

The Week in Astoria Society



For those who have not yielded to the allurements of a trip to Portland to participate in the celebration of the Rose show the charm of being in one's home for rest and quiet remains as potent as ever. As for dances, parties or in fact anything in the social line in the past seven days one must use a magnifying glass to find them. There are a great many who are looking forward to attending the festivities in Portland where this town is to be elaborately represented while others are to dispense with the trials and tribulations of trunk-packing and remain at home or to enjoy a quiet outing at the end of the week at the beach.

Thorwald Frederiksen's pupils' orchestra gave a very successful concert last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall the program was as follows: "Joyful Summertime," C. Shumaun, by the orchestra; piano solo, selection, by Miss Campbell; Oberlander, I. Gungl, by the orchestra; Symphony No. 2, C. Daucila, played by Miss Lois Parker and Maude Ross with Miss Ethel Ellsworth as accompanist; Ballata, G. Papini, by the orchestra; violin solo, 2nd Mazurka, H. Wieniawsky, by Mrs. J. T. Allen, accompanied by Miss Campbell; Nocturne, Theo. Frederiksen, by orchestra; Trio No. 18, J. Hayden, Mrs. J. T. Allen, piano, Miss Campbell, cello, Mr. T. Frederiksen; Turkish March, W. A. Mozart, by the orchestra. The members of the orchestra are: Mrs. J. T. Allen, Miss Lois Parker, Miss Lenna Parker, Miss Maude Ross, Miss Laura Jeffers, Miss Ruby Hammerstrom, Miss Dorothy Montgomery, Miss Barbara Eakin, Mr. Carl Franseen, Mr. Iver Ross and Miss Ethel Ellsworth pianist.

The members of the popular D. M. C. D. Club were entertained in a very charming manner by the Misses Utzinger at their comfortable home on Bond street on Tuesday. Five hundred was the game of the afternoon, the lucky winner being Mrs. Leonard Mansur. Among those present were the Misses Eva and Alma Holmes, Jessie Sands, Bess and Nan Reed, Mamie Fossett, Lucy Morton, Nellie, Mattie and May Utzinger, Mrs. Edith Lowe, Mrs. Nelson Troyer, Anna Campbell, Mrs. Anna Knight, Mrs. Earle Clark and Mrs. Leonard Mansur.

The many friends of Lawrence Holman in this city will be pleased to hear of his marriage to Miss Grace Nicholson of Portland which will take place in the near future in Portland. Mr. Holman is a prominent young Portlander and has an interest in a nice little steamer running between Portland and St. Helens. The young couple will make their home in St. Helens.

Miss Amy Rannals gave a pleasant little evening at home to a few of her girl friends on Friday evening at her pleasant home in East Astoria. Music was the principal enjoyment of the evening and a delicious little luncheon was served which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The W. C. T. U. held a called meeting on last Friday afternoon with Mrs. R. M. Gaston at her cozy home on Commercial street near Sixth. Twelve ladies were present and after the business meeting refreshments were served by Mrs. Gaston and the remaining hours of the afternoon were happily spent in conversation.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Troyer are going to give a house party at their cottage at Seaside the last of the week among those who will enjoy Mrs. Troyer's hospitality are the Misses Bess and Nan Reed, Nellie, May and Hattie Utzinger, Mr. Don Maher and Mr. Geo. Beatty of Fort Stevens and Merwyn Troyer.

About 40 people were present at the Dorcas Society social which was given at the parsonage on Friday evening. Rev. Gustave E. Rydquist and Mrs. Rydquist entertained the guests in a charming manner. It was decided to give a moonlight excursion on the 12th of June and the steamer General Washington will take the party on the trip and they will stop at Flavel and have lunch.

On last Saturday evening an entertainment was given in Soumi Hall by some ladies of the Temperance Society of Uniontown for the benefit of

the Taylor School piano fund. A good program was rendered and the sum of \$70 was raised. The special features of the program were: A piano solo by Miss Shistadt; red, white and blue drill by Miss Goddard's pupils; vocal solo by Miss Anderson accompanied by Miss Maunola; recitation by Miss Karinen and music by the Uniontown band.

On last Saturday evening, an entertainment was given in Soumi Hall by some Ladies of the Temperance Society of Uniontown for the benefit of the Taylor School Piano fund. A good program was rendered and the sum of seventy-two dollars was raised. The special features of the program were:

A Piano Solo by Miss Shistadt; Red White and Blue Drill by Miss Goddard's pupils; Vocal Solo by Miss Anderson accompanied by Miss Maunola; Recitation by Miss Ella Karinen; Music by the Uniontown Band.

