

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

No. 17.

## The Weekly Enterprise.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
By D. C. IRELAND,  
OFFICE:—South east corner of Fifth and  
Main streets, in the building lately known  
as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

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payable quarterly..... \$2.00  
One column per annum..... 10.00  
One half column..... 5.00  
One quarter..... 2.00  
Legal advertising at the established rates.

multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W.  
F. & M.—holds its regular  
communications on the first and third Sat-  
urdays of each month, at half past six p. m.  
Brethren in good standing are invited to  
attend. By order of  
W. M.  
Oregon City, Nov. 6th, 1866. 831y

Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.  
O. F. O.—Meets every Wednes-  
day evening at 7 o'clock, in the  
Masonic Hall. Members of the order are  
invited to attend. By order N. G. 831y

Williamette Lodge No. 15-1, O. G. T.  
Meets every Saturday evening, at the rooms  
S. E. corner of Main and Fifth streets, at 7-1-2  
o'clock. Visiting members are invited to  
attend. By order of  
W. C. T. 831y

J. WELCH,  
DENTIST.  
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.  
Rooms over Charman & Bro.'s store, Main  
street. (12-1y)

W. C. JOHNSON, F. O. H. CROWN,  
Notary Public.  
JOHNSON & CROWN,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

WILL attend to all business entrusted  
to our care in any of the Courts of the State,  
collect money, negotiate loans, sell real es-  
tate, etc.  
Particular attention given to contested  
land cases. 1-31

D. M. McKENNEY,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office—One door north of Bell & Parker's  
Drug Store, Oregon City, Oregon. 831y

S. HUELAT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
Office over Charman & Brother. 831y

JAMES H. MOORE,  
Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.  
Office—In the Court House and City  
Council Room, Oregon City.  
Will attend to the acknowledgment of  
deeds, and all other duties appertaining to  
the office of Justice of the Peace. 831y

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,  
(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)  
OFFICE:—At Residence,  
Main Street..... Oregon City.

Dr. H. Saffarans,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE—In J. Fleming's Book Store,  
Main street, Oregon City. 832

John Fleming,  
DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore re-  
ceived, respectfully solicits a continuance  
of the favors of a generous public.  
His store is between Jacob's and Ackerman's  
brick's, on the west side of Main street,  
Oregon City, October 27th, '66. (1f)

Professor A. J. Rutjes,  
TEACHER OF MUSIC.  
WILL be glad to receive a number of  
Pupils at his Music Room, at the pri-  
vate residence of Mr. Charles Logans. He  
will also continue to give instructions at  
private residences. No charge for the use  
of the piano. My pupils will please give me  
notice when ready to commence. 831y

DAVID SMITH, W. H. MARSHALL,  
Blacksmiths and Boiler Makers.  
8 Corner of Main and Third streets,  
Oregon City..... Oregon.  
Blacksmithing in all its branches. Boiler  
making and repairing. All work warranted  
to give satisfaction. 832

BARLOW HOUSE,  
Main Street, one door north of the Woolen  
Factory.  
Oregon City..... Oregon.  
Wm. Barlow, Proprietor.  
The proprietor, thankful for the continued  
patronage he has received, would inform the  
public that he will continue his efforts to  
please his guests. 832

William Broughton,  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,  
Main street, Oregon City.  
Will attend to all work in his line, con-  
sisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work  
—framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly  
attended to. 832

TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
WOOD WANTED. Cord Wood taken  
in payment of Subscriptions to the  
Oregon City Enterprise. Delivered at the  
office, or on the bluff, corner of Center and  
Seventh streets.

## OREGON CITY BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,  
Having purchased the above Brewery,  
wishes to inform the public that he is now  
prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of  
LAGER BEER!

As good as can be obtained anywhere in the  
State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.  
Oregon City, December 25th, 1866. 134f

## Mayer's Market!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL  
keep on hand all the vari-  
eties of fresh and cured meats:  
POULTRY, VEGETABLES,  
Cured Beef and Pork,  
Bacon, Hams, Lard, Tallow,  
&c., &c., &c.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited,  
and I expect to keep as good an assortment,  
and of as good quality as the country affords,  
which will be delivered to purchasers at any  
reasonable distance in the city.  
B. MAYER.

