

## The Orphans' Friend.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

### HOW TO LIVE.

He liveth long who liveth well!  
All other life is short and vain:  
He liveth longest who can tell  
Of living most for heavenly gain.

He liveth long who liveth well!  
All else is being flung away:  
He liveth longest who can tell  
Of true things truly done each day.

Waste not thy being; back to Him  
Who freely gave it, freely give;  
Else is that being but a dream:  
'Tis but to be, and not to live.

Be what thou seemest! live thy  
crowd!  
Hold up to earth the torch divine;  
Be what thou prayest to be made,  
Let the great Master's steps be  
thine.

Fill up each hour with what will  
last;  
Buy up the moments as they go:  
The life above, when this is past,  
Is the ripe food of life below.

Sow truth, if thou the truth wouldst  
reap;  
Who sows the false shall reap the  
vain;  
Erect and sound thy conscience  
keep;  
From hollow words and deeds re-  
frain.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage  
pure;  
Sow peace, and reap its harvest  
bright;  
Sow sunbeams on the rock and  
moor,  
And reap a harvest-home of light.  
—Horatius Bonar.

### INNOCENT AND GUILTY.

The oft-told story of the painter who painted an ideal picture of "Innocence," from the face of a beautiful child who sat as his model, and in his old age had a villainous-looking criminal sit to him for the model of a picture of "Guilt" as a companion-piece to the other, and discovered that the child and the criminal were the same person, has received some startling illustrations in real life. A convict discharged from the old Charlestown State Prison told the following remarkable history of himself to the warden of that prison:

Some years ago a gentleman, his wife and their only child, a boy then five or six years old, visited the prison. They were shown through the workshops and prison by an officer, who pointed out the different objects of interest as they passed along. The gentleman was inquiring about a man who had recently been sent to prison for life for murder.

"By the way, this is his room," said the officer, stopping before one of the cells, the door of which stood open.

The little boy, with a child's curiosity, stepped up and looked in. His father came up behind the child and playfully pushed him in, and closed the door.

The little fellow shrieked to be let out. The door was immediately opened, and the child ran sobbing into his mother's arms. She, brushing back the light curls from his forehead and kissing him, said soothingly,—

"No, no; they shan't shut up my little son in prison."

The boy was terribly frightened; he turned his eyes once more towards the dreaded cell, and for the first time noticed on the door the "No—"

The incident made a deep impression upon his mind.

Time passed. He grew to manhood. His father and mother were both dead. He became a sailor, and a good one, rising step by step till he was second in command of one of the California steamers sailing from New York.

But like many others, in consequence of that vice which has dragged down so many even from high positions, he lost his situation came back to Boston, sank lower and lower, and was finally arrested for breaking into a store. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

When received at the prison he was taken to the bath-room,—the usual custom,—bathed, shaved and clipped; clothed in the prison dress and conducted to the room he was to occupy.

Judge of his horror and consternation when he found himself standing before, and the officer unlocking, the door of the same cell, "No—," into which he, when a child, had been thrust for a moment by his father.

In relating the story to me (says Warden Haynes), he said no one could imagine his feelings when he found himself an inmate of that cell. Every incident and scene from childhood rushed back upon his mind; the exclamation of his mother, "No, no; they shan't shut up my little son in prison," rang in his ears; and he threw himself upon a stool weeping, in utter despair and wretchedness.

But it is pleasant to see shining through this strange story of circumstantial retribution the truth of the famous line, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends." The convict became a religious man in prison, and years after his discharge rose to be an officer in the navy.

### THE SHADOW PICTURE.

The three children—Mary, Phil, and little Dick—arrived at the school-house too soon. Mary had a bit of chalk in her hand; and, catching sight of her brother's shadow on the sunny wall, she exclaimed:—

"Stand still, Phil! I'm going to draw your picture!" Phil was a funny fellow, and put on a grand air, which made baby Dick laugh. Mary plodded over the dark outline, and had just finished, when other pupils began to ascend the hill, and the school-bell rang.

The three children went in to school; but several girls outside went up to Mary's drawing, and began whispering together.

When lessons were over, one of the girls said to Mary, "You've been drawing teacher on the school wall."

"Indeed, I haven't!" cried Mary. "I only drew my brother Phil!"

"It isn't much like him, then," said Kate, coolly; "and it is just the image of teacher's nose."

At this, all the children laughed; and Mary, who liked her school-mistress was ready to cry.

"What's the matter, Mary Barton?" asked an under teacher.

"She's been drawing teacher, and she says it's her brother," eagerly shouted several.

The face certainly did resemble the school-mistress, and Mary saw every one disbelieve her. Phil drew near; and they all pointed at him, saying:—

"Look at him! Is he like that?"

The dispute was high, when Phil said,—"You come here at twenty minutes to nine to-morrow, and I'll stand here, and you'll see,—that is, if the sun shines enough to make my shadow."

Next morning, the sun did shine, and quite a party stood waiting for Mary, Phil, and Dick.

Baby Dick gave a shout of delight as Phil's face fitted neatly into the chalk outline.

