

RURAL CITIZEN.

"A Government by the People and for the People."

VOL. I.

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No. 15.

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J. N. ROGERS

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TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the "Times," says the idea of making Rumania a kingdom is again prominently discussed here.

Paris, Sept. 29.—It is stated in well informed circles that Baron Boissey Dangles, member of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed minister to Mexico.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 29.—The Jury in the case of Jno. Merritt on trial for killing E. W. Hicks after being kept together two days rendered a verdict of acquittal. Judge Graves in addressing the prisoner, said it was through the mercy of the Jury that he was discharged.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Captain Poitevent of the steamer Josephine, lying beached near Milneburg reports that on Monday night the steamer Josephine while towing two barges laden with wool and naval stores struck a violent storm on Lake Pontchartrain. She was compelled to abandon the barges leaving three men in each. All are supposed to be lost.

The Man of Destiny.

Courier Journal.

As we have repeatedly stated, Winfield S. Hancock will be the next president of the United States. It is written in the book of fate, and there can be no electoral tribunal to revise the returns. Hancock was born both handsome and lucky. He is a man of destiny. Why, just look at the record. In 1868, Garfield brought a bill into congress to drop the junior major general. That was Hancock. It passed both houses of congress and was signed by the president. But before it could be carried into effect Geo. H. Thomas, the senior major-general died, and Hancock, going up one grade, was no longer the junior major-general, and so the law could not reach him. Then the Republicans, stilled by Garfield, passed an act reducing the major-generals to three. This was signed by the president, but before it could be carried into effect Meade died, and the major-generals were then reduced to three by Almighty God. Finally a law was passed authorizing the president to drop one of the major-generals. Before it could be carried out, and Hancock dropped, Halleck died, and Hancock becoming the senior major-general, he could not be dropped. The man who survived all these attempts to retire him cannot be retired. The man who led them—Garfield—will, as a fitting consummation of his act, fall a victim to his intended victim. Hancock will be elected president. Garfield will be retired—at least from the presidential field.

Fort Worth Facts.

A special to the Dallas Herald says:

Fort Worth, Sept. 27.—The court house was crowded to hear Senator Maxey speak last Saturday night. As usual it was a fine speech.

The rain Saturday night caused mud again, which the sun could not entirely remedy yesterday.

C. B. Daggett and John Watts yesterday afternoon attempted to cross the Trinity two and a half miles east of this city, at the mouth of Sycamore creek in a skiff. The river was raging, and had overflowed the country on either side. When they got in the middle of the stream the skiff struck a snag and capsized, and Daggett swam out, but Watts, after struggling a while sank. It is supposed that he took cramps. The neighbors are still trying to recover his body.

He leaves a wife. She went into convulsions and came near dying over the misfortune.

More ponies than usual were auctioned at good prices to-day.

Judge Hood returned from Weatherford this morning, and district court will drag its slow length along for several weeks yet.

Justice McClung's court is in session to-day.

Seventy-five bales of cotton on the market to-day. It sold at from 6 3-4 to 10 1-4 cents per pound.

A party goes to the frontier in a few days to examine and buy lands.

Mr. Samuel Seaton has just expressed to Col. Walter Gresham, at Galveston, agent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, \$76,315 in bank notes, being \$1,315 more than the amount necessary to secure to Fort Worth this road.

MATTERS BY LETTER

Correspondence of the Citizen.

OAK BRANCH.

Oak Branch, Sept. 26th.

A convention met on Los Creek yesterday, the prime object of which was to nominate candidates for justice and constable for precinct No. 1; but after meeting and consulting the question, it was determined to pass the action by, there was no nominations made. But as there was a goodly number present (mostly aspirants for the county honors) the time was used as profitably as possible by these gentlemen, who successively took the floor, aired their views and urged their claims upon the voters of Jack county, with a zeal and energy worthy of a better cause. The confab wound up by a brief review of the political issues of the day, by Mr. Robertson.—There is but few news items this week, the farmers are just commencing to gather their cotton but the picking is interrupted by the frequent showers.—A protracted meeting is in progress at Los Creek, but likely to be a failure to some extent on account of the wet weather. Too much water is a drawback to the success of Methodist meetings. Campbellites might succeed under such circumstances.—The post oak acorns are falling plentifully now and our razor back hogs are on the keen jump hunting them.—This district is sadly in need of a good school house, several meetings have been held by the citizens of this school district for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements

for the erection of a house of this kind, but little has been effected as yet.—We are pleased with the neat appearance of the Citizen in its improvements. By the way, what has become "Susie's secret?" did not see anything of it in the last issue.

