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## The Oregon Republican

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BY R. H. TYSON.

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### Education.

[From the New Jersey Mechanic.]

Education in our country is a prime necessity. Our theory of Government requires that, for its successful support, the people shall know enough both to govern themselves and to share in the joint government of one another. Republican institutions distribute among the many what monarchy reserves to the few. For this reason, Education lies at the base of popular liberty. The ignorant, vicious and degraded must be ruled by force. The enlightened, virtuous and upright classes voluntarily maintain order of themselves, and exact it of others.

Our public school system was established and is supported for the purpose of securing to all American youth a fair average knowledge of the elementary branches of instruction. It aims to qualify the rich and poor alike for the various ordinary callings of every-day life; and, as a system, it has worked well. If not always perfect in operation, still it bears the marks of having been planned by about as much wisdom as usually enters into human contrivances.

Of late, however, this system has fallen short, precisely at the point where its advantages are most wanted. It lacks the power to benefit them who, for various reasons, are growing up without any education worthy of the name. Sensitive as Americans are to everything which may be supposed to interfere with personal liberty, still the question will have to be met before long—Whether or no there should be a Compulsory education? Ought there to be a law to enforce the rights of ignorant youths to receive the advantages of some schooling?

We think there ought to be such a law. Parents are, indeed, the natural and legal guardians of their children. But they are not exclusive owners of their offspring. They cannot do with them in all respects as they may please. They cannot deny them food or shelter. They must take care of them. The rights of the children, and the rights of the State, defended by righteous law.

The State not only guards the rights of children to a certain extent, but, when the children have become grown, then the State claims it right to use all male adults. Accordingly, it enrolls them its militia, or puts them in the jury box. As, then, the State does interfere with the domestic affairs of households, and forbids unnatural cruelty to youth of tender years, why should it not ward off and prohibit that style of cruelty which enforces ignorance upon those who have a natural and social right to receive knowledge? Hardly can a more grievous wrong be done to young lads and young misses than that which is done to many of them, by withholding from their eyes the light of knowledge. A compulsory education would remove that wrong.

Furthermore, as the State expects to claim service of all its adult citizens, on what ground can the State be denied the privilege of preparing the rising generation for the duties and responsi-

bilities of citizens? Whatever hasty prejudice may affirm, it seems to us plain enough that every year supplies additional force to every argument in favor of compulsory education.

It is well known that lazy, thriftless, ignorant or intemperate parents, in great numbers, put, even upon their very young children, the task of securing, by beggary or by ill paid work, a daily pittance for the advantage of their oppressors. How numerous the class of children thus deprived of schooling may be we do not exactly know; but at any rate it is large enough to swell what are styled the dangerous classes with fearful rapidity. Children having such parents, and being subjected to such wrongs, ought to be sought out by the activity of the law. The State cannot afford to bring up an ignorant and perverse crowd of juveniles to make war on its peace and its security. Yet that is what is being done, and will continue to be done, until we have education guaranteed as a birthright to every child in the community, old enough to use and enjoy it.

### NEWSPAPER WORK.

The Brooklyn *Engle*, in an able article on "Newspaper work and workers," truthfully remarks that there is no other profession but enjoys immunity from observation as to its modes. The preacher writes in the privacy of his study, and can conceit platitudes, or pad out plagiarisms that would be the ruin of editor and reporter. The lawyer consults his client, and organizes his campaign in private, bringing into Court only as much as makes for his cause and against the case of his adversary. The doctor plies his potions, and launches in his lancet in secret. If the patient recover, it may be the medicine, or it may be in spite of it; if he die, it may be pills or Providence; the physician is seathless. None of these come to light that their deeds may be improved.

Moreover, the work of the press is continuous as well as constantly public. There is no peace in our war. There is no rest for the weary. Space is no more annihilated by telegraph, than time by journalism. The evening and morning are not merely the first day, but all the seven. Night is annihilated as to all its quantities of repose. Every minute of every hour of the twenty four is occupied by some workers, doing some work that shows itself in the newspaper of the morning and afternoon. Repetition is as impossible as rest. Facts are ever new. Comments must be as fresh as facts; and the edition is a remorseless giant that eats up all the seconds. The making of a newspaper is perpetual motion in a thousand fields. In such a work, demanding ceaseless effort, permitting no pause, exacting eternal and ever varying exercises, it is impossible for what to be unmixed with chaff, for accuracy not to be impaired by mistake, for injustice not occasionally to be done.

