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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

BY HOW JESSE MACY.

The new Republican party entered upon its first administration under conditions, as President Lincoln said, more difficult than those which had confronted Washington himself. While warlike preparations had for months been going vigrously forward in the South, the North had looked chimly on, as if expecting the excitement to die away once more as in former days. Probably neither party really expected to come to blows, but the South was fully determined to settie with the North the status of slavery. Her leaders were doubtless ready to dissolve the Union if driven to extremes, but there was among the people strong sition to secession, which was yet to

be overcome by the progress of events.

President Buchanan, while maintaining the unconstitutionality of secession, was unable to discover any Constitutional uthority for coercing a sovereign state, and weakly held his peace while the ower of the Federal Government crumbled away before his eyes. The whole military and oivil service was disorganized. Federal munitions of war and all National pomessions within the boundaries of the retiring states were quietly appropriated by them. Only Fortress Monroe, the forts at Pensacola and Key West and Fort Sumter at Charleston were still held by loyal forces. The new Administration and a new soverment to nistration and a new government to create almost from the very foundation.

Party Readjustment. The first shot fired at the flag floating from the ramparts of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor roused the North from his lethargy and united the people in a passion of resentment and patriotic devo-tion as years of argument could never have done. For the moment party line were effaced. The clamor for putting down armed rebellion by force of arms was loudest of all from the Democrats. was loudest of all from the Led by Douglas, whose earnest, wholehearted loyalty to his country in this hour of her need did much to atone for past errors, the war Democrats, as they were termed, were practically absorbed into the Republican party along with what remained of the Americans and Free-Soilers. There was a tendency to ignore party names and unite all loyal

forces in the one great Union party.

President Lincoln in assuming the head of the Government, had avowed his single purpose to be to preserve the Union and the Constitution intact. No "minor matter" was to be considered until the safety of the Nation was assured. To this policy he held with inflexible firmness, but in a conciliatory temper, in spite of pressure from every quarter. The National Democratic party, a mere frag-ment of its former self, quickly gath-ered itself together, and as peace Dem-sorats assumed the critical functions of the party in opposition to the Administra-tion. They persistently opposed the pros-ceution of the war, professing to adhere to the strict construction views of the estitution which prevailed in the South and denying to the Federal Government any legal power to eserce a state. Doubt-less the party served a useful purpose as a restraining influence, annoving and emburrassing as that influence often was to the Government. There were many who looked with genuine concern upon the conduct of a war by the party of loose construction principles. Even in the case of previous wars when the Demo-crats had been in power Constitutional authority had been repeatedly subjected to severe strain, and there seemed read danger lest the party of broad Constitu-tional interpretation should wreck the foundation of the Government. But there is no more strongly conservative force than a keen sense of responsibility. Such a sense profound and solemn ever con rolled the President's action and sobered he temper of the whole party. Extra Constitutional measures were ventured ipon, as the President and his advisers believed, only in obedience to the stern-est necessity. The Constitution was vio-lated that the Constitution might not be utterly destroyed. As the war went on the opposition of certain elements of the seracy became more virulent ert acts of resistance to Federal ty were inspired if not actually instigated by them. Serious riots in deof the military conscription which dful accurred to New York City in 1865; in numerous instances the internal revenue law was deliberately and persistently violated, and in a few cases United States officers engaged in the enforcement of the law were mur-dered. Republicans gave various oppro-brious names to the Northern opponents of the prosecution of the war. That which found widest and longest favor was "copperheads." which likened these clos-est foes of the Republic to the "snake in the grass," the venomous reptile in her bosom striking slyly and treacher-

Divided Counsels in Union Party. But the Republican or Union party was not itself a unit. There were those smooth its ardent anti-slavery members who believed from the outbreak of the war that the stors in their courses had fought for their learneand that Providence had itself in a tragic and spectac-ular way called upon the Nation to strike the death blow of the evil institution. These urged the Administration continaggressive measures of emancipation, and the President's steadfast ad-herence to his great central purpose re-

cal leaders of opinion his attitude was one of timidity and irresolution. He moved slowly when they would have driven him swiftly toward the desired