WHITT.

Correspondence of the Citizen.

Whitt, Parker Co. Sept. 28 1880.

The extensive rains throughout this section for several days are unprecedented, and the injury therefrom to cotton is already perceptible.—Unfortunately for Whitt, it has been the scene within the last month, of some of the unpleasant manifestations of the evil proclivities engendered from imbibing that filthy and ruinous liquid, whiskey. We are indeed, pained to assert that the evil auspices which proceeded from the indulgence of intoxicating liquors have grown so apparent that we have firmly determined to avail ourselves of the superb acquisition acquired through the co-operative endeavors of the good people of our district, and accordingly have petitioned to the court to order an election to decide the sale of intoxicating liquors in the limits of the same, and from the present outlook the sale of whiskey, will doubtless, soon be done away in our town.—Miss Ella Walker a beautiful young lady of Smithfield, in Tarrant Co. was in our town several days last week, visiting friends.—Married, on the 15th inst. by Esq. Reed at the residence of the bride's grandmother of Palopinto Co., Miss Mary Burns and Mr. J. C. Lowery, of Whitt.—One of our merchants, W. C. Meeks has decided to locate some where on the Pacific R. R., in consequence of which he has reduced the prices of his goods to cost and his house is crowded by throngs of people from every quarter, availing themselves of the great bargains now offered by him. He sells 15 yards of prints for \$1.00, good brogan shoes usually sold for \$1.65 to \$1.75 for \$1.25 to \$1.35 and every thing else in like proportion.—Mr. Gee, brother-in-law of Mr. John Burton of our town, has been with the family of the latter for several days on a visit.

SKEEM.

Coppins & Carter keep a full stock of groceries. Call and see them.

HOME.

Waiting.

Learn to wait—life's hardest lesson;
Conced, perchance, through blind-
ing tears:

While the heart-throbs sadly echo
To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait—hope's slow fruition;
Faint not, though the way seems long:
There is joy in each condition,
Hearts, though suffering, may grow
strong.

Constant sunshine, how'er welcome,
Ne'er would ripen fruit or flowers;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.

Thus a soul, untouched by sorrow,
Aims not at a higher state;
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow—
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness
Spring not from life's sunny side;
Heroes must be more than driftwood,
Floating on a waveless tide.—[Victoria
Magazine.

SUSIE'S SECRET.

BY MARIAN FORD.

"There they come! This car, this
car, Mr. Maynard."

The latter instinctively obeyed the
summons, but luckily recognized
Miss Butler's green dress in time.
With praiseworthy presence of mind
he pushed Arthur toward the car and
vanished in the next one with Susie.
This was really very crowded, but as
most of the passengers occupied seats
on the left-hand side to avoid the sun,
he succeeded in finding places for him-
self and Susie on the right.

If you knew, Miss Susie," Maynard
began, continuing the conversation
that had been so abruptly interrupt-
ed, "how unwilling I am to leave
Boston tomorrow."

"Must you really go to-morrow?"

"I can't stay any longer!"

"But you haven't seen anything
of Boston."

"I think I have seen the fairest ob-
ject it contains. I wish I could take
that to New York with me."

"And is that impossible?" Susie
tried to speak indifferently.

"Unless I have your special per-
mission, Susie. Will you give it?"

Just at that moment the train dart-
ed into the station, and though Susie
made no reply in words, her answer
was doubtless perfectly intelligible
to Maynard judging from his proud
and happy face.

That very evening the young edi-
tor had a long conversation with his
kind host, and when he left the city
the following day took with him
something which, though invisible
and not heavy to carry, he would
not have relinquished for the wealth
of the universe—Susie's heart, and,
moreover, by her special permission.

