The Orphans' Friend. FRIDAY, -----AUGUST 17, 1883.

#### HYMNS OF PRAISE.

Sweet flowers their incense raise, Glad birds sing out their praise, O God, to thee : They all can something bring To serve their God and King ; So, Lord, would we.

All saints around thy throne, Who now thy truth have known Give praise to thee : 'They still thy love adore, And long to serve the more ;

So, Lord, would we

All men who call thee Lord, And live by thy true word, Give praise to thee:

They find, who serve thee best, Eternal joy and rest; So, Lord, wou'd we.

RICH DUNCES AND POOR SCHOLARS.

There is one thing worse than ignorance. It is to de-spise knowledge. Ignorance may be a misfortune, but the man who reviles the knowl-edge he does not possess, shows an ignoble nature.

An article is going the rounds of the newspapers, en-titled "Results of Education," the object of which is to show how much better it is to be a rich ignoramus than a poor scholar

The author selects cases to The author selects cases to prove his point. A rich Cat-tle King, who had a year's schooling, and who still thinks William the Conqueror and William the Fourth were one and the same person, is worth two millions of dollars, and has three clerks in his employ-ment who were college grad-uates. uates

Another man, whose doting parents scrimped and slaved to send him to college, and wno graduated with honors, is now forty years of age, and makes school-books for a rich publisher for fifteen dollars a veek.

Imagine a long string of such examples given to show that he who would thrive in this world must abandon his school, throw aside his books and go into the streets to

school, throw aside his books and go into the streets to struggle for pennies! Every statement in this ar-ticle may be true, and yet the article itself be a falsehood, for nothing lies with such force as truth. That is, truth perverted and misused, can be made to convey an im-pression completely errone-ous. ous.

Now there actually was a college graduate employed by a publisher of school-books at a salary something like that at a salary something like that named above. That is truth. But not the whole truth—for the reason why the man work-ed in an inferior position was not because he graduated from college, but because his habits were bad. He was an occasional drunkard. In his whord into nonition he was occasional drunkard. In his subordinate position he was safer and better off than he had ever been when working for himself. Colleges do not teach young men how to buy cheap and to sell dear. Education is that which makes success worth having. It cannot invest the

that which makes success worth having. It cannot impart the quality of mastership, which makes one man go forward and take the lead, and the want of which makes it far better for most men to follow. In New York there are many of these wealthy, igno-rant men, whom unfortunate-by our youth are advised to

ly our youth are advised to imitate. As a class, they are well known to be both rediculous, restless, and coarse in speech and habits. They do not know what to do with their money, unless it be to go grinding on, adding to their

preposterous burthens. Some of them try to con-quer *ennui* and to place them-selves above the position to which their lack of education which their lack of education assigns them, by building beautiful palaces, or by mak-ing art collections, of which they really appreciate nothing but the cost. Others parade their littleness in the harbors of the world methation by a

their littleness in the harbors of the world, protected by a flag to which their lives have added no lustre. One of the absurdest, nay, one of the most threatening and terrible spectacles which our imperfect civilization af-fords is an important common fords, is an ignorant, common, vulgar man, with millions of dollars at his command--millions which spoil him, corrupt his relations, and blast his children !— Youth's Companiou.

# THE CHILD IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Who is the man that is look-ing so hard at the piece of paper? He is an intelligent compositor. Why does he hold the paper so close to his eyes? Because the corres-pondent who wrote it makes hen tracks. What is he say-ing ? He is saying, "I can't make out this stuff." And who is the other man going to the case? That is the fu-rious foreman. What does he who is the other man going to the case? That is the fu-rious foreman. What does he want? He is going to help the intelligent compositor de-cipher the hen tracks. Do you think he can do it? I don't know; he can do most any-thing, but I guess that will be too much for him. Now I see another man coming; what is he going to do? That is the precise proof reader. He is going to cast his eagle eye over the hen tracks to see where they lead to. Do you think he can find out? No, not without a guide or a cal-cium light. Now here comes another man; who is this man? That is the able editor. Where does he come from ? From his den. Now all the men are closetorgether—see their head his den. Now all the men are his den. Now all the men are closetogether—see, their heads must touch--and they are leaning, every one, at the piece of paper What are they doing that for ? Because they are concentrating their giant intellects upon the piece of paper to see what the hen track correspondent means by track correspondent means by track correspondent means by his hieroglyphics. Have they found out i No, they are go-ing away from the case. Yes. And one of the men chucked And one of the men chucked the piece of paper into the stove. Why does he do that? Because he can't read the hen tracks. Who is the small boy that has a grin on his face and his hat turned up in front? He is the office boy. What is the able editor saying to him? He is telling him to go after the long range shot gun? What for? Because the able editor wants to go hunting : f.

What for ? Because the able editor wants to go hunting : fs, ter the hen-track correspon-dent, even if he is a stated contributor. Will he hurt him? Yes, he will if he catches him. Do you think the correspon-dent ought to be killed. Cer-tainly.—Universal Ex.