### The Duties of an English Lady's Maid.

One of those not-to-be-envied persons, a race which may be classed with governesses, has recently made disclosures throwing a peculiar light upon the women of rank in "Old England." "Much is required from us," she writes. "We must, above all, be very punctual, for fashionable people change their dress at least five times a day during the season. We must have polished manners, be no older than thirty-five years, and be always cheerful and good tempered, although for weeks we are kept without sleep until 4 o'clock in the morning—a practice which is equally injurious to the eyes and lungs. We are expected to cut and fit, and to use the most approved machine, and to dress hair for the morning, evening and court costume, as well as for the drive; to iron well, to read, write and cypher; to speak French and German, and, if possible, to have traveled. There is still another function of a lady's maid, which is supposed to be a modern introduction, but which is in fact merely a revival of an ancient custom. We must be able to paint in pastel, not, indeed, after nature, but upon her. To beautify our mistresses we must redden the cheeks, put antimony upon the eyelids, pastel upon the brows, introduce belladonna into the eyes in order to enlarge the pupils, paint blue veins upon the temples, and use ninon point and pearl white upon the rest of the skin. We must change the hair to reddish brown by means of a corroding material, or of 'palma vecchio,' which is now used in preference for that purpose; and we must be possessed of great skill in applying all these ingredients, as their use is universal with the old and young."

### A LIVELY LOCALITY.

[Letter to the Louisville Courier Journal.]

I spent a night with some friends on the top of Vesuvius, freezing on one side and broiling on the other. We kept ourselves awake by the amusement of dodging the falling stones. About once every ten minutes the old mountain gave a shiver, then a burst—like forty thousand muffled cannon, if ever there was such a thing. At each burst, a cloud of black smoke, in the shape of an inverted haystack, and about thirteen times the size of the Galt House, was driven into the air, followed by a mass of lively flame that lighted the country for leagues around. Then boys look out for the stones. Millions of tons are thrown hundreds of feet in the air, most of them falling back into the crater, but many, varying in size from a hen's egg to a tobacco hogshead, and you must dodge—generally easy enough, as they are of a white heat, and show as plain as rocket stars. They tumble down the steep cone, hissing and steaming in the snow—the big ones breaking into fragments and flying like a bursting shell. Now boys is the time, ten minutes' interval. We rush up to the very edge of the abyss and look down to see further particulars—see Dante's "Inferno"—but you spoil your boots; I did. You singe your mustache; I did. And you wish you were safely out of it, I did. You turn away sneezing, as if you had accidentally ignited a box of locofocos under your nose. For a moment all is dark; then the long, twinkling rows of gas lamps in the streets of Naples seem to spring out of the ground under your feet, though miles away; then you see the lights about the little towns about the base of the mountains in all save one, and that one the largest, Pompeii, with its great old temple, magnificent theatres, close built streets and vast arena, is dark; the grim skeletons lying in their ashen beds alone keep their vigil there; their eyes sockets need no light. No sight that ever I witnessed can equal a clear sunrise from Vesuvius. No one can imagine its grandeur; but you must try to, for I dare not attempt a description. As we stood gazing down on the roofless houses of Pompeii, the sun lighting its grey-covered wall—Torre del Greco, with its earthquake shaken walls—I said: "We have nothing like this in America." "I am glad of it," said one of the party; "It's awful shabby; don't think it pays." That young man was from Henry County, Indiana. With a pretty general destruction of boots and clothing, and the aforesaid loss of one of the handsomest mustaches in Naples, by your humble servant, we got down safely. Not so with another party who ascended from the Nola side. One of them had an arm broken by a falling stone; another a leg, in getting down. If you wish to know how to get down, let go your hold and you'll come down.

### POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The operations of the postal money-order system are vastly more extensive than are generally supposed. The late report of the Post-Master General shows that during the last year orders were issued in the city alone, amounting to more than \$650,000; orders were paid amounting to more than \$3,800,000, nearly \$7,000,000 were received as remittances from postmasters, and drafts of postmasters for more than \$3,400,000 were paid. The system has proved remarkably safe in its operations, only \$8,000 out of \$23,240,027 remitted by small offices to larger ones, to meet issued orders, having been lost during the past year. The convention recently negotiated between this country and Great Britain for the regular exchange of money-orders will no doubt prove the initial step toward the extension of the system to all foreign countries. Under this convention the maximum of each order is fixed at fifty dollars.

The abundant crop and the excellent quality of wheat this season will find a ready market in Europe. In Prussia and France the grain crop will be entirely too light to feed the people. Nearly all the seed has perished. England is generally compelled to import for her own use, and will be certainly obliged to do so this year, while in Asia the crop is a total failure and gaunt and famine invade the land of the Medes and Persians. In western Europe the crop prospects are some better. In addition to our ability to aid the suffering, the receipts of our farmers will be swelled by good prices and an active market.

We furnish the *Republican* and *Demorest's Monthly* for \$4 a year.

### Duluth Phenomena—Curious Freaks of the Water at Lake Superior.

[From the Duluth (Minnesota).]