## LOGUS & ALBRIGHT, EXCELSIOR MARKET!

Corner of Main and Fourth sts.,  
Oregon City, Oregon.

TAKE this method of informing the pub-  
lic that they keep constantly on hand  
all kinds of fresh and salt meats, such as  
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL,  
CORNED BEEF, PICKLED PORK,  
HAMS, LARD,  
And everything else to be found in their  
line of business. LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,  
Oregon City, November 1, 1866. 217y

JOHN MYERS, 1866. H. C. MYERS,  
J. MYERS & BROTHER,  
Cheap Cash Store!  
Under the Court House, in Oregon City.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing,  
Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.,  
Which they propose to sell as cheap as any  
Oregon City, October 25, 1866. 831y

## CANEMAN STORE!

JAMES MORFITT & CO.,  
WOULD inform the PUBLIC ES-  
pecially of Canemans, that they have  
established a Store at that place, where they  
will keep on hand a well assorted stock of  
Merchandise and Groceries,  
which will be sold at reasonable rates, for the  
purpose of establishing permanently such a  
necessity at Caneman. Try us. 831y

## JOHN SCHRAM

Manufacturer and Dealer in  
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,  
Main street, between Third and Fourth,  
Oregon City.

THE attention of parties desiring anything  
in my line, is directed to my stock, be-  
fore making purchases elsewhere.  
(1y) JOHN SCHRAM.

## A. LEVY,

Main Street, at the Telegraph Office,  
Oregon City..... Oregon.  
Dealer in  
Kester's Ready-made Clothing,  
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery,  
Cutlery, Willow and Wooden  
Ware, Yankee Notions,  
Fancy and staple Groceries, Candies, Nuts,  
Toys, etc. 832

## Fashion Billiard Saloon

Main street, between Second and Third,  
Oregon City.

## J. C. Mann, Proprietor.

THE above long established and popular  
Saloon is yet a favorite resort, and as  
only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars are dispensed to customers,  
share of the public patronage is solicited.  
(1y) J. C. MANN.

## SHADES SALOON.

West Side Main Street, between Second and  
Third, Oregon City.  
The proprietor begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally that the  
above named popular saloon is open for their  
accommodation, with a new and well assort-  
ed supply of the finest brands of wines,  
liquors and cigars. 832

## THE GEM.

Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Oregon  
City.  
E. PAYNE, Proprietor.  
The undersigned takes this method of in-  
forming the public that he has purchased  
the above saloon, and now offers a choice and  
well selected stock of foreign and domestic  
wines, liquors, etc., which cannot fail to  
please those who may extend their patron-  
age. The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter  
in the State, always on draught.  
E. PAYNE.

## PONY SALOON.

Main street, Oregon City,  
Adjoining the Brick Store of  
S. Ackerman.

## Norme, the Shop-Girl of Leghorn.

Count Bacchiocchi, who died at the Palace  
of the Tuileries, was a cousin of the French  
Emperor, and first chamberlain and super-  
intendent of the imperial theatres. On  
certain days, seventeen grand crosses of the  
most select orders of Europe sparkled upon  
his breast. He died of sheer exhaustion  
from want of sleep. A few minutes before  
he passed away, he muttered in a low voice,  
"Norme! Norme!" One of the attendants  
asked: "What do you want, my lord?" He  
raised his hand with a gesture of impatience,  
and said: "Don't question me." A few  
moments after the words came again, "No-  
rine! Norme!" and the soul of the dying  
man passed away with his words.

