

# The Orphans' Friend.

FRIDAY, -- SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

The *Fayetteville Observer* copies, with a favorable comment, our recent editorial on "The Care of Orphans." We are pleased to see any indication that the press is turning its attention to this important subject. The public mind and conscience need awakening about this matter, and there is no more potent agency than the press to accomplish it. The people of North Carolina have shown a commendable disposition to care for our unfortunate classes, as may be seen from the noble institutions for the deaf mutes and the blind, and the asylums for the insane which have been established in our State. We believe that it is just as much a work of humanity to care for and educate our indigent orphans; and, moreover, that money thus applied will make an ample return to the State in the number of educated and useful citizens which will thereby be added to our population. Let the people have information, let public attention be called to this matter, and we believe that it will result in more generous and systematic aid to this important work.

## IMMIGRATION.

We have received frequent requests from Mr. John T. Patrick, Agent of Immigration for our State, to publish articles calling attention to his work. We have been unable, for want of space, to comply. He has recently opened an office at 18 West 4th Street, New York, and has placed in charge of it, Mr. Tilman R. Gaines, a gentleman said to be deeply interested in this work, and well qualified to conduct it. He has, according to accounts, been eminently successful in inducing immigration to South Carolina.

We cheerfully publish this statement, showing the arrangements in use for presenting the inducements for settlers to come to North Carolina; but we cannot give that enthusiastic endorsement to immigration schemes, which seems to be the style of thought and speech in vogue at the present time. In our judgment, immigration is not an unmixed good, and whether it be a blessing or a curse depends upon the character of the immigrants. Let good, thrifty, honest, industrious people be welcomed to our borders. They will add something to the community; but we are persuaded that about the chief good done by a large proportion of the people coming amongst us is to swell the census tables. From the beer-drinking, Sabbath-breaking, anti-Christian hordes that have swarmed into some portions of the North, may we be perpetually and forever delivered.

The population of the State is increasing by natural processes much more rapidly than our means for intellectual and moral development.

To educate, Christianize and elevate our present population is a much more important work than to induce others to come amongst us. The true interests of the commonwealth will be much better subserved by education than by immigration. By the way, does not this eagerness and clamor for immigration spring from an over-estimate of the importance of material growth and prosperity? Material advancement is not the greatest blessing of which a community is capable, any more than it is the greatest blessing of which an individual is capable. To be "rich and increased with goods" is not to be regarded as the *summum bonum* of human society. That immigration is desirable which will not diminish the high standing of North Carolina for virtue and integrity, but which on the contrary will add to it. That immigration which will lower the standard of morality amongst us is undesirable, though it bring millions of money into our borders.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

A careful observer cannot but be struck with the brilliant prospects of a great future for our beloved State. Our natural advantages are unsurpassed. In soil, climate, extent of territory, variety of geographical conditions, forests, minerals, water power and diversity of productions, North Carolina is the peer of any State in the American Union. But we have always had these advantages, and yet, compared with the advancement of some other communities have made little progress. Natural advantages alone, however important and useful they may be, are insufficient to make a great and prosperous country. We do not base our ideas of future greatness upon our natural advantages alone. We mention them merely as an important factor in securing the desired result. That which is of much greater consequence is the virtue, enterprise and intelligence of her citizens. Given the cold and sterile regions of New England and a population whose energy and thrift are proverbial, and it blooms into a beautiful garden. Given this natural paradise of ours and a population of similar enterprise, and what may we not expect?

Our hopes for the future are inspired by the indications of the new life that is infusing itself into so many of our citizens. North Carolina seems to be awaking to the idea that she can do something and be somebody, and she seems to be disposed to impress the world with this new-born thought. Our officials, to whom the work was committed, have made a display at the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Institute Fair at Boston, that all unite in praising. It seems to stand at the head in variety and attractiveness. This may be considered a mere episode,

but it is an instructive one. Never before in our history would the State have undertaken such a display of its products or such a presentation of its advantages. Our State is coming to a new and higher estimation of itself. We hope the day is at hand when any man will be proud to acknowledge that he is a North Carolinian. Self-respect and self-reliance are important elements in a successful character; this applies to States as well as to individuals.

