# SCHOOL LAW AND SCHOOL REPORTS Delivered Before the Oregon

### -BY J. T. GREGO

#### [Fublished by order of the Institute.] Continued.

Childron should not be permitted to enter the public schools until seven years of age. A compulsory education law should be enacted Nearly all the live, wide awake County Superintendents of this State advocate that principle. A reform school should be established in which to place those who are too refractory, or are otherwise unfit to be in other public schools.

A normal school should be founded immedi ately, exclusively for the training and education of teachers, and no person should be granted a certificate to teach who has not had at least six months training in such a school, or has not taught successfully one year. This experimenting on young minds should at once be stopped. The law should positively prohibit all high school studies being taught in our common schools. These schools are created for the benefit of, and supported by the masses, and the masses do not pursue those studies. If a community desires a high school, let such an institution be established; but the many should not be compelled to educate the few, nor should the many be neglected for the fow.

line, the competition with the Northern Pacific Now, Mr. President, there is no possible way (assuming both to be built) will be positive and direct, thus making it the highest interest of the Union to be most liberal with the Salt Lake by which the people may know what the schools are doing except from reports of school officers. freight, where without the Salt Lake road the many of these officers seem to think it a mere Northern Pacific would have no competition form-this reporting business-a sort of punishand would in turn become the tyrant monopoly against which the Statesman would protest. The Union and Central furnishes no transporment, and as a result avoid as much of it as they can. They do not seem to think that full tation to the Pacific Northwest, except by sea reports will do more for their locality in the and with connection between the Oregon and way of building up their schools than anything California roads, competition to any great ex-tent with the North Pacific would be impossielse. If they would only do their work well, ble. But the Salt Lake road would furnish effective competition with both the North every one of them, the people would soon take a pride in making their respective localities Pacific and the Central for the whole Pacific show the most progress. Lake county would Northwest, and this is the reason why both Northwest, and this is the reason why both those roads so ingeniously and persistently op-posed the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake road. The latter road offers no impediment to the construction of the Northern Pacific. It has desire to expend as much money for the education of each child as Grant or Umatilla. Douglas would like to have as many months of school taught as Jackson or Wasco. Marion would not and does not propose to take one acre of the magnificent land grant heretofore held on like to show as high a per cent of daily attenthe main line of that road, and only seeks to make one land grant build a road for both lines ance as Multnomah, and so on through the entire State. But to secure this result the peofrom Un atilla to Portland, and thus secure fair ple must know that reports are absolutely correct. I will quote what the law says the State

> Superintendent must report: The State Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion shall report to the Legislative Assembly biennially in the same manner and at the same time that other State officers make their reports.

mong the several counties, and the sources

Cincinnati, Sept. 16. - The following account of a most horrible murder is given in dispatches from Houston, Texas: The wife of George Lynch, a respected citizen of Berkley, Texas, buildings, furniture, etc. 4. The series of text books authorized by died some weeks ago, leaving an infant. Lynch had seven other children, the eldest Clemie,

being seventeen years of age. On Friday night the family retired as usual, the lamp being left ions of this act.

> of the public schools The number and grade of the schools of

each county. 7. The number of persons between the ages off4 and 20 years; the number attending public schools and the number attending private schools; number not attending any school.

including number of pupils, property, libraries, salaries of teachers, etc., etc. This shall include

all institutions under the patronage of the State. 9. Any and all information that, in his

## WILL'AMETTE FARMER

the laws already on the statute books, or abolish every school office in the State? What I have stated before you to-day are

glaring, unglossed facts. There is no use in covering up and smoothing over defects and willful violations of duty. Instead they should be held up to the public gaze and receive that condemnation which they so justly merit. Plain truth I am very well aware is sometimes very unwelcome. It grinds our pride to know that we are not doing so well as we ought, but unless we take hold of this business, every one of us, and not leave it all for the State Superintendent to do, we always shall be bringing up the rear and giving ample cause for loud complaint. The present Superintendent of Public Instruction has done all in his power to build up the school work in this State. He has done nobly and the people of Oregon will ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

My friends, there is work to be done-solid work, and much of it must be done for nothing-that is financially speaking, as regards individual school officers who must not stand back and say, I won't do thus and so because I am not paid to do it. That disposition won't do now in Oregon. We must not constantly complain of our school laws and refuse to work because they are not so complete as we would like to have them, but we must take what we have and make the very best of them. Many an hour's and day's work must be done for which no returns will be received except the satisfaction of seeing progress made in our eduestional interests.

