

A NATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.
The article of which this is the continuation was given to our readers some two or three weeks since, but circumstances have, until now, prevented us from finishing what we intended to say upon this subject. However we will now redeem our promise, and without further preface will plunge at once, as Horace says "in medias res."

In our former articles we endeavored to show first that the National government has the right to control the educational interests of the people of this republic, and, second, that those interests would be better protected, and the welfare of the whole people better served, by the inauguration of a National School System than by leaving the subjects, as it is, entirely in the hands of the States. We purpose now to offer some additional reasons why this should be done and to prove that the scheme is not "Utopian," as it has been styled, but perfectly practicable.

One strong argument in support of the measure we are advocating is the fact, that if the General Government should begin to legislate upon this subject, all the statesmanship of the country would be enlisted in the cause of education, and that the wisdom and experience of the foremost men in the land would be to the construction of a national school system. It is shamefully true that under the present arrangement in many, perhaps in most of the States the instruction of the young has been deemed by a majority of the citizens to be a matter of merely secondary importance, always ranking after the ephemeral political issue, which are in continual agitation before us; and that the school laws have been sadly neglected even by the mediocre men who generally compose our State legislatures. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, the profession of teaching has fallen into such disrepute that only needy and inferior men will engage in it, and those possessing that education and sound judgment which eminently fit them for teaching the young idea how to shoot, almost invariably shun this calling as they would the plague. Even when they do engage in it, they do so only from necessity, working merely for pay, and intending to abandon the pedagogical chair just as soon as they can see their way clear into some other and, as they esteem it, more honorable profession. Thus in many of the States the other pursuits of life, (the law, for instance) are crowded to overflowing with laborers who ought to be at work in the school-room. We see the truth of this every day in our own State. Oregon produces as many talented young men as any State in the Union, and yet how few of them ever become teachers except when they can find nothing else to do! In fact all our promising young men, with a few honorable exceptions have no ambition in this direction, but engage in some business for which they have no natural fitness, and their proper place in our schools are filled by mere adventurers, broken down in character and fortune, who are "wintering" in Oregon intending to leave for the mines in the spring. Similar evils afflict many of the States, as we have already hinted, showing that in this land, where above all others the instructions of the young should be held honorable, the teacher is far less esteemed than he was in heathen Greece, where the wisest and best men voluntarily took this office upon them, and considered themselves honored by the act. Many of them, too, demanded no pay for their services, but deemed themselves sufficiently rewarded by the gratitude and affection of their pupils, and by the harvest of wisdom which they saw their instructions producing in the minds of the Grecian youth. Such was the case with Socrates—the people's philosopher—pronounced by the Delphic Oracle to be "the wisest of all the Greeks," a man honored in all ages, and the lustre of whose name, neither a disgraceful death nor the flight of time, neither in the least obscured. He stood in the market places and public streets of Athens, and taught his sublime philosophy freely to all comers, though compelled to labor with his own hands to obtain food and raiment. Why cannot the instruction of the young be held as honorable a profession now as it was in those days? and why cannot this calling number some of our illustrious men among its followers?

We believe this desirable object can be speedily attained in the way we propose; let our national government assume control, and general supervision of the educational interests of the whole land, and the subject will soon receive that consideration which its importance merits. Then the wise men who annually congregate at Washington, will turn their attention to it and a school law will be framed, worthy of the American people, and not requiring to be repealed at every session of the legislature. Then the history of education in every age of the world will be keenly searched for information upon this important subject, various laws and customs will be compared, and a model school system will be inaugurated which will extend its benefits to every part of the land and will ultimately excel that which is now in operation in the New England States. Then, too a new impetus will be given to the cause throughout the country, men of talent and education will turn their minds to it, and will find a fruitful subject for thought and discussion; young men of culture and refinement will begin to appreciate the dignity of the profession of teaching, and directing their ambition in this channel, will go forth animated with that enthusiasm which fired the minds of the old philosophers to search the innermost penetralia of the temple of Truth and communicate its secrets to the youth of the land. Loving knowledge for its own sake themselves, they will infuse their zeal into the minds of their pupils and education will cease to be the drudgery it has become.

