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just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model
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EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[From the New Jersey Mechanic.]

No subject so vitally affects the cha-
racter of our State as the efficiency of our
public schools. All county super-
intendents, we believe, agree that their
great difficulty is to find well qualified
teachers. The demand is always
greater than the supply, for the reason
that schools are increasing and teachers,
when they arrive at proficiency, often
seek more remunerative employment.

The result is, that certificates are
often given to persons of little or no
teaching qualifications, and because
such persons can be hired at a low
price, the "economical school board"
will hire them in preference to good
teachers who demand more compensa-
tion. That this policy is ruinous to
many, and perhaps the majority, of
country schools, is a lamentable fact,
and no one is in a better position to
judge of the results than a publisher of
a newspaper. We frequently receive
epistles from those who have graduat-
ed, and some who have taught, or are
teaching at our public schools in coun-
ty districts, and it is quite evident
therefrom that the knowledge of the
English language possessed by the
writers is exceedingly meagre, although
they have enjoyed the privileges of
many years' instruction in our public
schools.

We know it is objected that the
printer's standard is too exacting, that
we have no right to expect a student or
a teacher even, to approach the prac-
tical execution acquired by an every-day
experience in a printing office; that
even eminent writers owe much of the
beauty and accuracy of their produc-
tions to the practical taste of the com-
positor, and the quick eye of the com-
positional proof reader. This may be the
case in a few instances, but we main-
tain that this is none the less a dis-
grace to the schools. Because some-
times, by the force of natural genius and
the necessities of the times, are re-
quired to express their views in a manner
not contemplated by their early educa-
tors, only shows the requirements of
the present age are greater than those
of the past. The standard of education
must be raised, in order to meet the
requirements of the present and the
future.

The teaching profession is now look-
ed upon as a stepping stone to some-
thing else, and not as a profession to be
followed through life, with honor and
distinction. It was not so in the past.
In Rome and Greece, in their palmyest
days, the teacher, as he advanced in
age and wisdom, simply advanced in the
line of his profession; he became the
philosopher, and was venerated for the
good he had done, and was still doing.
True, he sometimes died as a martyr,
but his name was written high on the
pinnales of fame, and deep in the
hearts of the people.

The teacher now seldom has this
high ambition, and seeks, with many
honorable exceptions, to first pass an
inspection, obtain a certificate, and then
to get a school, so as to get board and
clothes for the time being, until some-
thing turns up that will present an op-

portunity for promotion, not particularly
in the profession, but in any other line
of business that offers compensation at
higher wages.

In our remarks on the efficiency of
schools, we make no reference to partic-
ular schools, certainly not those of Bur-
lington county, for we have every
reason to be proud of our schools here,
but we speak of the general necessities
of the State, and especially of the
country districts.

The supply of competent, efficient
teachers will work out all other reforms
needed in our school system. A good
teacher will insist on ventilation, or
hours of school adapted to the strength
and capacity of the children, and will
introduce practical instruction, such as
will fit the pupils for the business of
life.

"BULLYING."

[From the Journal of Education.]

It is unfortunate that there is a place
in our vocabulary for the term "bully."
But human nature, approaching, as it
often does, the brutish, necessitates the
expression.

There is "bullying" on sea—ship-
masters over sailors; and on land,
between "sharks" of different degrees,
and wherever men are found whose
lower passions have been cultivated at
the expense of the higher parts of their
nature.

We have examples of this in places
high and low; among the rich and the
poor; a certain amount of the brute or
physical force overmasters those who
may have less.

We confess to a peculiar hatred of
the bullying disposition ever since our
school days. This spirit is not confined
to full grown men—the school boy un-
derstands it too well.

It is that mean, contemptible spirit
that dominates unjustly over the one
who is often only physically weaker than
his tormentor. Nay, we know of many
cases where the boy who was ridiculed,
sneered at, trampled on at school by
the heel of prejudice, has afterwards
risen as much higher than his sneering,
bullying contemporaries, as the eagle
rises above the ground sparrow in its
lofty flights.

We have in mind a most marked
instance of this nature.

