LAFAYETTE COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1872.

SCHOOL STUDIES—DISCIPLINE.

An irate Philadelpian father doesn't approve of the present system of school-teaching. He declares that it is far below that in vogue thirty years ago, and that it is making candidates for the insane asylum, and piling up a heap of misery in many forms. He desires that there should be reasonable flogging in schools—beginning with the teachers. One thing which especially rouses his wrath is the way in which tired parents are forced to teach their sleepy children during the evening the lessons which they go to school the next day merely to recite. He demurs, and with reason, at doing the mental drudgery for which he liberally pays others who are purposely fitted for it. It is not alone from Philadelphia that this remonstrance comes. In all our cities parents are complaining bitterly of the studying at home to which their children are forced on pain of falling below their classes. No father wants to teach school during all his leisure hours, and no child should be compelled to spend so much of the day in brain-work. Fewer studies and strict discipline in the schools would make sufficient time for the memorizing of lessons at the desk. It is the great fault of our school system that it demands that children should occupy themselves with more studies at one time than they are able intelligently to master.

—N. Y. *Tribune*.

The above fits more localities than Philadelphia. Indeed the main strife with teachers pretty generally, is, not the greatest amount of useful knowledge which can be imparted to the learner in a given time, but the greatest number of studies which can be thrust into his hands all at one and the same time. It is the bane of our school system in Oregon as elsewhere that it encourages the multiplication of studies far beyond the capacity of the subject sought to be instructed. In this way no one branch is mastered thoroughly, while the pupil has an indistinct and indefinite understanding of half a score. Good teaching is not indicated by the number of studies sought to be imposed upon the learner all at the same time, but rather by the thoroughness of instruction in the sufficient number of studies imposed with a due regard to the age and mental capacity of the learner.

The practice of requiring a comparative beginner to study spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, philosophy, declamation, composition, rhetoric and elocution all at the same time so divides, confuses and distracts his attention and over-taxes his capacity as to blunt rather than quicken and improve his understanding. He becomes lost in the chaos and Babal of to him incomprehensible propositions; discouragement follows and withit indifference, and thus pupils drag through successive school terms apparently but little more advanced at the end of each than they were at the beginning.

The average modern teacher himself wants teaching in more respects than one. He may be an "A. M.' so far as mere letters are concerned and yet be totally unfit to intelligently and successfully impart instruction in our Common Schools.

That there is a radical improvement in our systems of instruction demanded the statistics of ignorance evolved by the Census of 1870 fully attest. With all of our boasted superior educational facilities ignorance and illiterature are surely and with measured tread gaining upon us apace.

Various remedies for this state of things are suggested, and among them "Compulsory Education" is steadily gaining advocates, but no system of compulsory education would remedy the defect except such system would "compel" teachers to have brains. A system must be devised which will effectually exclude from the schoolroom a class of teachers so-called, now painfully too prevalent, whose votaries proclaim themselves "teachers" from sheer indisposition to do or perform any other species of labor whereby some sort of livelihood may be secured.

And we would not be understood here as attributing all of the blame for educational deterioration to teachers; parents and guardians are too often culpable in this behalf. Absorbed in the pursuits of business, or pleasure, they too frequently grow careless and indifferent as to the progress their children and wards are making at school. In such cases as this an additional and extra-vexatious responsibility is entailed upon the teacher. Against this species of indifference it is difficult for the teacher, however competent and assiduous to contend. The responsibility of educating the rising generation is divided between parents and teacher; neither can neglect or despise his part without enhancing the probabilities of poor success in the end.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, in her tramps about the country, urges people to desist from patronising Catholic schools? The ninny seems not to recognize the fact that, so long as Catholic schools maintain their present degree of superiority over other schools they will commend themselves to the patronage of the sensible and thoughtful of the country though a thousand escaped "nuns" were to inveigh against them daily. What is this escaped "nun" supposed to know about Catholics and Catholic schools, and about nunneries? Just nothing at all.