Another benefit which would flow from the plan we suggest would be the good effect it would have upon our politics by purging them of sectionalism and infusing into them the wholesome attribute of Nationality. It is a mournful truth that American politics are and have always been sadly diseased, and that every party has been more or less tainted with that jealousy between State and State which is the bane of all confederated governments, but if a question affecting equally every State and every individual in the land were put in issue before the people it would obviously tend to destroy this sectionalism in parties from which all patriots apprehend so much danger. Such a question is the one we are discussing and if it were thrown into politics, we have no doubt as to the beneficial result.

We would conclude what we have to say upon this subject at present, by a few observations as to the practicability of the scheme, as it has been called in question by the Oregonian. That paper contends that it would be

absurd to call upon all the States to adopt such a system as that of Massachusetts and Connecticut for instance. In reply we would say that it would not be necessary to begin at first with a system so complete in its details as that of the New England States, although the general plan would be of course as near perfect as possible. But even if a complete system should be inaugurated at first, we are inclined to think that the expense upon the states would not be greater than it is at present. We have no statistics before us but we are of the opinion, that in our own State enough money has been expended for purposes of education, to have established a system as complete as that of California, if it had been judiciously applied; yet the law has been repealed and changed so often, that we have in truth no system at all. It is a fact also that the school system of Connecticut, the most perfect in the Union, was adopted while that State was burdened with debts incurred in its French and Indian wars, during its colonial existence, and in the war of the revolution. If, then, a State so circumstanced could do so much, why cannot a whole nation flourishing as ours will be when its present difficulties are settled do the same or even more?

We are satisfied that this project of a national school system is by no means "Utopian" for it has already been tried in Scotland and Prussia with eminent success; in Prussia especially there is a complete free school system under the control of a minister of the crown. The laws of this kingdom compel all children, whether rich or poor, to attend school seven years, and it is no doubt true, as Horace Mann says that Prussia would to day be the best educated and most civilized nation in Europe if the laws in other respects were so framed as to open all the professions to all her citizens, thus giving encouragement to individual talent and exertion. In this country we would have no such difficulty to contend with. We would remark further that the ground-work of the Prussian system was framed by Martin Luther Philip Melancthon under name of the "Saxon School System" in the early days of the Reformation; it was almost destroyed however during the Thirty Years War, but was revived upon the termination of that difficulty by August H. Francke we believe. Cannot the United States do as much in the nineteenth century as the German states did in the sixteenth? We think the case is plain and all that is necessary is that the subject should be discussed by papers and speakers.

WHO IS IT?
The Oregonian claims to be the leading newspaper of the State, and thoroughly orthodox on all matters political. Now we have no objection to this gratuitous assumption of dignity and importance, but are constrained to offer a few remarks as to the manner in which it is being sustained. The local of the Oregonian, Mr. C. P. Randall, is a spy itemizer, and in his particular department does much credit to himself and we believe gives general satisfaction to his readers, but the leading articles of that organ are many degrees below the standard of common decency, and may be characterized as nonsense distressingly diluted and on drawn out; they are as glib as any evidence of vitality or energy as a rag of flat beer, and about as nauseous to take. They are a serious infliction on the friends of the paper and create no consternation among the ranks of its enemies. Perhaps the editor has made some effort to adopt his locutions to the graceful rotundity of the "Rump Congress." In fact, such an explanation would not satisfactorily account for the utter absence of those agreeable, if not indispensable qualities summed up in that terse and comprehensive expression, "point."

Whether Mr. Pitcock has snatched some snivelling beggar from the gutters of the street and hoisted him to the stately tripod of the Oregonian, out of sheer benevolence, or whether he is running some "cheap John," as a matter of pecuniary profit, is to us unknown; but certain it is, that the poor house is better suited to the one, and there are a thousand mental avocations adapted to the meager endowments of the other. We bear no malice toward this unfortunate knight of the quill, and should certainly regret to do him any injury, or even to prejudice his reputation, if he is possessed of such a commodity, but nature has evidently not designed him for the pen, unless it be one sometimes also designated as an "atty."

We learn that the finances of the Oregonian are in a healthy condition. If so, its proprietors are certainly able to secure such talent as would render their paper readable, if not respectable. It is, perhaps, less costly to support a mendacious or an imbecile at present, but something like extravagance in that respect would prove much more remunerative in the long run. To conduct a newspaper and hope for success, some slight regard must be paid to the general intelligence, taste and discrimination of the public—otherwise, the establishment, even as a monetary speculation, will assuredly fail. The present incumbent would make an excellent editor, were it not for some few disadvantages, which may be generally and briefly designated as a want of brains and culture.