Lancoln's quiet reserve of strength, his standing and the alienation of trusted friends until he was assured that the right moment for going forward had come, were due in no small degree to his intimate knowledge of the common, "plain people" of the country. He knew that he must have their sympathy and support in order to any enduring suc-cess, and he knew that these were not to be won in a day. He thoroughly un-derstood their simple manner of life, the slow movement of their thought and its narrow range, and the steady, faithful tenacity of their adhesion to a purpose once formed as few public men have ever known them. When he saw that this slowly awakening but irresisting force in the National life was stirred at

last then he, too, was ready. The policy of the Administration was at first one of exceeding caution in respect to slavery. Those slaves who ecomposi to the Union lines were surrendered to their masters if the calm could be proved. After a time fugitives were admitted to service in the army, When General Fremont, commanding the Department of Missouri, proclaimed the freedom of the slaves of that state, his order was overruled by the President. But in Virginia General Butler's more product action of accepting the salve-builder's view of the negroes as "property," and therefore liable to confisca-tion as "contraband of war," was in-dersed and a constant stream of "contrabunds" set in toward the Union lines By the end of 1800, a year of sad and serious reverses to the Union arms, the times were ripe for the blow which should monurage the downcast friends of the Union and dishearten their enemies and put them in the wrong before the na-

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES tions of the civilized world. January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, by which all slaves within that portion of the country then in rebellion were declared free. This had been preceded three months before by a proclamation addressed to the seceded states warning them of the President's purpose, in case they refused to return to their allegiance, to proclaim the free-dom of their slaves. The emancipation not was halled with rejoicing by the Northern Abolitionists, and received gen-eral support throughout the free states, but there were some within the Repub lican party who questioned its Constitu-

tionality, and there was a temporary fall-ing off in the party majorities. Other measures into which the Administention believed itself to be forced by the intensity of the struggle had a like effect, gaining only a hesitating approval from party supporters and calling forth

of President Lincoln was withdrawn from the helm of state by the act of an

Jesse Many

Approves Relation of Primary and

Secondary Schools. SALEM, Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-Su-

troubled in regard to the welfare of the public schools. He says:
"The present tendency of educational legislation in Oregon seems to discriminate in favor of higher education," Now "higher education" is a very in-

from party supporters and calling forth unmeasured denunciation from the peace bemocracy. Such were the draft acts, this can be proven. I spent my school the suspension of the habeas corpus writ days in Ann Arbor, Mich., the seat of

There on the first day of farmony in the year of our does one thousand pight hundred and waty Three, all persons held as sloves within any state or designation part of a Mato, the people whereof shall then be in pubellion against the United States shall be then therefrom, and forever free. and the executive governs into day it military and part authorize the work ment of the limited they, will, during the an and mountain the fund of the form once while cognize . such persons, as the ffirm, and when do no act or all to repres such person or any of them in any efforts they may make for them actual freedoms.

FROM LINCOLN'S DRAFT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

and the act creating a legal tender paper Lincoln vs. Congress on Reconstruc-

The President early adopted a settled and logical theory respecting the status of the second states. Refusing to admit the possibility of the withdrawal of any state from the Federal Union, he maintained that the state governments had been overturned by the act of secession. He therefore felt himself bound to recognize the equal rights in the Union of all states or parts of states which returned to their allegiance, and to see to it that regular legal govern-ments were set up in them as soon as conditions permitted. As early as December, 1863, a proclamation of amnesty was made, offering most liberal terms to those who would take the oath to sup-port the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of certain pe-culturly guilty classes, and it was pro-wided that whenever in any of the disloyal states one-tenth of the voters by the census of 1880, having taken the oath, should set up a state government in accordence with the Constitution, such a government should be recognized by the President, leaving Congress to pass upon the admission of its Representatives

to the House. Congress was, on the other hand, disposed to take the view that the states which had attempted secession had by that act divested themselves of the rights and privileges of states in the Union, and, having been defeated in their efforts to withdraw, were now not states as before, but were rather in the condition of territories dependent upon the will of Congress for readmission to state-hood. New governments in Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee had already received recognition from the Executive be-fore the death of Lincoln led to a dis-astrous change in the course of affairs,

Election in 1864 and End of War.

The Republican National Convention are June 17, 1884, at a dark hour for the National cause. The people were become restive under the long continuance.