Miss Hattie Wise gave a very successful piano recital at Eilers' hall in Portland on last Thursday evening to a large and appreciative audience and she received many beautiful flowers. Miss Nona Lawler, assisted Miss Wise with the Nella Calma Gounod's waltz song from Romeo and Juliet and Lohr's A Chain of Roses. Miss Wise showed her great ability as a pianist by rendering in a skillful manner masterpieces from some of the greatest composers.

The members of the Reading Club entertained their friends at the home of Mrs. C. A. Gearhart last Saturday Evening. Miss Alwine Kirchoff please everyone by her rendition of two instrumental selections. These were followed by vocal solos by Miss Reba Hobson and Mr. Zeigler, who were both in most excellent voice. Mr. W. S. Gilbert then gave a most interesting and instructive talk on "The Pen of the Darkey; or, the Negro in Literature."

After the refreshments all enjoyed a social hour and were unanimous in wishing that they might be invited to the next "Greet Night" of the club.

The Reading Club of the Presbyterian Church held a meeting on last Monday evening and the following officers were elected: Miss J. Gertrude Hulse; president, Mrs. Emma Watts Trullinger; vice-president, Miss Dora Badollet; secretary, Miss Emma C. Warren.

The officers and their wives at Ft. Columbia are going to give a little dancing party on Monday evening at the Fort. Several Astorians have received invitations and the Major Guy Howard will convey the guests to the pretty place.

At the regular meeting of the Reading club on Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Miss J. Gertrude Hulse; Vice-President, Mrs. P. A. Trullinger; Secretary, Miss Dora Dadollet; Treasurer, Miss E. C. Warren.

Miss Maude Van Dusen gave a piano recital on last Saturday afternoon at her home on Harrison avenue. Besides her pupils there were a great many friends present and a nice musical program was enjoyed by those present.

On next Saturday evening the letter carriers will give a social dance for the purpose of raising expense money for the letter carriers' association of the State of Oregon who will meet here on Saturday, June 27.

A great many Astorians are to attend the New York Sympho Concerts given during the rose show and also to attend the ball given on Friday evening of next week at the armory hall in Portland.

Mrs. Grace Inman and Floyd Inman of Portland were visitors in Astoria during the week.

The members of the Clover Club met at the home of Mrs. J. J. Wyard on Seventh street this week.

Mrs. S. Joyce, 180 Sullivan St., Claremont, N. H., writes: "About a year ago I bought two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It cured me of a severe case of Kidney trouble of several years standing. It certainly is a grand, good medicine, and I heartily recommend it."

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MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

nineteenth century. Another series of facts were preparing in which Napoleon had no place. The ill will of events had long been announced.

"It was time that this vast man should fall. The excessive weight of this man in human destiny disturbed the equilibrium. This individual counted of himself alone more than the universe besides. These plethoras of all human vitality concentrated in a single head, the world mounting to the brain of one man would be fatal to civilization if they should endure. The moment had come for incorruptible supreme equity to look to it. Probably the principles and elements upon which regular gravitations in the moral order as well as in the material depend, began to murmur. Reeking blood, overcrowded cemeteries, weeping mothers—these are formidable pleaders. When the earth is suffering from a surcharge there are mysterious moanings from the depths which heavens hear.

"Napoleon had been impeached before the Infinite and his fall was decreed. He vexed God. "Waterloo is not a battle; it is the change of front of the universe."

And so at the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon on the one side in opposition to the incorruptible and supreme equity must go down before the great ethical law, which destroyed him because by his ambition and his power he was disturbing the equilibrium of the moral world. Napoleon and the despotic empire were crushed to liberalize monarchy and to establish constitutional order through the counter-revolution which followed Waterloo.

Just such a crisis forty-four years ago came into the life of this nation upon this field, and it was just as inevitable and necessary as Waterloo. Our forefathers had set forth in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 that:

"All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Fighting for the establishment of this principle the Revolutionists were successful and the nation was born. In 1787, forgetting this principle of universal liberty, the founders and the people of this nation, while they declared in the Preamble to their Constitution that their purpose was to secure the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," recognized and permitted the enslavement of human beings. The soldiers of the Union met the

forces of disunion for almost two years on many battlefields and because the guiding minds of the nation were endeavoring to save the nation and at the same time save the favored institution of those who were in rebellion against the nation, God so prevented the triumph of the Union arms that the cause of the Union was well nigh lost.

Man in his weakness thought that this government, founded on the eternal principle of freedom to all, could exist half free and half slave.

But the Almighty, guiding the destinies of the nation, frustrated the weak plans of man, and as the God of battles brought those entrusted with the nation's life to see that the nation could only survive wholly free. And so Abraham Lincoln, realizing that the time had come to bow to the Supreme will—to that Divine power which had been so ordering the affairs of this nation that the crisis must come, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that all should be free.

