, Thursday, April 12, at 11 a. m.
Sassafras Fork, Friday, April 13, at 11 a. m.
Mill Creek, Person, Saturday, April 14, at 3 p. m.
Oak Grove, Monday, April 16, at 11
Yarbrough's Mill, Caswell, Tuesday, April 17, at 11 a. m.
Danville, Va., Wednesday, April 18, at 7 p. m.
Ruffin, Thursday, April 19, at 7 p. m.
Leaksville, Friday, " 20, at 7 p. m.
Wentworth, Saturday, April 21, at 7 p. m.
Madison, Monday, April 23, at 7 p. m.
Danbury, Tuesday, " 24, at 7 p. m.
Walnut Cove, Wednesday, April 25, at 11 a. m.
Germanton, Wednesday, April 25, at 7 p. m.
East Bend, Thursday, April 26, at 7 p. m.
Mt. Airy, Friday, April 27, at 7 p. m.
Dobson, Saturday, " 28, at 7 p. m.
Yadkinville, Monday, April 30, at 11 a. m.
Jonesville, Tuesday, May 1, at 7 p. m.
Trap Hill, Wednesday, May 2, at 11 a. m.
Wilkesboro, Thursday, May 3, at 11 a. m.
Elkville, Friday, May 4, at 11 a. m.
Lenoir, Saturday, " 5, at 7 p. m.
Taylorsville, Monday, May 7, at 7 p. m.
Snow Creek, Tuesday, " 8, at 3 p. m.
Zion, Wednesday, May 9, at 11 a. m.
Farmington, Thursday, May 10, at 11 a. m.
Mocksville, Friday, May 11, at 7 p. m.
Lexington, Saturday, May 12, at 7 p. m.

As geography can not be known by instinct and we have no correct map of the State, there may be errors and impossibilities in these appointments. Friends may therefore change the times and places, provided I am duly notified, and there is no interference with the general schedule.

The party all need the usual meals, and food for three mules. Where there are committees on the Orphan Asylum, they will be relied on to make all needed arrangements. In the absence of committees, other friends are requested to do so. A church, or a large hall, should always be preferred for the entertainments, that the people may be comfortably seated, and perfect order preserved.

J. H. MILLS, Supt.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Constitution and the Era are dead, and the new Republican paper is the Raleigh Register. Mr. J. C. Logan Harris is editor and proprietor. If the hundred and ten thousand men who voted for Judge Settle expect to keep up their organization, they will need an organ, and ought to support it. The Democrats also will be more cautious if kept under the lash of an able opposition paper. If the Register can avoid the burden of its party's record, and conduct its discussions with truth, dignity and courtesy, it will prove useful to the country and will merit and receive a liberal patronage.

A married man had blue glass put in his wife's sitting-room to match her eyes, he said. She returned the compliment by having red glass put in her husband's library—to match his nose, she said. He didn't seem to appreciate the compliment.

ADDRESSES ON EDUCATION.

We are glad to learn that Gov. Vance, Judge Fowle, Gen Clingman, Dr. Reuben Jones, Rev. H. A. Brown, and other accomplished speakers will deliver addresses at the commencements of the various colleges during the approaching summer. We hope these speeches will be serious and thoughtful discourses on topics connected with education, and that a great impulse will be given to the work of the schools, and to the increase of knowledge among our people.

A DAY OF PRIVILEGES.

Last Sunday was a day of gospel privileges in Oxford. Easter was celebrated and two good sermons were delivered at the Episcopal Church. Rev. F. R. Underwood preached (morning and evening) two excellent sermons at the Baptist Church. Rev. D. E. Jordan at the Presbyterian church preached with unusualunction and administered the communion. In the afternoon he preached to the Children, and faithfully warned them not to touch any unclean thing. Rev. Thomas Ogburn, of the Methodist Protestant church, preached in the Chapel of the Orphan Asylum, at 3 p. m. A solemn and impressive sermon. The orphans heard three sermons on Sunday. The present writer heard four, and now alas, he knows better than he can do.

A CHEAP INSTRUMENT.

The plea of economy is used to destroy the schools, but it might be more effectively urged against ignorance. Ignorance, vice and intemperance are the costly things of this world; virtue, knowledge and temperance are cheap. When a man pays a tax of a dollar it is distributed about in this way: 40 cents for crime, 30 cents for pauperism, 10 cents for insanity, 15 cents for the general good, and 5 cents for education. And yet economising on education is talked of and acted on, and paupers, vagabonds, thieves and penitentiary-birds are the results of this economy. It would be hard indeed to find a man who would own that he was opposed to education; but by refusing his support he is virtually crushing it. To girdle a tree will as surely kill it as to cut it down.

GOLD.

All the gold that has ever been dug, is said, would not fill a room 24x24 and 16 feet high. An exceedingly small portion when the sacrifice of human life and happiness to gain it is taken into account, for the record of the crime and wretchedness it has been the cause of would cover this area a dozen times over. Strange it is that the least useful metal should be the most highly prized. Attractive, it was the first discovered, first mentioned metal, but it has been of little use in the arts and always a source of contention.