The ship canal which the city of Duluth is constructing across Minnesota Point, to make a direct and safe entrance from Lake Superior into the inside or bay harbor, is likely by its progressive exhibition of facts, to confound all the theories as to its effects on currents and entries that have heretofore been laid down by both friends and foes. For the last two weeks, what is called the "Littoral Current of the Lake," or the shore wash from the north-east down the north shore, has under the continued prevalence of winds from the north-east, rushed two-thirds of the time into the bay, through this aperture; as though that being the first opening that presented itself in this "littoral" course, it made haste to seize the opportunity to swell the waters of the inside pond to its own level; and then, abrading the inside shore line of Minnesota Point, it has gone to reinforce the currents of the St. Louis and Left Hand rivers—the practical effect on the entry being to deepen its channel two feet, with a corresponding increase of depth on the bar at the end of the unfinished canal, as actual soundings show. Under this known condition of things, as to effect of the canal's construction thus far, it is not surprising that even our friends of Superior City are in a state of bewilderment whether the proposed dyke across the bay will not be a dire injury, and whether the canal, by allowing the "Littoral Lake Current" to make a circuit through the canal and out at the entry, is not to prove their greatest blessing.

This morning another phenomena of currents through the canal was witnessed—one that has astonished the oldest settlers and the hundreds of all ranks who gathered down the point to view it. Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, a sort of tidal-wave, more than two feet high, suddenly broke in from the Lake into the canal, sweeping away the floating or scow bridge at Lake Avenue, and the north pier work or approach thereto, breaking the unanchored cribs away from their moorings at the bay entrance to the canal, and scattering the floating timber rafts into the bay in every direction. The current ran in at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, for over half an hour; then it turned and ran out with a velocity for about twenty minutes, carrying timbers and cribs out to sea; then it turned and ran in again with nearly as great impetus for another half hour, bringing the debris in again; and so it has oscillated all the morning to and fro. Communications between the two ends of the Point are practically suspended, as no one can cross, except only in the short passes where the current is on the turn. The reason why the tide seems to run in a little longer than out of the canal, is conjectured to be that a portion of the volume of water finds its outlet by St. Louis entry.

This phenomena is variously theorized on as to its cause. Last night there was a tremendous rain storm, with lightning fireworks, but little or no thunder, the rain coming down in perpendicular torrents part of the time; then wind from every point of the compass; nature in a sort of chaos. Under the operation of these elements, and probably of a tremendous north-easter down the lake, pressing the volume of the lake's waters to this end, the so-called tidal-wave has occurred. We await, with some curiosity, to hear of this storm from further East.

DECLINED IT.—When the Rev. Dr. Patterson was in England, he dined with several gentlemen who used a great variety of language to make him give up his cold water principles. "Now here," said one "here, Doctor is a good old hook, surely you can't decline this!" "Why, sir, I learned to decline when a boy, hic, hae, hoc." The table was in a roar and the doctor came off triumphant.

LAUGHTER.—A hearty laugh occasionally is an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains, and the hypochondria from his ribs far more effectively than either champagne or blue pills. One of the emperors of Japan is said to have killed himself by immoderately laughing, on being told the Americans were governed without a king.

Advices from Buenos Ayres say it is estimated that there have been 27,000 deaths in that place from the yellow fever, lately raging there as an epidemic.

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**Committee on Railroads**  
Have decided that as soon as the Oregon Central Railroad (West Side) is completed into Polk County, they will issue orders to all contractors and workmen on the line to purchase all their

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Hardware, Tinware,

Or anything they may happen to want of M. M. Ellis, at Laclede, formerly known as Cluff's Store. Meanwhile, all farmers, or anyone else, will find it to their interest to call and make their selections. All are aware that I am selling goods cheaper than anybody in Polk Co. I buy more Produce than any two stores in the County. So bring along your Butter if it is sort, and if it is solid, all the better. Yours truly, M. M. ELLIS. 20-3m

**SASH, DOOR AND  
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I have constantly on hand and for Sale

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The undersigned, having RE-FITTED the above HOTEL, now informs the Public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in as good style as can be found in any Hotel in the Country. Give me a call, and you shall not leave disappointed. 12-1f W. F. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

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Inform the Public that they are now ready to do all kinds of work in their line. CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c. Built or Repaired with Neatness and Dispatch. WAGONS constantly on hand for Sale. BLACKSMITHING done by an experienced Workman. One door south of Livery Stable Dallas, Ogn. 8-1f

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### NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

**J. H. KINCAID** has opened a New Photographic Gallery in Dallas, where he will be pleased to wait on Customers in his line of Business at all hours of the day.

**Children's Pictures**  
Taken without grumbling, at the same price as Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price to suit the times.

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