The Oregon Republican.

DALLAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

THE LEISURE TIME OF BOYS.

Every father of a family knows that there is a time in the life of his boys that gives him much trouble and some anxiety. We allude to the period of boyhood when exuberance of spirit and thoughtlessness are at their height, and when the studies imposed by school discipline are entirely insufficient to find adequate employment for their too active minds and bodies. And it is not possible, or even desirable, to increase the already considerable application of all well bred boys to the study of books and the acquirement of learning. It is not to be wished that a youth of twelve or fourteen should grow up to be a conceited would-be pedant of twenty, and a bookworm of thirty years of age. Thus the task of finding fitting occupation for the leisure hours of a boy is no inconsiderable one, as few pursuits into which a boy would plunge with eagerness are suited for putting in the way of so much impulsiveness and want of consideration as most boys possess. The question, then, of how to amuse our boys is one of paramount importance and difficulty.

We would suggest to the many parents who have been perplexed with this difficulty to give their lads every possible opportunity of acquiring the use of tools, in order to fit him to follow some mechanical trade. The industry and ingenuity of a boy of average ability may easily be made to furnish him with a never failing source of amusement of the best order. The boy who can produce or make something, at once begins to feel that he is somebody in the world, that the achievement of a result is not a reward reserved for grown people only. And the education of the mind, eye and hand, which the use of tools and mechanical appliances furnishes, is of a great and real value, beyond the good resulting from the occupation of leisure time. Having nothing to do is as great a snare to the young as it is to the full grown; and no greater benefit can be conferred on youths than to teach them to convert time now wasted, and often worse than wasted, into a pleasant means of recreation and mental improvement.

We say, therefore, to all parents, provide your boys with mechanical apparatus and tools. There is no greater pleasure to most boys than the handling of tools; and many great men and ingenious inventors look back with gratitude and delight to the day when they were first allowed to use the lathe, the saw and the plane.

The expense is not great, and it would furnish a family of boys with an occupation into which they would all enter with alacrity, and which will instruct them in two most important branches of education, namely, quickness of eye and docility of hand. And, further, it will develop any latent genius they may have for the mechanical and constructive arts, which are, now more than ever, the most important means to the progress of mankind.

The training of the intellect in some handicraft will have a salutory effect on a boy's character. As logic and mathematics teach men the habit of using their reflective powers systematically, so carpentry, turning and other arts are of high importance, even if the boxes and spools made are of little value. These occupations teach boys to think, to proceed from initial causes to results, and to observe their effects; and to acquire knowledge by actual experiment; which is the best way of learning anything. All the theories culled out of books leave an impress on the mind and memory which is slight compared to that of the practical experience of the true mechanic. The future of the world is already sown, and is springing up in our children; is it not worth while to bestow a little thought on the cultivation of a growth so important to society, and so easily influenced for good or for evil?

Through fright, or some other cause a deer was aroused from its hiding place in the foot hills, and made its way into the central part of Corvallis on last Saturday. It was killed by sheriff Palmer when within a few feet of his dweling.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or his calling; yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this case men fret, and destroy all their comforts in the work, or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poorhouse finishes their career. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is no profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing his business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to the consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding over them only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given him to shed beauty and pleasure on the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business, and identify it with pleasant associations; for heaven has given us imagination, not alone to make us poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies, out of which he may develop an honest pride.

Through Railroad Connection.

The *Oregonian* says:

"If there be one thing which Oregon needs more than all things else, it is through railroad connection with the Eastern States. Local railway enterprises have, indeed, done much for the State, and will do much more; but so long as we are without a railway to unite us with the East, we shall be in a condition of isolation, and the growth of our population and industries must be comparatively slow. People who would come to Oregon cannot get here with speed and convenience. To many, the trip from San Francisco, either overland or by sea, seems difficult and formidable. Even more difficult is the trip through Idaho, from the railroad. It is probable that within a few years we shall have connection through Southern Oregon with the lines of the Central Pacific, but no one can yet form any definite idea as to when this result will be achieved. True, the lines at either end are approaching each other, but it is to be remembered that many hundred miles are still to be built, and that within this space is embraced by far the most difficult portion of the whole route. And were this route now completed, it would still be a roundabout way of reaching Oregon from the East; preferable, indeed, to any route of access now existing, but still not what is wanted for the full accommodation of the State. The Northern Pacific will ultimately give us connection with the East, but this also is an indirect route. For a direct route, the proposed branch from Salt Lake presents advantages for the largest part of Oregon over all others. It is for this road that a land grant is now to be sought. The opposition to the policy of land grants, which has grown up within the last few years, will make the accomplishment of this object difficult. Still, if the case be presented to Congress in a proper light and on a proper showing, the difficulty may not be insuperable. A memorial on the subject, to be addressed to Congress will be circulated here this week, and no doubt it will be generally signed."