Another harbinger of future development is the constant and steady increase in our facilities for transportation and communication. Railroads are going forward in every direction, and we hear of canals for our eastern counties, and steamship lines from our ports, and improved county roads. These things indicate public spirit, and a proper estimation of the value of intercommunication. Manufactures properly come in here as an indication of progress, as also do mining, and the diversifying of our crops, and the improvements in our methods of cultivating them.

But most important of all the indications of future development is the increased attention paid to education. After all, the greatness of a State lies in the virtue, the intelligence, the patriotism of its citizens.

If we could be permitted to give but one bit of advice to the parents of North Carolina, with reference to the future welfare of the State, that advice would be, educate your children, train them to habits of obedience and industry, and lead them to love their home, their country and their God. If we could be permitted to advise the law-makers of North Carolina, we would say, provide facilities for the education of every child within our borders, and let morality and intelligence be everywhere diffused.

## GLASS FOR FLOORING.

In many of the business houses in Paris, and especially in those of which the cellars are used as offices, glass is now being extensively employed instead of boards for flooring. At the headquarters of the Credit Lyonnais, of the Boulevard des Italiens, the whole of the ground floor is paved with large squares of roughened glass embedded in a strong iron frame, and in the cellars beneath there is, on even dull days, sufficient light to enable the clerks to work without gas. The large central hall at the offices of the Comptoir d'Escombe has lately been provided with a similar flooring; and it is said that although its prime cost is considerably greater than that of boards, glass is in the long run far cheaper, owing to its almost unlimited durability. The material is cast in slabs about eighteen inches square by an inch and a half thick, and transmits a bluish light. -- *St. James' Gazette.*

Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, has offered \$30,000 for the erection of a chapel for Dartmouth College, conditional upon the obtaining of \$60,000 before January next.

## BLUNDERED.

Lord Dufferin has been placed, by his brilliant success at Constantinople and Alexandria, in the first rank of European diplomatists. His accomplished wife is a worthy companion of the astute diplomat. But it is said she holds in memory one shocking blunder, which has taught her to be cautious in forming hasty judgments. When Lord Dufferin was Minister at St. Petersburg, Lady Dufferin went to Court to meet the Czarina. She was shown into an ante-room in the Winter Palace, where an aged lady was sitting on an ottoman. She motioned to the ambassador's wife to take a seat beside her, and began talking to her in a frigid manner. Lady Dufferin, supposing her to be a mistress of ceremonies, and irritated by her stately, patronizing air, assumed on her part a lofty, chilling dignity. The stranger grew more haughty, and asked, "Have you seen my daughter lately?" This, Lady Dufferin thought, was her opportunity to rebuke presumption, and she improved it.

"Pardon me, madam," she said, with cold sarcasm, "I fancy we do not move in the same circle. Pray, who may your daughter be?" Her blood almost ceased to flow, and she was ready to sink to the floor, when the stately lady replied coolly, "The Duchess of Edinburgh."

The supposed mistress of ceremonies was the Empress of Russia, and the brilliant and quick-witted Lady Dufferin, it is said, does not like to recall that hour.

## THE DUEL.

A warm-hearted, but rather irritable, Irishman asserted that he had seen anchovies growing upon the hedges in the West Indies. An Englishman present said that was totally impossible. "By the powers, but it is perfectly true, sir," said he. "But as you doubt my word, it is necessary that you should do me the honor of burning a little powder with me." They accordingly met with pistols, and the Englishman was wounded mortally; as he lay dying on the ground his adversary gently bent over his prostrate form and whispered: "By the blessed St. Patrick, sir, you were very right, and I am quite wrong; for I recollect now they were not anchovies, but capers." -- *Chambers' Journal.*

We suppose that the allusion, "As cunning as the mouse that escaped from the gully vat," refers to an old English tale. One day this mouse fell into a brewing vessel and was on the point of drowning when the cat appeared. The mouse appealed for help, offering, if the cat would save it from drowning and give it a chance to run and shake itself, pussy might have her for supper. The cat accepted the offer and lifted the sufferer out of the gully vat, setting it down to "shake itself" according to the contract. The mouse availed itself of the liberty and ran to its hole. "Ah!" said the cat, "I thought thou said I might have thee for supper." "Aye," replied the mouse with a grin from its safe retreat, "but folk will say aught when they're in drink!"

