

Better than Gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble
sphere,

Doubly blest with const and health,
Untied by the want of cares of wealth,
Lively living and of y thought
A born and noble a poor man's cot—
For man and morals, on nature splan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the son of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is a poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers
deep,
Bring sleepy druggists to the drowsy bed,
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple quiet lab'rd sons
A short' r road to the land that dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of y're,
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow;
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers—is better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come—
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife
Howe'er humbly the soul may be,
Or tired by sorrow with heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or
sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

Physical Qualifications.

Among the questions annually reported on by Grand Masters as having been presented during the previous year, that of persons more or less maimed always has a prominent place, and the Grand masters tell us, with unvarying unanimity, that the degrees of maiming presented for their consideration vary from the loss of a toe nail to that of the usual appendages of the body such as legs and arms. The general decision is that they cannot decide, but each must consult the landmark for himself and be governed in his action by his own conscience and sense of right, though the Grand Master we know of has pre-meditated a decision that where a candidate has an artificial leg, and could walk on it, he was in all physical respects qualified to be initiated.

As a journalist, we, of course, get our share of questioning on this topic, and have been in the habit for years past of taking the same course as Grand Masters, by referring our questions to their own consciences, and to the Ancient Charges which are held to govern this subject. Lately, however, a more than usual amount of questioning has led us to investigate the subject more closely than we have ever done before, and we find that there are some ideas on the subject which do not appear, thus far to have found their way to the surface, and which we propose now to present.

We find upon examination that the form of law most frequently quoted is the following: "The members of Masons must be free-born (or no bondmen), of mature age and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making." * * * No Master should take a apprentice that is not the son of honest parents, a perfect youth with no maim or defect in his body, and capable of learning the mysteries of the art." Anderson's Constitution, ed. 1738.)

In the third and fourth of the ancient charges prefixed to the Constitution of 1721 the language employed on the same subject is thus:

"The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondsmen, no women, no immoral and scandalous men, but of good report." * * * "No Master should take an apprentice unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art."

In the Dermott Constitution of 1764, the wording of the Anderson edition of 1738 has been adopted, so far as the subject under consideration is regarded.

It will be noticed that there is a striking difference between the wording 1721 and that of 1738. In the latter it is required that the candidate shall be without maim or defect in his body, and capable of learning the art. In this there is no proviso; he must be a perfect

youth, and also able to be capable of learning the art, the latter clause evidently having reference to his mental qualities, for it was evidently the case then, as it is now, that a man might be physically a very Apollo, and yet not have sufficient gump to come in out of the rain, and thus be incapable of learning a trade requiring brains as well as muscle; hence the law was that he must not only be free from bodily defect, but he must have also an evident modicum of intellectual development.

On the other hand, the law of 1721 is distinctly conditional, "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art," the language pointing to the inevitable inference that if he were only so far maimed as not to interfere with his capability for learning the art, he would do, and the Master would be warranted in taking him as an apprentice and teaching him to serve his Master's Lord.

Now the question presents itself, which of these contradictory enactments we are to consider binding on us, a law to be conscientiously followed? Let us see.

The proposition that a man must be hale and sound at his making, is everywhere considered as a landmark, and a landmark is defined to be a Masonic principle of law so closely interwoven with the fabric of the Society that it cannot be changed without changing the general plan of the organization, and to have existed so long that the memory of man runneth not to the time of its foundation. It is certainly impossible to declare the time when this regulation was first adopted, for we find it substantially in all the published Constitutions apocryphal and otherwise, as far back as 926; but we can see a fly'd in the validity of Anderson's Constitution of 1721, where the ancient charges are declared to have been "extracted from the ancient records of Lodges beyond sea, and those in England, Ireland, and Scotland" and hence when we accept the principle as a landmark, we are bound to accept its earliest authentic announcement as containing its proper form and meaning. Being a landmark, there was no more authority in the Grand Lodge of England to alter or remove it, than there is in any other Grand Lodge to-day, and, therefore, the version of 1738 is of no greater force or effect than that of Dermott, copied from it in 1764. We are bound by the Constitution of 1721, and under it we clearly have license to accept such candidates as are clearly capable of learning the art even though there be some slight defect in their bodily organization.

Whether Grand Lodges will allow us the privilege is another question.—N. Y. Dispatch.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE

In effect on and after Monday, March 13, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL
Leave Charlotte,	5:45 a. m.
" Air Line r't'n	6:25 "
" Salisbury,	8:20 "
" Greensboro,	10:58 "
" Dan'l',	1:34 p. m.
" Dundee,	1:49 "
" Bur'ville,	6:51 "
Arriv. Richmond,	9:35 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL
Leave Richmond	5:50 a. m.
" Burkville,	9:00 "
" Lumb'.	1:39 p. m.
" Danville,	1:43 "
" Greensboro	4:28 "
" S. L. S. t. y	6:14 "
" Air-Line r't'n	8:52 "
Arriv. at Charlotte	9:15 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL
Leave Greensboro	10:55 a.m.
" Co. Shops	12:14 "
Arr. at Raleigh	3:22 p. m.
" Goldsboro	6:00 "

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL
Leave 4:20 p. m.	Ar. 4:20 p. m.
" 5:24	11:48
" 6:00	9:15 am

STATIONS.	Accommodation Train.
Leave Greenb'ro	7:00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	6:45 "
Leave Salem	8:15 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro	10:33 "

Pasenger train leaving Raleigh at 11:43 A. M. connects with Greenb'ro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation train leaving Raleigh at 8:00 P