The Orphans' Friend.

## HEDRESDAY, TEBRUARY 2I, - - 1883

 ORPHANAGE.Joseph II, of Germany, hear ing of a poor, but worthy, superannuated officer, went personally to see him, and found him surrounded by eleven children, din ing on a few vegetables. The King, knowing that the officer had but ten children of his own, askod about the eleventh, and found that it was a poor orphan whom no one cared for, and so the poor man brought him up as his own. The King gave a pension to each of the children, and largely increased that of the poor but huntane soldier
The incident recorded above presents an instance of regard for helpless orphanage that is not only proper, but is really Godlike. God is said to be "a father of the fatherless." When the children of Israel were wandering in the wilderness as helpless as an orphan, $\mathrm{H}_{\theta}$ strotehod out His hand for their protection, guidance, sustenance and comfort. In our wandering, destitute, help less spiritual condition, He grants unto us the "adoption of sons." Ho is said to he a "helper of the fatherless," and in Him "the fatherless find mercy." To be like God in character and in conduct is the highest aim that is presented to humanity. This is the glorious ideal that is set betore us in the gospel of Jesus Cirist. It is not strange therefore that the apustle James, in a statement concerning the nature of true religion, showed that one element thereof is "to visit the fatherless and widows in their affiction."
If there is any coudition that appeals more powerfully and pathetically than all others to human sympatioy, it is helpiess orphantige. It appeals with equal pathos and power to our generosity. Hard indeed must be the beart, and dead to all the finer feelings of humanity, that is not touched by this piteous appeal. Cold and selfish must be the spirit that is not thereby moved to beneficence.

The incident is illustrative in snother particular. The King of kings will by and by visit us, rud inspect the life history of each one. 'Io many of his people who have been helpful to the destitute, and who disclaim all merit, lie will say, "Inasmuch as e have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And then not a pensson tor life will they receive at the hinds of an earthly sovereign, but an etemal portion from the king of Heaven.

## FOOLISH QUESTIONS.

Every Giand Manter is amoyod with foolishquestious The folloning, fion the juriselintion of Atkans:as, is :an example in itsway, as is also Il.e niswer. Thu Graid Baster sys:-A Brouther ar Ia.
dia Bu asked: "Can a deceased Branher, whe was susperaded :1 the time of his death, be reinstated low by vole of the Lodget" 'J'o which ihe Grand Maxter Jupiied: "Yes upen his wersonal fupdication

## TO THE PUBLIC.

A circular containing the fol lowing was last week issued by the Superintendent of the Asylum
"John S. Midyette having in Oxford, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston, Mebaneville and Winston, made nnjust statements concerning persons connected witl the Orphan Asslum, was ordered by Robert Binghaiu, Grand Mas ter of Masons, to appear in Ral eigh on February 13th, 1883 and present lis charges in writ ing. He appeared and requested further time. One day was al lowed. He again appeared and presented the following paper, which explains itself:
Most Worshipful Grand Master
Whatever I may have said or written, to you or to others, on rumor or otherwise, to the prejudice of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, or any one connected with
its mamarement, I fully withdraw, after having heard the full explanation made in your press ence and mine by the Superintendent.
Use this as you please. Respectfully, John S. Midiettr,'
RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF MASONS.
That every person, desiring admission to the portals of Masonry, is required to avow hi Masonic law. The following questions involve some nice questions involve some nice
points of law; will some brother versed in Masonic jurisprudence answer them?
1 st. Is a belief in a "Great First Cause", such a beliet in a Supreme Being as will justify a Lodge in receiving the petition of one, entertaining such belief, and in initiating him?
2d ls a loss of belief in the ex istance of a Supreme Being, or the clange ol such belief to a belief in a "Great First Cause," sufficient causo for suspending or expelling a Mastor $M$ ason from the Fraternity?

## I ACK OF UNIFORMITY.

The Keystone laments the lack of uniformity after this fashion: An amazing amount of igno rance, it appears, is Masonically overlooked in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, where if W. M. receives a candidate regardless of his apparent physical disqualifications, he is, "excused on the ground of igrion rance." On the other hand, in New York such a W. M. is. "expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry." This is uniformity with a vergeannce!

## THE HUMAN EAR.

Inagine two harps in a room witl the same number of strings and each string perfectly attun-ed to a corresponding string in the other. Touch a string in one, and the corresponding string in the other will give out the sume sound. Try another string, and its corresponding tom will be So with any combination of the strings. It woul 1 no matler liwn youplajed the ane wip, the oth-
would resi, ond No coubt the rexponso would io whater. That is what oms win'd ixpect; but hee response, s repeds jitch and quality
Num subsitute for unce litions would.
my, h. Hhe sall e, fxee, t Ht Hhe is mansive ner hatism of the car rusponsive liarp. In tho ear
there are minute chords, rods, or something, in such a state of tension as to be turned to tomes of
pitcll; sound at tone, its correspitch; sound a tone, its corresponding rod or chord in the ear
will respond, perhaps feebly but still with energy sufficient to excite the nerve filament connected with it; the result is a nervous cury ent to the braib, and a sen* sation of a tone of a particular pitch.

## UNLUCKY DAYS.

The father of Dr. James Freeman Dana, of New York, was Captain Luther Dana, of Amherst, N. H., an eminent, ship master, a quick ahd discrimina
ting obsorver. The whole numting obsorver. The whole num-
ber of voyages which he made ber of voyages which he made
on the Atlantic Ocean amounted to seventy. His mind was : 160 trom the supet stitious notions by
which many sailors are haunted, as the following aneedote, from a brief menoiz of $\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{im}$, indicates. He lad a preterence in favor of Friday, which is usually regarded an unlucky diy. He said that the most successiul and prosperous voyage was commencday, reaching the port: for which he was first destined on Friday, This port, somewhere in the south of Europe, he left on FriGreat Britain, which was his next destination, on Friday. Having transacted his business at this last port, he stiled again Salem on Friday, having made a safe and prosperous voyage.


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Paints and Oils, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

Whitehurst \& Hunter, sash, Doors and blinds, PAINTS, OLLS, GLASS, PUTTY, \&CO., \& No. 139 Water St, and 116



##  Janarat 1st, 1883.

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FIRST-Because I am overstocked.
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Call anil examline, ns 1 am DETHERMIN-
ED to sellout the bataice of my Stack. GA. LANDIR: Jo.