School, and presumably at the other normal schools of the state. Superintendent under the superintendent of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. Superintendent under the long continuance of the state of the state. Superintendent under the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. Superintendent under the state of the state of the state. Superintendent under the state of met June 17, 1884, at a dark hour for the National cause. The people were be-come restive under the long continuance of the war. War taxes were burdensome, and the great suffering and loss of life already experienced seemed after all of incertain result. The more radical Unionists had previously met and nominated General Fremont for the Presidency. The Baltimore convention com-prised not Republicans only, but the various groups and factions devoted to the preservation of the Union. Every state represented, Missouri excepted, cast its ballot for Lincoln. For reasons of policy the second place on the ticket was given to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a Union Democrat of strict construction

Peace Democrats controlled the National Democratic Convention, which met in August and nominated General George B. McClellan. Their platform declared the four years of war a failure, charged the Republicans with repeated violations of the Constitution, and demanded that hosgardless of factional clamor won him summies among them.

Time has fully vindicated Lincoln's calm strangth, his wise moderation and good sonse. To the judgment of the more radius of the result of the campiagn was a foregone conclusion. The radical faction withdrew its ticket and joined in the support of Lincoln, who was over-whelmingly the choice of the states whose votes were counted. Eleven states chose

no legal electors.
The election marked the turn of the tide. The war was quickly brought to an end. In the midst of the rejoloings over the conclusion of terms of peace.
April 15, 1885, the wise and strong ha

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"HIGHER EDUCATION."

perintendent Armstrong, of Multnomah County, in his report to the State Su-perintendent of Public Instruction seems

definite term, and its meaning depends upon the stage of enlightenment to which strong to mean that state support of uni-

a great university that has sent its grada great university that has sent its grad-uates to every corner of the earth. In its early days appropriations for its maintenance were bitterly opposed by men who held, with Multnomah's Super-intendent, that the tendency of legisla-

tion discriminated in favor of higher ed-ucation. Small in its beginning, it has added department after department, until

now it ranks among the great schools of the world, and no Michigan Legisla-

ture would entertain a proposition to stint its revenues. It has been a good invest-ment for the state, morally, intellectually and financially, and the public schools of

of education will be good friends of the

willing to work for it, and state univer-

As for the normal schools, the only

Normal Schools, the State University or

logic, if traced back, is to the effect that the high-school grade is opposed to the grammar grade, the grammin grade to the primary grade, and, in fact, that all who wish an education should buy the books and go out behind the haymow and study them; though most "educators" of his lik are willing to admit that the three Rs are not dangerous to public welfare nor particularly strain-

to public welfare nor particularly strain-ing upon the pockets of the taxpayers.

Superintendent Armstrong says: "The remedy for this undestrable condition is bolain and simple—divert money from secondary schools to the elementary." "As

easy as rolling off a log." Like all truly great men, the professor is simplicity it-self. No need to go into detalls as to the amount to be diverted from each in-stitution, or whether any or all of them

shall be absolutely abolished. Just 'di-vert' a lot of money from these sec-ondary schools to the elementary. Let us estimate that the entire running ex-pense of the State University, Normal Schools and Agricultural College to the

state is \$65,000 per annum, and that they are all to be abolished. This would give less than 50 cents per capita for the school children of the state. How far

would it go toward teaching an additiona

three months' term in a district of 20 pupils, and very many districts have less than that number? But, of course, no such abolition will occur, and the amount

to be saved by crippling our state institutions of learning would be ridicu-lously small when divided among the school districts of the state upon a per capita basis and would not enable any district to hold two days' additional

Destructive Auto Criticism.

is applied by The Electrical Review to the manufacturers of automobiles, all because they continue to give their machines a form that makes them look like "a horse vehicle without a horse." "In other branches of design," declares the indignant critic, "the best taste has unanimously decreed that the function of the structure should be expressed in its external apperance; there should be no concealment of the mechanism of structure, because the highest canons of acs.

ture, because the highest capons of aeschetics demand that for beauty a struc-

sities do no more than this.

ture should be not only symmetrical but truthful. It is just this that the ordinary automobile is not. If does not look like a self-propelling vehicle, and it does not even suggest that it contains the ma-chinery for its own propulsion. It is thor-oughly Chinese in its adherence to the spood old things that ware." That even suggest that it commiss the inc-chinery for its own propulsion. It is thor-oughly Chinese in its adherence to the good old things that were." That un-doubtedly, is orthodox criticism, but why didn't this well-instructed writer go ahead didn't this well-instructed writer go aneau and tell the automobile manufacturers fust what to do in order to make a four-wheeled vehicle carrying human passengers look materially different from other four-wheeled vehicles designed for the same purpose? The task is by no means an easy one—by no means as easy as that of denouncing failure to accomplish it off-band and in a burry. hand and in a hurry. CURIOUS BRITISH CUSTOMS. Selling "God's Acre" by Candle and "Sin-Eating."

