

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 3.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

NO. 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, and Pro-
cureurs in Admiralty.
Office over the old Post Office, Front
street, Portland, Oregon.

GIBBS & PARISH,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Portland, Oregon.
OFFICE—On Alder street, in Carter's
building.

Logan, Shattuck & Kilin,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 100 Front Street, Up Stairs,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Caples & Moreland,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON STS.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHNSON & McCOWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Will attend to all business entrusted to
me in any of the Courts of the State.
Collect money. Negotiate loans, sell real estate
etc. Particular attention given to contested
land cases.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—35 Front street—Residence cor-
ner of Main and Seventh streets.

DR. F. BARCLAY,
Dentist.
Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. B. B. Co.
OFFICE—At Residence, Main street Oreg-
on City, Oregon.

ARMES & DALLAM,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Wood and Willow Ware.
Druggies, Twines, Cordage, etc.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c.
215 & 217 Sacramento st., San Francisco.
114 Madison Lane, N. Y. City.

ICE CREAM SALOON.
Main street, one door North of the
Lincoln Bakery Oregon City.

B. F. N. WMAN, Proprietor.
The proprietor is now prepared to furnish
the public with Ice Cream, which is served
in the most palatable manner, and at
very low prices. Also Soda, Sa. Sarsaparilla,
etc., constantly on hand.

IMPERIAL MILLS.
Savner, LaRogue & Co.,
OREGON CITY.
Keep constantly on hand for sale, flour
Midway, Bran and Chickens Feed. Parties
purchasing feed must furnish the sacks.

CHAUNCEY BALL,
Successor to Graham & Co.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Wagons & Carriages
At and 205 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Wagons of every description
made to order. General Jobbing done
with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAMS & MYERS,
25 Front street and 25 First street, Portland.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Deal-
ers in Groceries and Produce. Agents
for the Champagne, Commercial and Lafayette
Flouring Mills. Have ample Free-press
Storage. Consignments solicited. 13-37

J. F. MILLER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes!
At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe
Store, Main street.

THE BEST SELECTION
Of Ladies', Gents', Boys', and Children's
Boots and Shoes, on hand or made to order.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman.
OREGON CITY.
Has the best team for the delivery of merchan-
dise, and for the delivery of whatever de-
sired, to any part of the city, will be ex-
ecuted promptly and with care.

ANDREW WILLIS, WM. BROUGHTON,
WILLIS & BROUGHTON.
Having purchased the interest
of Cram, in the well known
LIVERY STABLE
One door west of Excelsior Market, Oregon
City, announce that they will at all times
keep good horses and carriages to let, at
reasonable rates. Horses bought and sold
or kept by the day or week.

DAVID SMITH,
Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Blacksmithing in all its branches; Wag-
ons making and repairing. All work war-
ranted to give satisfaction.

J. McHenry,
94 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, Oregon.
Has on hand, and is constantly
receiving direct from the East, a large and
carefully selected stock of
Crockery, Glass Ware, Plated Ware,
Lamps, etc., all of which he offers at prices
to suit the times, at Wholesale and Retail.
25¢ Dealers will do well to call and exam-
ine his stock, and learn his prices, before
purchasing elsewhere.

DECORATION DAY.

BY DIRECT, COL. JOHN J. NEVIN.

"The 30th of May is hereby designated
for the purpose of decorating the graves of
our soldiers who died in defense
of their country, with the hope that it will
be observed from year to year by all the
people."—Extract from Gen. Logan's Order
No. 11 Headquarters A. R., May 6, 1868.

I.
Let us gather to the ground,
Our soldier's graves around,
And strew each lonely mound
With the choicest flowers of spring;
And the spirit of the brave,
O'er the land they died to save,
Shall keep watch while we these offerings
bring.

Give when we forget their valor
And our liberty new birth,
May their ungrateful country
Perish from the face of earth.

CH. CH.
We'll gather to the ground,
Our soldier's graves around,
And deck each lonely mound
With the fairest flowers of spring;
And the land they died to save
Still shall honor their brave,
And forget them never more.