The subjoined lines are given as copied from a tombstone near Bloomfield, Ky. They are said to have been carved several years before the death of the eccentric subject: "Here lies Fielding Way, old, Eighteen miles from Springfield, Four miles from Fairfield, Half a mile from Bloomfield, Just back of Major Duncan's corn-field."



The *New Orleans Democrat* of recent date has an item referring to a candidate who received the first degree of Masonry in 1856, and has only since the present year began, been advanced to the second and third degree. Twenty-seven years between initiation and advancement is rather a long time for a candidate to wait in these days.

Bro. Robert Brown, 32°, author of "Stellar Theology and Masonic Astronomy," died at Albion, New York, on the 16th of August. He was an eminent jurist, a wise and accomplished Freemason, and an exemplary man. As a Mason, he was an enthusiastic and wise student of the Mystery, and his Work above named will take a large place in the reading and thought of the brethren wherever dispersed.

As to saloon-keepers belonging to the Order, in Ohio at least, we give the following: The grand Master of Ohio, Bro. Charles C. Kiefer received a letter from a brother, a saloon-keeper, inquiring whether the business of selling spirituous liquor would subject him to suspension or expulsion and adding that he would prefer to abandon his business rather than be expelled. Our Grand Master replied that it would, and we infer from the remarks of the Grand Master that the brother did abandon the business. -- *Masonic Review.*

Em Sir John H. Brown, Chairman of the committee on Correspondence, Grand Commandery of Kansas, in his Report for 1882, speaking of the growing tendency to give publicity to Masonic affairs, says:--

"Masonry in all its teachings enjoins silence upon its votaries in so far as the outside world is concerned. Then, with what propriety can a brother or companion assent to breaking the sacred seal and blazoning before those not of his household of faith, the transactions and ceremonies which were wisely intended only for the eye of worthy initiates? The casual observer does not comprehend their import, and more often ridicules than praises what he beholds. The great lights of Masonry of the past generation set no such examples. They regarded and treated Masonry in all its forms as an exclusive institution, and with unceasing watchfulness, guarded its gates and temples. Can we afford to be less vigilant? Is it safe to forget the past, and because certain associations court and invite publicity, to imitate them by cheap display, and thus forego customs and usages that have the sanction of centuries? No. Let the ancient way be resumed; let the experience of the past prevail, and if, in consequence, growth is less rapid, it will prove all the more sturdy, and thus insure a vitality which will endure to the end."

If Freemasonry has one charm more engaging than another attaching to it, it is

the formation of long friendships, the knitting close and mutual ties of sympathy and interest. Rosiericians sometimes talk of the "Mystic Circle," and Hermetics of the "Mystic Chain," the "Seira Ermetike," but how very deep, intimate, wonderful, and true is the Masonic friendship, which is indeed one of the distinguishing badges of our great Order. How many old companions and mates can we muster up to-day, in memory and pleasant association still, who, fast, true friends for years, are still interested in us and we in them, We belong to the same lodge, we frequent the same chapter, we see each other often, we greet each other warmly. Years have not dimmed the gracious sensibilities of our ancient associations. Time, with its sorrows and its changes, its years and its burdens, though it may have bowed our frames and whitened our locks, and not extinguished the warmth of our hearts, has not chilled the old fire on the mystic altar of Masonic friendship. And so let us hope it will ever be, until that inevitable hour, when even for us as the time must come when our work is over and our weird fulfilled. Until then, let old and valued friendship guide our steps and cheer our ways, lifting up our aspirations with pleasant memories, and filling our minds with kindest sensibilities.

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 Georgia; W. H. Appleton, 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.

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