The *American Newspaper Reporter* is making a gallant fight against the American Type Founders' Ring. By the manipulations of this Ring a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* is perpetuated; yet it has been demonstrated that Scotch type can be imported at a saving to printers of 40 per cent. The type founders ring, like all other associations for legalized extortion hang out manfully for the continuance of a scale of tariff on type which amounts to little short of downright robbery. We admire the pluck of the *Reporter* in its war upon this gigantic robbery of printers.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* and Forney's *Press*, both leading Grant papers publish the figures produced in the Common pleas Court of Philadelphia showing that the returns had been altered and tampered with in favor of Hartranft in that city sufficient to give him the total majority claimed for him in the State. It is said that on a fair vote, Buckalew could have carried the State by 40,000 majority.

The *New Northwest* thinks Anna Dickinson was mislead into taking the stump for Greeley. Wonder if Mrs. Woodhull was mislead into taking the stump for Grant. Vicca and Tennie both "'raughed" for Grant, the next step being in the direction of Ludlow street jail.

THE LITIGANT QUESTION IN YAMHILL.—It seems that there are yet those to quibble over the Litigant Question in this county. It is said (by interested parties only) that the Governor's reasons for refusing his signature to the repeal bill was inconsistent with his action in refference to the COURIER and *West-Side* in this county, since if the appointment was a franchise it should not have been conferred upon the COURIER after the *West Side* had been appointed. The facts in the case are carefully ignored. The *West Side* forfeited the appointment by ceasing publication. It is true that *another West Side* was started, but by parties who had given no bonds as the law directs, and who were to all intents independent of the Litigant law. Had there been no other paper started in the county it had been the duty of the Governor to appoint the new *West Side* the Litigant organ after the new proprietors had filed bonds and made application as the law directs. The way in which the matter stood there was no Litigant organ in the county until after the appointment and confirmation of THE COURIER as such organ. If the action of the Governor in the premises was not according to law, the aggrieved party could have appealed to the Courts for redress. No standing could be had in Court, however, for the reason that the franchise had been forfeited and its enjoyment abandoned.

OREGON CITY WOOLEN MILLS BURNT.—On Saturday morning last the extensive woolen factory at Oregon City was consumed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is a heavy one, and only partly covered by insurance. It is proposed to rebuild at once.

They had an extensive grist of divorce suits in Dallas last week.

An opposition line of steamers from San Francisco to Portland is soon expected to go into operation.

Messrs. Jacobs, proprietors of the Oregon City Woolen mills offer $2,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person who fired their establishment.

Grant has just pardoned Hodge, the great half-a-million thief, who was only sentenced to to the Penitentiary for ten years.

Lee a colored man, was elected Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives.

A plot of Mrs. Fair's to murder Judge Dwinelle, the Judge who tried her first, has just been brought to light.

The New York *Tribune* contains a statement of the losses of various insurance companies by the Boston fire, from which it appears that New York companies lost $7,769-500; Conneticut, 2,910,000; Rhode Island, $890,00; England, $4,700,000. The exact loss sustained by Boston companies is not ascertained, but exceeds $20,000,000.

The Mixed Commission on American ane British claims, awarded claims amounting to $300-000 gold, to be paid by the United States to Great Britian, principally for the property of Britsh subjects destroyed or seized by the Union forces during the war.

Sheriff's Sale.

DAVID THOMPSON vs. JANE ARMSTRONG. } Foreclosure.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF FORECLOSURE in the abave entitled cause and an execution duly issued thereon for the sum of Nine Thousand, Three Hundred and Twelve Dollars ($9,312) U. S. Gold Coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 14th day of Nov., 1872, in the like Gold Coin, and the further sum of Fifty Dollars Attorney Fee, and fifty-six and 25-100 dols. costs and disb'rsments of Suit, I have levied on and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for U. S. Gold Coin in accordance with said decree of Foreclosure, in front of the Court House door, in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, the real estate hereinafter described, on

Monday, December 30, 1872,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Armstrong in and to the following real property as described in said decree of foreclosure, to wit:

All those certain tracts of land situated, lying and being in Yamhill county, Oregon, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Notification Number 1.264, surveyed and designated on the Maps and Plats of the United States as Claim Number 72, being parts of Sections 33, 34 and 35, in T. 4 S. R. 4 W., and Claim Number 61, being parts of Sections 2, 3 and 4, in T. 5 S. R. 4 West, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point north 83 degrees east seven chains and thirty links distant from a point 13 chains and 80 links south of the north east corner of the south east quarter of Section 34, in T. 4 S. R. 4 West, and running thence south 83 degrees west 103 chains and fifty links; thence south 18 degrees and 30 minutes east 29 chains and 20 links; thence east 23 chains and 30 links; thence south 25 degrees and 40 chains;—thence 72 degrees east 12 chains and 50 links; thence north 73 degrees east 71 chains; thence north 23 degrees 30 minutes west 64 chains and 90 links to the place of beginning; in the District of land subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, containing 640 and 94-100 acres; and also Notification 5, 789, Certificate 461, known and designated in the surveys and plats of the United States as the

Fractional	south	half	N.	E.	Qr. Sec.	34
"	"	"	"	W.	" "	34
"	north	"	S.	E.	" "	34
"	"		"	W.	" "	34
"	" west				"	
	of south "				" "	35
"	" east				"	
	" north "				" "	33
"	" "				"	
	" south "				" "	33

in T. 4 S. R. 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 55-100 acres; and also the following described premises, to wit: Lots Numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 and the north west quarter of the south west quarter and the south west quarter of the north west quarter of Section 3, and Lot 1 of Section 4 in T. 5 S.R. 4 West, containing one hundred and fifty-four and 35-100 acres; and also Land Claim No. 57 lying within the following metes and bounds, on south bank of the Yamhill river and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south east corner of Richard Booth's and Margaret Booth's Claim, running thence west 24.80 chains to stake on the line between C. B. Hawley's and said Booths' Claim; thence south on a line between said Hawley's and Booths' Claims 2 chains;—thence west on south line of said Booths Claim to the center of said Yamhill river;—thence following down the meanderings in the center of said Yamhill river to where said Boothes' east line crosses said river;—thence south on said east line to the place of beginning, containing 42¼ acres more or lless, all lying in Secs. 34 and 35, in T. 4 S. R. 4 West.

And also the following described real estate, to wit: Beginning at the south east corner of Claim Number 72, in T. 5 south of Base Line, Range 4 West of Willamette Meridian. Thence north 23 degrees 30 minutes west 19 chains and 50 links; thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes east 11 chains and 40 links; thence south 4 degrees 30 minutes west 39 chains; thence north 85 degrees 30 minutes west 27 chains and 60 links; thence south 4 degrees 30 minutes west 5 chains;—thence west 79 chains and 8 links; thence north 12 chains; thence east 27 chains and 50 links; thence south 70 degrees and 30 minutes east 12 chains; thence north 73 degrees east 71 chains to the place of beginning, containing 153 acres. And also all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Yamhill, Oregon known and designated as follows, to wit: Being in T. 5 S. R. 4 west, and beginning at a post north 14 degrees east from Charles M. Johnson's south east corner of land Claim, 5 chains, said beginning post being north west 8 links from an oak tree two feet in diameter; thence north 14 degrees east 35.73 chains to post on Mrs. Ruffum's west line; thence north 4 degrees west 13.54 chains on Mrs. Buffum's west line to post; thence west 51.20 chains to post in center of slough; thence south 9 degrees west 17.70 chains up the said slough to post; thence south 86½ degrees east 55.51 chains to the place of beginning, containing 175 and 40 100 acres of land. The said land hereinbefore described contains in all an aggregate of 1,225 and 73-100 acres; to be sold to satisfy said execution and accruing costs.

Lafayette, Nov. 17, 1862.

R. P. BIRD,
Sheriff Yamhill Co., Oregon.

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