MARION CO. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
This organization will convene at Silverton, the day after Christmas. Arrangements have been made by which those wishing to attend from here will be conveyed thence and back at the low rate of \$1.50 per passenger. The generous citizens of Silverton will entertain all teachers during their stay, free of charge. Many able lecturers have been secured, and the occasion will doubtless be one of deep interest. Teachers are a power in the land and should be recognized and respected as such.

MIXED.—The California papers are having some difficulty about the Constitutionality of the special election necessary for that State, in the event that Congress is convened on the 4th of March. The Appeal has the following:

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The Bulletin believes Congress has the Constitutional power to authorize Gov. Low to order a special election for the choice of Congressmen in this State. We are not ready to admit such nullification of our State law. The Constitution says, in Section 4: "The time places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." This is plain language. The State Legislature shall prescribe the time of holding elections for Representatives. The qualifications which follow do not take away the admitted State power, and make the section a nullity. We contend that no legal Congressional elections can be held in this State before next September unless our State law is repealed—and to change this law a session of the Legislature must be called and held. So far we are a State Rights Democrat.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.—The Washington correspondence of the Times gives the following as "part of a communication to-day addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the administration in New England, who seemed to be apprehensive that the difficulties between the President and Congress might induce action on the part of the former which would tend to widen the breach, if it did not put important interests in peril."

"Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes, is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead bill, and the stand which he took against secession and in favor of the government during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the government should deal with the southern states was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the sections, and he has felt it his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such power as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been, and doubtless will continue to be his course, he will violate no law, nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do so; but he will execute with scrupulous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has declined to give his Executive sanction. The apprehension which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force southern representatives into Congress, or do any other imprudent thing, which the public peace will be disturbed, or the public credit be damaged is utterly unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution, in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the legislative and executive branches of the government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles nor violate the Constitution, according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust in time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the government as President of the United States has been true and steadfast to the Union in the darkest days of its trials."

INTERVIEW WITH COUNT BISMARCK.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Tribune of Oct. 25, G. W. Smalley, gives the following account of an interview with Count Bismarck: "The conversation touching slightly on American topics. He said: 'In our relations with the United States I never had a doubt. The treaty in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war, brought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia; with the South we had nothing in common. The Government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for you; the sentence was uttered proudly and the burning eye flashed brighter than ever. It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great, I think, was the first European sovereign to recognize your independence. I am proud to give that honor to America, and to express the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained.'"

Here follows a curious statement, a fact not known to me before, and I think unpublished in America. "At the beginning of our war," said Count Bismarck, "Austria was stronger than we on the water and Italy was not sure to us. It was proposed to me that the leading Southern naval officers should join us with five thousand men and suitable vessels. They were not to come at all as Confederate navy, but as individuals, and the most eminent officers among them were included in the offer. I consulted my minister, to know whether an acceptance of this offer would be offensive to the American Government. Mr. Wright was in doubt and wrote to Washington. He received instructions to oppose the scheme, and I at once declined having anything to do with it. Semmes made the proposal."

STRONG CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong characters. A man who hears all before him—before whose frown domestic tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man, and the truth is he is weak; it is his passions that are strong. He, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him, and hence composure is very often the highest result of strength.

LOYAL SLAVE OWNERS.—The President is about to appoint Commissioners for Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Missouri under the Act of Congress, to make awards in sums of not more than \$300 each to loyal owners of slaves, whose names were on the list of the United States army. Where an award is made, it is to be paid out of the draft commutation fund, especially set apart for that purpose by Congress.

INTEACHMENT.—The latest advice from Congress, seem to indicate that impeachment was after all nothing but a man of straw; purposely constructed to frighten "that bad bold man," Andrew Johnson. It is very cruel of Andy not to be terrified at such a monster of a bug-a-boo, gotten up with the special intent of demoralizing his delicate nerves.

LITERARY.—A new magazine, entitled Northern Lights, is about to be published in the East as a rival to the Atlantic. It will be issued weekly, and is to be edited by J. R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirby) and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The corps of contributors embraces Tarry, the humorist, Pitts High Ludlow, Rose Naby, and numerous other young and brilliant contributors.

NEW PAPER.—It is rumored that a new paper called the Temperance Banner is about to be started in this place. It is also reported that some practical printers in Portland are about to commence the publication of a small evening paper in that city.

Those of the community who have any manner of legal business, which they wish promptly and intelligently attended to, will do well to consult Willis and Simpson over Bell's Griswold block.

