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BY R. H. TYSON.

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# Home Courtestes.

[From Harper's Magistrate.]

Now, you young fellow at the table reading the evening paper, and nodding in a surly way to your mother and sister, take a test. If your clothes breathed a delicious fragrance-say of heliotrope or roses, but would do so when you were at home, or only when you went abroad, which would you choose? Would you have a perpetual climate of rare odors in your own house, or elsewhere? Of course you would have it at home for your comfort and enjoyment, you curmudgeon, if for nothing else. But what is domestic courtesy but the breath of heliotropes and roses at home? It is as much for your own pleasure that you should be pleasant as it is for that of others. The happiest household in the world is that in which courtesy is new every morning and fresh every evening, like the celestial benedict ons.

How many of us. brothers and sisters, make home the rag bag of ill humours and caprices, and wretched moods of every kind, while we carefully hide them from the stranger! When the guest arrives, we slide a chair over the rent in the curpet, and slip a tidy over the worn edge of the sofa cushion, and lay a prettily bound book over the ink stain on the parlor table cloth; and so at his coming the ffying hair is smoothed, and the sullen look is gilded with a smile, and the sour tone is suddenly wonderfully sweet. Shriveled old Autuma blooms in a moment into rosy spring. And how is a youth to know that this house, where every Athing seems to smile, is not always the warm and sunny home that he finds it ? Yet this same young woman, so neatly dressed, so quietly mannered, and so facinating to the young man, may be the most "inefficient" of human beings. Still he can never know it until it is too late. He can not put it to the proof. He takes the divinity upon trust. All that he knows is that she is a woman, and that he loves. And waether he thinks that household intel ligence, and thrift and endless courtesy come by nature, like Dogberry's reading and writing, or whether he assumes that, having a mother, his peerless princess has been carefully taught all the duties of a queen, or whether, as is most probable, he knows only that he loves, the duty of the parent is the same. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

But to the ordeal of the household who can come so well prepared. And what parent, what human being who has learned by experience, but would gladly equip every child with the most perfect equipment? No. Dorinda Jane, to whom the youth, crusty at home, will presently come sweetly smiling, it is not the flowing hair, and the graceful dress, and the bloom upon the cheek, and the soft lustre of the eye, that will make him happy. No, nor is it his horses and plate, and the luxury and ease he promises. If he is harsh and short, and crabbed, what if he has fifty thousand a year? If you are careless and ignorant and helpless, the victim instead of ruler of your house, what if your eyes are black and your cheeks a divine carnation? And you, dear Sir and Madam, who permit that boor to sit surly at the table, and to growl in monosyllables at home, you who suffer that fair faced girl to grow up utterly unequal to the duties to which she will be called, are you responsible.

"What is a rebus?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black eyed lad. it is as yet in its infancy, not only in handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and Imprinting a kiss on her breathing lips, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, on the pour a gallor and a half of hot water on he replied, "if you return the compli- Platte, but throughout the United it. Cover it up a short time, and then ment, that will be a rebuss?" She States. The rapid increase of our pop. add a couple of quarts of cold water, was satisfied with the information.

THE TEXAS CATTLE KINGS.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial. Texas alone has 3,800,000 cattle. divided into 950,000 beeves, 950,000 cows, and 1 900,000 young cattle. The plains on which these cattle roam con-OFFICE-Mill street, opposite the Court tain about 152,000,000 acres of ground. The principal pasturages are on the Nueces, Rio Grande, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity. Sabine, and Red rivers. The cattle are owned by scores of ranchmen, each one of whom has from 1,000 to 75,000 head. On the Santa Catrutos river is a ranch containing 84,132 acres. It is owned by one man, Richard King, and has on it 65,000 head of cattle, 20,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats. This immense number of live stock requires 1,000 saddle horses and 300 Mexicans to attend and herd it. Ten Transient advertisements must be paid for thousand beeves are annually sold from branded. There is another ranch on Legal tenders taken at their current value. the San Antonio river, near Goliad, Blanks and Job Work of every description which grazes 40,000 head of cattle, and brands 11,000 head of calves annually. Mr. O'Connor, the owner of this ranch, sells \$75,000 worth of stock each year, and his herds are constantly increasing. In 1852 he began cattle raising with 1,500 head, and his present enormous herds and wealth are the results of natural increase. On the Gulf, between the Rio Grande and Nueces, is a ranch containing 142.840 acres, and owned by Mr. Robideaux. It is on a peninsula, having water on three sides, and to enclose the other side, has required the building of thirty-one miles of plank fence. Every three miles along the fence are houses for the herders, and enormous stables and pens for the stock. There are grazed in this enclosure 30,000 head of beef cattle, besides an immense number of other stock.

