

The Orphans' Friend.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 18, 1883.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The public mind and conscience is being gradually aroused to the claims of helpless orphanage. We have not accurate statistics at hand, but here and there throughout our broad land are asylums where the fatherless and needy are fed, clothed and educated. Churches, lodges, legislatures and individuals contribute to sustain the good work. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Nothing is lost to the contributor. God is a good pay-master. "Give and it shall be given unto you." A man can make no better investment—none that is safer or more profitable.

But there is another sense in which means contributed for such a purpose is a good investment. It pays a profit to the community by continually furnishing useful and intelligent recruits to the ranks of its citizenship. There is no eleemosynary object to which the State makes appropriations that is so likely to yield a profitable return as the institutions where indigent orphans are protected and trained to lives of innocence and industry. Thousands are given annually for the care of the indigent insane. This is right. Philanthropy dictates that such unfortunates be helped. But there is little hope that many will be restored to usefulness as citizens. Large sums are appropriated to feed and clothe the pauper element of the community. This is right, too. Would that they were better cared for than they are. But in the main, they are aged and infirm persons, who may be expected to be nothing more than dependents for the remnant of life. Not so with the orphans that are receiving support and training at the hands of the public. We confidently expect them to develop into a manhood or womanhood that will be a blessing. Many have gone out from our own Orphan Asylum who are moving in spheres of usefulness. They have taken their places in society, in the church, in the family, and are worthily filling those places. But for the training received here, they would, in all probability, have come to maturity totally unprepared for the work of life, and they might have been vicious instead of virtuous, drones and not workers. What is given to such a cause is not lost to yourself, neither is it lost to society.

USES OF FAULT-FINDING.

In a certain town lived a man who was a bold leader of all opposition to religion, and always ready to publish abroad any delinquencies which might be discovered in any professor of religion. At length, he made up his mind to remove from that place to another part of the country. Meeting the pastor of one of the town churches one day, he said, after the usual salutations

were passed, "Well, I suppose you know that I am going to leave town soon, and you will probably be glad of it." "Glad of it! Why no!" said the minister, "You are one of the most useful men, and I think I shall hardly know how to spare you." Taken aback by such a reply, he immediately asked, "How is that?" "Why," rejoined the minister, "there can't be a sheep that gets his foot out of this fold, but that you will always bark from one end of the town to the other. I think you have really been one of the most useful watch-dogs that I ever knew."

It is the part of true philosophy to derive benefit from all the conditions by which we may be environed. Enmity, opposition, fault-finding, may not be unmixt evils. Paul's thorn in the flesh was given him lest he be exalted above measure. Whether your critic be well or ill disposed toward you, he may point out a real fault, and you may profit by what is only censoriousness on his part. Men of positive character and decided aggressiveness, will be pretty sure to provoke opposition, and, with all the good that they may accomplish, are not free from faults; indeed, their faults are generally more apparent than those of more conservative people. Some one will always be found who will take pleasure in pointing out the flaws in any character. Indeed, we have noticed that some persons see more readily and comment more freely upon the short-comings of others than upon their excellencies. These are the "watch-dogs" of society. Very disagreeable companions they may be, and yet very useful in calling your attention to your failings. When you hear their bark, look to see that your foot is not out of the fold.

GOD'S CARE.

A mother one morning gave her two little ones books and toys to amuse them while she went up stairs to attend to something. A half hour passed quietly away, when one of the little ones went to the foot of the stairs and in a timid voice cried out:

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right," said the child, and the play went on. After a little while, the voice again cried:

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right," said the child again, and once more went on with her play.

And this is just the way we should feel toward Jesus. He has gone up stairs to the right hand of God to attend to some things for us. He has left us down in this lower room of the world to be occupied here for a while. But, to keep us from being worried by fear or care, he speaks to us from his word, as that mother spoke to her little ones. He says to us, "Fear not; I am with thee." "Jehovah jireh—the Lord will provide."—*Rev. Dr. Newton.*

The Commencement exercises of Peace Institute will be held in Tucker Hall June 4th and 5th. Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D. will preach the sermon before the graduating class June 3d. Nearly 200 pupils are in attendance this session.