The Unionist Job Press has been calling the attention of the public to somebody's serious mistake. Their copy of Webster's spelling book is supposed to be lost.

THE REASON WHY.—The telegraph wires have been down for the last three or four days, and consequently there are no late dispatches in to day's issue.

Presenters from the Christmas Tree at the Congregational Church will be distributed this evening at 6 o'clock.

FOR EGGERS.—We are informed that one of the P. T. companies about will leave Oregon City for Eugene, if the water is sufficiently high, on next Wednesday.

A ball will be given to-night in Boones building north Salem. Tickets including supper \$3.00.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—We have been requested to publish the following remedy for the cholera, applied with marked success in Italy:

With "saturated spirit of camphor," Dr. Robini, an eminent Italian physician, and four of his colleagues, have treated in Naples 592 cases of Asiatic cholera, without the loss of a single patient. Of these 322 cases, 280 were cured in the Royal Alibi House; 11 in the Royal Poor House, and 101 in the Third S. S. Regiment of Wolf. That the 37 cases treated by Dr. Robini in the public institutions were all genuine cases of Asiatic cholera, and some terribly severe, and that all recovered, the evidence of the following distinguished individuals, with their official seals attached, sufficiently attests: 11 Generale Governatore Ricci, 11 Maggiore Comandante Nicola Fori, 11 Capitano Comandante Carlo Sordani, Generale Comandante Filippo Rocci, Colonel Eduardo Wolff. The method of cure is as follows: "When a man is seized with cholera, he should at once," says Robini, "lie down, be well wrapped up in blankets, and take every five minutes, a drop of the saturated tincture of camphor. In very severe cases, the dose ought to be increased from five to twenty drops every five minutes. In the case of a man of advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spirits, where the drug given in drops has no effect, give a small coffee-spoonful every five minutes, and in a very short time the convulsed reaction will occur. Ordinarily, in two, three or four hours abundant perspiration will come out, and then the cure will follow." "The preventive method," writes Dr. Robini, "is this: Let those who are in good health, while living in accordance with their usual habits, take, every day, five drops of the saturated spirit of camphor upon a small lump of sugar (water must never be used as a medium, or the camphor will become solid and its curative properties cease), and repeat the dose three or four times a day. Spices, aromatics, herbs, coffee, tea, and spiritual liquors should be avoided." Dr. Robini allows his patients to drink cold water in small quantities, at short intervals; and when the reaction fever has passed off, he allows a little light broth and farinaceous diet.

The ordinary spirit of camphor of the British Pharmacopoeia consists of one part by weight of camphor to nine parts of spirit of wine; whereas, Dr. Robini's preparation consists of equal parts by weight of camphor and spirits, and to the power thus obtained he attributes his successful treatment of this disease.

Dr. Robini is a native of Naples, and from there he came to Oregon, and when he came into the Territory. Having been routed from his home and unable to keep his stock, he prevailed upon Mr. S. N. Simpson, of Lawrence to purchase it, which he did in May, 1856. The cow is now nearly 17 years old, of the Devonshire stock. Old John vouched for her being an imported thorough-bred Devon. With her was a bull calf five years old, weight 1,900 pounds. From her breeding there are over 200 head of stock of all grades and cross-breds, and a number of calves and yearlings. The cow is a descendant of the Devon and other, signs peculiar to "Old Susan Brown," as she is named. Men of intelligence and stock authority, who have been in other States, and at their State fairs, affirm that there has been no better stock on exhibition in any one of them than the Dahmans and Devons exhibited here.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. B. LEWIS.—We are called upon to chronicle the death of another old citizen. Major Lewis, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this county, died at his residence, near Nashville, yesterday. We were 82 years of age. Major Lewis came to this county at an early day, and has witnessed the growth of Nashville from a small village to a comparatively large and wealthy city. He was the intimate personal friend of General Jackson, and there was no man in the State so thoroughly acquainted with the history of political parties during the Administration of the old hero. He had served with Gen. Jackson during the war of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, and upon the election of the latter to the Presidency, Maj. Lewis repaired to Washington with him, and was his trusted friend and confidential adviser during his Administration. With the retirement of Gen. Jackson, Maj. Lewis returned to his home on the banks of the Cumberland, where he resided in comparative seclusion until his election to the Legislature last year. In the trouble which followed the death of the old hero, Major Lewis was a devoted and faithful friend of the Union, and he remained firm in his faith throughout that terrible struggle. The war over, he exerted himself to heal up the wounds which he had left upon the body politic, and when his motives as a legislator were impugned, he resigned and appealed to his constituents for an endorsement of his course, and they re-elected him by a very large majority, but the party having control of the Legislature referred his credentials to the Committee on Elections, and that Committee never reported on his case. A few weeks since, Major Lewis, diagnosed with the cancer of the stomach, and in the course of the dominant party in the Legislature, resigned the seat to which he had been elected.