* * * * *

Maynard and Susie had been mar-
ried five months and the sun of their
conjugal happiness was still in its ze-
nith. Not the tiniest cloud had dim-
med their horizon, but now, at the
beginning of the sixth, a slight mist
arose.

Maynard thought he had noticed
for some time that his wife was con-
cealing a secret. If he came at an un-
usual hour she hastily thrust some-
thing on which she happened to be
engaged out of the way. At first
Maynard thought the mystery was
connected with his birthday, but
when that anniversary arrived, bring-
ing with it a pretty gift, but nothing
to justify such persistent secrecy, he
began to torment himself by all sorts
of conjectures. What could Susie be
hiding from him? Wasn't it her duty
to be frank and open? Had he any se-
crets from her? Certainly not, though
he hadn't told her when he wrote to
the charming authoress in Boston,
who sent a most piquant description
of the Journalist's Convention, and
whom he had loaded with reproach-
es for not having revealed herself as
she promised. During the early days
of their marriage he had told Susie
of this correspondence, which had
been the direct cause of the happi-
ness, but his young wife looked at
him so oddly that he preferred not to
mention the subject again in her
presence.

Yet, what secret could Susie have?
Maynard went out to call on a
friend, but not finding him, returned
to invite his wife to take a walk.

As he entered, she started, turned
away, and hastily thrust something
out of sight.

A few days after, Maynard, on
reaching the theatre, discovered that
he had forgotten his opera-glass, and
went back for it. Susie had not heard
him enter. She was sitting at the
writing-table and when she saw him,
threw something into the drawer
and turned the key.

"What are you writing?"
"Oh! nothing."
"It must have been something."
"I was only calculating our house-
keeping expenses for this month.
Do you know that I've saved ten
dollars?"

But even this pleasant discovery
would not divert Maynard's atten-
tion. "Give me the key of the draw-
er Susie; I want to get some visiting
cards."

"Directly, Harry. Where can it
be?"

"You had it just now."

"Yes, but I can't find it."

Maynard watched her suspiciously,
and made no comment when, a few
hours after, Susie brought him the
key. Things could not and should
not go on in this fashion, that he was
determined.

The next evening, when he declar-
ed his intention of going to the club,
Susie showed so little regret at the
prospect of being left alone, that
Maynard's darkest suspicions were

aroused. He went out, but returned
immediately, and gently opened the
door. Yes, there she sat, writing so
busily that a hot flush burned on her
cheeks. She was apparently writing
a letter; he distinctly saw her push
it under a pile of newspapers as he
entered. His eyes seemed to be striv-
ing to pierce through them.

"Why, Harry," the young wife
cried in terror, "how you look!"

"I felt ill at the club. I think a
cup of tea would do me good."

Susie darted out of the room to
get the tea, and Maynard seized the
letter.

"You are feverish, Harry," she
said, returning.

"My head aches; it will pass off
when I have rested. Please leave me."

"Can't I stay with you? I'll be per-
fectly quiet."

"I would rather be alone."

Susie left the room with tears in
her eyes. Maynard read:

"DEAREST ARTHUR:—It is growing
harder and harder every day to de-
ceive my husband. My last letter to
you almost fell into his hands. Just
think what would have happened if
he had read it! I would give up our
secret correspondence, but you know
it is impossible. What shall I do with-
out you, I should be lost—"

Here the letter ended. Maynard
flung it on the floor.

—Demorest's Monthly.

(To be continued.)

Patti's Country Home.