II.
Oh then, on bended knee,
Let us mingle silently
The pale acemons
And the dark blue violet,
And the fragrant flowers of May,
With forget-me-nots and bay,
And garlands of spring beauties wet;
And their pure breath shall ascend,
Like a prayer, like a prayer,
That our land may find hearts as true,
As those that mouldered there.

CH. CH.
And year by year we'll come,
When the flowers are in bloom,
And we'll deck each hero's tomb
On this "Decoration Day;"
"Till all the South and North
Shall flock to the Founth,
Twin hills and holy days for aye;
Yes, the Fourth and this new May day
Through all the coming years;
That we'll keep with loyal glees,
But with patriot tears.

CH. CH.
In eight years the entire range
and method of the newspaper busi-
ness has undergone a revolution.
First-class editors are rarer than
first-class lawyers or doctors; and
a first class reporter, like a thing of
beauty, "is a joy forever," so rare
is he. It is a great mistake that lo-
cal reporting is second-hand em-
ployment. It is so considered be-
cause second-rate persons so often
fill the desks on a daily journal.
But it is in reality an important
position. It requires tact, original-
ity, industry, sobriety, good sense,
intelligence, quickness. Of course,
every department of a well con-
ducted press calls for all these ex-
cellent traits more or less; and
therefore, it is harder to equip a
newspaper than to organize an ar-
my, or office, a man-of-war.

During the next fifty years the
press will play the most conspicu-
ous part in public affairs. It will
be what its sycophants have al-
ways claimed for it, but what it
has never really been, the "fourth
estate." Ultimately, books will
cease to be written. Belles let-
ters will be confined to the stand-
ards. The newspaper enlarged
and every way improved will prob-
ably supply the public its daily
mental food. There is little reason
to doubt this; and, as soon as it
comes to be generally understood,
ambitious young fellows will turn
aside from the old fogy profes-
sion and take to journalism as
their fathers took to law and phys-
ic. Editors will be less rare than
they are now, and more competent.
Anybody can write. But writing
is the least part of journalism. In
fact, literature and daily newspaper
are only second cousins, and the
one is a sort of "poor relation" to
the other. Journalism, strictly, is
the science of human nature; a
combination of action, and the
actor's art, at once a reflection and
the thing itself.

The really able journalist must
therefore be not only a man of
thought, but a man of action also.
The voluptuous literature officer,
place in the modern printing office;
for he is only useful who can work
at night; give up society; subordinate
his personality to his craft;
consider himself, while on duty, as
a man on a voyage, bound to serve
out a certain time. A newspaper
is, indeed, a ship at sea, and almost
always in a storm. The billows of
popular passion are out there
on every side, seething and foam-
ing. Keep her steady to the wind
and there is no danger; but it is
feared to try to run against the
current, or in face of the wind, and
the least insubordination or inebri-
ety or lack of skill of officers or
crew may be fatal.

JOURNALISM

Minnesota Club House.

Rich and Elegant Apartments—Its
Exclusiveness and Management.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

A few weeks ago we mentioned
the fact of a number of our lead-
ing citizens having formed them-
selves into an Association for the
establishment of a social club in
this city, and gave at the time a
full list of the officers of the Asso-
ciation, which is known as the
"Minnesota Club." The club now
numbers something like a hundred
members, embracing many of our
wealthy retired citizens and lead-
ing business men of St. Paul.
Shortly after their organization the
Executive Committee of the club
leased the well known former resi-
dence of Bartlett Presley, Esq.,
on Eighth street, for a term of
years, and work was at once com-
menced in thoroughly overhauling,
repairing and otherwise fitting it
to meet the wants and convenience
of the club. This work has been
in progress for several weeks, and
is so far completed that the house
was formally thrown open for the
use of the members on Thursday
evening last.

A brief description of the inside
appearance and the management
of this, the first Club House ever
established in Minnesota, may not
be without interest to our readers,
and hence we take the liberty of
withdrawing the curtain of exclu-
siveness and allowing the public
gaze to rest for a moment upon
what is reserved entirely for the
benefit of the favored few who are
among the "elect."

OUTSIDE APPEARANCE.
The Presley Mansion, with the
improvements and alterations that
have been made is admirably
adapted for the purposes of the
Association. Its fine and impos-
ing front gives to its outside ap-
pearance an air of aristocratic ex-
clusiveness. The wide porch, its
massive Corinthian pillars and the
rich stained glass windows and
transoms which surround the main
entrance to the building, all be-
tokens wealth, if not refinement.