Room 4. Ground Floor

ture should be not only symmetrical but

The custom of "selling by candle"-an The custom of sening by candidate ancient ceremony-still prevails in soveral towns in England, notably at Aldermaston. It is letting land, not selling, however, and the property is a piece of meadow, the "church acre," which was meadow, the church acre, which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the church. The custom or ceremony is as follows: A candle is lighted, and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then commences, and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. To the one who is

the pin drops out. It the one was is bidding as the pin drops out the land be-longs. Every three years this ceremony is penformed.

At Chedzoy the church acre is let every 21 years by this means, and at Tatworth a sale by lighted candle takes place every year. At Warton the grazing rights upon the roadside have been annually let by the same means, a custom which has been observed since the time of George III. The one who presides at the auc-tion produces the old book containing the record of the annual lettings since the record of the annual lettings since 1815. An ordinary candle is then cut into five equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the lest auction attention was drawn to the fact that the sporting rights over an old gravel pit were included in lot 1, but unfortunately there were no fish in the pond. "Get on, gentlemen, please—the light's burning," was a frequent exhortation.

Michigan have fully kept pace with it. It is reasonable to suppose that men who are thorough scholars in law, medicine, literature or any of the higher branches Pepps in his diary refers to selling by candle: "After dinner we mot and sold the fellowship milks; here I observed one man cunninger than the rest, that was public school system, and I believe the state should put a liberal education with-in the reach of all of its clitzens who are capable of receiving the same and are sure to bid last and to carry it, and, inquiring the reason, he told me that just as the flame goes out the smoke descends, which is a thing I prever observed before, and by that he knew the instant when to good reason that can be given for their existence at state expense is that they are a part of the public school system. The state is in the business of educa-tion, and if the graduates of normal schools are better qualified to instruct our children than they would be with-out normal training, then the money is well invested, and this branch of "higher officeties" to accept the contract of the contract

At funerals in some parts of Wales there is a curious custom. A poor per-son is hired—"a long, lean, ugly, inment-able rascal"—to perform the duties of sin-enter. Bread and beer are passed to smeater. Bread and beer are passed to this man over the corpse, or laid on it; these he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of the deceased and free the person from walking after death. When a sinwell invested, and this branch of "higher education" is certainly in the interest of the "little red schoolhouse." Normal schools if they accomplish their supposed object, bear the same relation to the public school system that the training schools at West Point and Annapolis bear to the Army and Navy of the United States. I believe it requires 600 new teachers annually to supply the needs of our common school system, and it seems to be in the interest of true eater is not employed, glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each bearer over the coffin. The people believe that every drop of wine drunk at a funeral is a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the dead is released from the burden of the sin.

It seems to be in the interest of true economy that these new teachers should have received such a course in pedagogy as is given at the Monmouth Normal the Agricultural College at Corvalits, He simply rails at higher education as op-posed to the common schools, and his logic, if traced back, is to the effect

All the chimes are rung when a body is brought into the church, and the custom is called "ringing the dead home."

Spanish Tomfoolery.

Spanish Tomfoolery.

Old World privilege and restriction reign supreme in Spain, where there is a law that no subject shall touch the person of the King or Queen.

The present King of Spain nearly suffered a severe fall in his childhood. An aunt of his made him a present of a swing. When he used it for the first time the motion frightened him, and he began to cry. Thereupon a lackey lifted him quickly out of it, and so, no fould, began to cry. Thereupon a lackey lifted him quickly out of it, and so, ne doubt, preserved him from falling. The breach of etiquette, however, was flagrant and dreadful. The Queen was obliged to pun-ish it by dismissing the man from his post, But she appointed him finmedi-ately to another and better place in the royal household.

royal household. In another case a Queen of Spain, nearly lost her life in a dreadful way, owing to this peculiar rule. She had been thrown when out riding, and, her foot catching in the stirrup, she was dragged. Her escort would not risk interference, and she would have been dashed to pieces but for the herote interposition. At a young man who stopped the horse and released her from her dangerous position. As soon as they saw she was saite her. As soon as they saw she was sufe, her escort turned to arrest the traitor who had dared to touch the Queen's foot, but he was not to be seen. Knowing well the penalty he had incurred, he made off set fled for his life, and did not stop until he had crossed the frontier.