WHO WILL HAVE TO PAY LICENSES?—During the present quarter the city revenue from license will be about $7,000. Of license paying institutions there are: Saloons, 93; lager beer saloons, 6; pretty waiter girls, 4; dance houses, 1; hotels, 20; hotel runners, 6; drays, 38; trucks, 14; hacks, 9; two horse wagons, 23; one-horse wagons, and carts, 75; auctioneers, 3; restaurants, 5; Place of amusement, 1. —*Bulletin.*

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

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

The *Bulletin* has the following under the above caption:

"About forty Democratic papers in various parts of the Union, so far as heard from, have expressed favorable opinions of the passive policy suggested by the St. Louis *Republican*, which is, to hold no Democratic National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but to accept the nomination of a liberal or conservative ticket by the Republicans opposed to the reelection of Gen. Grant, and cast the full party vote for that ticket, in order to accomplish Grant's defeat. Horace Greeley or Gratz Brown are viewed as the strongest candidate for President on this lay out. The St. Louis *Republican* daily publishes copious extracts from the various party organs on the proposition, and most of them seem to favor it. The chief and only consideration seems to be to beat Grant. As father Ritchie used to say—we shall see."

IRRIGATION.

Here is a hint which our California and Oregon farmers should not fail to heed. In England, where experimental agriculture is carried on to an extreme almost unknown with us, the invention of methods of irrigation has been very ingenious. At Stoke Park a tract of twenty acres is irrigated by artificial rain, the system being quite successful. The water was applied every night last summer in showers, excepting when natural rain rendered it unnecessary. The apparatus consists of pipes laid in the ground, supplied from an elevated reservoir, into which water was pumped by machinery. The financial exhibit made by the results of the experiment is said to be a good one. The interest on the money invested in the necessary machinery, and the cost of operating it, aggregated $95 per acre for the entire tract of twenty acres. Likewise the income per acre aggregated $200, being made up of the proceeds of one crop and grazing in the autumn of 1870, and two crops of hay in 1871. The net profit was thus $105 per acre. On land of the same tract and same character, used for the same purpose, but where the irrigation was omitted, the net profit per acre was but $45.—*Golden City.*

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Many dark complexioned people, and some others, are always troubled with "billious turns." When inquired of as to how they live, we generally find that they eat candy pretty liberally, a pound or two a week. They drink strong coffee and make it very sweet, they eat griddle cakes for breakfast, with syrup and butter, and thus they overload the system with sugar and fatty matter. They use vinegar pretty largely, because the system seems to crave something in opposition to the sugar and fatty matter, and the torpid liver yearns for something to give it a start. All through the spring these persons are eating green stuff, radishes, and by and by cucumbers, because of the vinegar they eat with them. They worry along through the summer until the miasma of the autumn begins to prevail, and then down they go with billious fever. A six weeks' release from labor, and the struggle with disease and the doctors brings them to their feet on the approach of cold weather. By the time fresh pork, buckwheat cakes and fat poultry are ready to be consumed, they have appetites like wolves, and for three months they gorge themselves again with the billious producing articles of food. By the next August they have made themselves ready for another billious attack. These people wonder why it is that Providence so afflicts them. They buy pills by the box, and their whole life seems to be a series of errors in eating and drinking. In the billious regions of the West, where the fatness of the soil engenders fever and ague and other forms of billious disease the people live on pork, and articles with which molasses and sugar are largely used. A person who is well informed with regard to physiology and diet will sit at the same table with those who live unwisely and eat such articles only as are wholesome; will work in the same shop or store, and will neither have a sick headache nor a billious attack of any kind, will not lose a night's sleep nor an hour's work; require a particle of medicine or suffer a pang from sickness for five years. Providence is on the side of knowledge, self-denial and hygiene; and punishes gluttony, drunkenness, lazyness and bad habits of every kind. But some will not learn wisdom though Providence "bray them in a mortar.—*Phrenological Journal.*

WILD PLUMS.—The surveying party which has been out at work east of the mountains this fall, report having found several sections of land on the mountains west of Langel valley covered with a heavy crop of wild plums. They estimate the crop at from four to five thousand bushels, and report the fruit excellent. It is a good many plums for one patch, but the statement cannot be doubted.—*Sentinel.*

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.]

