The Oregon Republican.

DALLAS, SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

IS WOMAN POWERLESS?

This question is brought to our minds by reading an article from a Salem correspondent, published in the last issue of the *New North-West*, in which the writer of an excellent article uses the following expression: "Woman is powerless so long as she eats the bread of dependence, to prevent the aggression of man." The first proposition brought out in consideration of this point is—Is woman any more dependent upon man than men are mutually dependent upon each other? From the cradle to the grave, we need the assistance of each other, and are mutually dependent. In the business concerns of life, in the social relation, and in the domestic circle, we see that it is impossible, in the very nature of things, for anyone to be entirely independent. In business we find men dependent upon each other; and as water will find its level, so we find men assuming their relative positions, in accordance as their merits and surroundings may dictate. The same rule is applicable in the social and domestic circles. In the latter, how often do we see the woman the dominant spirit, ruling business affairs, as well as the household, as she deems for the best, with none to molest or make her afraid. Although she may receive the jeers of some of the thoughtless ones of the community, yet the wiser and more far-seeing will take it as a matter of course, and deem that, if the woman rules, it is because she is the best qualified for a ruler. As to her being "powerless to prevent man's aggression," while we have no sympathy for the man referred to in the writer's article, yet we are fain to believe that when women rise to the dignity which they are able to assume, and exert in the right direction the power they really possess, there will be fewer such cases to record. As to woman's power, we see it demonstrated daily. The influence she exerts is felt in all the walks of life. She inspires man with high and noble aspirations, and we see him under her guidance, putting forth herculean efforts for the accomplishment of great and noble ends. The influence for good which can be exerted by a noble, high-minded woman can hardly be estimated; and while we are sorry to say that in many instances her power is exerted for evil, as would naturally follow, we do think that a careful consideration of the relative relations of the two sexes would convince the most skeptical that, as for power, the women hold the balance.

The New York *Times* says:—"If the Presidential election were to be held next Fall, all experienced Democrats would be obliged to acknowledge that their party was doomed to failure. The chapter of accidents, upon which they are obliged to hang most of their hopes, has turned up nothing in their favor. They have not been able to devise any policy which is likely to be of service to them in a contest for power. Their writers hammer away at the Ku Klux Bill, for want of something else to talk about, but the public see that the Ku Klux Bill was intended solely to suppress mob law—and when they remember how nearly the first city in the Union was to being surrendered to the mob by the Democrats, they will not be disposed to condemn the firm course taken by the Republican party.

Chas. H. Parker was arrested and brought before Justice Stiles on Monday, charged with larceny. The Ellendale Mill Co. have since the burning of their Woolen Mill, had quite a quantity of Blankets and flannels stored in a small house in Ellendale. Last Saturday the goods were being removed to their store in Dallas, when it was found that some of the blankets were missing. Suspicion rested upon Parker, by reason of a package being found in the building, containing a shirt, a bottle of medicine and other articles which Parker purchased in town a few days previous, and which he had been hunting on plea that he had lost it. Several pairs of blankets have been found which he had sold to different parties. He was bound over by $300 to appear at the next term of Circuit Court. In default of bond he was sent to jail to await trial.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

We must pause occasionally and take a retrospective glance, ere we can realize at what a rapid rate we are advancing in population, improvements, etc. One hundred and ten years ago, there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. What is now the most flourishing part of the United States was then a howling wilderness, with no denizens but the wild animals, or the scarcely less wild and savage Indians. It was not until 1767 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. Little did that sturdy frontiersman think, as he stood gazing upon the majestic Ohio, unruffled by aught but the canoe of the Indian, that within a century its banks would be dotted by an almost continuous line of villages, and that upon its waters would be borne such a host of commerce as is now to be seen there. A hundred years ago, Canada belonged to France, and numbered but one and one half million of souls. The United States at that time was the most loyal portion of the British possessions, the inhabitants little dreaming that in so short a time so marked a change would take place in the history of this country, and that a Republic would be established which would be the wonder and admiration of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. In the East, Frederick the Great of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a singlehanded test with Russia, Austria and France—the three great European powers combined. A hundred years ago, Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a modest colonel in a Virginia regiment, and the great events in the history of the two continents, in which these two were to act prominent parts were scarcely foreshadowed.

When we pause and look back upon the scenes and events of the last century, we cannot but admit that to the century just passed has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other period in its history.

How the French Indemnity is paid.

