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Will practice in all the courts in the State

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Attention is called to description of property for sale in the WEEKLY STATESMAN, Feb 15 73 ly

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Feb 15 73 ly

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Nov 9, 71

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HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Stand of Mr. A. H. Whitley, we have refitted and re-stocked it in such a manner as will satisfactorily meet every want of the community.

Buggies, single or double, Hacks, Concord Wagons, etc., etc.,

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T. G. RICHMOND

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that not only in the pulpit, but on the lyceum platform, Henry Ward Beecher is one of the most effective and able speakers in this country. We present the following as the essential points in his lecture on Compulsory Education. Mr. Beecher began by saying:

Thought passed in waves. At one time all Europe was discussing war problems; then politics; again theology. Very many of those matters which once commanded the most thorough research and study were now considered of no account whatever. Now a more important and practical question was attracting universal attention—education occupies the mind of the civilized world—common, rudimentary instruction of the masses, and not the peculiar privileges of the more favored classes—and for this he pleaded. In Great Britain the church question had become subordinate to that of education, and now the query of most importance was, Who shall instruct the children—shall the priest or the people? Plainly it was the duty of the citizens and of government.

The priesthood had done good service, but their day had gone, and education had become the duty of the State. In Great Britain it had come to be considered the God given right of the people, and German influence was being felt all over Europe. The German Empire owed its solidity to its schools. It was the intelligence of the North German soldiery that conquered Austria, and she was learning wisdom from her conqueror. In Italy and Switzerland education had been made compulsory, while France lags behind—is the bottom State—because her masses are ignorant and may never hope to cope with her neighbors while such is the case.

Government's have long been trying to learn how best to ride the people, and it is proven that the best saddle is intelligence; that knowledge implies good citizenship. Education is military force, and our civil conflict was really the Northern school against the Southern plantation. The most intelligent people produce the greatest wealth per capita; Our country among the leading nations, and Connecticut among the States. The patent records showed one invention to every 831 people in that State, while in Arkansas only one in 37,000 knew enough to invent anything. Prices are regulated by the amount of brains required in production, and combinations can no more produce uniformity than they can make men look alike. The man who has the most brains will receive the best pay, and stand highest in the estimation of his fellow men. The time is coming when our country will have a population of 500,000,000. How shall they be made safe and orderly? Every known country was paying tribute to America, and sending its population here, with all their diverse religions, customs and ideas. Such a combination can never be made harmonious except by national education. If religion meant love to God and love to man, it would be a controlling power. But while in a few hearts it means this, at all other points it bristles with warfare. Religion should mean harmony; intelligence does.

Education should include political principles, morality, social duty. It should be made compulsory. Every State should provide for the education of its whole people. Such provisions have been made, such principles settled; but as the farmer sometimes plow up the old sod and sow again, so it benefits us to deal with moral growth, and it is time now to discuss this great matter once more. The influence of foreign elements in our population demands a lively interest in the whole matter. The State must educate its people, and not the church. The State has a right

to make its existence secure, and security to the States comes only from the education of the whole people, which thus becomes self defense. Dogmatic religion is not necessary to the existence of the State; intelligence is: School houses should be multiplied till they are ample for the accommodation of all and the teacher should be among the most honored of the land. No one stands so near the father and mother, in influence upon the future of the country, as the school teacher—not professors in colleges, but the educator of the masses.

Our schools do not teach enough. They should include the distinction between good and evil, inculcate truth, honesty, temperance, self control, fidelity, economy and patriotism. It was not imperative, that the use of the Bible be insisted up, for really it was the most felicitous school book; but more truth should be taught. Every man should improve in the use of truth. Is there truth in the houses we build? in the goods we sell? in the work we do? Are there not as many untruths as mice in an old hotel? we grasp for more than we deserve, and find ourselves cheated in the quality. It is vain to teach the higher branches and leave these more important things untaught. Men should be so taught as to be patriotic, not when drum beats and cannon roar, but when they stand alone. Dapper, dainty, delicate young men, who are afraid of hard work, swarm in all the cities and beg for soft positions under government and in fat offices. It is a sin for any to bring up boys thus; they should be taught to take care of their own mouths and backs with their own hands. It is a shame to know all about Mars and Jupiter, and nothing of Massachusetts. The State schools should be made so good that no private school can live in their vicinity; and every poor boy should look up to the State as his rich uncle. Compulsory education ought to give no just person offense. The law gives no annoyance to the man who always keeps in advance of it. Self interest might demand education but it could not be depended upon. Many foreigners come here desiring education for their children; others, who ought to be equally interested, come with far different motives. They are a useless and dangerous class without intelligence. We have 5,000,000 men in the country, who cannot make anything, and these all require education. The speaker hailed the coming of the Chinese to our western shores, for they brought their hands full of tools—brought intelligence education and industry. He did not fear their religion, if their Joss was stronger than our Jehovah he ought to reign; but the times was not distant when they would become valuable God-serving citizens.—Journal of Education.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. Swain was engaged in some experiment with his apparatus. A perpendicular pipe, about twelve inches attached to so that the flame might shoot directly upward. A large number of children, attracted by curiosity, had gathered about, and, although cautioned repeatedly to go away, or, at least, not to come too close, it seems the warning was not heeded. Still, as the direction of the flame was straight upward, no danger was apprehended by Mr. Swain. Everything being at last arranged the jets of steam and gas were turned on, and the fierce flame shot upward. Suddenly there was a remarkable diminution both in the volume and brilliancy of the flame. Mr. Swain surmised that there was some obstruction in the vent of the smaller pipe, and fearful that the pipe might burst, as the gas was constantly generating, he attempted with a wrench to take off the perpendicular section of the pipe. In doing this the horizontal section was raised so that the end rested above the ground. The children crowded closer to see what was going on. Swain and Adlington, his assistant, were both too busy or too much excited to think of anything but clearing the pipe.