Noble efforts will be rewarded. No man no woman will lose anything in the long run by Laboring hard for the cause of education, though the dollars and cents do not flow copiously into his or her pockets.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties with which we have to contend, great improvement has been made in the educational field in Oregon during the last few years. The people are awake to the importance of public education. New and better school-houses are making their appearance all over our broad State. Every district has more months of school than formerly, and we have better teaching. We have noble men and women who are constantly laboring for the advancement of public education, and they will never stand idle while there is anything to be done. May heaven prosper them, is my earnest prayer.

There is one great truth. It is this: "As is the teacher, so is the school." Vicious teaching is worse than none. To commit the mental and moral training of youth to one ignorant of the primary laws of of the mental and moral nuture, is an absurdity in itself, and a crime against the innocent victims. Teaching is not only a science, but one of the most profound and difficult of the sciences-not only an art, but one the mastery of which can only be achieved by assiduous study and practice, precisely as other complicated arts are mastered. Hence, the assumption that no special training is necessary to qualify a man or woman for the work of an educator, but that any one with a book knowledge of the rudiments of learning to he taught, and of fair general intelligence, may properly be intrusted with the instruction of youth, and the conduct of schools, is a wild and dangerous assumption contrary to all exparience and analogy in respect to other pur-

#### suits, repognant to reason and common sense, AND OF ANY SHADE OR COLOR. an ! of most mischievous tendency. It is a strange, discouraging and lamentable

fact, that proposions so plain and irrefragable

### employed as teachers, and left to go on with their sad work of intellectual anarchy and spoliation.

Politicians are still found who affect to think that they may be "statesmen" while ignoring or meeting at public education, the supreme element in the problem of a nation's welfare; and legislators sometimes fancy themselves magnanimous for not eliminating from school systems their most effective provisions. But it is through just such defeats and struggles that vital truths make their way to victory, and so it will be in this case. The time will come when the greenest chaplets will be twined for the heads of those who do most for the intellectual and moral elevation of the people.

Thomas Spencer, while under the influence of liquor, tried to ford the Willamette river. opposite Independence on last Thursday, with his team and was drowned, he leaves a and twelve children.

VARIOUS CAUSES-BUVANCIDE years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition-all operate to turn the hair predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will re-store faded or gray, light and red hair to a rice brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dand-ruff and humors. By its use falling hair is roff and humors. By its use failing hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not de-stroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sick-ly hair, to which a few applications will pro-duce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is in-comparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all deal-

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It is comp

Notice to Stock-men.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFUL-Is announce to all whem I' may concern that he is making the GELDING of Horses, and especially that of RIDGELINGS, and SPAYING CATTLE, a specially in the Veterinary practice. He offset to the pay any man now hving on the Pacific slope \$500 to meet him and do the above work as well, any time in 1878. He guarantees satisfaction in all cases, or makes no charge, the owner of the stock to be the indge of the work. He has not lost a single Ridge-ing Horse from the operation for near three year. The following are my appointments on to Oct. 3ist, after which any parties wishing my services with please address WRI. LEE, V. S., The Dalles, Or. Ashisnd, Jackson Co., Sept. 25 to 28.

Ashiand, Jackson Co., Sept. 25 to 28. Jacksenville, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2. Canyonville, Douglas Co., Oct. 3 to 4. Roseburg, Oct. 5. Oakland, Oct. 6 Eugene City, Oct. 7. Junction, Oct. 8. Albany, Oct. 10. Salem, Oct. 11 to 20. Corvallis, Oct. 21. Dallas, Oct. 23, Lafayette, Oct. 25, Hillsboro, Oct. 26. Hillsbord, Oct. 28. Portland, Oct. 28. Oregon City, Oct. 29. Vancouver, W. T, Oct. 30. St. Helens, Columbia Co., Oct. 31.