A German correspondent has the following particulars of the payment of the war indemnity by France:

Germany is to pay for the bags in which the money is to be sent, at the rate of two sous per bag; thus when the first installment has been made she will have to return some 50,000 francs. The house of Rothschild has undertaken the payment of the bills of exchange for the French Government; they are to be made payable in ready money, and without loss, at not more than two month's date. This business is to be done at London between Rothschild and the German Consul. The latter will also receive the sums France pays in English bank notes. The Silver, and the other foreign but not French notes, will be sent direct from Paris to Berlin by rail. France bears the expense of transport as far as the frontier. The sum will at once be divided among The seperate States, as soon as the amount required to cover the North German, war loan has been set aside It will of course, be impossible to count the money, as this would occupy the whole time of all the Treasury officials down to the end of next December. The bags and chests will therefore be counted, one or two opened and counted through and the rest weighed. As it is necessary to accept the sum sent in confidence that their declared value is correct, the wooden chests will also be retained and paid for by the Germans It is probable that the French will pay a part of the amount in gold and Silver bars, instead of coined money, which would greatly facilitate the business of receiving the indemnity.

Father Hyacinthe gave his unreserved assent to Dr. Dollinger's declaration, and is confident that his act of faith and conciousness will be the starting point and centre of new reformation which alone can save the Catholic Church. The fact that Dr. Dollinger has been elected President of the University of Munich by a large majority shows the failing of his colleagues, and represents the sentiments of a section of Germany. The friends of Catholicism would like to exchange a little Papal infalibility for a little Catholic unity in these days.

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

Education and Revenue.

The political economist may find valuable food for reflection and significant suggestions in the statistics which exhibit the educational condition of the country and in those which gives details as to its revenue The imposition of the Internal Revenue Tax, which has been generally regarded as unjust and altogether odious, in one of its features at least, promises to prove a national blessing. We refer to the information which is furnished through its agency as to the material condition of the people, of which, examined in connection with other information touching the standard of popular education, furnishes a basis for momentous calculations. We have no space, nor is it the province of our paper, to enter upon an elaborate consideration of these questions; but we have thought that it would interest our readers to see some figures as to the state of education among the people of the United States, and some conclusions legitimately drawn therefrom, which have an important bearing upon the national wealth and revenue of the country.

According to the census returns of 1860 there were in the State of Alabama, 214,606 white children, between the ages of five and twenty. Of these 98,090 attended school; 115,916 did not. Of white adults over 20 in the State, 37,605 were unable to read and write In Massachusetts, of 360,708 children, 247,678 attended school; and in a population of 1,231,066 there were 46,921 adults who could not read or write. In New York, of 1,255,699 children 799,856 attended school, and 440,270 did not. Of the total population of 3,880,735, 121,878 adults could not read or write. In New Jersey, of 224,056 children, 116,475 attended school, 98,620 did not. In Connecticut of 136,598 children, 88,558 attended school; 45,197 did not. In Virginia of 393,106 white children, 154,822 attended school, while 238,184 did not.

Reviewing these figures, and others referring to other States which we have not space, to give we find that in 1860 in the free States, 70 children in each hundred attended school. In Alabama the proportion of attendants to non-attendants was 9 to 11, In Virginia as 15 to 23. In Maine the proportion of illiterate to literate adults was 8 to 280; in Virginia, excluding the negroes, the proportion was as 7 to 41, or about one sixth.

Without going into calculations as to the comparative contributions of these States through the Internal Revenue Bureau, to the wealth of the country, we may dwell briefly on the receipts of the Post Office Department, as affected by the prevalent education in different sections of the country. If education was as general in all the States as it is in New England the annual deficit of about $5,000,000 in the Post Office accounts would give place to a surplus of $7,000,000. This fact—for it is a fact—needs no comment; but its effect may be more striking to some minds if we say that this difference of $12,000,000 would enable the Department to pay its expenses and reduce the rates of postage one-third. It now costs to run the Post Office Department per head of the total population in 1860 (31,149,805) 59c. But of the total amount, $18,440,504,94. New England pays far more than her share. She pays to the Department in postage 847c per head of her population; the Middle States 78c; the Northwestern States 69c. On the other hand the Southern Coast States pay only 20c; the Central 24c, and Texas 29c. Common schools are responsible for this difference.

We commend these facts to the attention of our readers, and especially to the careful study of journalists, who have it in their power to turn them to profitable account. We need not tell them how great an influence for good or evil is their privilege to wield. We only remind them that one of their gravest and most pressing duties is to encourage by all possible means the establishment and support of common schools, and through them universal education. In so doing they are promoting not only the national welfare, but their individual profit also Newspapers can not live in an illiterate community; as the number of readers increases, their list of Subscribers grow. They are helping on another most desirable consummation—the cheapening of postage. As intelligence spreads, the necessities of the community require more frequent intercommunication, and that this will follow is sufficiently shown by the figures we have given above. The reduction of one cent in the postage of a letter would amount in the city of Boston alone to $400 per day—enough to pay the salaries of one hundred teachers of common schools.—*Record.*

As an illustration of the confusion created by a different law of divorce for the different states, look at the case of Richard Peer. He was divorced in Iowa a year ago by the laws of the State. But on coming to New Jersey, he was tried in Newark for deserting his wife, although he presented in his defence his certificate of a divorce which was good and valid in Iowa he was ajudged and found guilty. Now in the name of sense why should so serious a subject be treated so differently by the different states of the Union?

