

## The Orphans' Friend.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, - 1883.

### THE MILLER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

We have been profoundly interested in reading an account, published lately by the *Industrial South*, of Richmond, of the institution whose name forms the caption to this article. It is located in Albemarle county, Va., and is richly endowed by its founder, Samuel Miller. Its benefits are confined to the orphan boys of that county. One finds himself wishing that such an institution, with such an income—\$65,000 per annum, besides \$100,000 accumulated interest—should be permitted to extend its sphere of usefulness beyond the limits of a single county. It accommodates one hundred and fifty boys, and the published account shows that they are trained in the school room mainly in the English branches, with Latin and German, and that they have facilities for making themselves skilful in many branches of industry. We quote:

"At 2:15 every day, however, they all are put to regular manual labor, one squad going to the garden, another to the farm work, another to the large work shop, another to the printing and telegraphy room, &c. In all these departments they work under the most skilful directors for two and a quarter hours each day, and then after one and a half hours of rest and recreation they return to supper and study preparatory for the next day.

"In the orchard and vineyard the boys are taught the most improved methods of pruning, grafting, vine-dressing, and other things relating to the successful culture of fruit of various kinds. On the farm they learn the best methods of feeding and caring for stock, of planting and gathering crops. In the workshop they learn the use of all kinds of tools, and under master workmen they become skilled mechanics in wood and iron. In the printing and telegraphy room they become good printers and telegraph operators, and those who have a turn for drawing have the best opportunities for improvement. In all departments they learn not only by being shown, but by doing the work with their own hands.

"The most orderly conduct is seen everywhere among the boys. An oath is never heard among them, and the use of whiskey and tobacco is unknown. The most perfect system prevails throughout the whole management, and the boys have not only their minds and hands carefully trained, but their habits and character receive an impress which in most cases lasts through life."

We need many such institutions as this to meet the demand for a kind of training that has been sadly neglected in the South. We have excellent schools where the mind is informed and developed, and where the morals receive due attention, but training in useful manual employments is relegated to the workshops, and regulated by inefficient apprentice laws; so that there is poor encouragement to our ambitious youth to enter upon such a course, and our educated men seek employment in the "professions," while we send abroad for skilled laborers. By neglecting this sphere of educational effort the idea is engendered and fostered that there is less of dignity and honor in manual than in mental labor. The avenues to distinction and influence lie through the learned professions. Our educational system needs revising in this particular. It should be considered just as essential to the thorough accomplishment of our daughters, that they know how to cook, to sew,

to "keep house," as to read *Tel-emachus* or to perform on a piano. It should be thought just as much a mark of an educated man to be an accomplished mechanic as to be a skilful physician, a learned lawyer, or an astute theologian. In order to this, let us have the industrial arts taught side by side, in the same schools, with the classics, mathematics and metaphysics. Let a boy be graduated with as much *eclat* from the one department as the other. Give the "trades" a chance. Let learning in this direction meet the recognition its merit and importance deserve. Then we shall no longer see our ambitious youths turning away from these departments of effort under the idea that it is beneath their position and unworthy of their talents to learn a trade.

### THE FIRST GREAT LIGHT IN MASONRY.

The following, in defense of the whole Bible as the first Great Light of Masonry is a pearl of the first water. Its sentiment and spirit so fully accord with our own that we adopt it and transfer it to our columns:

"Your committee desire to record their conviction, that a candidate trained in a Christian country, who discards the Holy Bible as the Great Light in Masonry, or who is known to treat that Great Light as if it were darkness, and to speak reproachfully of its teachings, thereby exhibits evidence of unfitness for membership, and justifies the use of the black-ball ballot in his rejection. \* \* \* But the true issue of this question is to be secured, not by mere discussions—by edicts and resolutions—but by a practical recognition by all masons, in their life and conversation, in their relations with each other and the world around them, of the wisdom, strength, and beauty of that Volume, which comes to us with words of cheer and encouragement when first we behold masonic light. Let all who acknowledge its authority, and bow before its open pages on our altar, illustrate its teachings and its spirit—we shall then need little of argument to hold it forever in its place as a GREAT LIGHT shining in a dark world."

### ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

This home is situated on one of the most beautiful, of all the hills that surround Butler, the county seat of Butler county, Pa. The entire building is of brick, very large and substantially built. The main part was erected more than forty years ago, by Mr McCall. It stands in its imposing grandeur, upon a beautiful lawn shaded with trees, and surrounded with thirty acres of land. The home was founded by St. Paul's Classis of the Reformed Church, fifteen years ago; but was subsequently transferred to the Pittsburg Synod. It has already cared for several hundred orphans, some of whom are now among the best young men and women of the church. The present number in the Home is thirty-five with a capacity for ten or twelve more. Its government is entirely parental and its whole life is that of one common family.

These Orphan Homes are grand institutions. They are so

in accordance with a religion of beneficence and love. Here the homeless find a home, the fatherless a father, and the motherless a mother. Here loving hearts and loving arms receive and embrace Christ's shepherdless lambs. Will you, dear children, who have pleasant homes and fond parents, still living, help us to gladden the hearts and better the lives of those whom the Lord has made orphans? You may do this in the capacity of Sunday-schools or by forming societies for this particular work, or you may do it in any other way you may choose so that each one will collect or give something. We send this appeal to you young friends, and to your Sunday schools, believing that it is through you as a means, the Lord wants to feed and educate these his orphan children.—*Orphans' Friend*.

### THE TULANE UNIVERSITY AND ITS PRESIDENT.

The gift of \$1,000,000 made by Mr. Tulane, Princeton, N. J., to found a university at New Orleans, is an event in which the whole country will heartily congratulate the Pelican State. Louisiana is to be congratulated; however, to an almost equal extent upon the selection made by the administrators of the Tulane donation of Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, to organize the new university, manage its affairs and shape its future. Col. Johnston was during the war between the States on the military staff of the President of the Confederate States, and was with him at the time of his capture. When Gen. R. E. Lee was made president of Washington and Lee University, Col. Johnston was called to Lexington to take the chair of history and literature, which he filled in such a manner as to win the highest regard for his abilities as a scholar and genial gentleman. He was a few years ago elected to the presidency of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, and his success there in building up the university to an unwonted degree of prosperity led to his selection for the post to which he is now called. His services being secured to the Tulane University, its success may be considered as to no slight degree guaranteed. Many readers will recall the excellent biography of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, of which Col. Johnston is the author.—*Baltimore Sun*.

The western fever is like the small-pox—it breaks out in neighborhoods and many families catch it. It is a delusion and a snare. While one may do well out there nine will fail. It is like a tickle school girl at play, who weaves a wreath to crown her favorite with. She allures; then she will place it on the head of one; snatching it away she will crown another. Finally she will declare that she has no favorites. Every now and then some fellow will think he can better his condition by "going West," and he goes. For instance: A Stokes farmer sold his tobacco at Piedmont Warehouse last week; the entire crop netted him about \$1500. He sold his farm and effects at about \$800, and he is going to emigrate. He thinks he can make more out West raising corn at sixteen cents a bushel.—*Ex.*

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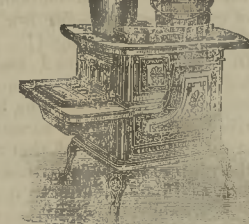
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ARE YOU GOING TO BUY COAL this winter. If so, leave your order with W. R. Beasley, and he will take name and quantity. This must be done in the next ten days. JOB OSBORN, Raleigh, N. C.

## A. LANDIS, JR.,

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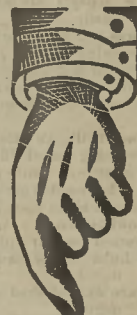
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