Patti has fixed her country home
in Breconshire, South Wales, where
she some time since bought a prop-
erty called Craig-y-nos Castle, and
it is a curious coincidence Craigy is
said to mean, in the *patois* of the dis-
trict, nightingale. The castle, an El-
izabethan structure, is finely placed
on the slope of a hill, and on its im-
provement and that of its grounds
the great prima donna has already
expended many thousand pounds.
In this State, she could not have pur-
chased the property without natural-
ization, or a special Act of the Legis-
lature, but England is more liberal,
and though she has but little land,
it is free to all who wish to purchase
it. The castle is two hours drive
from the Swansea Station, but a victo-
ria, with four beautiful pet ponies,
soon carries the visitors over the
ground, and there is talk of a rail-
road which will give a station near
the castle. A visitor describes its
mistress as singing all over the
house gardens. The house is cram-
med with beautiful things—offerings
to its mistress. Such are the splen-
did plate and exquisite china and
glass used in the table service. At
this retreat the diva sumptuously en-
tertains her friends, and lately sur-
prised them with a splendid display
of fireworks by a London pyrotech-
nist, lighting up vividly the woods
and rocks of her lovely domain.
When the display ended, and the

moon emerged from the clouds, there
was a call for a song, and stepping
out on the terrace, whither a piano
was wheeled, she sang, amid a si-
lence broken only by the low purl-
ing of a brook over the pebbles,
"Home, Sweet Home."—*Leslie's il-
lustrated newspaper.*

How They Live in Morocco.

The houses of the rich in Morocco,
with their bald cross-shaped loop-
holes and gateways, show few signs
of their owners' wealth. No gardens,
no windows, no balconies, no porches.
Their "front" is within; there
groves of oranges and lemons, tiled
pathways, and fountains form courts,
in which is frequently to be found a
tame gazelle. Kitchens, reception-
rooms, accommodation for wives and
children, sleeping apartments, and
occasionally a stable, divide the
ground-floor. From somewhere near
the gateway entering the court a nar-
row staircase leads to the first floor,
where are the rooms in which the
owner lives and receives his friends.
The sleeping rooms, generally long,
narrow, and lofty, contain low beds,
hung commonly with striped red and
yellow drapery, with coverlets of the
same, bordered by thick carpets, pegs
for wardrobe, and mirrors for toilet.
The dining-rooms are furnished with
carpets and hangings, chandeliers
standing on the floor, cushion, pillow,
and mattress of silk, velvet, and wool-
len, striped and starred with silver
and gold, in all the colors of the rain-
bow, spread against the walls. Ta-
bles, chairs, and other necessities of
European furniture in the city of Mo-
rocco there are none. Fountains flow
here and there in the streets, which
fairly lay claim to quaintness, occa-
sionally to beauty. From these all
the inhabitants fetch their drinking
water, a well within the court gener-
ally supplying water for ordinary
household use.

It is not uncommon to find a rough
representation of a hand painted on
the doors, or carved in the stucco o-
ver them, as a safeguard against
witchcraft. All Moors believe in witch-
craft; and by-the-way, the wealthiest
and the poorest wear charms as a pro-
tection against disease and injury.

Breakfast, tea, and dinner, all of
which are frequently taken on beau-
tiful mats and carpets spread in the
garden, form the meals of the "up-
per ten."

Breakfast consists of *cus cus-su*—a
cake of baked granules deftly made
of flour, which eats crisp and sweet—
milk, butter, omelets, pigeons cooked
in oil, sweet-potatoes, force-meats,
and sweet tarts of honey, butter, and
eggs. Tea, which is quite a "course"
meal, is taken seated cross-legged on
soft carpets spread on the floor, a-
round a handsome and costly tray
with dwarf feet raising it a few inches
from the floor, furnished with
drinking glasses in place of china
cups; this formidable meal—which is
served by an upper man-servant—
excites the European visitors' won-
der and dismay. * * * * *

—Harper's Weekly.

Governor Hubbard's Canvass.

Courier Journal.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, has begun a most brilliant canvass of Indiana. Eight or ten thousand people met him Columbus, and his speech was one of the most powerful and convincing ever heard in that city. His defense of the south and the southern Democracy against the charges of disloyalty, sectionalism and disunion and intentions to restore slavery and the rebel debt, etc., was overwhelming. His conservative, persuasive course reaches the people, and his wit and eloquence fully sustain the great reputation which this wonderful speaker gained by his speeches at Cincinnati, especially for the nomination of General Hancock. He speaks at Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, on the night of the 16th, and New Albany on September 17. Send us a few more such brigadiers as Hubbard, of Texas, and Kinney, of Kentucky. Great rejoicing here over Maine.