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.]

From the *West Side* we learn: Miss. Emily Skelton has removed to Eugene City.—Henry, son of L. Bettman, while walking with his parents fell and broke his collar bone.—George Robison, was arrested, by Major Magone, and taken to Portland for trial, for selling liquor to Indians.

We clip from the Corvallis *Gazette*:—Butter is very scarce—none to be had at any price. Have heard of two small lots at forty cents per pound.—The Willamette river is unusually low for for this season of the year.—R. B. Peake, indicted at last term of the Benton County Circuit Court for taking from her father's house, in this county a girl under sixteen years of age, for the purpose of marriage, was arrested at Astoria by Special Deputy Sheriff W. J. Robertson on the 8th inst., and brought to this place. Bonds were given for appearance at next term of Court, and defendant discharged.

From the Albany *Democrat*:—New wheat is rolling into town from every direction.—There is considerable sickness in this vicinity at present.—Our citizens still talk of bringing in the "Santiam Ditch."—The Harrisburg railroad bridge will be finished before October 1st.

The *Bed-rock Democrat* has the following:—Mr. John Stewart, living a half mile west of town, captured a lamprey-eel in his irrigating ditch, yesterday, which was two feet in length.—More big train wagons well loaded with freight, for this place and other points, arrived this week.

From the Albany *Register*:—Wheat is coming in quite lively. We understand one of our buyers is offering $1 and the rise for wheat.—Of the couple who ran away from California, and came to this city and were married last week, it is said the lady was a mere child, but thirteen years of age.—Last week, the friends of Col. Enus, who is crippled and unable to do any kind of labor, presented him with $147 50 as a testimony of their regard. The Col was crippled while fighting for the flag.

From the Dalles *Mountaineer* of August 19th we cull as follows: John Shallady of Rock creek died in San Francisco, August 18th. He had gone there in quest of Health. He leaves a wife and two children. — News has come here of the death of R. H Wood, formerly of the Dalles, who was killed by lightning at his home in Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, July 16th. He leaves a wife and family.—Among the unfortunate sufferers by the fire was Judge Mc Arthur. His valuable law and literary libraries, with the exception of 38 volumes, were consumed. He had only a month since received from the East and from San Francisco 150 new volumes, not one of which was saved. He succeeded in saving a few articles of clothing and his official papers. All his private papers were destroyed, and among them a historical sketch of the settlement of Eastern Oregon, which was to be put to press this Fall. His loss, as is elsewhere stated, amounts to about $2,000.

The *Enterprise* says:—A man named Charles Kempton, an employee of the Canemah lumbering mill, while working on a boom of logs, in the river, on Tuesday last, accidentally fell off, and was drowned.—The survey of the Cornelius Pass route from Columbia City has been completed, and it is found to be the only feasible route. A survey will soon be made from Cornelius Pass to some point in Polk County.

GOOD SHOWING.—The total receipts of the Police Court of Portland during July were one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars. This makes the system more than self-sustaining.

The hot weather, which we have had for some time, seems to have brought about a great deal of sickness, and some sudden deaths.—The timber in the hills surrounding this place is burning at several places, and the atmosphere is assuming a smoky appearance.

The *Democratic Times* says: Last Saturday Lieutenant Boutelle arrived in the stage from Pitt river with a deserter from fort Klamath, who had stolen a very fine horse belonging to the Lieutenant. The Lieutenant pursued the thief night and day, finally overhauling him, together with the horse, in the vicinity of Pitt river, California. He started for the Fort on Monday morning with three deserters.

From the *Oregonian* we learn: It is rumored on the streets that the people's Transportation Company have sold out their entire interest in the line. The purchaser is not known. We only give the report for what it is worth, knowing nothing definitely as to its authenticity.

A heavy fire was raging last evening among the timber north and east of the depot. The whole canopy of the heavens was lighted up by its lurid glare. The fire devoured the dry undergrowth, and climbed to the tops of some of the tallest trees, and in the gathering gloom of night resembled miniature lighthouses amid the dark background of forest. The dull roar of the flames could be heard plainly on this side throughout the night.

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