During State Pair week I will be at Gaines Fish-er's stable on Commercial street, SALEM. At PORTLAND (Oct. 26), I can be found at the National Hotel, Circulars, giving testimontals from well-known stockmen for whom I have operated, through Or-egon and Washington, will be sent tree on applica-tion.



# J. W. GILBERT Pays Cash for

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play and competition on the entire routes of both lines. My long absence from the State has allowed some heresies to take root, and some objections to go unraswered. But I am at home now to answer any objections emanating from any re-spectable quarter. Yours truly, W. W. CHAPMAN. This report shall contain: I. The general condition of the Public Schools of the State. 2. The amount of school money opportioned

whence such money was derived. 3. Amount raised by county and district taxes, and the amount paid for teachers' salaries,

the State Board in accordance with the provis-

5. The rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board for the government and tuition burning in the main room. At midnight the father was awakened by a pistol shot and the ball striking him in the breast. He sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle

room pointing a pistol at him. The assassin fired again, the ball lodging beneath his collar bone. Lynch fall unconscious. When he re-covered conciousness he found himself lying in

8. He shall collect statistics concerning the chartered educational institutions of the State,

a hane outside the premises. The assassin thinking Lynch was dead, seized a hatchet and killed the children, who were witnesses. He assaulted Clemie and buried the hatchet in her head, and also crushed the skulls of three other children and then set fire to the house.

nay be useful to the public and for

fall in on the bodies of his eight children. The bodies were afterwards exhumed and an inquest held, when the hatchet wounds were discover-ed upon the skulls of the children. It is thought that Lynch will recover. A young

The distracted father saw the burning house

man named Boatware, with whom Lynch had

SALEM, September 17, 1878.

Horrible Murders.

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Millamette Farmer.

INCUSD SVERY PRIDAT, BY

CLARKE & CRAIG.

SALEM, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1878.

"Statesman" on Colonel Chapman's Speech en the Railroad Question.

MR. EDITOR :- Sir: My attention has just

been drawn to the point made by the States-

man of this morning that I "had not explained

how the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake road

would give a competing line through to the

States." I thank the Statesman for calling my

attention to the supposed omission. Under

the circumstances, in a discussion like this, it

could not be expected that I should touch

upon all points that might be raised. This, however, is one that it might be supposed

would be apparent to any one giving the snb-

ject careful reflection. While the Union and Central are one as to

through freight on the two, and by contract, as understood, the Union cannot build or aid in building the Salt Lake road, yet in receiving

or delivering freight from or to the Salt Lake

PUBLISHING AND PROPRIATIONS. CLARKE. D. W. CHANG.

had a difficulty is suspected of the crime. New York, Sept. 16.—The Tribune's local columns are swelled with accounts of Saturday and Sunday's brutal deeds. The Tribune summarizes thus: The body of a young wo-man was found in the woods near Silver lake on Staten Island, yesterday. It had been forced into a barrel and the features distigured by the action of chloride of lime. This is believed to have been a case of mal-practice and murder

In a drunken row at New Rochelle, a laborer was beat and kicked to death.

A drunken husband in Brocklyn caused the death of his wife by throwing her from a

In a quarrel among bricklayers near New Brunswick, N. J., one of them was murdered. A fisherman at Babylon, L. I., took his own life after trying to kill his wife. Boutte, La., Sept. 16.—A difficulty occur-

red last evening in the store of Chancel Chaix of St. Charles court house, between Charles Baptiste, celored, and Mr. Valcour of St. Martin, deputy sheriff, and son of N. A. St. Martin, district attorney pro tem, which re-sulted in Baptiste being stabled and instantly killed by St. Martin. The latter was arrested and lodged in jail. During the night a mob of colored people, variously estimated at from 100 to 200, broke open the jail, took the prisoner therefrom and literally riddled him with bullets beyond all recognition. It is supposed that he received the contents of no less than fifty guns.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED. S. J. Archibald was in town a few days ago, and he tells us that he thinks the burning of his barn last week was caused by some of the harvest hands dropping matches in the barn where the horses could tramp upon them. This looks very plane this, for when the fire was first discovered it was in the stalls occupied by the horses. Mr. A. intends putting up another large barn, and then it is his intention to allow no harvest hauds, or any one else, to smoke or carry matches around it. He has to do this in self protection; it is nothing more than right, and it is an example which other farmers would do well to follow. (Albany Democrat.