THE HALL.
Entering the door you find
yourself in a medium sized hall,
the floor of which is richly carpeted,
and its sides and ceiling papered
with the finest satin and gold-
finished paper, to which the soft-
ened light from the stained glass
adds additional beauty.

RECEPTION ROOM.
Turning to the door on your
right and you enter the reception
room. This room is large with a
high ceiling, well lighted by large
windows, and by night with an
elegant chandelier. Folding doors
connect it with a similar room
back of it. The floor of both
rooms are covered with rich heavy
carpets of an oak and green pat-
tern. The furniture consists of a
large black walnut centre table,
and easy chairs with seats and
backs covered with light brown
leather and richly upholstered.
These rooms also contain marble
mantels, chess stands, card tables,
&c. The windows are provided
with tasty oil window shades,
with green ground and golden
edge.

CLOAK ROOM.
Passing through these rooms
you enter the cloak room with
ample provisions for the accommo-
dation of the outer garments of
the members. Leaving this you
can, if you please, pass directly into the

REFRESHMENT ROOM.
This room is provided with all
the necessary equipments to min-
ister to the wants of those who are
athirst, whether he be a member
in good and regular standing of
the Father Matthew or any other
temperance society, or a devotee
at the shrine of Bacchus. The
floor is covered with heavy hem-
pen carpet. A fine bar occupies
the Eastern side of the room, im-
mediately adjoining which is a
closet, in which is contained an
abundant supply of wines, liquors,
cigars, &c., all of which are the
finest and most costly in market.
In this room is kept the visitors'
book, where every stranger, who
for the time being is the guest of
the Club, records his name. It
may as well be stated here that
the management of this room does
not differ in the least from any
ordinary refreshment room. Each
member desiring a drink or cigar,
or to treat his friends, pays for
what he orders. The proceeds
go into the common fund of the
Club for the purchase of further
supplies, and in this manner this
department is self-sustaining.

READING ROOM.
On the left of the hall as you
enter is the Reading Room. This

room is furnished nearly the same
as the reception room. Large
easy chairs, sofa, and in the center
of the room is a splendid long
black walnut table, covered with
the leading daily papers, periodi-
cals, &c. It is the design shortly
to add a choice library to this de-
partment.

SECOND FLOOR.
Passing from the hall up the
winding stairs which are elegantly
carpeted, and we come to the hall
above, on each side of which is a
fine large card room, equally as
finely carpeted and furnished as
the rooms below, containing whist
tables, chess stands, back-gammon
boards, &c. Back of the room on
the east side of the building is a
committee room, where the busi-
ness meetings of the Club are held.
It is furnished similar to the other
rooms, and is provided with a
secretary's desk and other articles
needed for the transaction of busi-
ness. Back of this still and reach-
ed by a door leading out of the
Hall is the Wash room. This
room contains a water tank and a
number of marble top wash stands.

Immediately across the Hall
from the Committee room and
Wash room is the Billiard room.
This room is about 30 feet square,
and is intended to contain two of
Kleeman's finest billiard tables,
for which there is ample space.
This room was added to the origi-
nal building by the Club. The
tables cost \$1,050, and are expected
from Chicago to-day. The mem-
bers will be charged for the use of
these tables, and the proceeds from
this source also paid over to the
general fund. All the rooms
will be adorned with splendid
mirrors, fine paintings, engrav-
ings, &c.

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.
This department will not be put
in operation immediately, although
it is the intention to do so in a few
weeks. There is ample space for
a cooking and dining or supper
room, and an improved cooking
range will be purchased and put to
use in a short time. This will also
be managed so as if possible to
make it self-sustaining, each mem-
ber paying for what he orders.

The expense of fitting up this
far will not fall short of \$4,000,
to which will be added some \$2,
500 more when the mirrors, paint-
ings, cooking apparatus, &c., are
complete in their places.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND RULES.
The entire establishment has
been placed in charge of Capt. O.
H. Maxwell as steward, assisted
by two or three waiters. A bet-
ter selection of a steward could
not have been made. Capt. Max-
well is thoroughly at home in his
duties and will discharge them in
a manner to give entire satisfac-
tion to the members of the Club.
It needs a careful, experienced,
trustworthy and reliable man for
this position, and all these quali-
ties Capt. Maxwell possesses.