Wedged in.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Captain Reynolds, of the schooner Western Home, seventeen days out from Alaska reports the Arctic relief revenue cutter, Thomas Corwis, lying at one of the small ports ice bound.

Explosion of Sulphur.

Shenandoah, Penn., Sept. 20.—An explosion of sulphur took place at the Kohinoor colliery this morning, burning five men in a shocking manner.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 22.—The international convention to promote the sheep and wool industry was commenced in the ladies' parlor at the exhibition building at 11 o'clock this morning. About one hundred delegates were in attendance and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. On motion of Mr. Bassett, Commissioner of Agriculture Le Duc, of Washington, was elected president, and Dr. W. McMurtie was selected as secretary. Mr. Le Duc, on taking the chair, stated that the design of this convention was to take into consideration all subjects relating to the manufacture and prosecution of wool statistics, and facts in regard to the raising of the best breeds of sheep, and, in fact, to prepare reports which would be valuable to the farmers of the country. Letters were read from J. C. Stevens, of Kenlon, Ohio, G. W. Merrell, of Vermont, Robert M. Scott, of Frankfort, Kentucky, Hon. J. B. Killeben and Henry C. Holland, regretting their inability to be present, but cordially endorsing the objects of the convention. After registering the names of the delegates in the book prepared for

that purpose, the convention adjourned to meet at the Continental hotel this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Commissioner Le Duc presided at the international wool convention this evening. Mr. A. M. Garland, of Illinois, read a paper on the advancement of the general interests of wool growers with discussion as follows: On methods to be devised for procuring systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to the production of wool, and a committee was appointed to take the subject in hand.

Texas Left Out in the Cold.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22.—W. J. Houston, chairman of the transportation committee of Kings' mountain centennial, announces that arrangements have been made for round trip tickets from all points in the southwest, excepting Texas, at one and one-fourth cents per mile each way to this grand re-union of old Carolinians. The celebration will last from the 5th to the 8th of October, with an accompaniment of military from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. A sham battle will be fought under the direction of General Joe Johnston. The oration will be delivered by Hon. John W. Daniels, of Virginia.

The Carlinville Democracy.

Carlinville, Ill., Sept., 23.—The young Democracy of this city held one of the largest political meetings of the campaign at the court-house last night. The vast audience was addressed by F. W. Burton, a prominent young lawyer of the city, in an eloquent appeal to the young men of this age to ally themselves with a party of principles, national in its aim, not sectional—party of the people. The history of the Republican party and its leaders showed that its great aim was the centralization of power in the hands of a few and subversion of popular liberty. The records of Garfield and Arthur were dissected. The speech was a brilliant success and was received with rounds of applause. The music was furnished by the Democratic glee club. A large torchlight procession paraded the streets. Macoupin is solid for Hancock, Morison and Trumbull.

A Whole Load of Them.

London, Sept. 22.—Messrs. Donald, Carnie & Co., have been informed by telegraph from Cape Town that two of their steamers are under immediate orders to convey six hundred volunteers to participate in the suppression of the Basuta rebellion.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Greenback state convention assembled in the Horticultural hall in this

city to-day. Two hundred and seventy-two cities and towns were represented by 384 delegates. The usual committees were appointed and a permanent organization effected by the election of Charles H. Lichman, of Marblehead, who was chosen president. After considerable opposition, Mr. Lichman, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, defending his record against the attacks of his opponents and declaring himself in favor of universal suffrage, without reference to age, color or sex, and saying he would support General Butler next year as the Greenback candidate for governor, notwithstanding his present lapse into the Democracy. This declaration was received with mingled cheers and hisses. After the transaction of some routine business, General Horace B. Sargent was nominated for governor by acclamation, and a committee appointed to complete the state ticket. The convention then took a recess.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Republican congressional convention of the seventh district at Godsdon, to-day, nominated ex-State Treasurer Bingham for congress.

Death of Judge Sinnott.

New York, Sept. 22.—Judge James P. Sinnott, of the marine court, died last night. He was a great favorite of Mr. Tilden, and obtained his legal education in the latter's office.