By an act of Congress, of May 5, the limit of Arizona was reduced northwest of the Rio Grande—the point between it and California. 7,823,926 square acres, being a deed to Nevada. Arizona has 72,906,304 square acres. Nevada, including the Arizona, embracing the entire mountain range, and gaining access on the east, from Utah, has 71,751,741 acres.

ACCIDENT.—Quite a serious accident occurred on the hill, close by the old Penitentiary. A farmer's wagon heavily loaded, broke an axle, and while the driver was under the horses, endeavoring to mend the break, the horses started, the wagon passed over one arm and both legs, injuring him severely. We did not learn his name. So says the Herald.

PAY.—The Morning Call, San Francisco, is said to be the best paying paper in California. It is most ably edited.

ANOTHER CONVICT.—A. W. Ferguson, for many years our townsman, arrived last week with Gallinger, sent up from Wasco, for grand larceny, for two years.

HIS PEDIGREE.—Walker, one of the colored men elected to the Massachusetts legislature is the son of a northern radical.

CHANGE OF TITLE.—The Oregon Reporter will on the 5th of January, change its name to the Southern Oregon Press.

EF in honor of Christmas we have granted a truce to our friend over the way. Par ex-cum.

THE AVERY-BIGLER contest for the collection of Sacramento district, has become a favor of Bigler the new upstart.

ANOTHER TREE.—The Christmas Tree at the Baptist Church will yield its precious fruit this evening. An attendance of friends solicited.

COWLITZ COAL MINE.—The Cowlitz coal mines is located some seven miles from the town, and about one mile from the river. The tunnel is in 140 feet, 10 feet high and about the same width. There is one miner and a laborer assisting in prospecting the work; they are now into a solid vein of coal six feet thick, with an inclination of eight feet in one hundred. Near the mine a family have been using the coal for cooking, and give a very flattering opinion of its calorific qualities. —Herald

EF an exchange tells of a man who stopped at his newspaper on Saturday and died the next day—a terrible warning.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 15th.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that the State never lost its organization as a Government by reason of secession or war, but that it was in all respects not only de facto but de jure a State, and that the functions of the Government were rightly and constitutionally exercised by those who exercised executive, legislative and judicial functions during that time within the State.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Harris. Judge J. Shallicker of Mississippi also decided that sales and executory contracts made before the surrender, founded upon Confederate Treasury notes as a consideration, were valid, and can be enforced now. Judge Clayton some time since decided contrary. These cases go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

NESMITH AND WILLIAMS.—From a sensible letter to the Oregonian dated Nov. 15th, we clip the following concerning our distinguished Senators.

Senator Williams and Nesmith are both on hand, and busily engaged in preparing for the winter work. The former will take a leading part in the Senate this winter, being at work day and night. If constant and close attention to the duties of his office will enable a Senator to fill with honor such a high position, none will fill it more ably and creditably than Mr. Williams. Notwithstanding his opposition to the policy of the Administration, he is held in high respect by the President as well as the members of his Cabinet, and all business that he brings before them is promptly attended to. In regard to the relations between him and Nesmith, it is proper to state that they are of the most friendly nature, and their action in reference to the interests of Oregon will be united. Nesmith will control the appointments, but he will have none made without consultation with Williams. In other words, they have agreed to differ in politics, but to agree in business, and the Copperheads may content themselves to wait a while longer for "bread and butter."

CURIOUS ACTION AT LAW.—Last year a man named Joseph R. Smith, while on one of the steamers from New York to Albany, through the influence of a friend, procured several state rooms, the right to occupy which he leased himself in selling at a premium. The agent of the steamer told Smith that he was not permitted to sell the right to state rooms on the boat, and directed him to desist. He refused, claiming that he had such a right and would exercise it. Thereupon he was put off the boat and the dock of the steamer. The plaintiff laid his damages at \$5,000, and alleged a special damage of \$304, for money which he claimed to have lost in resisting the officer who took him off the boat. The case was tried lately, and plaintiff's right to dispose of the state rooms in the manner he was doing was sustained, and a verdict in his favor for \$1,400 was given.