By the rules of the Club no
gambling is allowed in the house,
and the doors are to be closed and
the lights put out not later than
11 p. m. on Sundays, 12 o'clock
Saturdays, and 1 o'clock on other
nights of the week. The house
will be opened at 7 A. M. every
day. No member is allowed to
invite any of his friends in St.
Paul to the house, and strangers
from the State at large or from
abroad, on invitation of a member,
may have the entire to the house,
when accompanied by a member
for a period not to exceed two
weeks in every three months. Any
person desiring to join the club will
be required to have his name pro-
posed for membership, and be
ballotted for by the club. The in-
itiation fee at present is \$50, and
annual dues \$25, payable semi-
annually. We learn, however,
that the initiation fee will shortly
be raised to \$100. The founders
of the club have been very particu-
lar in the selection of those whom
they have invited to join them,
and we presume the same spirit
will govern them in the admission
of new members. A strict observ-
ance of the rules of the association
is the only thing needed to make
the "Minnesota Club House" not
only a pleasant place of resort to
its members, but an institution to
which they may invite their friends
from abroad with a pardonable
pride in the elegant, complete and
fastidious establishment which they
have fitted up for their own and
their friend's enjoyment.

The house is now open for the
accommodation and use of mem-
bers.

Ask your neighbor to sub-
scribe for the ENTERPRISE.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

Accommodations for Immigrants.
Letter from Their Agent, Colonel
Mottson.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

We have frequently had occa-
sion to make mention of the great,
systematic and effectual services of
the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad
Company in inducing immigration
from the Old world to our State.
While our Legislatures, for the
past year or two, have been high-
lighting about appropriating a pitiful
sum from the State Treasury for
this purpose, this company has,
without show or parade, been ex-
panding thousands of dollars in
the employment of agents, and
the distribution of pamphlets and
other documents, setting forth the
advantages of Minnesota. Nor
have they stopped there. Not
satisfied with simply inducing
thousands to seek a home in our
State, they have gone farther and
at great expense have fitted up
temporary homes for them on their
arrival, in which they can remain
at little expense until they have
selected, and in some measure
prepared, a home for themselves.
We mentioned some time ago the
erection of a large building at
Clear Lake Station, on the line of
the road for this purpose. Since
then they have fitted up a similar
building at Pleasant Valley station,
and now we have to mention one
more instance of their generous,
thoughtful care for these poor
exiles from their native land. The
company have taken and fitted up
the large stone warehouse adjoining
the offices of the company near
their depot. This substantial
structure is 150 feet deep by 30 in
width, with two floors. The com-
pany have provided a large cook-
ing stove with all the furniture
complete, for the use of emigrants
in cooking, and divided the two
floors by partitions for the accom-
modation of both the women and
men. The whole establishment is
placed under the charge of Jacob
Christianson, a Norwegian. Here
is ample room to shelter those
large bodies of immigrants who
could not find accommodation at
any hotel, or who are too poor to
pay for them. It will answer as a
sort of transfer house, where they
can find not only shelter for them-
selves, but storage room for their
baggage until they can be for-
warded to the other immigration
depots of the company along the
line above mentioned, and from
thence scatter out to the homes
they have selected. This is at
once a wise and humane act on
the part of the company, taking
upon themselves as it were, the
entire expenses of an establishment
that it seems to us should be borne
by the city, in part at least.

The Company have just received
a letter from Col. Mattson,
their special agent in Sweden and
Norway, dated April 8th. It was
written at Gottenberg, where he
was superintending the embarka-
tion of a colony of both Swedes
and Norwegians, 300 in number.
They came by steamer, in charge
of Captain Lindberg, who will
bring them direct through to St.
Paul, where they are expected to
arrive about the 10th of this
month. This colony has been se-
lected from among those who are
familiar with stock raising, and
will settle upon the fine meadow
lands on St. Francis river, in Sher-
burne county, and engage in stock
raising. Some of them are poor,
and those the Company will en-
deavor to find homesteads for, and
the balance, with more or less
means, will take lands of the Com-
pany, but will all turn their atten-
tion to raising stock, for which
purpose the lands above mention-
ed are admirably adapted, not-
withstanding their long neglect,
and often unjust denunciation by
other localities. Col. Mattson was
to return to Christianstad, in
Sweden, to organize other similar
colonies. He will return to this
country about the 1st of June.

