MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER. CENT.

Interest payable once a year. For three or five years, or as short a time as desired.

$200 to 20,000

On Improved Farms. Address, or call on

J. Foster Marshall,

Howell House, Oregon, Mo.

May be seen at Mound City Saturdays and Mondays of each week

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Schulte & McIntyre is dissolved by mutual consent, Wm G. McIntyre retiring, and Philip Schulte continuing the business. The accounts of the old firm are at their store for collection, and must be settled within thirty days either by cash or by note. This notice is positive and parties to save cost will call and settle.

PHIL. SCHULTE,
W. G. McINTYRE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Osborne & Marshall is this day dissolved by mutual consent; James W. Osborne continuing the business in Atchison county and J. Foster Marshall in Holt county.

Oregon, Mo., Dec 20, 1879. J. W. OSBORNE.
J. FOSTER MARSHALL.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Creditors and all others interested in the estate of Nimrod Ramsey, deceased, late of Holt county, are hereby notified that on the second Monday at the next February term of the Holt County Probate Court, —February 10th 1879, I shall make final settlement of said estate.

BOLIVAR RAMSEY,
Administrator.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Creditors and all others interested in the estate of Hannon Murray, deceased, are hereby notified that on the first day of the next February term 1879, of the Probate court, I shall make final settlement of said estate. ELIZA MURRAY,
Administratrix.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Creditors and all others interested in the estate of John Burger, deceased are hereby notified that on the first day of the February term 1879, of the Probate court, I shall make final settlement of said estate. ULRICH BURGER,
Administrator.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by George L. Hartman and posted before Thomas J. Wilkinson, a Justice of the Peace in Lewis Township, Holt county, Mo., on the 9th day of December, 1878, the following described property: One steer of white color, red neck, bald face, two years old and marked with a hole in right ear. Appraised at eighteen dollars.

DR. J. H. TWYMAN, will continue the practice of his profession at Bigelow. All bills due as soon as service are rendered. After January 1879 liberal discounts will be made on cash payments or when paid in 30 days.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.—A most exciting, fascinating and absorbing book of thrilling adventure. A complete record of the great explorations in the heart of the Dark Continent, and marvellous journey down the the Congo, by Henry M Stanley. No other addition can compare with it for attractiveness and cheapness. AGENTS WANTED to send for full particulars and be convinced; or to save time send 50c at once for commencing book, and state choice of territory. Profusely illustrated. Over 720 pages. Price $2.25. Address,
FORSHEE & McMAKIN,
180 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati Ohio.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Whereas by Deed of Trust, dated the 18th day of July 1877 and recorded in the Recorder's office of Holt county, Mo., in Book 25 at page 426, Robert C. Glenn conveyed to Wilson W Smith, of Fremont Co. Iowa as trustee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Holt, state of Missouri, to wit:

The north half of the southwest quarter of section seventeen, township 62, range 37, containing eighty acres more or less according to government survey.

Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain promissory note therein described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note; and whereas, W. W. Smith is unable to act as such trustee as aforesaid; and whereas it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of his absence, death, refusal to act, or disability, in any wise, of the trustee, the then acting Sheriff of Holt County, Mo., at the request of the legal holder of said note may proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described. Now, therefore, in compliance with the provisions of said deed of trust, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Oregon, state of Missouri on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Robert C. Glenn, in and to the above real estate, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of the trust.

W. H. FRAME,
noS-tf Sheriff Holt County, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Whereas, by Deed of Trust dated the 18th day of December 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Holt county, Mo., in Book 25, at Page 22, Jesse Moody and Mary E. Moody, his wife, conveyed to W. W Smith of Fremont County Iowa, as trustee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Holt, Missouri, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 62, range 38, containing 40 acres more or less according to government survey.

Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and whereas, W. W Smith, Trustee, as afore said, refuses to act as such trustee; and whereas it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of absence, death, refusal to act, or disability in any wise of the trustee, the then acting sheriff of Holt county Mo., at the request of the legal holder of said note may proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described; now, therefore, in compliance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Oregon, state of Missouri, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Jesse Moody in and to the above real estate, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of this trust.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff Holt County, Mo.

ALL KINDS of SCHOOL BOOKS AT

KING AND PROUD.

Dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS
MEDICINES DYE STUFFS
OILS BRUSHES
SOAP GLASS
TEAS SPICES
TOBACCO CIGARS
COAL OIL BOOKS
LANTERNS STATIONARY, ETC.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Promptly and carefully Prepared

THE WEED SEWING MACHINE

And the Celebrated

WHITE SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES

are kept on hand and all will be sold at better bargains than you can get at any other place. We also keep a full line of fixtures.

Drop in and see us at the

OLD STAND

Above Sale of Public Square.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

—We are indebted to Hon. B. O. Cowan for frequent legislative favors.

—Wm. O. King, of Deerfield, Ind. son of Bennett King, Esq., is visiting his father.

—Mrs. McDonald and Mrs Carrie Smith were up to Oregon last week visiting friends.

—The oldest inhabitant says that never during his recollection has the sleighing in Oregon been as long-continued as during the present winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Web Smith entertained a few of their Oregon friends at their home in Forest City, Wednesday last.

—We learn that water is very scarce in the cisterns and many families are forced to melt snow for cooking purposes.

—At Grant City, Worth county, hogs sold last week at $1.40. In Holt county, our shippers were paying from $2.10 to $2.25.

—Cannon & Richardson of Craig have sold their stock of goods to Charles David, who will hereafter conduct the business.

—The third term of the Northwest Normal school will begin Monday, January 29th. Special pains will be taken to prepare those desiring to teach.

—The serenaders were abroad last Monday night, and discoursed delicious music. The SENTINEL makes a bare-headed bow in acknowledgment of a visit from them.

—They say that of the many games of "old sledge" recently played by the little whiffet at Lutz's saloon in St. Joseph, he lost every one. Would it be proper, for this reason, to call him the hero of the lost cause?

—If the little whiffet should ever be arrested for sheep stealing, no jury ever impanneled would wait to hear the evidence against him after taking one look at his countenance. That alone would convict him.

—Sheriff Frame returned Tuesday from a trip to Jefferson City, where he had taken James England, who had been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at the late term of the circuit court.

—The Sharp's Grove Safety Committee will hold its annual meeting on the first Saturday in February for the purpose of selecting officers for the ensuing year. All members are requested to be present at two o'clock on the afternoon of that day at Mount Hope school house.

—The undersigned gives notice to the tax payers of Holt county, that he has employed a number of deputies to assist in collecting the taxes and any persons who have not paid their taxes had better come and settle at once and save costs of levy and sale of property. Gentlemen the law is very definite in regard to the duties of the collector, also of the tax payer. S. W. Monroe, Collector Holt county, Mo. Oregon, Jan. 21, 79.

—Miss Emma Dibble is visiting Oregon,—the guest of Mrs. John Foster. The Maryville *Democrat* of last week says: "An enjoyable social event came off at the residence of T. F. Hood on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Emma Dibble, who leaves in a day or two for Oregon, Holt county. There were present the following: Frank Holmes and Miss Cushwa; W. M. Smith and Miss Emma Dibble; Henry Ellsworth and Miss Mary Huff; S. G. Walker and Miss Mary Dibble; George Truel and Miss Hella Dibble; David Ramsey and Miss Maggie McDaniel; Byron Condon, Miss Mattie Vaughn; Willie Dibble and Miss Lillie Dean; and Mr. Jacob Eversole. The evening was spent pleasantly in social converse and amusements. Miss Emma Dibble is a favorite among the young folks of the city and will carry with her their best wishes."

—The great revival in the Presbyterian church at New Point, closed on Sabbath night. In many particulars it was one of the most wonderful religious meetings ever held in the county. For three weeks people flocked in and filled the church every night, often to crowding the aisles. The preaching was earnest and solemn—no excitement, no disorder—and every one felt the presence of a power above all human power. Mr. Miller has received thirty-seven members and a few more will unite on next Sabbath. He expresses his great gratification at the good order and deep interest shown by all who attended. It argues well for the good people of that splendid section of our county. This church and Oregon constitute Rev. Mr. Miller's pastoral charge, to which nearly fifty members have been added in the last two months—besides the nineteen that united with the Forest City church. New Point is a good neighborhood for Presbyterians desiring homes in the west to seek a home in.

