

The Orphans' Friend.

FRIDAY, -- SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

There is a current notion that if a youth is to become a farmer there is no necessity for paying special attention to his education, or giving him good educational privileges. Our opinion is, that this notion is in part the result of a misapprehension concerning the nature of education. What is an education? Is it merely the going through a certain curriculum, or the ability to converse in French or German, or to read Latin and Greek, or to talk about the planets and fixed stars? Can a man be said to be educated because he has gone through college and has his memory filled with an astonishing array of words and facts? No! certainly not, unless he has learned to think, unless the powers of his mind have been developed by his studies, unless his faculties are properly trained and brought under his authority, so that they are obedient to his bidding, and are well in hand for any emergency that may arise requiring sound judgment or patient thought. The truth is, all education fails which does not teach us to think as well as to observe, and thinking pays as well on the farm as anywhere else. Whatever training cultivates the mind and make the perception keener, is as useful to a farmer as to a man of any of the learned professions. Those who have a real thirst for knowledge, will never regret the step if they secure a collegiate education, for the training thus received makes one more perfectly master of the forces of nature, and fits him to grapple with the natural problems which are constantly forced upon the farmer's attention.

Another cause of the notion that farmers need not to be well educated, is the idea that the accumulation of property is the main object of existence, and that the chief design of education is to help in such accumulation; and consequently that any amount of education over and above enough to help us gather together the goods of this world is a useless superfluity. We are constantly confronted with examples of successful farmers who are comparatively uneducated. But how much more successful they might have been with proper training, how much more valuable as citizens, to society, to the church, to the race, is not thought of. We believe it to be the privilege and the duty of every individual to make the most of himself physically, mentally and morally. Is a man who guides the plough and tills the soil less entitled to enjoy this privilege than others? Is it any the less his duty?

God requires of us faithfulness in the performance of our duties; and nothing is a duty which we are unable to do. All we can perform is one thing at a time taking up each duty and doing it without troubling ourselves with anything beyond.

For the quarter ending with August, the children in the various Forms at the Asylum, made the following average grades in their studies, 100 being the highest:

THIRD FORM, GIRLS:	
Florence Ballance	88
Lizzie Boyd	89
Alice Broadway	86
Hopie Barfield	88
Bettie Garris	84
Minnie Hathaway	91
Mary Harris	75
Mary Hill	73
Mary Hood	92
Lena Hudgins	94
Laura Hudgins	85
Mary Hutchinson	83
Kate Johnson	87
Emma Kelly	90
Mollie Kelly	85
Mary Knox	97
Nita Lee	84
Kate Mason	81
Charlotte Overby	91
Lucy Powers	84
Chloe Sanders	85
Mary Sasser	92
Martha Sasser	82

SECOND FORM, GIRLS:	
Daisy Austin	94
Sophie Barfield	90
A. Beddingfield	88
Sophie Bevins	89
Annie Bobbitt	87
Edna Chambers	87
Maggie Douglas	88
Hannah Erwin	84
M. Gabriel	93
J. Gabriel	93
Minnie Gibson	77
Lula Grady	95
F. Hutchinson	88
Lou Hatch	80
Jennie Hatch	92
Mary Holmes	99
Ella Hood	89
Isabel Mayes	61
D. Olmstead	86
Mis. Piland	96
Mattie Piland	89
Irene Turner	87
M. Woodhouse	91
Ida Watson	72
L. Whittington	84
Ella Young	97
Lelia Young	88

FIRST FORM, GIRLS:	
Annie Gray	78
Iola Fowler	93
Alice Erwin	94
Ella Bishop	78
Lula Allen	90
Bettie Kelly	98
Roxie Keith	85
Amilda Keith	79
Mary Haywood	98
Ida Hatch	93
Lelia Olmstead	92
Ozella Manning	85
Mary Lynch	96
Jennie Kelly	55
Lucy Swink	70
Lula Potts	90
Ella Perry	92
Bettie Peden	80
Ella Wright	94
Lilly Tufford	91

FIRST FORM, BOYS:	
Noah Albarty	60
Thomas Allen	57
Robert Bartley	87
John Bartley	84
Ernest Beddingfield	86
Alex. Cox	85
James Hartley	63
Finley Hartley	85
William Lynch	70
Edward McConnell	66
Gideon Poteat	80
Martin Poteat	62
James Poteat	73
Charles Padget	40
George Padget	75
George Spoon	57
John Spoon	68
James Swink	87
Evander Pruitt	55
Henry Palmer	68
Ben Owens	70
Wm. Robeson	62
Luther Hutchinson	75
Willie Taylor	67
Crawford Taylor	45
John Whaling	81
Arch Wilson	70
Samuel Woody	91

THIRD FORM, BOYS:	
Henry Austin	63
Lucien Bishop	80

William Broadway	74
Jay Knox	78
John Holmes	71
Thomas Cosby	57
Thomas Gibson	84
Wm. Grady	75
Edgar Parker	84
Richard Poteat	93
James Harris	78
Duncan McLeod	85
Rob't. Pritchett	65
George Robbins	70
John Sherwood	72
Wm. Tarkinton	81
Wm. Tate	79
James Turner	87

SECOND FORM, BOYS:	
Henry Beddingfield	58
Haywood Bobbitt	60
Richard Butler	60
Edgar Chambers	63
William Fowler	62
Fred Hathaway	73
Ernest Hayward	58
James Jones	53
Evans Lineback	68
Lemuel Lynch	60
Jesse McConnell	28
Clyde McGuire	50
Willett McGuire	42
Clinton Poteat	20
John Sitterton	31
Theophilus Swinson	70
Samuel Taylor	42
Paran White	56
James Swinson	70

Correspondence.