Norme was a little shop-girl of Leghorn,  
his first love, now an old woman, with a  
family. The heart of the dying man, who  
had been through his life familiar with all  
of pomp and pageantry that Europe could  
show, fled back to his first love. This was  
the oasis in the desert; all the rest was but  
sand.  
He lay within the gilded halls,  
Dying by a line of crowned Gaius,  
Around his couch an army of nurses  
Played soft and warm the autumn breeze,  
While faint and far the city's hum  
Came like the sound of a passing drum.  
And the proud Seine, in murmuring keel,  
Swept its swift course toward the sea.

In royal purple lapped he lay,  
As ebb'd the tide of life away;  
While back and forth, and to his side,  
The waiting maids softly glided,  
Seeking, by each obsequious breath,  
To turn the poisoned darts of Death,  
Or smooth, with gentle hands, the floor  
That leads to the grim monarch's door.

All vain! The wealth of kings is vain—  
The Lord must have his own again.  
And out upon the ebbing tide  
Out to the ocean, drear and wide—  
A sad soul floats, stark and lone,  
Full with the weight of his own doom.  
And the proud Seine, in murmuring keel,  
Passing from Earth to God's white throne.

But yet a moment, ere it flies,  
Some half-form sound is born—and dies.  
Low bending to the muffled wail,  
"Norme! Norme!" is faintly heard.  
The startled maids gather near,  
The word falls strangely on the ear:  
"What wants my lord?" they softly said.  
"Norme! Norme!" My lord is dead.

And there, amid the blaze of gold,  
His heart and limbs alike grown cold,  
The pumpered favorite of a king,  
Fled back through life on Memory's wing  
To that sweet spot, whereon he heard  
From lips that loved, fond Love's first word,  
And pomp, and pride, for her were gone—  
Norme, the shop-girl of Leghorn.

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## Plain Talk With Married Ladies.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTAGE.

FIFTH PAPER.

Let no woman suppose that these re-  
sponsibilities commence only upon or af-  
ter the birth of the child. No, indeed.  
At the moment the youth chooses his  
wife, the girl her husband, the train of  
causes has already commenced which  
shall influence the destiny of unborn gen-  
erations. In the girl's family there may  
be consumption, insanity, or scrofula.  
In the youth's family there may be heredi-  
tary sin, drunkenness, idleness, deformity,  
blindness, gout, morbid appetites, laziness,  
or one of a hundred other hereditary  
diseases either of mind or body. Now,  
though the tendency of nature is to per-  
petuate the best of a kind, yet even "the  
great mother" cannot entirely ignore the  
existence of certain maladies in the con-  
stitutions of men and women, nor prevent  
their re-appearance in subsequent gener-  
ations. The "taint of blood" is certain to  
show itself reproduced in either a new or  
a remote generation. Therefore when  
children are born of parents coming from  
families in which there lurks any heredi-  
tary disease, or peculiarity, or one, if  
not all of those children, carries in its con-  
stitution a drop, if no more, of that tainted  
blood; and should it fall to show itself  
upon this individual, it is by no means  
certain that this child's child or grand-  
child may not reproduce the peculiarity  
in an exaggerated form.

How often do we hear it said of some  
one accused of faults or crimes—"I should  
not wonder; his grandfather was just so."  
It is true of every trait which we possess,  
good, bad, and indifferent, they will de-  
scend upon our blood to generations after  
us. It is too late for me to advise you,  
who are already married, to look into this  
matter for yourselves. If any of you can  
see in your children the undesirable quali-  
ties of former generations, you can only  
do your utmost toward eradicating them  
by proper physical and moral training.  
But to return to the first proposition. The  
girl in choosing her husband takes the  
first step in this responsible business. If  
through ignorance, thoughtlessness, or ill-  
directed affection, she chooses a man  
whose forefathers' have been criminals,  
drunkards, profligates, imbeciles, scrofulous,  
liars, traitors, deceivers, insane, there  
is no security that her sons may not have  
the obnoxious trait in a direct descent,  
full-flowering with sin or with suffering.

There is no security that her daughters  
shall escape the poison; and be it disease  
or wickedness, the daughter will suffer  
more than the son for the same reason.  
How important it is that you should in-  
quire well into the antecedents of your  
daughter's associates, lest she thought-  
lessly set her heart upon one who will  
bring misery upon herself or her children  
after her.