—In view of the present lamentable condition of the *Press*, under the management of its scissor-editor, it is rumored that certain parties will shortly supply the little whiffet with a jug of fire-water and send him on a trip to the Mound City Mineral Springs. This will be done in the hope that it may create some re-action in his mental faculties; and any change must necessarily be for the better. These parties, however, are not sanguine of the result, as a recent similar experiment, in another direction, was a complete failure. We allude to the current report that the little sneak and hypocrit—who is a blatant red ribbonite, an ex-Sunday School Superintendent, and a candidate for ministerial honors—was found, only a few weeks ago, at midnight, in a St. Joseph whisky saloon, high as a cat's back, playing cards for the drinks. Yet the only result of this effort at re-mentalization was that somewhat notorious editorial on the Hunters' Banquet, wherein the J. W. asserted that the defeated party "done credit as voters," etc. We fear, if the Mineral Springs experiment prove a failure, his case must be given up as hopeless. It is very sad.

Greenbacks.

What W. R. Adams Has to Say About Resumption.

ED. SENTINEL: By your permission and solicitation, I avail myself of the privilege of penning a few thoughts for your many readers on the above question.

Though I have been confined to bed and house for the past four or five weeks, convalescing now, my mind is not as vigorous as I should like to have it be, to give this subject a candid, fair and full investigation. But to the point.

I have not changed any whatever on the resumption of specie payment, from the first introduction to the present.

Let me call your readers for a short space of time to England's prosperity under suspension of specie payment, and then to her distress under resumption. Sir Archibald Allison, author of the "History of Modern Europe," says: "The next eighteen years of the war, from 1797 to 1815, were, as all the world know, the most glorious, and, taken as a whole, the most prosperous which Great Britain had ever known. Ushered in by a combination of circumstances the most calamitous, both with reference to external security and internal industry, it terminated in a blaze of glory and flood of prosperity which have never since the beginning of the world descended upon any nation. Prosperity universal and unheard of pervaded every part of the empire. Our colonial possessions encircled the earth. The whole West India Islands had fallen into our hands; an empire of sixty millions of men in Hindostan acknowledged our rule; Java was added to our eastern possessions; and the flag of France had disappeared from every station beyond the sea.—Agriculture, commerce and manufactures at home had increased to an unparalelled ratio. The landed proprietors were in affluence; wealth to an unheard of extent had been created among the farmers; the soil, daily increasing in fertility and breadth of cultivated lands, had become almost adequate to the maintainance of a rapidly increased population; our exports, imports and tonage had more than doubled since the war began. The money of England during these eighteen years was irredeemable paper money."

But again: Wendell Phillips, the greatest of American statesman, in a letter to the New York Legal Tender Club, Aug. 23, 1864, says: "History is repeating itself. England never knew more prosperous years than from 1800 to 1820, during which she had neither gold nor wished to have it, nor promised to pay gold to any one whatever. All that while she extended and contracted her currency without any regard whatever to gold. Her enormous trade and expenditures were all paper, resting on credit and nothing else. We had similar prosperity during the war, and after, on the same terms."

Now let us change from the bright side to the dark that has ever been felt. Mr. Phillips continues: "In 1820 England listened to theorists, tried to put this new wine into old bottles, and dragged her business back to methods a century old—to specie bankruptcy, the very history of which to-day makes the blood cold. It took half a century to recover from the mistake."

Let Thomas Doubleday tell what took place, in his financial, monetary and statistical history of England. He says: "prices fell on a sudden to a ruinous extent; banks broke; wages fell with prices of manufactures; and, before the year 1816 had come to a close, panic, bankruptcy, riot and disaffection had spread throughout the land; vast bodies of starving and discontented artisans now congregated together, and demanded reform of the parliament. The discontents, as usual, were put down by an armed force. As the memorable first of May 1828, drew near, the country bankers, as well as the bank of England began to prepare themselves by a gradual narrowing of their circulation for the dreaded hour of gold and silver payment on demand * * * The distress, ruin and bankruptcy which now took place were universal, effecting both the great interest of land and trade. Peel and his Shylock backers pressed the matter of the specie resumption law, and it was passed in 1819, requiring by its terms specie payments to commence May 1, 1823. Four years, between the years 1815 and 1825, inclusive, by the specie resumption law, and by the loss of confidence growing out of its pendency, more than four-fifths of the landowners of England lost their possessions. The number of land owners was reduced from 160,000 to 30,000. The very farmers that had accumulated to an unheard of extent in the eighteen years of suspension, now became bankrupt and penniless."