MAN BOILED DOWN.

The average number of teeth is thirty-one.

The number of bones in a man is 240.

The average weight of a skeleton is about fourteen pounds.

The weight of the circulating blood is about eighteen pounds.

The average weight of an adult man is 140 pounds 6 ounces.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon.

A man breathes about twenty times a minute, or 1,200 times an hour.

One thousand ounces of blood pass through the kidneys in less than an hour.

The skeleton measures one inch less than the height of the living man.

A man breathes about eighteen pints of air in a minute, or upward of seven hogsheads in a day.

The average weight of the brain of a living man is three and a half pounds; of a woman, two pounds eleven ounces.

Twelve thousand pounds, or twenty-four hogsheads, four gallons, or 10,782½ pints of blood pass through the heart every twenty-four hours.

Five hundred and forty pounds, or one hogshead, one and a quarter pints of blood, pass through the heart in one hour.

The average weight of an Englishman is 150 pounds; of a Frenchman, 136 pounds, and of a Belgian 140 pounds.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet nine inches; of a Frenchman five feet four inches, and of a Belgian five feet six and three-quarter inches.

One hundred and seventy-four million holes or cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, 80; at 60 years, 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

The heart beats seventy-five times in a minute; sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat; makes four beats while we breathe once.

A man gives off about 4.18 per cent. carbonic gas of the air he respire, respire 10,666 cubic feet of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours, consumes 10,667 cubic feet of oxygen in twenty-four hours, equal to twenty-five inches of common air.

PROGRESS.

One of the surest signs of our progress in education is the fact that our teachers are reading more books and journals devoted to their profession. The largely increased circulation of teacher's aids of every description indicates the ambition to reach greater proficiency. If you want to succeed as a teacher you must become thoroughly acquainted with the various systems of education which have been tried and found successful by other teachers. It is not necessary that you follow all the plans strictly, but the suggestions which they offer will prove invaluable to you in organizing your own methods. Try this for a term and see if the result is not very gratifying to you and the parents of your school.—*N. C. Teacher.*



Relief is an important tenet of our profession; and though to relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, it is more particularly so on Masons, who are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To soothe calamity, alleviate misfortune, compassionate misery and restore peace to the troubled mind, is the grand aim of the true Mason. On this he establishes his friendships and forms his connections.

Nakedness of feet was a sign of mourning. God says to Ezekiel, "Make no mourning for the dead, and put on thy shoes upon thy feet," &c. It was likewise a mark of respect. Moses put off his shoes to approach the burning bush; the priests served in the Tabernacle with their feet naked, as they did afterwards in the Temple. The Talmudists teach that if they had but stepped with their feet upon a cloth, a skin, or even upon the foot of one of their companions, their service would have been unlawful.

Individuals have passed various opinions respecting the purity and usefulness of Freemasonry. One says it is a modern institution, and therefore of little value; another terms it frivolous, and consequently contemptible. A third calls it anti-christian, and warns the public to avoid it as a snare. Others affirm that it is behind the advancing spirit of the times, and therefore obsolete; but let any one candidly judge it by its fruits, which is the great christian criterion by which all things ought to be tried, according to the divine fiat of its founder. (Luke vi. 44). We feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the sick, relieve the distressed, and provide for the fatherless and the widow. Is any one hungry, we give him meat. Is any one thirsty, we give him drink; naked, we clothe him; sick, we visit him; in prison, we come unto him with the messages of mercy. Whatever may be the opinions of our opponents of such deeds as these, we have the satisfaction of knowing that an approving sentence will be pronounced upon them at the last day.