The next consideration, after selecting  
from an honorable and healthy stock, is to  
preserve the good qualities that are in-  
herent. The man or woman contemplating  
marriage, who trifles with the laws of  
health willfully, is either very ignorant or  
very culpable. If the comfort of the in-  
dividual was of no consequence, it would  
be his or her duty to preserve the good  
health in order that the happiness of mar-  
riage might not be destroyed by sickness,  
peevishness, or poverty consequent upon  
inability to pursue the business of life;  
and in order that the children born of  
marriage might not be wronged out of  
their most valuable birth-right, good,  
sound constitutions. Not only is this sort  
of self-preservation a duty of kindness and  
policy in a worldly sense, but one of the  
highest christian duties. "A sound mind  
in a sound body" is the best security of a  
child being "born into the kingdom,"  
that you can possibly have. The state of  
the mind depends very much upon the  
state of the body, and vice versa. If the  
body has inherited, or other disease, the  
mind sympathizes with it. It is common  
to impute to the drunkard a moral deprav-  
ity which is much more likely to have  
been in the first place a mere depravity of  
his appetites induced by a want of stimu-  
lus in his system from the effects of disease,  
either in himself or his father before him.  
So with opium-eaters, tobacco-chewers,  
and others. Let the body be sound, and  
it will not crave unnecessary stimulants;  
it will not subject the mind to false influ-  
ences, nor cloud the moral powers with  
the struggles of a will weaker than the de-  
mands of appetite. I think it is very good  
dom that a youth brought up under good  
home influences, and possessing robust  
health, turns out to be a bad man. It is  
the puny children, the pale, nervous, un-  
der-sized boys, who run into all kinds of  
excesses, and whom not even the best of  
training can restrain in some cases. For  
these things somebody, certainly not the  
Creator, has been to blame. See to it,  
mothers, that not you, nor if you can pre-  
vent it, your husbands, have to charge  
yourselves with the worst results. Do not  
imagine, because I have laid such stress  
upon physical causes which produce sin,  
that I forget the spiritual remedy for sin.  
I only charge you as christian women to  
prevent all the sin and suffering that you  
can, by remembering your great responsi-  
bility in the matter. After that you may  
leave the remedy to God, not fearing that  
he knows the origin of all sin, and judges  
charitably.

"The sins of the parents shall be visited  
upon the children even unto the third and  
fourth generations." If we should sub-  
stitute the word disease for sin, we should  
comprehend it better. For sin is an ail-  
ment of the mind, a consumption, a scrofula,  
a gout, an imbecility, an insanity, af-  
fecting the soul of man. As severe reme-  
dies sometimes restore the health of the  
body, so severe afflictions and powerful  
impressions are effectual in bringing back  
the mind to its proper balance. Why is  
Christ called the "great Physician" who  
"makes us whole?" The laws he gives us  
are the soul's laws of health; if we ob-  
serve them we are sound, always provided  
our parents have not conferred upon us  
those sins which will descend to genera-  
tions yet unborn, and which Christ alone  
can purify us from. This is so moment-  
ous a matter that once having been warn-  
ed, no woman can safely disregard it.  
There is no subject upon which the world  
of christian women is so hopelessly unin-  
telligent as upon that of marriage and its  
results upon parentage. To improve the  
farm stock is considered equally commenda-  
ble and important, by securing such  
breeds of animals as have the best quali-  
ties both of strength and disposition. The  
stock-grower, knowing by experience the  
effect of good blood in stock-raising,  
spares no pains to procure specimens of the  
most noted breeds from which to start  
a better race of animals. But the human  
animal, with immortal destinies awaiting  
him for good or for evil, is unhesitatingly  
mated with every manner of defect in  
blood to the eternal injury of the race of  
men. In consequence we have plenty of  
misery and vice; plenty of feeble children  
to reproduce others still more feeble, who  
will fall victims to every disorder of body  
or mind which flesh is heir to. Yet wo-  
men have as a general thing far more  
modesty than intelligence, and naturally  
shrink from the idea of selecting husbands  
upon physical grounds. But why not?  
Do you not want a strong and valiant  
arm for your support and protection? Do  
you not want sterling sense, honor, and a  
good disposition in your husband? Do  
you not want these qualities in your chil-  
dren, inbred, and fostered by education  
and example? Undoubtedly yes. Manly  
men, sound men, good men, these are  
what you want, and you should take no  
other. The American race will run out in  
time, as other races have, unless a higher  
degree of knowledge and a more scrupu-  
lous practice is brought about. All the  
efforts of Nature to select and perpetuate  
her best specimens will not save a people  
who persistently doom themselves to de-  
cay. I could give you proof enough if I  
had space, that no other enlightened peo-  
ple commit such follies. An English girl,  
if she shows signs of being unfit for a wife  
and mother on account of an unsound con-  
stitution, is not permitted to think of mar-  
riage. Nobody wants her; parents do  
not expect her to marry; she resigns her-  
self to such a quiet life of usefulness at  
home as she is most fit for. This, with  
other sensible ideas, and a good climate,  
make the English the robust people that  
are—or rather make the intelligent  
classes robust, for the poor and ignorant  
suffer the usual penalties of poverty and  
ignorance in England as elsewhere.