The same cause that produced such an effect in England has and is producing disaster and distress in our own land, unparallelled in the history of the world. Look at it: Previous to the late war we were strolling and drifting on what is called a hard money basis and at that time our government was comparatively in easy circumstances, owed but a few millions of dollars. Free and state banks were established in all parts of the United States; but, before these banks blowed out, hundreds of millions of dollars were lost by discount and unable to redeem the paper that was out in the hands of farmers, merchants, etc. But we soon passed to a terrible war, and soon our finances were changed. The government had not the means to carry on the war successfully, and she began to make her own money to pay off the brave soldiers with. Although this was an experiment in American finance, yet it proved successful to a certain extent. The greenbacks went out, a limited amount of them a full legal tender, not quite good enough to pay the untaxed bond holder, but our soldiers who did the drudgery work of the war, they must take it at its full face when gold commanded 150 to 285. This will brand our American finances with infamy throughout its future history.—But during this time of plenty money, prosperity perched upon our borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Railroads, towns and cities were built up as by magic. All could and did find labor. Almost all classes were securing homes for themselves and families. At this time there was a restless spirit manifested by John Sherman and the money sharks. They went to work and pushed through congress what is called the resumption bill to bring about such a change as was made in England.

And what has been the result? Every business relation has been paralyzed Bankruptcy, starvation, strikes and millions thrown out of employment with tramps scattered from one part of our domain to the other. Since McCullock commenced contraction of the currence $1.400.000.000 of the people's money has been burned and funded into a bonded debt, and yet our national debt stands about $2.000.000.000, and this is but a mere speck compared to the state, county, individual, municipal and corporate debts,—the whole aggregating to the enormous sum of $18 000.000.000, on which there is at least $800.000.000 interest to be paid annually. In the name of God and common sense when can the American people discharge this debt and without any money of consequence to do it with? By the shrinkage of values in the United States our aggregate wealth is not more than $15.000.000.000. We are a bankrupt nation, and yet our officials are trying to carry out the resumption scheme. It can never be done while the moon and sun are shedding both their rays of light on a hard money basis. Repudiation will be the result if we undertake to steer our boat over the shoals on this basis. National absolute currency to pay all dues and demands and wipe out the bonded debt is our only way to salvation. Gold and silver are commodities. Greenbacks soon will be. Our national money is a curse to the producing classes. In my conclusion let me say: the men that produce such disaster by their wicked acts, should be banished to some lonely island to live out their days with the wild beasts of the forest.

WM. R. ADAMS.

—Rev. Mr. Miller will preach at the Presbyterian church in this city next Sabbath evening.

—Rev. S. H. Enyeart will preach at the M. E. Church in this city next Sabbath, morning and evening.

—Davis, the hardware man of Mound City, believes with the SENTINEL that the good times are at hand once more, and, in the spring, he will offer for sale the largest stock of farming implements ever brought to Holt county.

—A series of gospel meetings will be commenced at the Presbyterian church in this city next Sabbath week, February 2, by Rev. Mr. Miller, assisted by Rev. H. F. Williams and his wife—the sweet singers and noted revivalists.

—Mrs. James Mauk died at her residence in this city last Saturday night. She was a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her and her death will be greatly deplored. She was a sister of Jones Vaughn and Mrs. Judge Poynter.

—'t is a remarkable fact that although hogs are selling at only two dollars a hundred and corn at fifteen cents per bushel, the price of postage stamps is just the same as during the flush times. This is a subject that should receive the early attention of our friend W. R. Adams.

—'Squire Stacy has resigned the office of postmaster at King Grove, and Squire H. L. Allen has been appointed in his place. 'Squire Stacy made an excellent officer, but 'Squire Allen will be found equally polite and accommodating. The office will hereafter be at the residence of the latter.

—Jake. Gilbert played a mean trick on F. S. Rostock, Sr., last week. He bought a couple of horses from "Uncle Roe," gave his note and was to call next day and secure by chattel mortgage. He left for parts unknown, without executing the chattel; Uncle Roe says he is out $60.

☞Some evil disposed person has maliciously circulated the story in the northern part of the county that the small pox is at Forest City. It is a lie manufactured out of whole cloth, there not being a case of small pox in Forest City or any where else in Holt county.

Whig Valley.