Christ hath perfumed the cross and the grave, and made all sweet. The pardoned man finds himself light, skips and leaps, and, through Christ strengthening him, he can en-counter with any trouble. It you think to shut up his spirit within outward sufferings, he is now, as Sampson in his strength able to carry away on his back Christ hath perfumed the cross able to carry away on his back the gates with which you would enclose him; yea, can submit patiently to the Lord's hand in any correction.-Leighton.

Mr. Henry C. Pool, New Berne, N.C., says: "I tried Brown's Iron Blitters for general debility and received great benefit."

#### NAUTICAL ELOQUENCE.

A speaker who attempts to A speaker who attempts to use nautical metaphors should be thoroughly familiar with the sea and the working of a ship, or he will strand his speech. A clergyman was once supplying a pulpit by sea side. Thinking to im-press the truth more distinct-ly upon the congregration, many of whom were seamen.

ly upon the congregration, many of whom were seamen, he drew the figure of a ship trying to enter a harbor against a head-wind. Unfortunately for the suc-cess of his metaphor, he knew little of seamanship. After putting the ship into several singular positions, he cried out in a tone intended to be empathetic. empathetic, — What shall we do next?"

"The Lord only knows," exclaimed a disgusted old tar, "unless you let her driftstarn-foremost!"

foremost!" That prince of sailor-preachers, Father Taylor, was once silenced by a compli-met to his eloquence. He had depicted the impenitent sin-ner, under the figure of a storm-tossed ship, with her sails split, and driven by the gale towards, the reck-bound gale towards the rock-bound coast of Cape Ann.

"Oh, how," he exclaimed, in tones of despair, "shall this poor sin-tossed sinner be saved?"

Instantly, an old salt in the gallery, who had listened with open mouth and strainwith open mouth and strain-ing eyes to the preacher, jumped to his feel, and in a voice that would have sound-ed above a hurricane, shouted, "Let him put his helm hard down. and bear away for Squam!"

A young lady rose in a meeting A young lady rose in a meeting recently and in a low, clear voice, betraying profound feeling, said, "I have taken for my New Year text these words of Scripture: 'Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it.' I have taken this, not only to arrely to testituing, in a place like 1.7 I have taken this, not only to apply to testitying in a place like this as opportunity offers, but also to the performance of little home and household duties every day— a task not always so easy in these days of attractive Christian activ-tics in the outside world. To this days of attractive Christian activ-ities in the outside world. To this text I have added this, 'Strength-ened with all might, according to his glorious power.' Obeying, in his strength, the first, and trust-ing implicitly the second, I enter with a glad heart the unknown path of the new year."

"If your boarding-house should take fire at night what would you do to get the people out?" asked the fire marshal of an experienced matron. "Oh, there would be no trouble about that," was the reply; "I would just ring the breakfast bell, and all the boarders would be in the dining-room in three min-utes."

The resurrection of our Lord fills us with elation, because, as He triumphed over death and the grave, so shall we. They who sleep shall rise again. Be yond the "smiling and the weep-ing" there is laid up for those who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ an eternity of bliss with their risen Lord,—Aunt Marjorie.

their risen Lord, — Auxi Marjorie, If I have faith in Christ, I shall love him; if I love him, I shall keep his commandments; if I do not keep his commandments, I do not love him, I do not believe in him.— Thomas Adam.

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At

### The Orphan Asylum IS LOCATED AT OXFORD,

IS LOCATED AT OXFORD, the County-seat of Granville, forty-free 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 benefities 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 discharg-ed between the lages offourteen and sixteen. sixteen. The average cash expenses for each

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, funiture and im-provement of the premises. The Grand Lodge gives the building and grounds, and \$2000 a year. The State gives \$5000 a year. The State gives \$5000 a year. Tor the remainder of its support, and for enlargement, the Or-phan Asylum is dependent on volun-tary contributions from subordinate Lodges, churches of all denominations, benevolent societies, and charitable in-dividuals; and their co-operation is carnestly solicited. EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS: The design of the Orphan children, to be received between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who have no parents, nor property, nor near relations able to as-sist them. They shall not be received for a shorter time than two years. In extraordinary cases the Superintendent may receive children outside the ages apecified. The larger girls shall assist in the ordinary house work, and it making

may receive children outside the ages specified. The larger girls shall assist in the ordinary house work, and in making and mending the bod clothes, their own clothes and the clothes of the boys. The larger boys shall assist in the proparation of fuel, the care of the stock, and the cultivation of the soil. At leastfour religious denominations shall be represented among the officers of all religious creeds and of all po-litical parties shall be treated allke, The Institution shall be conducted on the cash system, and its operations enlarged or curtailed according to the funds received.