I have insisted that the moral and phys-  
ical must be carefully looked to by those  
who assume the responsible duties of pa-  
rents. No less in importance is the educa-  
tional. A man may come of a good fam-  
ily, may possess high moral qualifications  
naturally, and yet be deplorably ignorant  
of the most important branches of that  
learning which would fit him to make a  
right use of himself. Ignorant people will  
never cease to marry and have children.  
We must not expect to prevent this nat-  
ural tendency, nor hope to avert altogether  
the evils of ignorance from them or their  
families. All that you can do is to effect  
what you can, each in your own family,  
to secure the future good of humanity.  
One of your children may bestow the  
benefits of your instruction upon half-a-dozen  
of his own, and each of this half-dozen  
upon thirty-six others in succession and so  
the good will grow.

Education is freedom. The powers of a  
good or talented man are in bondage if he  
is uneducated. Education opens the  
mind, inspires his faculties with the motive  
power, and lifts him at once into a sphere  
of expansion. This is true of education  
in the abstract, and consequently all culti-  
vation of the mind is good for the man,  
and desirable in the father and mother.  
But there are especial branches of learn-  
ing calculated to help the parent in the  
discharge of parental duties. It is inex-  
cusable at this present day for women to  
neglect the study of physiology and  
hygiene. And again, one pursuit helps  
another; therefore to know something of  
the history of the race, to know something  
of moral and intellectual philosophy, nat-  
ural history, climatology, and medicine,  
would greatly enhance the value of your  
ideas about physiology and hygiene.

But all this is rather preparatory, and  
ought to be understood before a child is  
born to you. The duties and cares which  
follow, from a subject by itself, will be  
best discharged by the practical applica-  
tion of the knowledge you have gained  
beforehand. I have dwelt upon the im-  
portance of a proper parentage. The re-  
sponsibilities which follow parentage,  
whether proper or not, are very great, and  
greater as the good qualities likely to be  
inherited decrease. Little indeed did  
most of you know of the seriousness of