Elder Fautz is holding a series of meetings at the Whig Valley church, with much success.

E. F. Weller starts for Chicago on Tuesday next with several loads of stock.

John Swope, Jr., is quite ill with pneumonia.

Scarlet fever has been frozen out—only one case reported.

N. H. Roberts and H. B. Coberly hold the reins from a magnificent new sleigh. MAX.

☞Everything going at Cost for Cash at the Red Front, Forest City, until March 1st.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price fifty cents a box, 30 pills, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Eutaw st., Baltimore Md.— May 31, 1-y

Higher Education of Women.

Address of Miss Alice L. Heath at the Recent Woman's Union Anniversary.

"Educate all the men of the nation," says G. B. Emerson, "and leave the women uneducated, and every child under their influence begins their public life with all the disadvantages of his father. Educate all the females, and you will give a permanent impulse to the onward movement of the race, which it can never lose. Each individual begins his progress from a higher level, and, with equal exertions, will bequeath a richer inheritance of knowledge and wisdom to his successors."

I believe there are some new things under the sun—Solomon notwithstanding—but this subject of a higher culture for women is, manifestly, not one of them; as scattered over the pages of history are found here and there the names of illustrious women who made their generation famous. It thus seems that the thought did not originate with the busy, radical being of the 19th century; but we do deserve some credit for asserting that this liberal education should become general, for practically testing the matter and finding the plan feasible, and also for making it eminently practical.—That our grandmothers might be accomplished it mattered little whether they could correctly speak their mother tongue or not, whether they knew one practical thing well or not; but of what vast importance were these half dozen France phrases carefully memorized, those limping dulcimer waltzes, their elaborate cartseys, and, above all, the patchwork quilts, and those mammoth needle work affairs representing the Queen of Sheba and attendants on a visit to Solomon's court, etc. The latter we occasionally come across stowed away in worm-eaten trunks in garrets, and while we cannot but admire the skill of hands now at rest, we sigh as we think of the wasted energies and pitiful destinies of those patient, blinded toilers.

In our schools of to-day the accomplishments taught are, as a rule, widely different and the grand object of our labors is to make women, not dolls, but *workers*; something more than mere delicate ornamental drapery to be swayed hither and thither by every passing breeze; we aim to help her to become strong on her feet, a pillar of strength sufficient unto herself, and then indeed will she be prepared to be a helpmeet for mankind.

Of course objections to this broad education for women are raised by the score, and the editor of one of our leading educational papers is pleased to state in many words that women should not go to college. His premises are false, as experience proves, and he and other conservatives have been repeatedly answered on these questions; the pertinacity worthy of a better cause with which they hug this, one of their leading hobbies, serves only to illustrate the grim satisfaction derived from swinging round and round in the old-time ruts, and our unwillingness to yield to innovations that rouse us from our languid stupor and introduce a new train of thought.

But notwithstanding the indifference and inactivity of the majority of the class most concerned—the women themselves—the cause is gaining ground, thanks to the efforts of a few honest men and women. In this cause, as in every other humanitarian scheme, the ones most to be benefitted by its success are the very ones who at first most bitterly denounce the whole affair as unjust, contrary to nature, etc. The temperance cause is a striking illustration of this fact, and another is the stand taken by the Chinese nation in past ages. They believed implicitly and doggedly in the superiority of their government, their implements, their educational system, their everything; but now having put aside superstition and bigotry long enough to glance cautiously at the outside world, they, astonished, realize their own imperfections and crudities and hasten to avail themselves of all good that other people, and particularly that the "Melican man," can offer.

The revolution among women has not been as sudden, nor is it yet so complete; though from the ranks of women during the march of centuries, Aspasia of Athens, Hypatia of Alexandria, Herschel of England, Stowe of America, and many others, have drank of the fount of knowledge and cry back to us that it is good, the uprising of women panting for the cooling draught has not been so general as it should be. Consequently on every hand is race, deterioration and woman's misery. In one of our many cities one hundred thousand women are trying to support themselves, and many more have relatives depending upon them. Fifty thousand receive less than $3.50 per week, and many work twelve hours each day for 33⅓ cents. Every city shows a similar record of woman fighting the wolf, and the sad part is not that woman has to toil, for "labor is holy," but that so often because of her poor weapons, the woman falls a victim to the wolf. And it seems to me that much of this misery is due to the mother's neglect of duty: she, better than any other, knows the daughter's tastes and talents, and no false pride or unholy ambition should prevent her seeing that those tastes are cultivated and those talents developed until the girl can, if necessary, support herself. I think it is every mother's duty to see that every daughter can do at best *one thing well* and let that one thing be something practical—something that can produce bread and raiment. For even though there now may seem no necessity for such preparation, yet the hour when that preparation proves invaluable comes in time to many women; and if it never come, yet the woman leads a freer existence and is spared many an anxious hour by a well-founded confidence in her reserved energies.