GRRAT IMPROVEMENTS .- Few persons have may idea of the real extent of improvements made and in progress this season in Portland. By actual count it is ascertained that since the let of January there have been constructed and now in course of creetion nine hundred and twelve buildings. Who says Forland is not moving forward in the march of improve-ment? [Oregonian]

the advancement of the educational interests of the State.

Now fellow-teachers and school officers generally, contemplate these requirements. Do they not cover a broad field? Is not this information necessary? You can answer only in one way. It was a master hand that drafted that law. What a pity the same skillful hand had not drafted every other provision of our school law! If he had I am sure the State Supt. would not be to-day with his hands tied-not able to give correctly but one single item of those requirements. County Superintendents do not furnish the data. In many instances they cannot, and in many instances they won't.

"The State Superintendent shall superintend the printing and transmitting of such blanks, forms, rules and regulations for the use and government of the public schools as the State Board may authorize."

In accordance with this provision the State Board authorized blanks for teachers', clerks', and Co. Superintendents' reports, and the State Superintendent transmitted them annually to the County Superintendent.

The blanks are prepared to secure the information required for the State Superintendents report. The result:

One county superintendent vory pithily remarked, "I have no time to answer these questions." Another could "see no use of so many airs." Another thought he would "be a

gatherer of statistics from one year's end to another to answer those questions." Another considered them "altogether too elaborate for Oregon." Another said the blanks for clerks reports were "not lawful," and many thought the "district clerks generally do possess sufficient intelligence to fill one of blanks properly." That is certainly complimentary to district clerks. The blanks are very simple, containing plain questions, that any body of modium intelligence can answer if he will take the trouble to do it. Several county superintendents do not give any account of money received or disbursed, and a few make no financial statement whatever. In such cases the State Superintendent is forced either to report a blank, or make estimates, based upon what

the county ought to do. Now, Mr. President, under these circum-

stances, do you think it advisable to make any more haw? Would it not be better to devise ren, through sheer ignorance, as one born some means of compelling officers to encoute blind to pilot a ship in a storm, continue to be

as the above, in demonstration of which both logic and experience are in solid array, in conformity with which all intelligent men act in

> entailing such lamontable consequences throughout the State and country-do not command the universal assent of thinking men. But it is so. The argument has been presented in every form in which truth can be addressed to the understanding, and fortified by illustrations and facts the most palpable and convincing. It has been shown that in every State and country the condition and results of popular education have corresponded with the facilities afforded for the professional training of teachers and the standard of qualifications required of them. It has been demonstrated that true economy, as well as moral obligation demand the thorough education of teachers for their work, and that ignorant aud incompetent men and women be peremptorily excluded from the profession. The waste of time and the irreparable mental injury caused by unscientific and blundering school masters, have been pointed out again and again. Appeals have been made to parental love and pride in behalf of the right education of their children, conjuring them not to suffer smatterers to tamper with and distort that delicate and complicated mental mechanism of whose laws and principles they know nothing. The ripest scholars and ablest educators in this country and Europe have thrown the weight of their in duence and testimony into the scale, and contributed powerful articles in support of the absolute necessity of a special training for teachers. The case of Germany, the best educated astion in the world, has been cited, where no teacher is allowed to exercise his vocation without having passed the prescribed sourse in the history, science and art of education, and where, as a result, the instruction is rational, symmetrical and thorough to a most surprising degree. All this and more has been pressed upon the attention of the people with carnestness and reiteration for the last two decades, and yet the preposterous notion implied in the saying that "everybody can keep school" has not been voted out of the public mind, nor dismissed from the popular belief and practice. Men and women as unfit to handle the montal and moral natures of child-