A ranch on the Brazos river contains 50,000 head of cattle, 200 horses, and 50 herders. John Ritson, the owner, drives 10,000 cattle to marker annually. Ten years ago he was a poor farmer in Tennessee, but selling his land and going to the Brazos, he succeeded, by dint of hard labor, in getting together sixty cows and nine brood mares, when went to raising stock. He has now 50,000 head of cattle, worth at least \$150,000, and he is still only forty years old, . This man is establishing a stock ranch on the South Platte, in Nebraska, where he now has 5,000 head cattle, and next Spring will bring in

There is a ranch on the Concho river, Texas, where, I am told, one man owns 70,000 head of steers and Milch cows. The best grazing counties in Texas

are those of Threckmorton, Stevens, Jack, Young, Cullahan, Palo Pinto. Hill, and Johnson. These counties lie along the Rio Grande, the Nueces, Guadulupe, San Antonio, Colorado; Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine, and Red rivers The stock from these counties are driven to the Gulf in great numbers, where they are slaughtered. packed in steamers, or put on alive, and shipped to New York, Boston, and other northern markets. A great many cattle are driven north on foot by way of Abilene, Kansas, and Schuyler, Nebraska Some follow the Pecos, and pass into Arizona and California; others keep along the Arkansas to Bent's Ford, thence across Colorado over the Black Hills and into Wyoming and on up into Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho. There are some drivers whose names I cannot mention, but the quire \$1,500,000 to carry it on.

Large as the cattle trade may seem. ulation, both from foreign and domestic | when it will be fit for use.

sources, demands a corresponding increase of food, and at present there is no product of cattle anything like equal to the demand. Beef can be raised on the plains, and delivered at 6 cents per pound; and until that is done, there need be no appreheusion of crowding the cattle market. That beef can ever be had in our day so cheap as six cents does not seem probable, and yet even at four and a half cents per pound large fortunes can be made in cattle breeding. It is only on the limitless plains, where lan I is of little or no value, that stock can be raised to advantage. But even the plains, boundless as they may seem, are fast disappearing before the advancing waves of pepulation. Texas, the great cattle hive of the country, during the past year has received 300,000 settlers, and already cattle growers there feel that they must soon look elsewhere for untrammelled ranges. A few more years like the past-a few deductions of a million acres of pasture ands in a single season, and Texas will be no more of a grazing State than New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. Yet compare these States and how do they stand now? New York, with her settlements 250 years old, and a population of 4,000,000, has 748,000 oxen and stock cattle; Pennsylvania, with over 3,000,000 people, has 721,000; Ohio, with 3,000,000 people, has 149,000; Texas, with 800,000 people,

has 3,800,000 cattle alone. The great Platte Valley has over 8,000,000 acres of rich pastures; but how long will these acres remain grazing grounds? The Union Pacific Railroad has already divided these lands from their eastern to their westeen extremity, and towns and sillages are springing up everywhere along its iron rails, and farms are being opened on every side of them. It is no exaggeration to say that the population of the United States before the close of the present century will probably reach 100,000,000 of people. Then there will be no West to settle up, no great stock ranges, but farms and cities, and cities and farms everywhere. I predict that those men who begin now by raising cattle on Government lands, and are wise enough to buy a portion of those lands as soon as they are offered for sale, will find before they die that these lands will be worth more to them than their herds ever could have been. Your great Ohio settler, Benjamin Wade, once said that he believed "within the present century every acre of good and between the Missouri river and the California coast will be worth \$50 n gold." Wild as this declaration at the time seemed, it has already been and is likely to come true in all our States and Territories west of the Big Muddy. Great, then, as are the fortunes which are being made in cattle, till greater will be the fortunes made in land. Those who are wisest will make all they can on their cattle, and the moment the lands are for sale buy all they can get, even if they have to sell a part of their herd to pay for the ands. The Homestead Law precludes the possibility of getting much land in one body, but by buying out settlers at fair prices, sufficient lands for grazing purposes may be had for many years to

LINSEED TEA FOR SICK HORSES. Linseed tea is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but it is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammawhole number of cattle brought north tion of the membranes peculiar to the overland from Texas during the year organs of respiration and digestion; it 1870 did not fall short of 100,000 head. shields and lubricates the same; tran-Of these 20,000 went to Montana, quilizes the irritable state of the parts, 8,000 to Utah, 8,000 to Nevada, 9,000 and favors healthy action. We have Wyoming, 10,000 to California, prescribed linseed tea in large quanti-11,000 to Idaho, and 30,000 to Colora | ties during the past month for horses do and New Mexico. The amount of laboring under the prevailing influenza; money handled along the base of the they seem to derive much benefit from over \$1,250,000. At Abilene, the great avidity. Aside from the benefit we Kansas Cattle market, over 200,000 derive from the action of the mucilage head were handled The shipments in and oil, which the seed contains, its September reached 60,000 head, and in nutritive elements are of some account, October nearly 75,000 head. This especially when given to the animals immense traffic may be estimated when laboring under a soreness of the organs it is stated that it took 111 cars a day of deglutition, which incapacitates from to transfer the stock, and one bank in swallowing more solid food. In the Kansas City handled \$3,000,000 cattle event of an animal becoming prostrated money. In Nebraska, the cattle trade by inability to swallow or masticate with the South is just beginning; yet more food, linseed tea may be resorted last year 27,000 head changed hands at to, and in case of irritable cough, the Schuyler, and the First National Bank addition of a little honey makes it still of Omaha handled \$500,000 in conse- more useful. In the latter form it may quence of this trade. It is likely the be given to animals laboring under trade at Schuyler in 1871 will reach acute or chronic diseases of the urinary 100,000 head of cattle, and it will re- apparatus, more especially of the kid-

To prepare Linseed Tea .- Put two

Facts about Ice.