While I speak on the higher education of woman, and it is a cause in the worth and importance of which I believe with all my heart, yet I would not be understood as upholding the theory that a woman should become a proficient in all departments of learning: that is utopian, and as impossible for woman as man.

The daughter's general culture should be attended to; but if she takes no pleasure in mathematics and shows no aptitude for them, I hardly think it wise that she be forced to swallow some half dozen books on integral or differential calculus; if classical literature affords her no pleasure, Virgil or Homer will not be appreciated. But that one field in which every girl possessing one particle of energy feels inclined to labor should be opened up to her: not to the exclusion of all others, but as a specialty, and every path in which the girl may walk should be one that sends a branch path to her department.

As the conflict for existence and its necessities waxes hotter, more and more women must become laborers and self-supporting. As the necessity for her preparation for labor becomes evident, attention will be given to her higher education; for though from childhood some boys foresee their future profession, still the great majority decide the question after arriving at years of maturity, feeling that not until they had attained an insight as to the nature of many things, were they prepared to tell in what one department they could labor best. So it is with the other sex, but to a still greater extent, and at least a good high school education is needed to give her that versatility that will enable her to adapt herself to her chosen vocation.

But some may, and probably do, declare that this is impracticable as so few mothers are prepared to judge of their daughters' tastes and capabilities; and I grant you the statement; but isn't that fact of itself an irrefutable argument in favor of woman's higher education? Because a woman expects to marry, is no reason why her education should be finished in the grammar school, or below that grade; for, as we have seen, the most responsible work of the race is done by the mother and the more carefully trained her intellect and impulses may be, the grander will be the results of her labors. But so long as human nature remains fallible, so long will there be some mothers who will remain passive in the matter, trusting all to Providence; or, on the contrary, will continue in their blindness to instil wicked and frivolous ideas into young heads until no wonder that they become dazed and circle round and round like the hop until at last they come in contact with the long-sought-for "oak."

If a woman is capable of self-support she will not be driven to the resort of marrying for a home, which some confess to be the object of their marriage, and unhappy marriages the result of incompatibility of disposition will be thus reduced: as woman becomes well fitted for work, other vocations will open to her so that all will not be reduced to the alternatives of marrying a man unloved or teaching school; and thus woman and man alike will become nobler, each entertaining a more profound respect and higher regard for the other, and the profession of teaching will not be so overburdened with those who care little for the cause it self, but espouse it because nothing else presents itself. But so long as women content themselves with the barest rudiments of an education, so long will they, partly because of prejudice and custom, be denied entrance into a variety of fields; and so long as ten girls hang over the gate of the secretary of the school board waiting to take the position and salary disdained by the one within, so long will girls be compelled to support themselves on $20 or thereabouts per month and receive that during only part of the year. There seems no other course open but to fit ourselves well for some particular work, but at the same time possess the developed power of entering another field on finding we were mistaken as to our mission, or that the chosen work because of prejudice or competition will not furnish us support. But as a rule, real worth will in time be recognized and rewarded, be it in man or woman; and if a woman is well equipped for her work, there is no power sufficient to keep her down. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but I think there are, perhaps, about as many that do not really earn what they receive. So perhaps one injustice counterbalances the other.