We take pleasure in publishing the following statement from the Attorneys of the Powell estate, omitting such parts only as threaten to lead to an unpleasant controversy:

ORPHANS' FRIEND.--As the public may be misled by a card from Mr. Mills, which appeared in your columns in reference to the Powell estate, we ask you to please publish these facts:

Mr. Powell's estate consists of an uncleared tract of land said to contain four hundred acres, a judgment against the county of Halifax for six or seven hundred dollars, and bonds amounting to about \$2,200. These were investments made by Mr. Powell before his death.

He directed in his will that an amount not to exceed \$400 should be expended upon his graveyard.

Drs. Wood & McDowell and Dr. John A. Collins have filed medical bills aggregating \$253. A small account for drugs has been filed.

J. A. Perry has sued the estate for \$200. The case is in the Superior Court, on appeal from a Justice. J. C. Pittman has sued the estate for about \$1500, we are informed. He has not filed his complaint.

All of the debts due the estate are good, and will be collected, except one debt which is secured by real estate. The land by which it is secured is not worth the debt, which is \$600.

We told Mr. Mills that the executors had nothing to do with the land and that the Asylum could take charge of it.

We told him that we would willingly give way for any attorney that he might employ, and the executors told him that they would be glad if he would secure an attorney to co-operate with us. We gave him our opinion as to the result of the suits, and we would state it here but it is not proper to do so.

Dr. Stallings is perfectly solvent. Mr. Edmondson, other executor, is a man of wealth, and the wherever he is known he is admitted to be one of the most prudent and safe business men in the State. He never acted as executor or administrator before, and it was with very great reluctance that he consented to act in this instance.

The friends of the Asylum may rest assured that the estate is safe in the hands of these gentlemen, and that at the earliest possible time, consistent with safety, the trust committed to them will be turned over, and we know that they will faithfully and honestly execute the will of Mr. Powell, and that they will do no act violative of that confidence which he reposed in them as shown in his lifetime and in making them his executors.

Very Respectfully,
W. H. KITCHEN & W. A. DUNN,
Attorneys for Executors



SIDE DEGREES.--These are degrees, which have generally been the invention of Grand Lecturers, but which have no connection with the ritual of masonry, and whose legality is not acknowledged by Grand Lodges. Some of them are trifling, and with no definite nor virtuous object in view. The worst of them however can only be considered, in the language of Preston, as "innocent and inoffensive amusements."

THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES.--These are Faith, Hope, and Charity, which, as forming the principal rounds of the masonic ladder, constitute a part of the instruction of the Entered Apprentice. Of these Faith may be explained to be the first round, because faith in God is the first requisite of a candidate for masonry; Hope is the second, hope in immortality, is a necessary consequence of faith in a divine being; and Charity is the third, because the mind that is elevated by such a faith, and the heart that is warmed by such a hope, cannot fail to be stimulated by that universal love of the human race, which is but another name for Charity.

Again Charity is the highest round, because Charity is the greatest of these virtues. Our faith may be lost in sight; "faith is the evidence of things not seen;" he that believes only on the evidence of his senses, believes from demonstration, and not from faith, and faith in him is dead. Hope ends in fruition; we hope only for that which we desire but do not possess; and the attainment of the object is the termination of our hope. But Charity extends beyond the grave, through the boundless realms of eternity; for there, even there, mercy of God, the richest of all charities, throws a veil over our transgressions, and extends to the repentant sinner the boon of that forgiveness which divine justice must have denied.

MORALITY OF FREEMASONRY.--No one who reads our ancient charges can fail to see that Freemasonry is a strictly moral institution, and that the principles which it inculcates inevitably tend to make the brother, who obeys their dictates, a more virtuous man. What this morality is, has been so well defined in a late address before one of our Grand Lodges, that nothing I could say would add strength to the sentiment, or beauty to the language.

"The morality of masonry requires us to deal justly with others; not to defraud, cheat, or wrong them of their just dues and rights. But it goes farther, it regards man as bound by piety, masonic morality, and fraternal bonds, to minister to the wants of the destitute and afflicted; and that we may be enabled to fulfil this high behest of humanity, it strictly enjoins industry and frugality, that so our hands may ever be filled with the means of exercising that charity to which our hearts should ever dispose us."

TEMPERANCE.--One of the four

cardinal virtues, the practice of which is inculcated in the first degree. The mason who properly appreciates the secrets, which he has solemnly promised never to reveal, will not by yielding to the untrained call of appetite, permit reason and judgment to lose their seats; and subject himself, by the indulgence in habits of excess, to discover that which should be concealed, and thus merit and receive the scorn and detestation of his brethren. And lest any brother should forget the danger to which he is exposed in the unguarded hours of dissipation, the virtue of Temperance is wisely impressed upon his memory, by its reference to the most solemn portion of the initiatory ceremony.