"Well, I never!" said the big

girls, and they did not know their teacher was behind them until she said,—

"Why did you disbelieve Mary?"

"Please, ma'am, it didn't look like Phil!" said one girl in a low voice.

"No; but you should not have doubted the word of a truthful girl for that. I did not hear till last night that you had thought Mary had drawn my picture on the wall, or I should not have waited till now to tell her that her word was enough for me."

Mary got rosy with pleasure, and her companions with vexation. Phil sauntered off to the boys' school, saying,—

"I shouldn't try for being an artist, Mary, if I were you. I don't admire my picture much!"—Little Folks.

### LITTLE TIM.

Warm hearts are sometimes found under ragged jackets, as shown by the following incident:—

A kit is a box of tools of whatever outfit is needed in any particular branch of business.

It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the post-office the other day to see "Little Tim" coming among them in a quiet way, and hear him say: "Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hul box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillings."

"Goin' away, Tim?" inquired one.

"Not 'zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfulest kind just now."

"Goin' on a skursion?" asked another.

"Not to-day, but I must have a quarter," he answered.

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit; and Tim walked straight to the counting room of a daily paper, put down the money, and said, "I guess I kin write if you give me a pencil."

With slow moving fingers, he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it.

He wrote:—

"Died—Litul Ted—of Scarlet fever; aged three years. Funeral to-morrow, gone up to Hevin, left won brother."

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier.

"Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the counter and gasped, "I—I had to sell my kit to do it, b—but he had his arms around my neck when he d—died."

He hurried away home; but the news went to the boys, and they gathered into a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorsteps, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers, which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted boys. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord were touched? —Exchange.

Think not that all is lost, when thy heart is not elevated with that sense of fervor thou art always coveting. Seek growth in grace rather than flights of ecstasy. Thy principal concern and business is to struggle against the motions of thy lower nature; and, if thou doest this with faithful perseverance, thou wilt give true proof of that Christian fortitude which will be distinguished by the crown of victory.—A. Kempis.

## The Orphan Asylum

IS LOCATED AT OXFORD,

the County-seat of Granville, forty-five miles North of Raleigh; twelve miles from Henderson on the R. & G. R. R.

The Orphan Asylum belongs to (and, of course, is conducted according to the regulations adopted by) the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Its benefits are extended to the most needy orphans, without ever asking whether their fathers were masons or not. Children are received between the ages of eight and twelve, and discharged between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

The average cash expenses for each orphan is five dollars a month, but the sum required varies according to the seasons, and does not include what is spent for repairs, furniture and improvement of the premises. The Grand Lodge gives the building and grounds, and \$2000 a year. The State gives \$5000 a year. For the remainder of its support, and for enlargement, the Orphan Asylum is dependent on voluntary contributions from subordinate Lodges, churches of all denominations, benevolent societies, and charitable individuals; and their co-operation is earnestly solicited.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONRY:

The design of the Orphan Asylum shall be to protect, train and educate indigent and promising orphan children, to be received between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who have no parents, nor property, nor near relations able to assist them. They shall not be received for a shorter time than two years. In extraordinary cases the Superintendent may receive children outside the ages specified.

The larger girls shall assist in the ordinary house work, and in making and mending the bed clothes, their own clothes and the clothes of the boys. The larger boys shall assist in the preparation of fuel, the care of the stock, and the cultivation of the soil.

At least four religious denominations shall be represented among the officers of the Asylum, and the representatives of all religious creeds and of all political parties shall be treated alike.

The institution shall be conducted on the cash system, and its operations enlarged or curtailed according to the funds received.

Orphan children in the said Asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall receive such preparatory training and education as will prepare them for useful occupations and for the usual business transactions of life.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to many benevolent ladies and gentlemen, to the ministers of the Gospel, and to churches of various denominations, Old Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Temperance and other benevolent societies whose hearty co-operation and liberal contributions have rendered timely and valuable assistance in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the orphan children of the State.

Resolved, That all benevolent societies and individuals are hereby cordially invited and requested to co-operate with us in providing funds and supplies for feeding, clothing and educating indigent and promising orphan children at the Asylum in Oxford.

Resolved, That the Master of each subordinate Lodge appoint a Standing Committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds received be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum, and that the support of the Orphan Asylum be a regular order of business in each subordinate Lodge at each Communication.

Should deserted children be admitted? This was left to the discretion of the Superintendent. When the deformity is of such a character as to require extra attention, it was thought inadvisable to admit the parties in the present condition of the Asylum.

Should boys learn trades at the Asylum? Decided in the negative; it being impracticable at this time to employ skilled mechanics in the various trades, erect suitable work-shops and purchase necessary tools.

Should collecting agents be appointed in different parts of the State; and if so, what wages should they receive? This was left to the discretion of the Superintendent; but the meeting advised against employing and paying agents.

THE ADOPTION OF ORPHANS.

We are always glad to accommodate childless couples who wish to adopt children as their own; but greatly prefer that they should come and make their own selections.

APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN.

Correspondents are requested to read and regulate applications for children by the following resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Masons:

Resolved, I. The Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum shall not consider any application for an orphan until the same has been approved and endorsed by the Orphan Asylum Committee of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.