In our Democratic young country an undesirable snobbishness unfortunately prevails. It it becomes evident that a family of girls will one day be compelled to support themselves, what vocations are chosen them? Ah, we all know, and ought not to be surprised at the many failures of promising girls—and the same thing is true of the education and disposal of boys. The *polite* professions, those consistent with perfumed locks and soft, white hands, are the ones sought for, and thousands of women are slowly starving in the so-called polite fields of labor, while on every hand are comfortable homes, good clothes, wholesome society and good salaries, all to be given to the *first class* housekeeper, nurse, or cook. For the sake of her morals and her happiness, I would that every girl might possess at least a thorough High school education: and then if one is attracted to the science of cookery and another to astronomy give each every advantage for extensive research, and to each her due praise, which in either case should be measured by her success. A Cinderella is as worth as a Maria Mitchell, provided she does her work as well, and we make a great mistake when we teach that brain labor is more honorable than manual. In the language of Prof. Sabin: "It is difficult to say which deserves the most honor; the brain of the sculptor which conceives the statue, or the hands of the workman, under whose skilful touch the marble becomes the visible soul of that conception. The spirit of the artist is the desired thing in all kinds of work. The best possible of its kind is the criterion of success as well as of genius. * * *

The most essential thing for a young person who has his way to make in the world, next to the grace of God, is the grace of hard work. The hand that shoves the plane, which swings the axe, which handles the plow, is as necessary to our perpetuity and progress as a people, as the brain which writes our poetry or frames our laws."

If the girls that marry in early youth, were by that act provided for for life, the necessity for their higher education would not be so evident, though it would still exist, as has been shown before. But this is not always the case; for how often in after life is the wife or the widow compelled to cast about her for support for herself, her children, and sometimes for even others. And what pitiful experiences are all around us of these toilers without preparation!—They never expected to be thus thrown upon their own resources consequently their early education was neglected. No discipline whatever is theirs, and now in the hour of their direst need they are forced to compete with the trained hand and brain. Urged by the mother-love, nobly does the woman strain every nerve in the unequal struggle for existence, the results are, more frequently than otherwise, an early grave, a divided family, and orphan asylums filled to overflowing.

When we give women a thorough, practical education we lessen by more than one half, crime, woe, and degradation, the idiocy of fatherless children starving with pining mothers, and all the innumerable evils flowing from woman's helplessness brought about, or rather not prevented, by past and partially present systems of education.

That the average girl possesses the mental capacity and the physical organization to stand side by side with her average brother as well during a four years' college course as while an abecdarian is so universally an accepted a fact that perhaps I should apologize for introducing it; but it seems in line, and old things often bear repeating. "Nature harmonises body and mind in woman as well as in man." These questions have attracted close attention of leading thinkers of both sexes, and much experience has been gathered that all goes to show that a girl with a vigorous body and a sound mind need fear nothing that colleges and universities may offer, and that she cannot be justly denied full courses in those institutions.

In 1874, President Fairchild of Oberlin said: "During my experience as a professor—27 years in all—I have never observed any differences in the sexes as to performances in recitations." Pres. Angell of Ann Arbor said: "We have not had the slightest embarrassment from the reception of women. They have done their work admirably, and, apparently, with no peril to their health. Probably many of us remember the prediction from all quarters that Ann Arbor's standard of admission would have to be lowered if women were admitted: but as we all know, the results have been very decidedly the reverse.

Prest. White of Cornell, in 1874 wrote: "The best Greek scholar among 1,300 students of the university of Michigan a few years since, the best mathematical scholar in one of the largest classes of the institution to-day, and several among the highest in natural science, and in the general course of study, are young women."

As to health: at Vassar College during 1873, *eleven* per cent. of the under graduates were kept from college duties more than ten days on account of sickness: while at Amherst, where the physical education of the young men is more carefully attended to than at any other college, the percentage was *twenty-one*: reports from Smith and Wellesley are equally favorable to the cause of Female education. Statistics have been obtained as to the longevity and after-usefulness of lady graduates from Oberlin, Antioch, and other colleges, and all go to disprove the theory that health and collegiate education are incompatible for more than half the race, and to prove that education was not designed for one sex merely, but equally for the two.

America has now about 220 institutions for the higher education of women; the universities are open, and the college doors are creaking on their hinges. Not only in our own land is the leaven working, but also in Europe, and even in Asia, the latest radical step being made by the King of Siam. Since 1864 women have been admitted to the various departments of the universities of Switzerland. In the university of Zurich many young Russian women have been educated, and women also belong to that in Berlin. The universities of Breslau, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Gottingen, Leipsic, and other cities, welcome women to their halls, and *they are going*.

Public sentiment in Great Britain is being educated on the subject, and at last reports the Board of the University at London was hesitating between past customs and present demands, and perhaps before this the decision is made that crowns London's grand educational scheme with honor.

