

# The Orphans' Friend.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 1, 1883.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES OF OHIO.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

We print below an extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities. The work of the Board is to "investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals, and asylums." Among other charities, the Board considered the condition of the "Children's Homes," with reference to their general operations and their financial management. The average cost per capita, of the inmates of the Children's Homes is \$117.33 per annum.

Our own Orphan Asylum in this particular presents a very favorable contrast with the Ohio institutions. The cost of feeding, clothing and instructing the children in the Oxford Orphan Asylum is only \$60 a year per capita. We call special attention to this statement. We believe that no similar institution in the country is more economically managed.

The report of the Ohio Board indicates a great deal of careful and painstaking work.

Much good will follow the circulation and reading of this document. It would be a very important advance movement to create such a Board in North Carolina. We shall have occasion to make further references to this subject hereafter. But to the extract:

## CHILDREN'S HOMES.

These institutions are slowly multiplying, and the work they have accomplished in removing children from the miserable and degrading surroundings and associations of our county infirmaries; in supplying educational advantages, with social and moral training for these children; in the rescue of other children from the streets or homes of poverty and vice; in tiding over, by temporary care and relief, children of sick and disabled parents, and especially in the accomplishment of the one important end contemplated in the organization of these homes, that of placing homeless and dependent children in families; in all these things a great work has been accomplished, and cannot be too highly spoken of.

If all has not been done that would seem possible, or if there are apparent defects in the organization and management of these homes, it should be remembered, that as public institutions these Homes for Children are of recent date. Experience thus far has justified every rightful expectation of success, and would encourage progress, and yet there are serious liabilities involved in the organization and management of such charities, and no small danger that the County Home may be so managed as to become burdensome to the people without accomplishing a corresponding benefit to the children.

If they shall to any extent become political in their organization, or in any degree subject to partisan political influence—spoils over which unprincipled men shall wrangle in the interest of party or for sectarian purposes—then to such extent will the design of this organization be frustrated, and their usefulness hindered. The possibility of such a danger is at

ready apparent, and cannot be too speedily or too strongly denounced.

Misapprehensions of the real objects of these Homes, is another danger which it will be well to consider.

It was no part of the original idea that these Homes were to become simply asylums into which children could be gathered for care and training, and where they were to remain until of age sufficient to care for themselves. There will, of course, be more or less children for whom places in families may not be found, but this number will be small if right ideas prevail and proper diligence is given to placing children in families as fast as good families can be found, willing to receive them, either by adoption or indenture.

No child should be kept in an institution of any kind, charitable or correctional, a single day beyond the time when a good family, made acquainted with the habits and disposition of such child, would be willing to take it under family protection and care.

## PLACING CHILDREN.

While we may insist on "putting the children out," it is not presumable that everybody that wants or that may be willing to take a child, is therefore a proper custodian. No public duty involves greater responsibility, none demands greater care.

There are great interests at stake, public as well as private.

He who lightly esteems such guardianship, or who fails to consider the sacredness of such obligations, is unfitted for trusts so important.

Private institutions, such as the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Cleveland, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum and Children's Home, at Cincinnati, exercise great care and accomplish great success in placing children.

It may be that the dependence of these institutions upon private benevolence furnishes a needful incentive to activity in placing them; and on the other hand, when the support is derived from taxation, and can be had upon the proper warrant without further trouble, indifference to cost may result with positive harm to the child, as well as wrong to the public.

If it is at all probable, as it seems to be, that for every homeless child there is a childless home, the best work that can be done for the home, and for the child, and for the community, is to bring the two together as speedily as possible.

## HE DID NOT SLIP ALL DAY.

Peter and John met their lame man at the gate Beautiful of the Temple. I first met mine at the gateway of a place where prayer is wont to be made. He is not so lame as the alms-seeker of Jerusalem, for he can hobble about with the help of a crutch. But he is almost as poor, although, I think, he never asks alms. He sells a few religious newspapers, and keeps house for himself and his son, the latter a lad in the employ of a business firm. The housekeeping is on a limited scale, indeed, for the lad's wages are small, and a dollar or two a week would cover all the profits realized by selling newspapers.