upon the children even unto the third and  
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There is no subject upon which the world  
of christian women is so hopelessly unin-  
telligent as upon that of marriage and its  
results upon parentage. To improve the  
farm stock is considered equally commenda-  
ble and important, by securing such  
breeds of animals as have the best quali-  
ties both of strength and disposition. The  
stock-grower, knowing by experience the  
effect of good blood in stock-raising,  
spares no pains to procure specimens of the  
most noted breeds from which to start  
a better race of animals. But the human  
animal, with immortal destinies awaiting  
him for good or for evil, is unhesitatingly  
mated with every manner of defect in  
blood to the eternal injury of the race of  
men. In consequence we have plenty of  
misery and vice; plenty of feeble children  
to reproduce others still more feeble, who  
will fall victims to every disorder of body  
or mind which flesh is heir to. Yet wo-  
men have as a general thing far more  
modesty than intelligence, and naturally  
shrink from the idea of selecting husbands  
upon physical grounds. But why not?  
Do you not want a strong and valiant  
arm for your support and protection? Do  
you not want sterling sense, honor, and a  
good disposition in your husband? Do  
you not want these qualities in your chil-  
dren, inbred, and fostered by education  
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men, sound men, good men, these are  
what you want, and you should take no  
other. The American race will run out in  
time, as other races have, unless a higher  
degree of knowledge and a more scrupu-  
lous practice is brought about. All the  
efforts of Nature to select and perpetuate  
her best specimens will not save a people  
who persistently doom themselves to de-  
cay. I could give you proof enough if I  
had space, that no other enlightened peo-  
ple commit such follies. An English girl,  
if she shows signs of being unfit for a wife  
and mother on account of an unsound con-  
stitution, is not permitted to think of mar-  
riage. Nobody wants her; parents do  
not expect her to marry; she resigns her-  
self to such a quiet life of usefulness at  
home as she is most fit for. This, with  
other sensible ideas, and a good climate,  
make the English the robust people that  
are—or rather make the intelligent  
classes robust, for the poor and ignorant  
suffer the usual penalties of poverty and  
ignorance in England as elsewhere.

I have insisted that the moral and phys-  
ical must be carefully looked to by those  
who assume the responsible duties of pa-  
rents. No less in importance is the educa-  
tional. A man may come of a good fam-  
ily, may possess high moral qualifications  
naturally, and yet be deplorably ignorant  
of the most important branches of that  
learning which would fit him to make a  
right use of himself. Ignorant people will  
never cease to marry and have children.  
We must not expect to prevent this nat-  
ural tendency, nor hope to avert altogether  
the evils of ignorance from them or their  
families. All that you can do is to effect  
what you can, each in your own family,  
to secure the future good of humanity.  
One of your children may bestow the  
benefits of your instruction upon half-a-dozen  
of his own, and each of this half-dozen  
upon thirty-six others in succession and so  
the good will grow.

Education is freedom. The powers of a  
good or talented man are in bondage if he  
is uneducated. Education opens the  
mind, inspires his faculties with the motive  
power, and lifts him at once into a sphere  
of expansion. This is true of education  
in the abstract, and consequently all culti-  
vation of the mind is good for the man,  
and desirable in the father and mother.  
But there are especial branches of learn-  
ing calculated to help the parent in the  
discharge of parental duties. It is inex-  
cusable at this present day for women to  
neglect the study of physiology and  
hygiene. And again, one pursuit helps  
another; therefore to know something of  
the history of the race, to know something  
of moral and intellectual philosophy, nat-  
ural history, climatology, and medicine,  
would greatly enhance the value of your  
ideas about physiology and hygiene.

But all this is rather preparatory, and  
ought to be understood before a child is  
born to you. The duties and cares which  
follow, from a subject by itself, will be  
best discharged by the practical applica-  
tion of the knowledge you have gained  
beforehand. I have dwelt upon the im-  
portance of a proper parentage. The re-  
sponsibilities which follow parentage,  
whether proper or not, are very great, and  
greater as the good qualities likely to be  
inherited decrease. Little indeed did  
most of you know of the seriousness of

upon the children even unto the third and  
fourth generations." If we should sub-  
stitute the word disease for sin, we should  
comprehend it better. For sin is an ail-  
ment of the mind, a consumption, a scrofula,  
a gout, an imbecility, an insanity, af-  
fecting the soul of man. As severe reme-  
dies sometimes restore the health of the  
body, so severe afflictions and powerful  
impressions are effectual in bringing back  
the mind to its proper balance. Why is  
Christ called the "great Physician" who  
"makes us whole?" The laws he gives us  
are the soul's laws of health; if we ob-  
serve them we are sound, always provided  
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