Ditched.

Omaha, Sept. 22.—The overland express, bound east on the union Pacific, collided with the freight train last night near Julesburgh. It is impossible to get any details as yet, but it is known that several cars are ditched. The mail clerk, Herbert, and a fireman are injured, and it is feared some others. Of course no train will arrive from the west to-day. No passengers are known to be seriously injured.

Ho for Texas!

London, Sept., 22.—The steamer Teutonia, which sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans, took out 150 British agriculturists for Texas.

Not Yellow Fever.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Dr. Bemis, of the national board of health at New Orleans, telegraphed to the secretary of the board to-day that a commissioner recently appointed to investigate the character of the disease now prevailing on the lower Mississippi river, declares it to be malarial and not yellow fever. It was reported a rumor was current yesterday that a number of cases of

yellow fever have existed at Key West, Florida. The national board of health is informed, however, by dispatch, received to-day, that the disease is dengue fever.

Jubilant Memphis.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—The city is gaily decorated with flags and is crowded with visitors who have come at the invitation of our merchants to join in celebrating the good health of Memphis. The procession moved at 11 o'clock. It was more than three miles long and composed of representatives of every branch of business and trade. Two large arches have been built, one of which is entirely of cotton bales. Transparencies meet the eye of strangers at almost every crossing, the most conspicuous one being at the Avalanch office which reads, "Solid South. Solid for cotton, corn, trade and manufacturies." Among the prominent persons present were Governor Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Governor Albert S. Marks, of Tennessee, and governor elect T. J. Churchill, of Arkansas.

Exceedingly Fresh.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 22.—A special from Mount Washington to the Journal, says the thermometer to-day ranged from 27 degrees at 7 o'clock this morning to 24 degrees at 9 o'clock this evening, the coldest weather since the 19th of May. Icicles formed from two to sixteen inches long. The maximum velocity of the wind was sixty miles an hour. The weather is foggy.

South American News.

New York, Sept. 24.—Advices received from via Panama 16 to August 12, and from Valpariso to Aug. 13, say that the Peruvians are actively engaged in organizing the army for the protection of Lima, and are fortifying the city. Even the Chinese are joining in the enthusiasm and a nucleus of a celestial guard has already been formed of sixty of the richest Chinese in the capital.

The exodus from Lima continues. The mission of minister Christiancy was to present claims to the state for damage done American property during the war.

Fort Worth Happy.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 24.—A contract was entered into to-day securing the construction of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad to this place. Work begins in a few days. Assurances are given that the Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad will be extended here making it the railroad center of northern Texas. Three of the longest lines southwest will form a junction here and machine shops will be built. The city paid \$75,000 to secure the road. The money was raised in three days.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.
Master Tommie Hight, Errand-boy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Candidates names announced as below for \$2 50.
State Offices 5 dollars.]

We are authorized to make the following announcements of
CANDIDATES.—Election,
November, 2nd 1880.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

in the 17th Legislature of Texas from the 54th district.

L. N. ROACH.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,

T. M. JONES.

L. P. Adamson.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Sil Stark.

FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.

D. B. Mizell.

Ed. Wolfarth.

FOR SHERIFF OF JACK COUNTY,

Henry Stradley.

William Harrell.

William King.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

W. S. McKEEHAN.

for re-election, **Dr. R. L. McCLURE.**

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

W. C. Roberts.

FOR ASSESSOR OF JACK COUNTY,

Mason Oldham.

A. F. Anderson.

FOR COUNTY COM.

H. H. McConnell Prct. No. 2.

J. W. GRAY for Prct. No. 3

M. L. Sikes for Prct. No 3.

Full notice, full price.

ISRAEL STODDARD

is a candidate for the Office of County Judge; He pledges himself, if elected to serve the entire term for "better or worse."

There was speaking at the Court House last Monday. Col. Payne of Dallas, Greenbacker; was replied to by Mr. Swan of Clay county. Both speakers were cheered loud and long. We did not hear all of either speech.