Sometimes I miss my friend from his place at the gateway. Last winter, the cold weather was at times too much for him, especially when the streets were slippery. On one very slippery day he was out and about, and unusually active. So next day I asked him how he had managed to get around with so much confidence. "Oh," said he, "I just prayed to God before I left to keep me up, and I did not slip all day."

That was his secret, and one worth finding out, surely. How many of us are prone to slip along life's dubious ways; how soon we fall into evil! One of old, who realized this, prayed to God, "Hold up my gongs in thy paths, that my foot-steps slip not." That is a good every-day prayer, and surely if we prayed more we should be saved many a slip.—*Rev. R. M. Ojford, in N. Y. Observer*

## DOGS OR ORPHANS.

An editor crossing the Atlantic was led to moralize upon the usefulness of pet poodles, as without them some women would seem to have 'nothing in this world to live for.' A writer in the *India Watchman* has a few words on the subject. It is pretty evident that he speaks truly when he says, 'I am not firing into the air.'

In the Deccan, a lady adopted a dog. It was her pet; she loved, caressed, and nursed it. After some years the darling dog bit her finger. A few days of anxiety, and she showed symptoms of hydrophobia. Before the extreme madness came on, the Lord in mercy gave her release in death. The broken-hearted husband came to live next door to us, and long hours we spent in trying to point him to the Saviour and the Comforter.

'Another lady took a native *be.* He grew up to be a comfort to her old age. We visited her in sickness, and saw the noble young man doing for his kind benefactor what ten thousand of the best bred dogs could not have done. We were there when the good old body lay dressed for the grave; and the deep love and gratitude of the rescued orphan and his young wife could not be told. We would not attempt to compare these holy heart affections with the helpless animal instinct that can only lie and die upon the grave. Which would you rather have with you in glory—a dear fatherless one saved, or the remembrance that you had taken the orphan's portion and cast it to a *pet dog*?

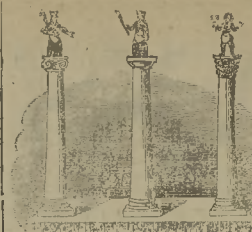
'Brother and Sister Blank tried hard to be good Methodists. We knew them well, and have enjoyed their hospitality. They had no children. With more love for their brute fellow-creatures than even the most devout Hindoo ordinarily possesses, they kept *seven dogs*, with myriads of fleas. Day and night, dining-room and bedroom, everywhere and all the time, dogs and fleas. Did I say we enjoyed their hospitality? I mean their hospitable *intentions*. Bro. Blank was an Englishman of classic attainments; his wife a lady of good culture. The smallest pup in their family was sick. Sister B would feed it from a child's feeding bottle, and excite our sympathies at the dinner-table by telling of the dear little doggie's health!

'It is a fact, too, that thousands of orphans are in great need of food, clothing, education, and most of all, in want of *pure human love*, and the salvation of the Gospel, while many professed Christians are lavishing their time and means upon *dogs*.

'Dear reader, what will you do? Leave dog-feeding to the heathen. Give to God's poor. If not able to adopt an orphan you can at least send to help those who are doing this blessed work. You and I are soon to appear before the judgment seat of Christ. 'Without are dogs.' Within, those who have ministered unto the least of His needy brethren. Matt. 25. 31-46.'

An honorable member proposed, in view of the fact that there was a considerable surplus in the treasury, that an appropriation be made for the construction of a bridge.

'Of a bridge?' echoed another honorable member, scornfully. 'Why, there is no river here!' 'Never mind that,' cried the proposer of the motion; let us get the bridge first, and then we can appropriate the money to get a river.'