The Czar of Russia is taking active measures toward opening a vast medical college in St. Petersburg for the training of women, and intends to send the graduates out with his armies. In nearly all medical colleges women hold professorships, and they in their departments, and other women in different ones, are doing much toward finding the truth.—Harriet Hosmer is winning laurels by her discoveries, one of which is declared by Tyndall to be the greatest of this 19th century.

Then as the field of woman's activity widens, and presents a greater diversity of employment, the need of a liberal education for all becomes more and more urgent, and the sooner that every woman recognizes the fact and yields to its supremacy, the better it will be for herself and the race, whatever may be her life work. Nor need she fear a thorough education will metamorphose her into a monstrosity. A prominent writer says: "Education makes women less pedantic and more lovable."

Two years ago, Van Bokkelen wrote "Already an impetus has been given to society by the education of women; yet no truly womanly duty has been neglected, nor are women less disposed to accept the cares of domestic life, or yield to the claims of conjugal or maternal affection." And again he adds: "Will woman's smiles cease to be attractive when brightened by intelligence? will her conversation lose its power when strengthened by words of wisdom? Will her beauty of form and feature vanish amid geometrical and metaphysical problems? Will her kingdom be circumscribed as her knowledge is enlarged? Will her companionship be less valued as her ability to counsel wisely and control judiciously is increased?"

As nothing seems more conducive to the happiness and health of women and the progress of the race than a liberal education, no labor should be spared to place it within her reach: and all honor to every effort to enrich the life of woman and write success across her pathway.

The Weather.

Range of Thermometer for Two Weeks Ending With Jan 21, 1879.

DATE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	MEAN.
8	15.0	0.5	5.07
9	22.0	—8.0	8.07
10	27.0	7.5	22.17
11	22.0	17.0	23.00
12	32.0	8.0	19.83
13	30.0	11.0	21.33
14	26.0	14.0	19.33
15	25.0	14.5	21.00
16	22.0	1.0	15.33
17	36.0	10.0	21.33
18	21.0	4.0	11.00
19	31.0	—10.0	14.83
20	47.0	26.0	31.00
21	47.0	25.5	34.00

The means and the extremes of the 20th and 21st are nearly the same.

Snow on 14th 15th and 16th—amount of snowfall 3 inches—amount of melted snow 0.52 inches.

We have had good sleighing since Dec. 7, 1878—46 days.

☞Everything going at Cost for Cash till March 1st at the Red Front Forest City.

Minnesota Valley.

First it blew
And then it snow
And then it hail
And did'nt it blow.

Sleigh-riding and snow-balling are the chief amusements in the Valley at present.

We have preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Mr. Tailor of the Methodist church preaching twice a month; Mr. Kenish and Mr. Morris the other two Sundays.

We closed our Sunday school the Sunday before Christmas, with a full attendance; and on Christmas eve we had a big Christmas tree for the little folks, and the big ones, too.—Santa Claus himself was present to see that no one was slighted. One of most useful articles placed on the tree was a large maul for Mr. Cannon. When it was handed off to him, he made the remark that Abraham Lincoln was a rail-splitter, and, although he did not expect to attain what that great man did, he still felt it an honor to engage in the same humble calling.

Mr. Kayt is teaching our school this winter. He has a very large school, and we think he is trying to do his duty as a teacher.

Mr. Holtom shipped a fine lot of cattle last month.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Bandy each sold twenty head of nice hogs last week.

Mr. Elliott spends all his loose change nowadays for soothing-syrup, and has bought a bran-new rocking chair to rock that baby boy in.

Mrs. Horace Ferrin surprised the good folks of the Valley a few days ago by the introduction of a fine pair of twins, weighing six pounds each. Horace don't know whether to commence buying soothing syrup and rocking chairs or not.

We understand that Mrs. Downey is backed out by the cold weather, and has postponed her visit to Illinois indefinitely. NIM

☞Until March 1st all goods will be sold at cost for cash, at the Red Front, Forest City.

NOTICE is hereby given that numerous citizens of the city of Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, intend to apply to the 30th General Assembly of the State of Mo., for the passage of a special local law, granting to the Board of Education of said city, the power to let or lease the public school building in said city, or such portion thereof as is not necessary for public school purposes, to the Board of Directors of the Northwest Missouri Normal school, established in said city, September 10th, for the purpose of carrying on said Normal school in said city.

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