Ice has its peculiarities While chemically it is only crystalized water, we find, in investigating the circumstances of its congelation, some things which surprise us, or would, if we gave them thought. The freezing point of fresh water is said to be 32° yet, if the water is kept perfectly still, and nothing is thrust into it, the temperature may fall to 15°, or, as some chemists assert, to 5° before it congeals, the moral to be drawn which is, "Keep still if you do not want to get into a fix." Another of its peculiarities is that, while most liquids contract on assuming the solid form, water expands. It does this, however, only within certain limits. Till it reaches the temperature of 39°, water, in giving up portions of its latent heat, contracts, though very moderately; between 39° and 32° (the point of solid fication), it expands about 11 per cent., or one ninth of its previous ulk; and this expansion is so irresistable as to form an explosive force nearly equal to that of gunpowder, calculated by physicists at 27,720 pounds to the cubic inch. The reason for this departure from the general law in the case of the solidification of water is obvious, though it has never, so far as we know, been adduced as among the evidence of design on the part of the Creator. If water, like oils and the mineral salts, became heavier when it became solid, it would sink to the bottom of the lake, pond, or stream, on which it formed, and the successive layers of ice formed in a cold season sinking as they congealed, the body or stream of water would be wholy solidified, and only become liquid again after a long season of destruction of finny tribes which inhabit the waters, to the diminution of the evaporation from their surface, sud the consequent deminishing of the rain-fall; to a lower means of animal temperature, backward seasons, and small and imperfect crops. The regions where the ice sunk as it froze would soon become a bleak and barren desert. Under the existing natural law the water beneath the ice retains a temperature not below 32°. Another peculiarity of ice is its stairs.

greatly increased density and tenacity under protracted and severe cold. Most liquids, on assming the soild form, retain that form, without material change ss long as the temperature remains below the point of liquefaction, a further decrease of temperature effecting no precptible difference in their density; but the ice, formed at a temperature of 25° to 30° Fahr., is as different from that which is found when the temperature has ranged for some time between realized in many portions of Nebraska, 10° and-1° Fahr., as chalk is from granite. The ice at the lower temperature is dense and hard as a flint; it strikes fire with a pick or skate, and, as in St Petersbug, in 1840, when massess of it were turned and bored for cannon though but 4 inches thick, they were loaded with iron cannon balls, and a charge of a quarter of a pound of pow-

der, and fired without explosion. Still another peculiarity of ice is that in process of freezing the impurities (salts, etc.), held in solution in the water are climinated, and only the pure waters takes on the crystalized form. This is a very important fact, and is of ten made use of by practical chemists WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in concentrating tinetures, vinegar, alcoholic preparations, etc., by freezing ont the water which they contain .-Appleton's Journal.

LADY -A correspondent of an English paper gives the following as the derivation of the word "lady:" " It is not probably generally understood that the term is compounded of two Saxon words' 'leaf' or 'laf,' signifying a 'loaf of bread,' and 'dian,' to 'give or to serve,' It was customary in times of old for those families whom God had mountains in transferring this stock was it, and generally drank it with great blessed with wealth and affluence to give away regularly a portion of 'bread' and other food to those families in their respective parishes and neighborhoods who might stand in need of assistance, and on such occasions the 'lady' of the family, mistress of the household, herself personaly officiated distributing with her own hands the daily or weekly dole. Hence she was called 'laf-dy,' or 'breadgiver;' and in course of time this word like many others in our English language, became abbreviated to its present expressive form of 'lady.' An English writer of the last century, in reference to this derivation of 'lady,' observes that 'the meaning of this word is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it;' yet it is from that hospitable custom that to this day the ladies in this kingdom alone carve and serve the meat at their own tables."

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NFORMATION CONCERNING A GERman Girl, 15 years of age, named Anne FINEN ACRES OF LAND, with good House Kau, who left her parents in Dallas, on the 1st of August last, with the avowed purpose of willbe thankfully received at this office.

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made from the time of Entering. No deduction made for Absence, except in case of protracted Sickness. N. LEE, Chairman Ex. Com.

WM. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

For Sale.

and Barn, all fenced and under good Ims of August last, with the avowed purpose of going to Oregon City, and has not since been Polk County, an extraordinary opportunity. heard of. Any information concerning her For particulars inquire of the Editor of Ra-