INITIATION—This solemn ceremony should never in any Lodge be considered as the most important part of a Freemason's work, although it is always a thing of importance to initiate a new member into the Order. Instructions and charity are the chief works of a Freemason. Initiations are only secondary to these. The reflection that in one evening he has become closely united with many thousands of unknown men, is of itself important, even if the initiate should not be able to appreciate the real spirit of the Order. On his initiation the candidate must place himself unreservedly in the hands of the proper officer appointed to conduct him, and submit himself to every proof that is demanded of him, and make no objection to any of the ceremonies he has to go through with, but answer every question truly and manfully. When he ar-

rives in the assembly of the Brethren, he is asked again, and for the last time, if it is his wish to be initiated. In the moment when he is about to receive the first degree, every freedom is permitted to him either to go forward in the ceremony or return from whence he came; for we must admit that to enter on an unknown undertaking is a dangerous thing. He who is earnest will here prove that he holds it to be unworthy of a man not to complete any undertaking which he has commenced after mature deliberation. If he does so, the assembled Brethren cheerfully and unanimously pronounce him "worthy," and he is made a partaker of the LIGHT. The solemn obligation taken by the candidate, and the sacred and mysterious manner in which the sacred numbers are communicated, have always been respected by every faithful Brother.

Committees on Orphan Asylum

Lily Valley Lodge, No. 252.—John R. Hill, William H. Riddick, Erasmus Badley.

Eureka Lodge, No. 283.—G. A. J. Scholer, S. G. Patterson, Charles W. Alexander.

Fulton Lodge, No. 99.—A. Parker, W. W. Taylor, J. Samuel McCubbins.

Mount Energy Lodge, No. 140.—Henry Haley, John Knight, H. F. Parrett.

Hiram Lodge, No. 40.—George M. Smedes, Theodore Joseph, John Nichols.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 303.—M. Morrison, H. P. Harman, L. McNe. McDonald.

Fellowship Lodge, No. 84.—Joseph Parker, C. S. Powell, John T. Cobb.

Wayne Lodge, No. 112.—E. A. Wright, Augustus Edward, E. W. Cox.

GRAND LECTURER—Dr. C. D. Rice, Raleigh, N. C.

MOSELEY'S

Is the place for ladies and gentlemen to take refreshments.

Oysters and Ice Cream

Call and see what is in store, as we cater to first-class trade, and furnish families, pic-nics and parties at short notice with all the delicacies of the season. Soda water and ice cream will be specialties this season.

Everything on the European Plan. A few rooms to let.

M. J. MOSELEY, Proprietor, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

LUTHER SHELDON,

DEALER IN

SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR

RAILS, NEWELS, BUILDERS'

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty

AND BUILDING MATERIAL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 16 W. Side Market Sq. and 49 Rannock

Ave. NORFOLK, VA.

667y1

REASONABLE

AND RELIABLE

The Valley Mutual Life

Association of

Virginia.

For particulars address

GEORGE C. JORDAN,

State Agent,

No. 6, Mahlor Building, Raleigh, N. C.

ON THE ASSESSMENT

AND RESERVE

FUND PLAN.

One Thousand Dollars

Will cost upon an average as follows:

At 21 years of age, \$6.25.

At 30 years of age, \$7.20.

At 40 years of age, \$9.50.

At 50 years of age, \$12.50.

At 60 years of age, \$20.00.

Only three thousand dollars

written on one risk.

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
—OR—
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
Be sure to examine the New Catalogue of
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Williams & Furman,
OXFORD, N. C.

PURE DRUGS.

All STANDARD Preparations.
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
COMPOUNDED.

Garden Seeds!

ALL NEW! NO OLD STOCK
ON HAND! WARRANTED
THE BEST!

ALSO:
**Clover and Orchard
Grass Seeds, and
Seed Irish Potatoes.**

Just Received

A Fresh Lot of Apples and Oranges
Candies and Confectioneries.

Generally, which are
VERY FINE!

A large supply of
**School Books,
Stationery, &c.,**

on hand. Any article not in
stock will be ordered.

Call and see us, we KNOW we
can please you.

WILLIAMS & FURMAN.
Mitchell's old Stand.

J. F. EDWARDS. | W. F. ROGERS.

EDWARDS & ROGERS

GENERAL

Hardware Merchants
OXFORD, N. C.

We keep on hand a well selected
stock of HARDWARE of every description,
embracing
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.



COOKING AND HEATING
STOVES,

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE,

**Guns and Pistols,
Cartridges,**

Ammunition

AND SPORTING GOODS.

We invite attention to our stock of
SEWING MACHINES,

OILS,

NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS.

We also carry a heavy stock of
Paints and Oils,

BRUSHES AND VARNISHES,
Lamps and Lamp Goods