Then the nation took on new life, then her warriors, "thrice armed because they had their quarrel just," inspired by their holy cause, that of union in which every man was free, fought on the side of eternal justice and supreme equity and became an invincible host.

What inspired the four score and ten thousand men of the Union Army to meet in the dreadful shock of battle the hosts of disunion?

What inspired them to rush into the "imminent deadly breach?" What sustained them as they met the onrush of the enemy? What but that love of country that made it glorious to die, that love of liberty that made the patriots grave his country's shrine?

And so there died upon this field of battle twenty-three thousand defenders of the Union—twenty-three thousand patriots—twenty-three thousand heroes, who offered up their lives a willing sacrifice that this country might be in fact, as in theory, wholly free.

The great victory was won. Eternal justice prevailed. Supreme equity reigned.

Today we survey this field and see with clarified vision all that its tragedies meant. We see the Union saved, the nation established upon the immovable rock of freedom. Splendid and terrible were the commitments of the mighty struggle. They were fit accessories to the stupendous issues involved.

It may seem at times that the overthrow of some particularly vicious manifestation of evil threatening the national life marks the ultimate victory.

This is not true. The conflict never ends. It is going on now. We are in the ranks and shadowy hosts and forces are contending all about us.

On one side or the other of these bloodless battles all of us must be. We are either supinely submitting to, or courageously combatting, insidious assaults upon our national life. Armageddon is a present fight which will be waged until the end of this world and then will culminate. Athens and Greece won the glories of Salamis and Marathon and perished miserably and enslaved because Hellenism no longer meant vigilance, patriotism and righteousness.

It may be said with truth that for a nation the dangers of peace may be worse than the dangers of war and this is peculiarly true of our nation.

Our governmental system has secured certain advantages which could not have been obtained without making it complex, and for that reason more liable to become disarranged than are simple democracies and simple monarchies or autocracies.

If we are to retain these advantages and prevent dangerous disarrangements of our plan we must jealously guard its distinctive characteristics against the natural tendency towards their elimination and a reversion to the rejected but simpler types. The simplest form of government is absolute autocracy and it is the worst. All power is centered in one man, his will is the supreme law, he rules with undisputed sway.

Our governmental plan was constructed so as to resemble in a way the solar system where the finger of God spins the planets in perpetual harmony; but our system is the work of human wisdom and must depend upon human wisdom for its success.

Recently this tendency seems to me to have threatened seriously to disturb the just relations between the State and Federal governments. Impatient of the difficulties and delays which must attend the action of separate States in the accomplishment of their objects, some of the people have seemed to feel that by an assumption of Federal power, or by ignoring State power, their aims could be speedily and fully obtained.

But the genius of our Constitution, the supreme equity of our form of government, the balance wheel of our system is that each of the dual governments shall keep within its own sphere, untrammelled and uncontrolled by the other.

Let us guard against dangerous encroachment upon this system; let us stand courageously, persistently and eternally by our ancient rights.

In this way shall we show our gratitude to those who perished here and preserve the principles for which they died.

If this Union is to survive it must be maintained as constituted or as modified in the way provided by those who constituted it.

If it is to survive it is necessary now and always, that wisdom, vigil-

ance and courage should abide in the halls of legislation, the chambers of judicial decision, the centers of executive power and with the dominating mass of the people as that sons of the Union should have bathed with their blood these fertile fields.

The strength and power of this Nation does not rest upon the fact that it is a federation of States, but that it is a Union of States, based upon a Constitution formulated by the people, adopted by the people, defended and preserved here by the people. No object is so important that we should sacrifice the very nature and glory of our systems to accomplish it.

It cost us nearly a million lives, untold millions of treasure and unpareable anguish, to prevent the States from destroying the Union created by the Constitution.

This Government is not seriously threatened by anarchy, which is the cause espoused by the wicked, malicious and envious and by ignorance and perverted degeneracy.

The highest and most patriotic ambition you and I can entertain is to seek to understand the fundamental principles in American National life and understanding them to defend and protect them. Defend them alike against those who would narrowly restrict them and those who would destructively expand them.

The individual skirmisher out along the far-flung Union line beyond this crest served the cause as well as the commander of crops or army directing aggregate movements from headquarters. And often the private soldier has saved the day and retrieved a disaster due to a commander's folly or perversity, dying an inconspicuous hero. In that spirit of vigilance and devotion, let us serve in this army of the Union, which is always in the field. We may not be able to make our service conspicuous, we can certainly make it useful.

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