2. It shall be the duty of the said committee to make the inquiry into the desirableness of the situation offered before endorsing an application; and also to inquire into their circumstances and treatment of children already discharged, and living in their jurisdiction, and use their best efforts to secure good treatment, or the return of the children.

3. It shall be the duty every secretary of a Lodge to send the names of the Committee of the Orphan Asylum to the ORPHANS' FRIEND for publication, in order that persons wishing to employ orphans may know the steps to be taken.

HOW CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED.

Very often the Superintendent hunts up poor and promising orphans, and informs them of the advantages offered at the Orphan House, and induces them to return with him. Generally it is best that he should see them before they start. When this is impracticable, a formal application should be made by a friend. Here is one in proper form:

..... N. C. .... 188...  
This is to certify that..... is an orphan, without estate, sound in body and mind, and..... years of age. His father died in 18.....; his mother in 18..... I bring..... hereby make application for..... admission into the Asylum at Oxford. I also relinquish and convey to the officers of the Asylum the management and control of the said orphan till 18 years of age, in order that..... may be trained and educated according to the regulations prescribed by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. I also promise not to annoy the Orphan Asylum, and not to encourage the said orphan to leave without the approval of the Superintendent. .... Approved by..... W. M. of.....

The application should be sent to the Superintendent, and he will either go for the children or provide for their transportation. In no case should a community take up a collection to send a man with the children, nor send the children before the Superintendent has been consulted.

**ACTION OF EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**

Resolution adopted by the last annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Winston, May 13, 1880:

"Resolved, That this Convention does heartily approve the efforts of the Oxford Asylum to alleviate the sufferings and to provide for the welfare of the helpless orphans of North Carolina; and that we commend to the imitation of all, the example of this spirit of active charity and beneficence on the part of the Masonic fraternity in thus fulfilling the Apostolic injunction to remember the poor."

**ACTION OF THE N. C. CONFERENCE.**

On motion of Rev. J. R. Brooks, the following resolutions were adopted at the Annual Conference held at Durham, in 1881.

"The Committee to whom was referred the communication of this Excellency Gov. Jarvis, bringing to our notice and commending to our favor, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we reiterate our oft-repeated expression of sympathy with this noble charity, and heartily commend it to the liberal support of all our people.
2. That our pastors are hereby requested to take a collection in all their congregations at such time during the ensuing Conference year as they may think most appropriate and best, and to forward the same to the Superintendent of the Asylum.
3. That the Recording Stewards of our several pastoral charges are requested to report to our Annual conference the amounts collected under the head of "For the Orphan Asylum."

J. N. R. BROOKS, }  
E. A. YATES, } Committee.

### ACTION OF PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Resolutions adopted by the Synod of North Carolina in session at Raleigh, N. C., November 14th, 1880:

"Whereas the Oxford Orphan Asylum of North Carolina is a purely benevolent institution, and is doing great good for the needy Orphans of our State, therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of its purposes and suggest that the congregations within our bounds take up at their own convenience an annual collection in behalf of that institution and forward the same collected, in connection with any articles of food and raiment which may be contributed, to the Superintendent."

### ACTION OF BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

At the Baptist State Convention, held in Goldsboro, November 17th, 1880, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, We feel a deep interest in the work of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and believe it is doing an incalculable amount of good; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the Baptist people of the State will feel it to be not only a duty, but a privilege, to contribute regularly to its support; therefore

Resolved, That all our pastors are hereby earnestly requested to take up a collection at each of their churches at least once a year in behalf of this great and important work.

Elder F. H. Ivey submitted the following resolution, which was adopted at the Convention held in Winston in 1881:

"Resolved, That this Convention feels an undiminished interest in the work of the Orphan Asylum; and that we repeat, with earnestness and emphasis, the recommendation to all our pastors to take up at least one collection during the year in aid of the Oxford Orphan Asylum."

ABOVE ALL COMPETITION

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT SILENT

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY J. L. Stone, Gen. Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND

Organ of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, N. C., and of the Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT

One Dollar a Year.

It is designed to promote the education, instruction and interests of

THE YOUNG;

especially those deprived of the benefits of parental and scholastic training. It also seeks to increase the social growth of the prosperous by suggesting proper objects of charity and true channels of benevolence, in order that they may, by doing good to others, enlarge their own hearts and extend the horizon of their human sympathies, as they ascend to a higher plane of Christian observation.

ORPHANS' FRIEND, OXFORD, N. C.

J. W. DENMARK, EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO., J. W. DENMARK & CO., No. 2, Recorder Building, Raleigh, N. C., Booksellers and Stationers Full line School, Law, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Blank Books, &c.

DURHAM TOBACCO TRADE-MARK

W. L. BLACKWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers of the BULL. Take no other. None Genuine without the trade-mark. OF ALL leading manufacturers combined. OUR SALES EXCEED Purest Price—Paper made. They consist of the Finest Tobacco and Chemicals of any kind. THEY ARE FREE FROM DRUGS and Goods upon the market. That they are the Finest and PUREST Absolute Guarantee These Goods are sold under the

40 CIGARETTES