There is no man living, perhaps,
who, considering all the circumstances,
has made greater attainments in lan-
guage, literature and descriptive power,
with pen or tongue, than Elihu Burritt,
the learned blacksmith; and yet, when
at school in his native village, he
meekly bore the epithet bestowed by
his superiors (?) of "tow head!"

Now, almost every school will fur-
nish examples of rough, untalented,
undisciplined, unprincipled, selfish boys,
who fancy it is brave or manly to cause
one in their power to suffer.

Who does not remember in child-
hood, scenes of torture, when the suffer-
ing consisted not merely in the physical
pain caused, but also in the sense of
shame, anger, degradation, and in the
pent up fires of indignation at the bold,
dastardly injustice of the bully? Who
that has experienced such personal in-
sults can forget the offender during
lifetime? The effect is terrible on the
career of the injured boy, sometimes
causing him to be estranged from soci-
ety, shaking his confidence in men and
in himself through life. Here is a
matter for the faithful teacher to look
into. When justice thus falls in the
street near the school house, let the
teacher set her upright again; show
the pupils what is and what is not true
courage; teach them that the meek,
uncomplaining, though often sensitive
one, who comes under fist or foot of
your "bully," is generally the manliest.
Let no one in school boast of his brute
force, when unjustly matched against
another. Let such an one be put to
shame in the presence of the school,
and thus let all be taught that moral
and intellectual attainments are vastly
superior to mere physical prowess.

The teacher will thus have created
a public sentiment, and the teacher
who cannot do this, will surely fail in
his calling—a sentiment which shall be
salutary in the school itself, and he will
have contributed his quota of influence
towards lessening that demonic taste
for prize ring performances among
grown up people called men!

Where education has been entirely
neglected or improperly managed, we
see the worst passions ruling with un-
controlled and incessant sway. Good
sense degenerates into craft, anger
ranks into malignity. Restraint, which
is thought most salutary, comes too late,
and the judicious admonitions are urged
in vain.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

JUSTICE VERSUS LOVE.

[From the Revolution.]

Women have been taught, through
all the past, that the great and priceless
treasure of man's love would make up
to them for the disabilities of distinc-
tive womanhood. In this way, com-
pensation was to be made, and the bal-
ance struck between the exceptionally
unfortunate condition of woman.

The doctrine for women was, to give
all—body and soul, will and energy,
time and thought—abjectly, unrestrict-
edly; and for men, in return for this
splendid, lavish, magnificent present,
give love, only love.

In this way, through long ages, the
longing and sighing for love have
stifled in woman's bosom the demand
for justice. She has been taught that
the more unconditional her surrender to
this principle, the more favor she
would receive from Heaven. This
teaching has dwarfed and warped, be-
littled and cramped her whole nature;
and the revolt which women are now
making against traditional customs and
methods of education had its inception
in a glimmering idea of what justice is
—that without it there is no basis for
character, no perception of truth.

Women at last have dug down to
justice, and they find that it buttresses
the whole universe. Take it away, and
there is nothing but a show of things
remaining. They are beginning to ask
themselves whether this principle can
safely be eliminated from any of the
relations of life; whether man's capri-
cious, uncertain gift of love can com-
pensate for the terrible wrongs they
suffer when justice is denied them; and
the answer sent back from thou-
sands of thinking women, is emphatic-
ally and indignantly, no.

A new love creed is now ripe for
adoption. It declares that love is
worthless when not based on justice.
The province which has so long been
abandoned to the caprices of sentiment,
is itself to be subjected to that crucial
analysis, that modern spirit which
weighs and measures every region of
thought, and every relation of life.

The new creed says the demands
shall not be all on one side, and the
concessions all on the other. Such a
hideous doctrine only fosters the prac-
tical belief in man's ownership of
woman. It says that demands and con-
cessions shall be equal; that an en-
lightened woman's right to control her
self shall be sacredly observed. This
new principle calls for a discipline of
manhood, such as never before was
dreamed of; it calls for an education
of the consciences of women which
shall cause them to turn from honeyed
love, be it ever so sweet, ever so intox-
icating, breathing its soul out in sighs,
while weaving a silken chain to bind
the will and fetter the free motions of
the wife.