on the cash system, and its operations centarged or curtailed according to the fundar received. Orphan children in the said Asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall re-ceive such preparatory training and education as will prepare them for use-ful occupations and for the usual busi-ness transactions of life. Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to many benevolent ladles and gen-tlemon, to theministers of the Gospel, to churches of various denominations, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Triends of Temperance and other beneviornt acoleties whose hearty oc-operation and liberal contributions have rendered timely and valuable as-sistance in the great work of amellora-ting lise condition of the orphan chil-dren of theState. Resolved, That all benevolent soci-elies and individuals are hereby cordi-ally invited and requested to co-operate with us in providing funds and supplies for feeding, clothing and educating indi-gent and promising orphan children at the Asylum in Oxford. Resolved, That the Master of each sub-ordinate Lodge appoint a Staading Officiant Asylum, and require said com-net the Asylum in Oxford. Resolved the forwards and supplies for field asylum in cytori. Teceived be forwards and withinds for the Optimal Asylum in Oxford. The orbit is orthing such anoth, and that asylum in Cytori. Buserintendent of the Asylum in and that the support of the Orphan shift in a standing the aregular order of business in een subordinate Lodge at each Communi-tation.

n. nould deserted children be admit-was decided in the negative. nould children having step-fathers imitted? was also decided in the tive.

Should childrein having stop-fathers be admitted? was also decided in the negative. "Should deformed children be admit-ted?" This was left to the discretion of the Superimendent. When the de-formity is of such a character as to re-quire extra attention, it was thought unadvisable to admit the parties in the present condition of the Asylum. "Should boys learn trades at the Asy-lum?" Decided in the negative, it be-ing impracticable at this time to em-ploy skilled mechanics in the various trades, erect suitable: work-shops and purchase necessary tools. "Should collecting agents be appoin-ted 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 ad-vised against employing and paying agents.

# THE ADOP'IION OF ORPHANS. We are always giad to accommodate childress couples who wish to adopt children as their own; but greaty pre-prefer that they should come and make their own selections.

APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN.

APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN. Correspondents are requested to read and regulate applications for children by) the following resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Masons: Resolved, 1. 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. At 1 shall be the duty of the said com-mittee to make due inquiry into the de-irribleness of the situation offered be-fore endorsing an application; and also

to inquire into the ircumstances and treatment of children already discharg-ad, 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' ERIEND for publication, in order that persons wishing to em-ploy 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 shouldsee them before they start. When this is impracticable, a formal application should be made by a friend. Here is one in proper form:

ACTION OF EPISCOPAL CONVEN-TION.

TTON. Resolution adopted by the last an-nual 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 suffer-ings and to provide for the welfare of the helplos or provide for the welfare of the helplos of the suffer-ing and to provide for the welfare of the helplos of the suffer-ing and to provide for the welfare of the helplos of the suffer-tion of all, the example of this spirit of active charity and beats ence on the part of the Masonle fraterality it thas suffilling the Apostolic injunction to re-member the poor."

ACTION OF THE N. C. CONFER-ENCE.

ACTION OF THE N. C. CONFER-ENCE. On motion of Rev. J. R. Brooks, the following resolutions were adopted at the Annual Conference held at Dur-ham, in 1881. "The Committee to whom was refer-red the communication of his Excellen-cy Gov. Jarvis, bringing to our notice and commending to our notice and commending to array the Ox-ford Orphan Asylum, recommend the 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 re-quested to take a collection in all their congregations at such time during the ensuing Conference year as they may think most appropriate and bees, and to forward the same to the Superinten-dent of the Asylum. 3. That the Recording Stewards of our several pastorial charges are reque-tied to report to our Annual conference the omeunts collected under the head of "For the Orphan Asylum." JNO R. BROOKS, E. A. YATES, Committee.

ACTION OF PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

SYNOD. Rescintrons adopted by the Synod of North Carolina in session at Rai-eigh, N. C., November 13th. '.580 : "Whereas the Oxford Orphan Asylum of North Carolina is a purely benev-oleat 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 congre-gations within our bounds take up at their own convenience an annual col-lection in behalf of that institution and forward the same collected, in connection with any articlesof food and raiment which may jbe contribu-ted, to the Superintendent.

ACTION OF BAPTIST STATE CON-VENTION.

At the Baptist State Conver held in Goldsboro, November 1880, the following resolution

1800; the WHEREAS, We feel a deep interest in the work of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and believe it is doing an ines-timable amount of good; and WHEREAS, We believe that the Bap-list people of the State will feel it to be not only a duty, but a privilege, to con-tribute regularly to its support; there-fore the state of the state of the state of the and the support is the support of the state of the fore the support is support of the support is the support of the state of the

Houte regularly to us support ore Resolved, That all our pastors are creby earnestly requested to take up collection at each of their churches t least once a year in behalf of this reat and important work. Elder F. H. Ivey submitted the fol-owing resolution, which was adopted t the Convention held in Winston in \$31.

the Convertion held in Winston in 1881: "Resolved, That this Convention feels an undimfinished interest in the work of the Orphan Asylum: and that we repeat, with earnestness and that we repeat, with earnestness and that we repeat, with earnestness and unpastors to take up at least one collection during the year in ald of the Oxford Orphan Asylum,

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