THE EXPLOSION. Suddenly the disconnection was made and instantaneously came a loud report, and a sheet of blinding flame shot forth with the resistless fury of a thunderbolt, right in among the group of children. The effect was appalling. Three of the little boys were literally roasted alive by the awful flame. The one who was standing most directly in line was William Shannon, a boy not quite ten years old. He was about eight feet from the pipe, and the tremendous force of the explosion hurled him twenty feet backward.

Blinded with fire and frantic with pain, he rose to his feet and rushed back directly into the flame, where his clothes were burned almost to cinders. The timely assistance of a gentleman present, who wrapped a coat about him saved him from being instantly burned to death. Two other children standing near him were prostrated by the explosion and burned horribly about the face, hands and legs. The two men who were conducting the experiment were also severely burned about the hands and face, but not standing so directly in the line of explosion their injuries are not of a serious nature.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS. Last night a Chronicle reporter was sent to the scene of the accident, and visited the sufferers at the residence of their parents. He first called at the house of Michael Doyle, at the Haight House, No. 632 Brannan street corner of Sixth. The reporter was at once taken to the room in which Thomas Doyle, one of the victims of the accident, was lying under treatment. The little sufferer, who is not quite eight years old, was stretched upon a bed, his face and hands being

with bandages. His entire face was bandaged, except where a small hole had been cut over the mouth to allow him to breathe. He was blind and speechless, with his face terribly swollen and the nails of his hands burned nearly off. He is considered to be in best condition of the three, and his recovery is hopefully expected. In a house immediately adjoining, No. 606 sixth street, the reporter found

THOMAS M'KEOWN, Son of William M'Keown, a tinsmith. This boy is about seven years old. Like the others, his head and hands were completely covered with bandages. At the time of the explosion he was breeches which came only to the knees, and the fire had burned one leg quite severely.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Aged ten years, a son of James Shannon, residing on the east side of Brannan street, near Sixth, is the most terrible injured of all. His head, face and neck swollen to nearly twice their natural size, and his hands are fearfully burned. Some idea of the condition his face may be given when it is stated that the swelling has brought his cheeks up to a level with his nose. His eyes are tightly closed, and the lids swollen and protruding. As he lies upon his bed, surrounded by a number of anxious friends, he continually wretches in agony and utters low moans. There is little hope of his recovery.

THE FEELING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. The feeling against the parties who are responsible for the explosion is intense, and some freely express the opinion that the place should be demolished. The father of the injured children all express intentions, of suing for damages. All the parties suffering from the accident are in poor circumstances and can ill afford to even pay for the medicines necessary in the treatment of the sufferers. Mr. Swain, however, has expressed his readiness to pay all expenses for medical attendance.

MR. SWAIN'S STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR. After ascertaining the result of the accident, a Chronicle reporter sought out Mr. Swain, who was superintending the experiment at the time the explosion occurred. Mr. Swain conversed freely on the subject, stating how the accident occurred. He expressed the utmost sorrow for the injuries suffered by the children, but insisted that he was not to blame. He said: "While the experiments were in progress yesterday afternoon a large number of children were attracted to the lot by curiosity to see what was going on. I warned them several times to leave the place, but they did not obey me, and I finally drove them away forcibly. They soon returned, however, and gathered around us closer than before. For about an hour the experiment worked successfully, but after that the small pipe became clogged by the scales on the inside of it being loosened by the heat. In consequence of this the flame could no longer pass through the pipe and it became necessary to clear it out. Before attempting to do this I again ordered the children away, but they would not go. I turned the nut or valve on the pipe but half the distance necessary to release it, when the explosion occurred. In an instant a gas jet of great intensity shot forth horizontally a distance of about twenty feet. A few of the children more venturesome than the others were standing near by within range of the flame and they were badly injured. Though I myself am suffering from serious burns, I am more deeply concerned at the misfortune of the injured children. I have notified their parents that I am ready to pay all expenses incurred in nursing and treating the children. I know such relief will be but poor recompense to them, but I cannot do any more under the circumstances. Much as I regret the accident, I am conscious that it was due to no design or carelessness of mine.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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