He writes that the excitement
regard to emigration to Minne-
sota, in both Sweden and Norway
is wonderful, and constantly on the
increase among all classes—the
rich and the poor, and estimates
that 200,000 persons will come to
Minnesota from these two coun-
tries alone, within the next five
years.

In this connection we may men-
tion another item of importance,
showing the influence of this com-
pany in bringing to our State not
only the hardy sons of Sweden and
Norway, but the more wealthy
classes from Germany. About a
year ago a German by the name
of Mr. J. J. Pass came out to
Minnesota through the influence of

Mr. J. H. Kloos, for a long time
connected with the St. Paul and
Pacific Road. Mr. Pass settled
near Sauk Rapids, in Benton
county. A short time ago he re-
turned to the old country and got
married, and on Saturday evening
last reached St. Paul on his return,
accompanied by a party of some
twenty of his friends from the old
country. This party are all well
provided with means, and have
deposited in the banks of this city
a large amount—a number of thou-
sand dollars—until they can select
a home. They left on Monday
for Sauk Rapids, and will purchase
homes among the fine timberlands
of Benton county.

The above is but a few among
the many acts of this company in
settling up the State. It may be
said they do this to benefit them-
selves, and sell their lands. That
they do it to benefit themselves is
undoubtedly true, but they do it
in a way to benefit the whole State.
They make it no condition that
the immigrant shall settle on their
lands, but on the contrary would
prefer they should take other
lands, and by opening them up,
make theirs more valuable. They
do insist, however, that they shall
come to Minnesota, and to that
end employ an agent to pilot them
through until they land at St. Paul,
where the provisions made for their
comfort, and to save them
expense as above stated, burdens
all their letters to the friends they
left behind them, and in turn in-
duces others to come without the
aid of agents. The State owes a
heavy debt to this company for
its unostentatious and effective la-
bors in settling up and developing
the resources of our growing young
Commonwealth.

SHE IS OF AGE.—The young
lady, Miss Cuba, a beautiful daugh-
ter of the sea, is no longer a child.
She has emerged from her swad-
dling clothes, attained her majori-
ty, and is, by divine right, if not
by the laws of Spain, entitled to
be free. She is now considering
the question of a new alliance.
She evidently has no "affinity"
for the old monarchy under which
she has been held in subjection.
If we correctly discern her prefer-
ence, they are for an alliance with
her next door neighbor, the United
States; and if this really be her
choice, her preference shall be re-
spected. She is of lawful age, is
vigorous, healthy, plucky, and we
think it but right that she take
her place in that family of nations
with which all her interests are natu-
rally most intimately related.
Uncle Samuel has room enough for
all. Boys, if the maiden asks, be
prompt to lend a hand. We re-
member Lafayette.—*Phrenological
Journal.*

—Robert E. Lee, President of
the Washington College, Virginia,
comes out as the latest advocate of
technical education. Probably his
experience as commander-in-chief
of the uneducated armies of the
Confederacy has driven him to this
stand. The difference between
the men of the South and the men
of the North on this point was
alone enough to decide the issue of
the rebellion. A mass of men who
condemned labor and modern sci-
ence could never long keep the
field against an army in which
every regiment was filled with skilled
mechanics and scientific officers.

—Kentucky is joined to her
idols. In Louisville a negro has
just been tried by a Judge Bruce,
of the Circuit Court, and sentenced
to be hung, without being al-
lowed the privilege of proving or
attempting to prove his innocence,
because, forsooth, his witnesses
were black. Judge Ballard, of the
United States District Court, has
issued a stay of the proceedings,
and forbidden the sheriff to execute
the sentence. We shall test again
the question whether the sun shall
shine in Kentucky.