WASTED AMMUNITION.—There is no doubt but the Fenians in the United States are strongly attached to the Democratic party, nor could the efforts of Republican speakers in the late canvass in the East detach any great number from their allegiance. A prominent Republican politician in Indiana narrates his recent experience in converting Fenians, and the following interesting anecdote is related: "During the canvass, he confided, 'we drank limitless quantities of whiskey with the Fenian men; we danced at numberless balls with the Fenian girls; we bought Fenian bonds, wore the Fenian green, tried to get a little brogue under our tongue, and posted ourselves on the manners and doctrines of the ancient Phoenicians. And after suffering in this style for three months, we found after the election that we hadn't got a hundred Fenian votes in the whole State.'—Golden Era.

HARD HIT.—At Manchester, in England, on September 24th, there was an enormous demonstration in favor of Reform, it being estimated that not less than 200,000 people were present at the meeting. Mr. Bright was the principal orator, and in his address stated that "if the people of Old England were drunken, ignorant, demoralized, and unfit to be entrusted with the franchise, as alleged by the governing class, they had become so from the effect of an aristocratic rule which controlled all the powers of the State for centuries; for the people of the same stock were moral, educated, happy, and exercising the franchise in New England, under another form of government."

BLUE LAWS IN OHIO.—The Ashabuly (Ohio) Sentinel publishes as genuine documents the venerable records which we give below:

State of Ohio versus Calvin Knowlton.
May 18, 1812.—Upon inquiry, it appears that Calvin Knowlton is guilty of riding from the township of Morgan to the township of Lebanon, on the Sabbath day evening, previous to sunset, to see his sweetheart. Therefore it is the opinion of the said Knowlton pay to me the sum of one dollar for breaking the laws of morality.

Truth—JONAS WARNER, Deputy Recorder, State of Ohio, Ashabula Co., 21.
July 12, 1812.—By virtue of a warrant, Jonathan Warner appeared before me, and after witnesses being heard, it is my opinion that the said Warner pay to me the sum of seven cents and costs, for riding eight miles on the Sabbath of the 11th day of July, 1812, notwithstanding the said Warner's boy might have been injured by a fiery thunder-shower.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR IN PRUSSIA.—A young and distinguished officer of the Cuirassiers, who had received a cut of the scalp from an Austrian Uhlan, was paying a visit to his fiancée, a young lady attached to the Queen's household. Her lover entered her salon in the full uniform of his regiment, but, on taking a seat near his fair lady, he took off his helmet and put it on a small table in front of the fire; as, notwithstanding all the enthusiasm of the population, the day was excessively cold. By some sudden movement, however the young officer upset the table, and the helmet rolled into the fire. There was a scream, and an exclamation of horror. The scream was of course feminine; the expression of dismay, however, was masculine, caused by seeing the horse tail of the helmet catch fire and burn away in an instant. To join his regiment and save his life, he took up the helmet and a guillotine of horse-tail was utterly impossible, and still less was it possible to absent himself on such a day. One expostulating fact was that the helmet was burnt behind the wife among the crowd would therefore imagine that he had received a blow while flying from the enemy. Needless to remark that every shop in the city of Berlin was closed. Suddenly Rome's fair Juliet started, seized a pair of scissors, and in fewer seconds than it takes me to write, cut off the whole of her magnificent Cuirassiers' rode, and with marvelous ingenuity fastened it to the scorched helmet. Thus, Graf von—rode at the head of his squadron of Cuirassiers with a flowing trophy of love and devotion such as one would have thought a Roman woman of old alone would have parted with; but this deed was done by a fair Prussian, and in the midst of the prosaic nineteenth century.

AN ASIATIC RAILWAY.—The railway between Calcutta and Bombay is about 1,000 miles long, and is traversed by trains in about four days. The only through traffic at present consists of mail and cargo. European passengers cannot travel the whole distance on account of the heat.

PILED THEM UP.—In the recent Indian fight with Serf Connor's detachment, we are informed that eight Indians were killed in one hole in the rocks, into which they had crawled. Pity the sergeant could not find more nests like that.

SUSPENDED.—Mr. Gill's Gymnasium has suspended operations until after the holidays. Most of his pupils belong to the University, and will be absent from town during the period mentioned.