SUPPORTS OF THE LODGE.--The institution of Masonry, venerable for its antiquity, and its virtuous character, is said to be supported by Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty; for the wisdom of its eminent founders was engaged in its first design; the strength of its organization has enabled it to survive the fall of empires, and changes of languages, religions, and manners which have taken place since its formation; and the beauty of holiness is exhibited in the purity and virtue that it inculcates, and in the morality of life which it demands of all its children.

Our lodges, thus supported, will find in these columns another analogy to their great prototype, the Temple of Jerusalem. For that mighty fabric was designed by the wisdom of Solomon, King of Israel, who found strength to carry on the great undertaking in the assistance and friendship of Hiram, King of Tyre; and beauty to adorn the structure in the architectural skill and taste of Hiram, the widow's son.

EDUCATIONAL.

A meeting of colored people was recently held at Henderson with a view of establishing a colored Orphan Asylum to be called "The Baptist Association of North Carolina." Officers were elected and a Committee appointed to report a constitution at a meeting to be held at Oxford on the 18th of September.

A Southern University for Ladies is to be opened in Abingdon, Va., as soon as the funds are secured. Officers have been appointed, and a general agent is in the field. This is, and has been, a long-felt need of our Southern land. Our sisters of mind and will, are demanding a school where they can be educated in the full sense of that term. Abingdon may be the right place for it, but we would have preferred a more central location. But, by all means, let the work go forward.

There is an evil in our educational work that ought to be abated, but which lies beyond the control of our educators. It is the disposition, on the part of parents, to have their children hurried through their educational courses, often at the sacrifice of health, and oftener still, at the sacrifice of real scholarship and culture. Our boys and girls "graduate" too early. Time enough is not taken for the work laid out for them. They go over it superficially, or give way under the strain, if they attempt in earnest the impossible tasks required of them. The former result is that most frequently realized. We are glad that nature revolts, and the victim of a false system and evil fashion, preferring shallowness to suicide, takes time for sleep and recreation, even if one or more of a dozen "studies" are neglected, in whole or in part. But the number of those who break down, mentally and physically, under the high-pressure system in vogue--the ardent, ambitious, enthusiastic young spirits full of promise,

who fall by the wayside, in this mad attempt to compass impossibilities--is alarmingly large. Many of them fill early graves, and many others are crippled for life.

We have thought much lately of the "higher female" educational theory, and wondered if our faithful, earnest teachers might not add this to their list of duties--to teach the girls the great value of modesty and of quiet demeanor everywhere; to tell them the beauty of soft voices and gentle speech; to give them instruction in the true "wisdom" whose price is above rubies; to show them their proper paths, lying narrowly along the low, unseen valleys, where birds sing and flowers bloom, and not upon the thronged highways where older feet must tread.

Would it not be the first great movement towards that "higher education" of women, if our teachers should give each day--side by side with mathematics and Latin, if you please--some careful instruction regarding the Beauty of Girlhood as shown by modesty, by unselfishness, by unostentatious care for others, and especially for those who are older, by quiet ways and words in all public places, and by gentle yielding to those in authority.

Let the school make it an important study. Give it high grade. Let it be put into immediate practice, under the watchful eye of the teacher. Let our girls be taught to be true girls, with girlhood ennobled and glorified and set apart for pure and special work.

When such distinguished men as the late President Martin Van Buren, Geo. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Edward Stanley, of California; Gov. Ireland, of North Carolina; Senators Talmage, of New York; Preston, of South Carolina; Henderson, of Mississippi; Hon. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia; Bishop Green, of Mississippi; Freeman, of Texas; Gen. McComb, of New York; Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, of New York, and a host of other such men give strong certificates of the value of a medicine, it must have intrinsic worth. All this is true of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, and to-day they are as good as they were when those certificates were written. ED. R. BECKWITH, Sole Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

Committees on Orphan Asylum

- Lily Valley Lodge, No. 252--John R. Hill, William H. Riddick, Brastens Bagley.
- Eureka Lodge, No. 283--G. A. J. Sechler, S. G. Patterson, Charles W. Alexander.
- Fulton Lodge, No. 99--A. Parker, W. W. Taylor, 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. McNeil, 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. Pittman.
- Salem Lodge, No. 289--J. W. Hunter, C. A. Fogle, Chas. Hanser.
- Coharie Lodge, No. 370--A. J. Butler, J. D. O. Culbreth and R. W. Howard.
- Winston Lodge, No. 167--J. Q. A. Barham, W. H. Miller, E. B. Whitesell.

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

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There are upon the premises a two story dwelling, containing four comfortable rooms, four fine curing tobacco barns, with other necessary out-buildings.
Only part of the purchase money will be wanted in cash, for the rest two or three years will be given.
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The next Session of this School will begin July 30th, 1888.
For circulars or information apply to
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8-61 PRINCIPAL.