—The public debt statement
shows a gratifying decrease of
\$6,399,070 65 during the month of
April. While Mr. Boutwell has
scarcely had time to develop a fi-
nancial policy, the monthly exhibi-
tion since he has assumed charge of
the Treasury evince excellent man-
agement, and are an earnest that in
any plan hereafter adopted econ-
omy will be the corner-stone.

—The spirit of annexation to
the United States is abroad among
the Cuban insurgents. This dispo-
sition of their island will add a
new motive to the cause for which
they fight. It will be a guarantee
that their labors will produce fruit
worthy of a free people.

MAGDALENS

Until within the past few years,
fallen women have been virtually
ignored by Protestant Christians
as subjects of religious efforts.
They have been given over by so-
ciety, with scarcely an effort to
reach and restore them. For every
other class of repenting sinners, a
way and a refuge were open, but
for this there were none. They
have bitterly "abandoned wom-
en," abandoned apparently by
God and man, as hopeless and lost;
but the few efforts that have been
made among them have been quite
as successful as among almost any
other class.

In London 1,310 reclaimed wom-
en, rescued by the "midnight
movement," are at work earning
their living by honest labor. The
Magdalen Asylum in St. Louis Mo.,
opened by the Western Female
Guardian society about four months
since, has had thirteen fallen wom-
en under its care. Of these seven
have already given good evidence
[as far as man can judge] of hav-
ing become Christians. One who
was brought to the Asylum against
her will proved refractory, and
was sent to the House of Refuge.
One has died peacefully, trusting
in Jesus. And one, a beautiful
girl of fifteen or sixteen years of
age, was legally married, at the
Asylum to her seducer.

The most of them are quite
young girls. They have with one
exception, proved orderly and in-
dustrious, gladly doing whatever
work was given them and appar-
ently feeling very grateful for the
refuge opened for their rescue.

The ladies under whose care the
Asylum is placed feel that only the
grace of God in the heart is strong
to enable their charges to persevere
in their new life so they
have made converts to Christ
the chief aim of all their efforts.
Besides the religious meetings held
twice a week by the lady man-
agers, and family worship each day
by the matron, the girls hold pray-
er meetings among themselves al-
most every evening, and show an
earnest desire to be taught the
way of life.

Statistics gathered by the Amer-
ican Commission from reliable sources,
both in Great Britain and in
our land, show that the great-
est number of fallen women are
seduced between the ages of fif-
teen and sixteen. The average
life after they enter upon their
course of sin, is four years. Usual-
ly they die at twenty-three to
twenty-five years of age.

In St. Louis the number of pros-
titutes is estimated at 5,000. In
New York city the number of open
prostitutes is estimated at 7,500,
those who visit houses of assigna-
tion, 2,500; making a total of 10,-
000. Of these, more than 1,800
die yearly in their sins.

It is very difficult to obtain re-
liable statistics on this subject, but
the few within our reach show that
every year thousands of immortal
souls, belonging to this class of sin-
ners, are passing from all around us,
through their dark, rapid course of
sin, down to death, with scarcely an
outstretched arm to arrest and save
them. Thousands of this class
pass from our midst in the morn-
ing of their lives—every year, in-
to eternity, with all their burdens
of guilt upon them—with scarce-
ly an effort made to lead them to
the lamb of God, who did not,
(John, 8th ch. 3d to 12th verses),
and does not, turn away even from
the repenting Magdalen.

Professing followers of the meek
and holy Jesus, is the "disciple
above his master?" Have you no
duty to try to reach and rescue
those for whom, as well as for you,
a Savior died?

—Party lines in Virginia are
now being determined by the con-
flicting commercial interests of the
State. The competing railroad
lines enter into the contest and
control the issues. This is a healthy
and encouraging indication.
Although railroads in politics as a
general rule are not conducive to
official integrity and incorruptibil-
ity, yet any interest of trade is a
great advance on the ignorant pas-
sion and crude nonsense which
have hitherto constituted the web
and woof of Southern political life
and practice.

—Annexation is still at issue in
Canada. The Dominion crumb has
not seriously checked the advance
of the liberals. In the House of
Commons, the other day, the whole
matter was very freely and fully
discussed, and the question of
"new nationality" advanced and
argued with a confidence which
would seem to imply coming action.