FOR THE INSURE MAN.—H. V. Spaul, the enterprising restaurant man, has opened a new oyster and eating saloon on State street, a few doors east of the "Headquarters" building. He is admirably fitted up. Give him a call.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—An opportunity is now offered for any one to raise all the strawberries he may need, by calling on C. K. Hamilton, who will have an abundant supply of plants on hand ready for delivery by the 10th of February next. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

THE ENTERPRISING PHENOLOGIST who once made an elaborate examination of the head of a river, is now sorely puzzled to locate "an unnatural protrusion on the brow of a hill."

OPPOSITION.—The Oregonian of the 20th intimates that there is soon to be a position line of steamboats between Portland and the Dalles.

MARRIED.
On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. Adams, Mr. Chas. Reiland and Miss Ann Eadie, aged Marions county. At the Court House, in Yamhill county, by Eld. S. C. Adams, Dec. 3, Seymour Husbart, Esq., and Miss Mary Shawley, all of said county.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS!
WE will have ready by the 10th of February next.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
OF THE
WILSON ALBANY,

THE HOOKER,
AND THE
Longworth Prolific,

The **WILSON** is considered the most abundant bearer of any variety cultivated in the Eastern States. It is a large variety known, and a good bearer. The **LONGWORTH** is cultivated for its productiveness and good flavor. Plants will be delivered at our store, or at the West Coast, or State Office, at three dollars per hundred, or sent by mail, postage paid, at seventy-five cents per dozen. All plants warranted genuine. Orders filled in the order the way received. C. K. & HAMILTON, Salem, Dec. 20, 1886.—43

Books for the Holidays.
A SPLENDID LOT of new gift books for the Holidays. State Street—2442

PAY UP! PAY UP!
THOSE indebted (time by note or account past due) to J. N. O. & Co., will find them in the hands of the proper officers with costs of collection. J. N. O. & Co., S. O. & H. L. L. Salem, Oregon, Dec. 15, 1886.—142

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as a desirous of closing up the business of the late firm of Brown, Cox & Co., they therefore ask all persons who have claims against the late firm to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left to an attorney for collection. Also, to all persons indebted to Cox & Hamilton, whose accounts mature thirty days or over, are requested to settle the same on or before the first of January next. We must have MONEY. COX & HAMILTON, Salem, Dec. 15, 1886.—24

1866 & 1687!
HAVING just returned from the East, we have perfected such arrangements as to enable us to supply or fill any order, in our line of trade.

WE NOW OFFER
A Large Assortment
OF ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FARMING MACHINERY!
AT AS
LOW PRICES

As can be purchased at any Home on this coast.

Goods will be **IMPORTED TO ORDER**, upon proper references being given.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
COR. CALIFORNIA AND DAVIS STREETS,
San Francisco.

December 17, 1886. 4m142

Stair Building.
AND materials furnished, of the best quality, viz: Black Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, and Maple, Rails, Newell Posts and Balusters, either of native or foreign material.

Purchasers in the best manner possible, and warranted to give satisfaction at any time. Also, Plans and Specifications of buildings drawn up to order. J. H. McDONALD, Salem, Oreg., Sept. 17, 1886.—2m1

FOR SALE,
CHEAP
All kinds of
GROCERIES,
By
J. M. COULTER.

SELLING
AT COST, ALL KINDS OF
COOPER-WARE.
BY J. M. COULTER.

Woolen Manufacturers' NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Agents of Woolen Mills in Oregon, have mutually agreed to sell their fabrics, until further public notice, upon the following terms only:

All time sales will be on a credit of sixty days, and after that time interest will be charged at one per cent. per month. Purchasers for Cash will be allowed discount of three per cent.

Portland, Oct. 16th, 1886.
J. S. SMITH, Agt. W. W. M. Co.
R. JACOB, Agt. Agt. O. C. Mfg. Co.
ED. HIRSCH, Agt. Eagle W. Mfg. Co.
1m34

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. 3m36

Notice.
HIGGINS & Co. have removed their Store from N. O. S. N. Co. to the new Store, North of the O. S. N. Co. wharf.

WARRANT All Soap sold by them after December 1st, inst., equal to best Soap made in the United States, and they will sell as cheap as any of the inferior brands manufactured in San Francisco.

Notice.
HIGGINS & Co. have removed their Store from N. O. S. N. Co. to the new Store, North of the O. S. N. Co. wharf.