Flowers in London Tenements.

As a matter of fact, educational legis-lation in Oregon has discriminated in favor of the small school districts by giv-London Telegraph. Brick and mortar reign supreme in the East End of London, and gardens, no matter how unworthy they may be of the name, are few and far between. Little ing each district \$30 from the interest on the irreducible school fund before any per capita division is made. This may not be enough, and if more is needed more should be given; but nothing ever wonder, therefore, is there that a society having for its object the cultivation of fenestral flowers meets with welcome support. The proof of this was seen in the 13th annual show of the St. George-in-the-East Window Garden Society, held in the ground adjoining the parish church vesterday. The parish mentioned with has been or ever will be accomplished for the district schools by an attack on the more advanced institutions of learning. and the enemies of the former will be and the elemies of the former will be found joining hands with the enemies of the latter, and using them for the injury or our free school system, in the interest of sectarian and private institutions of learning.

E. H. FLAGG. yesterday. The parish mentioned, which mustered some 200 plants in all, or shown last year. When it is taken into account that all the plants arranged in the marquee set apart for their exhibition New York Times.
No less harsh epithet than "Chinese" is applied by The Electrical Review to

came from the very poorest and most squalld and congested parts of London, and for the most part are reared on win-dow ledges in tenements, the results were truly surprising. The cleanness of the exhibits was also very marked, showing how the society has brought its influence to bear on the working classes in fostering amongst them a love of floriculture.

Chamber of Commerce

COMMON DEFECTS OF VISION People Suffering From Some of Them Should Use Glasses.

The three defects of eyesight which are nost commonly encountered in otherwise healthy persons, and which can be more or less perfectly overcome by means of glasses, are near-sightedness, far-sighted-ness and astigmatism. These are all im-

portant, for, besides the discomfort and annoyance of imperfect sight, the invol-untary efforts which the sufferer makes to see better strain the eyes, and not only injure them, but also give rise, through reflex action, to headaches and various nervous disturbances.

Near-sightedness, short-sightedness, or myopia, as it is variously called, is a

condition of the eyeball-usually a lengthening—in consequence of which the rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the retina, and so the object is blurred. This condition may exist from birth, but is usually the result of too much and too early use of the eyes, as in the case of students, engravers, women who do fine sewing, and so forth. Thus we may say, says the Youth's Companion, that putting children to work at some of the kindergarten exercises, such as perforating and drawing, is in a double sense a short-sighted procedure,

Many near-sighted people refuse to wear glasses, preferring to deprive themselves of sight for everything beyond the nose rather than to injure their personal appearance, as they think. This is another short-eighted policy, for, besides losing much of the joy of existence which comes from seeing the beautiful things about and above us, such persons are very llable to suffer from inflammation of the eyes produced by constant strain. A less common defect is long or farsightedness or hypermetropia. This is the

opposite of myopia, the cychall being flat-tened or shortened and the rays of light consequently not coming to a focus by the time they reach the retina. In this case the eye often corrects the defect more or less successfully by mak-ing the crystalline lens more convex, but it does this at the expense of the sufferer's nervous force, and so we often find tired and congested eyes, headaches, indi-gestion and even serious nervous affec-tions. The effort to correct the vision

is entirely involuntary, and can be overome only by the fitting of suitable conastigmatism. In this condition there is some irregularity of the surface of the eye or the lens, by means of which the image as it reaches the retina is distorted. Untreated astigmatism is a frequent cause of headache and other vous disturbances. The only relief is the wearing of glasses, at least while reading, writing, or whenever near objects are

Heliographs in 1500.

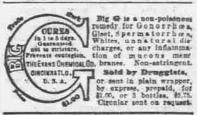
looked at.

London Chronicle, In "The Art of Warre," by Nicholas Machiavellac, dated 1500, and translated the soul of the dead is released from the soul of the dead is released from the soul of the dead is released. In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family, after a death, a bag of biscults with a card of the deceased. These funeral biscults—often small, round spenge cakes—were known as arvel bread, arvel meaning alc. When arvel bread is passed around at a funeral, each guest is expected to put a funeral, each guest is expected to put a shilling on the plate.

In families where cheese is made, one is put aside for the funeral of the master, but should he not die within the year, it is sold, and always brings a fancy displayed again."

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