The symbolic garlands which Cupid
twined about the hymeneal altar of old
were only prettily disguised chains to
be hung upon the limbs of the bride.
Man has always snapped the bonds at
his own free will and pleasure, and
walked forth free master of his own
lordly self, while as soon as the flowers
withered, the chain began to weigh
upon the woman's body and soul. We
will have no more garlands at our wed-
ding-feasts which cover chains. They
shall henceforth be made of innocent,
harmless roses, with no sinister badge
of slavery lurking underneath.

THE NEXT APPOINTMENT.—The
House of Representatives now has 244
members. By the new law, Congress,
under the next apportionment, is to
have 234 members. The census returns
indicate that the population is about
38,000,000, an increase of 7,000,000
since 1860. This will give about
163,258 population to each member.
The New England States will each lose
one Member, Massachusetts losing two.
New York will lose four, Pennsylvania
and Ohio three each. Of the Southern
States, Virginia, South Carolina, Loui-
siana and Kentucky will lose one each,
and Texas will gain one. Of the West-
ern States, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa,
Wisconsin and Kansas gain one each,
and Illinois and Missouri two. New
Jersey, it is thought, may gain one, and
is the only State on the Atlantic coast
which will gain. Of the whole country,
New England loses seven, the Middle
States nine, and the Southern States
three, while the West gains nine—the
Pacific States remaining as heretofore.
—New Jersey Mechanic.

If you are a wise man, you will treat
the world as the moon treats it. Show
only one side of yourself, seldom show
yourself too much at a time, and let what
you show be calm, cool and polished.
But look at every side of this world.

HIGH LIFE.

Mrs. Blobs at Long Branch.

In the middle of the season, the
Rev. Mr. Blobs, who is theologically
"sound," sent his wife, who was physi-
cally unsound, and their son Billy,
to Long Branch. Billy, who is a pre-
cocious child, and whose father had
cautioned him not to forget to write to
him, penned a letter a few days
after, and, unread by his mother, sent
it. The same mail carried to Mr.
Blobs a letter from his wife. We
print both letters below. The first,
Billy, reads thus:

Dear Daddy! It's awful nice here in
the country, and me and ma are having
such jolly times! I think the nicest
place in the world is a watering place
—don't you, daddy? At first it was
awful lonesome without you, and says I
to dear ma: "When is pa coming up
from the city, ma?"

"Never, I hope, Billy," says she;
"your father is such a dry old stick,
and we are so much better without
him."

O daddy! You wouldn't know ma
now if you had seen her before—she's
looking so well and young. She has
taken to wear such lots of fine things;
and our maid, Sally, says she does at
look older than many a gal of seventeen.
Ma's got a real splendid beer, too, with
such mustaches and whiskers! Ma
calls him Charlie! I call him a brick,
because he gives me such heaps of
candy. Sally says he is the nicest gen-
tleman she ever saw.

The waiter fellows here are bully
boys, pop, and I get no end of stale tarts,
pie and pound cake; besides bottled
ale and tobacco. They are teaching me
to play euchre, too, and I think it's a
real nice game. Ma has no time to look
after me; she's so taken up with dress-
ing, dancing and dear Mr. Charlie!

Oh pa! I want to see you so awful
bad; but don't come yet—it would
make ma so hopping mad. Please write
soon, and don't forget to send me
plenty of pocket money. A fellow
can't do without "tin" here. Your
affectionate son,
BILLY.

Mrs. Blobs' read as follows, the only
point of contrast being that it gives a
different view of the same matter:

My Dearest Husband: My health
is a little better, thank the Lord, and I
begin to enjoy the Sabbath-like peace
of this place. I miss you very much,
and my thoughts are often with you;
but for the sake of your sock, I will
not ask you to join me at present.
Dear little Billy and the Bible are my
usual companions, though, when I seek
it, I find a good deal of religious society
here. Are you lonely without me, dear
husband? I hope not, for the fresh,
invigorating air here is doing me more
good than medicine, and if I could re-
main until September, I believe I
might be quite restored to my former
health.