Nations differ in politics, customs, manners and dress; but they all agree on gold.

A correspondent of *The School Journal* on a visit to North Carolina, speaks of some of our city schools as "old rookeries" and adds:

In some of the large villages, no schools are kept, because the people say, we have no money to support them. But I find instead, the Bar-rooms open and well patronized.—Yes, so it is; the Bar-rooms open all over the land, and the school houses closed:—"We are very poor"—is echoed on my ear wherever I go.—"There are none so blind as they that will not see."

HARD WORK.

"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one man and another is not so much in talent as in energy." "Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it." "Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be obtained by the labor of a lifetime, but it is not to be purchased at a lesser price." "There is but one method," says Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox." "Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far." "nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to a man who can will. This is the only law of success." "Have you ever entered a cottage, ever traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and not found that each of these men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not?" The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or idled in rags under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is, not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—*Christian Standard.*

THE OLIVE TREE.

The common olive is one of the earliest trees mentioned in antiquity; probable it was a native of Palestine, and perhaps of Greece, and it was introduced into other countries at a very early day; it is largely cultivated in southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa; it was brought to South America and Mexico more than two hundred years ago, and in various parts of California it was planted at the mission establishments, where some of the old groves still remain, notably that of San Diego, which is still in good bearing, and other plantations have recently been made there. In the Atlantic States the olive was introduced before the Revolution, and at several times since; it is perfectly hardy and fruitful in South Carolina; the chief obstacles to its cultivation seems to be the fact that its crop matures just at the time when all the labor is needed to secure the cotton. The French enumerate over twenty varieties, differing in the size and color of their leaves and fruits. Olive-oil is obtained from the ripe fruit, the pulp of which contains about 70 per cent of oil. Italy produces annually about 33,000,000 gallons, while the production of France is only about 7,000,000.—*Selected.*

GERMAN COMPLEXIONS.

It appears that the Germans have been engaged in the determination of the relative frequency of blue eyes and fair hair as compared with brown eyes and dark hair. On a certain day a census was taken in every school in Prussia, and the number of children counted under fourteen years of age was 4,127,766. In the result, the blue eyes exceeded the brown by two to one, and those having fair hair by three to one. Only one and one eighth have black tresses, and less than seven in a hundred of Prussian beauties are brunettes.

It was an eminently characteristic idea of the German mind to insist upon this census, but we understand that the exact opposite was expected to be the result, and those who promoted the idea are more than annoyed that the Gallic type has made so little progress among the German masses.—*School Journal.*

—FROEBEL says—"The object of the Kindergarten is to take the oversight of children before they are ready for school-life; to exert an influence over their whole being in correspondence with its nature; to exercise their senses; to employ the awaking mind; to make them thoroughly acquainted with the world of nature and of man; to guide their hearts and souls in a right direction, and to lead them to the origin of all life and to union with Him."

There is no 'primary school' about this; it is no 'infant class' to which children are to be carried to get them out of the way. It is no *School* at all that he proposes, and here is the great stumbling-block that stand so much in the way of those who have been accustomed 'to drill' knowledge into the heads of the little ones. And here to, is the objection the American mother makes to it. 'My child,' she says, in all innocence, 'went to the kindergarten, and did not learn a single thing. He did not read or spell; it was a waste of time, and I took him out.'

CLOCKS.

The time of the introduction of wheel clocks moved by weights cannot be fixed with any certainty. From the time of Archimedes, 220 B. C., to that of Robert Wallingford, abbot of St. Albans, in 1326, many ingenious men have been credited with the invention. To Beethius (A. D. 510) has been accorded the honor, notwithstanding that it has been disputed whether it was a water or a wheel-and-weight clock which Pacificus of Verona, who lived nearly four centuries later, constructed, on the ground that the date was too early for such an invention. As, however, Gerbert, who became pope as Sylvester II, did undoubtedly construct a wheel-and-weight clock at Magdeburg, in 998, when he was archbishop, the belief that Pacificus might also have made one a little more than a century earlier is not unreasonable. But, however much the earlier history of clocks may be involved in doubt, it is certain that clocks driven by weights were in use in monasteries of Europe in the eleventh century. The Catholic clergy are credited with the introduction of clocks into England. They possessed much wealth, and had leisure to cultivate many of the arts, and were probably led to the cultivation of horology from the desirableness of having some means of regulating their religious services. The first Westminster clock is said to have been erected from the proceeds of a fine which was imposed upon a chief-justice of the King's Bench about 1290.

It don't pay to have poor teachers in the schools,—but only the best.

It don't pay to save money from education and lavish it on a vast political system that only plunges the country deeper and deeper in debt year by year.

It don't pay to let the smart, active and intelligent boys, grow up to be thieves, and vagabonds

It don't pay to suppose you can get more than you pay for in education any more than in other things.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.