God.—Freemasons have always been worshippers of the one true God. 'This,' says Hutchinson, 'was the first and cornerstone on which our originals thought it expedient to place the foundation of masonry.' While the world around them was polluted with sun-worship, and brute-worship, and all the absurdities of polytheism, masonry, even in its spurious forms, as the ancient mysteries have appropriately been styled, was alone occupied in raising altars to the one I AM, and declaring and teaching the unity of the Godhead. Josephus, in his defence of the Jews against Apion, sums up in a few words this doctrine of the mysteries, and its conformity with the Jewish belief, which was of course, identical with that of the Freemasons. 'God, perfect and blessed, contains all things, is self-existent and the cause of existence to all, the beginning, the middle, and the end of all things.'

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL—A belief in this doctrine is inculcated in masonry by several expressive emblems, but more especially by the second round of Jacob's ladder, and by the sprig of acacia. Its inculcation is also the principal symbolic object of the third or Master Mason's degree.

The teaching of this doctrine was one of the most important of the Ancient Mysteries. They symbolized the resurrection and new birth of the spirit by that final part of the ceremonies of their legend which celebrated the restoration of their hero to life, as in the case of Bacchus among the Dionysians, or the finding of the mutilated body, as in that of Osiris among the Egyptians. Such was the groping in darkness after truth among the disciples of the spurious Freemasonry; and we now teach the same truth in the Master's degree, but aided by a better light.

On this subject a learned brother thus describes the differences between the spurious and true Freemasonry: 'Whereas the heathens had taught this doctrine only by the application of a fable to their purpose; the wisdom of the pious Grand Master of the Israelitish Masons took advantage of a real circumstance which would more forcibly impress the sublime truths he intended to inculcate upon the minds of all brethren.'

LAWFUL INFORMATION.—One of the modes of recognizing a stranger as a true brother, is from the "lawful information" of a third party. No Mason can lawfully give information of another's qualifications unless he has actually tested him by the strictest trial and examination, or knows that it has been done by another. But it is not every Mason who is competent to give 'lawful information.' Ignorant and unskilful brethren cannot do so, because they are incapable of discovering truth or of detecting error. A "rusty Mason" should never attempt to examine a stranger, and certainly if he does his opinion as to the result is worth nothing. If the information

given is on the ground that the party who is vouched for, has been sitting in a lodge, care must be taken to inquire if it was a "just and legally constituted lodge of Master Masons." A person may forget from the lapse of time, and vouch for a stranger as a Master Mason, when the lodge in which he saw him was only opened in the first or second degree. Information given by letter, or through a third party, is irregular. The person giving the information, the one receiving it, and the one of whom it is given, should all be present at the same time, for otherwise there would be no certainty of identity. The information must be positive, not founded on belief or opinion, but derived from a legitimate source. And, lastly, it must not have been received casually, but for the very purpose of being used for masonic purposes. For one to say to another, in the course of a desultory conversation, "A. B. is a Mason," is not sufficient. He may not be speaking with due caution, under the expectation that his words will be considered of weight. He must say something to this effect, "I know this man to be a Master Mason, for such or such reasons, and you may safely recognize him as such." This alone will insure the necessary care and proper observance of prudence.

## Committees on Orphan Asylum

Lily Valley Lodge, No. 252.—John R. Hill, William H. Haddock, Erastus Barley.

Eureka Lodge, No. 283.—G. A. J. Sechler, 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, Job a 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. McN. 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.

Cumberland Lodge, 364.—Rev. A. R. Fittman.

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.

## REASONABLE AND RELIABLE

## The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia.

For particulars address;

GEORGE C. JORDAN, State Agent, No. 6, Mahler 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.

OUR STOCK OF TOBACCO, CIGARS AND

## Smoker's Goods

is immense and well selected. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Paints, Oil, Whiteleads, Varnishes, and Painter's Supplies Generally.

All STANDARD goods and warranted. 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