Give my fondest love to the dear
sisters of our church, and tell them I
remember them in all my prayers. I
read your soul-stirring sermon in Mon-
day's Inquirer. It filled my heart with
great peace and comfort. With love
and many kisses, I bid you adieu. Will
write you again. Our Billy sends you a
note, which you will receive with this.
Your loving wife,
LUCY BLOBS.

Mr. Blobs, in a state more easily
imagined than described, left for Long
Branch immediately after reading the
above epistle. How Mrs. Blobs re-
ceived her lord and master, we don't
know, but he has brought her back to
Gotham. Last Sunday she sat in her
old pew at church, looking very sor-
rowful. The pastor, Mr. Blobs,
preached a very eloquent sermon, tak-
ing for his text the following: "Who
can find a virtuous woman? for her
price is far above rubies."

HOW BOYS CATCH GOPHERS.—Noti-
cing a couple of lads, each with a live
gopher, and a string tied around their
hind legs, on the outskirts of the city
the other day our curiosity was a little
excited as to how the boys caught the
animals. Upon inquiry, one of them
gave a practical illustration by going
to a gopher hole, and letting the rodent
into it, taking care to hold fast to the
string. After waiting a moment a violent
twitching of the string from the
lower end gave indication that some
singular proceeding was going on, and
commenced hauling in his line. Soon
the captive gopher hove in sight, with
his teeth fast into the jaws of another
animal of the same species. The stran-
ger was immediately seized upon by the
boy, who dextrously avoided being bit-
ten, and the newly captive was accommo-
dated with a string on his leg, and
made to do duty in assisting the boys
to trap other gophers.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

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Notary Public, &c.,
BUENA VISTA. 41-11

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and at Reasonable Rates.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
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REMEMBER!
THEY
INDEPENDENCE HOTEL

Has been RE-FITTED, and no pains is now
spared to make all who may call Comfortable
and Happy.
A good Stable is kept in connection with the
House. Call and see us.
Oct. 27, 1870. JEREMIAH GALWICK. 34-11

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Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Ogn.

Having resumed practice, will give special
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the diseases of Women and Children
Office at his residence.

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Special attention given to Obstetrics and
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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAG-
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the best of workmanship, on short notice, and
AT PORTLAND PRICES!
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MANUFACTURE AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he is
prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

GAITERS.—DO YOU WANT SOME
Fine Cloth Gaiters? If so, apply your-
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WINE, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE
Bottlers, Opans, Candies, Oysters,
and Sardines will be served to gentle-
men on the outside of the counter, by a gen-
tleman who has an eye to "his" on the inside.
So come along, boys; make no delay, and
we will soon hear what you have to say.
32
W. F. CLINGMAN.

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MISS C. A. WATT, ASSISTANT.

This Institution was Re-opened on Mon-
day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are
determined to do everything in their power to
make this School second to none, of its grade,
in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty
Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal
Patronage from the Public.

EXPENSES.
PRIMARY, per Term.....\$ 00
COMMON ENGLISH, per Term..... 6 00
HIGHER ENGLISH, per Term..... 8 00
Latin or French Language, Two Dollars
Extra.

These figures will be greatly reduced by the
application of the Endowment Fund. All
Students entering the School will share equally
the benefit of this Fund.
Students will not be admitted for a less
period than a Half Term. Charges will be
made from the time of Entering.
No deduction made for Absence, except in
case of protracted sickness.

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W. M. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

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THE ELLENDALE MILL COMPANY
will give the highest market price for
wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co.
Their Store is also open, with a general as-
ortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
&c. 2-11

NOTICE.
THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
W. C. BROWN & Co. are requested to come for-
ward and settle their notes and accounts, as
the business of the late firm must be settled
without further delay.
W. C. BROWN & Co.,
Dallas, Ogn., August 24, 1870. 26-11

JENNINGS LODGE No. 9, P. M.
& A. M., Dallas, holds its regular con-
munications on the Saturday preceding
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at seven
o'clock.
Also, on the second Friday in each month
at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of implem-
entation of the Craft in Masonry and for such
other work as the Master may from time to
time order.
All Brethren in good standing are invited to
attend. By order of the W. M.