The *Democratic Times* says: Thursday evening, as Mr. William Chambers was driving home from town in his wagon with William Chambers, Sr., John Chambers, Daniel Murphy and H. F. Cook, in making the turn around the corner near the Catholic Church the team, being young, became unmanageable, and the wagon was capsized, throwing the whole party violently to the ground. The Messrs. Chambers escaped, receiving but a few slight injuries, but Mr. Cook was badly bruised and lay insensible for some time. The boy, John Chambers, is supposed to be internally injured, but the extent and character is unknown.

From the *West Side* we take the following:

The man Webster who has been confined in jail for some time past awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, made his escape on Sunday night last. It is not definitely known how he obtained the tools, but there is a possibility that the officers will get the prisoner, and also find the parties who assisted him in obtaining his freedom. We learn that he sawed the bolts of the cage door, and it was then only the work of a minute to get free.

The bridge over the Cozine Creek will be finished in a few weeks. Parties are at work framing, and as the lumber is coming as fast as wanted, it won't be long before we have a safe crossing over this creek.

The Eugene City *Guard* says:—The recent sale of lots at the new town of Cresswell was not to any alarming extent a success. Only one lot was sold at auction, as bidders were not inclined to pay over $20 an acre for lots in this embryo city.

On Wednesday night of last week Mr. A. J. Cruzan killed a large cougar out on the prairie between his house and Cloverdale. The varmint was probably looking for a good "square meal."

Joseph Sherfey, convicted of larceny was on Thursday sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary. Joseph and Julkins will pasture their sheep on different hills until next fall.

The Corvallis *Gazette* says:—Mrs. Caroline Josline, of Salem, Oregon, while on a visit to her relatives in this city, was taken sick on last Saturday with the Billious Fever, and died on Monday following. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn her death.

Sim Bethers & Co. have sold the Yaquina Stage Line to Joseph Woods of Mary's river. Mr. Woods, we understand will run a weekly coach during the winter.

An effort is being made to have a mail line established betwen Albany and Ochoco.

Hay has been sold in Eugene recently at retail for $40 per ton.

From the *Bulletin* we take the following:

A GLASS CUTTER.—Messrs. P. Runey and C. D. Snyder have purchased the right for Oregon and Washington Territories to vend a patent glass-cutter. The little "fixing" is shaped almost exactly like a diamond glass-cutter. From ocular knowledge we know it will cut glass fully as well as a diamond. It is sold for the small sum of $1.

We learn that a meeting of the Puget Sound Land Company was held in this city last week, when it was determined to make no Sales of land at the present juncture, but to allow the same to remain in the name of the incorporation, until a more favorable opportunity presented itself for disposing of the same.

Erom the *Oregonian* of the 15th instant we glean the following:

In Washington Territory the Legislature has passed an act declaring that dogs are personal property and that it is larceny to steal them. In Portland the idea prevails that dogs are a nuisance; it is meritorious to steal or even to kill them.

THE STORM AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA.—A gentleman who came up last evening from Astoria by the John L. Stephens, informs us that the storm of Sunday was the severest known for many years. The water was driven in by the force of the storm so as to submerge the wharves and all the lower streets of the town. At Fort Stevens, where our informant was on Sunday, the water flowed clear up to the glaces of the fort, and entirely destroyed the road leading from the fort. At Cape Disappointment, the road in front of the garrison was destroyed, the damage in this and other respects amounting to not less than $5,000.

At Jacksonville, three horse thieves, named Morrill, Wener and Good, who were confined in the jail at that place awaiting their sentence, overpowered the jailor and escaped. They had just eaten supper, when they made the assault by knocking the jailor down, robbing him of his rovolver, money and keys, and locked him in a cell with a Chinese prisoner. A reward of three hundred dollars is offered by the Sheriff for their capture or a proportional amount for either.