Col. Jerome Kerby, Greenback candidate for congress, speaks at the Court House next Monday.

We give a synopsis of Gov. Throckmorton's speech made in Dallas on Sept. 23. We also give the declaration of J. W. Glenn, Chairman of the Republican State committee and if we can get a speech, or synopsis of a speech from Kerby or some other Greenbacker, we will give it.

We intend to give a faithful statement of all parties if we can get it.

More Trouble in the Ohio Collieries Anticipated.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.—A special to a Columbus daily, dated at Corning, says the saloon keepers there have been notified by miners from Straitsville and Shawnee to close their bars to-day and to-morrow. This is taken for an indication that the miners are contemplating a further attack upon the troops. The miners complain that the drunken cries of some of their own men on Sunday last interfered with their plans. A large meeting of the miners is now being held near Corning

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

W. S. HANCOCK,

of Pennsylvania

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. H. ENGLISH,

Of Indiana.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON. OLIN WELLBORN.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

O. M. ROBERTS.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

HON. L. J. STOREY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. H. McLEARY.

FOR COMPTROLLER.

EMMETT BROWN.

FOR TREASURER.

F. R. LUBBOCK.

GENERAL LAND COMMISSIONER.

W. C. WALSH.

Electors for State at large.

HON. R. B. HUBBARD.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Elector 3rd Con, District.

S. W. T. LANHAM.

Republican Ticket.

For President,

JAMES A. GARFIELD:

Of Ohio.

For Vice-President,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Of New York.

Greenback Ticket.

For President,

JAMES B. WEAVER.

of Iowa.

For Vice-President

B. J. CHAMBERS.

of Texas.

To the People of Texas.

Six years of inaction, induced by the hope that the Democracy would in the full exercise of supremacy do that for the success of Texas which it was charged the Republicans could not do, have increased the evils then existing to an extent that has produced a wide-spread discontent among the people.

If further inaction would bring that party to a proper appreciation of its solemn duty to Texas, Republicans might well wait longer to secure such a desirable result.

But the lamentable failure of a very respectable minority of the Democracy at the late Dallas convention to boldly follow that line of public policy formulated in the minority platform which would have furnished some measure of relief, has caused the opponents of Democracy throughout Texas to realize the futility of further inaction and to offer to the people the following ticket for the state offices, nominated at Hearne on the 25th of August, composed of gentlemen in every way worthy of the confidence of the people:

For Governor.

EDMUND J. DAVIS,

Of Travis county.

For Lieut-Governor,

A. SIEMERING,

Of Bexar county.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,

J. B. WILLIAMSON,

Of Harrison county.

For Attorney-General,

W. O. HUTCHISON,

Of Hayes county.

For Comptroller,

S. D. WOOD,

Of Smith county.

For Treasurer,

JAMES W. THOMAS,

Of Collin county.

For Com. Gen'l Land Office,

JACOB KUECHLER,

Of Travis county.

This ticket will not under any circumstances be withdrawn, and the votes of the people are asked for it for the reasons involved in the following issue made by the Republican party with the Democratic party:

During four years of embarrassed control the Republican party gave to Texas security for life and property; followed with swift punishment wrong doers and lifted the lowly and ignorant.

During six years of unembarrassed control the Democratic party has created a condition of insecurity for life; has disregarded the rights of property; by indolence and indisposition permitted wrong doers to escape just punishment, and oppressed and made heavy the burthens of the lowly and ignorant.

During those four years the Republican party faithfully and diligently maintained a practical system of free schools which bestowed its benefits on all.

During the six years the Democratic party by legislation and active opposition not only destroyed that

system but failed to promote free education by any practical method, and to the shame of Texas it must be said, that to-day she stands before the world in the situation of an opponent of free education.

During those four years the Republican party caused, by the energy and devotion to its best interests, a great tide of immigration to set into Texas, adding largely to her population, her wealth and her political importance.

During those six years the Democratic party by legislation and direct opposition not only destroyed that current of immigration, but caused many to leave Texas who would not submit to Democratic domination and intolerance.

During those four years the Republican party created no office incompatible with the best interests of the people and kept taxation within reasonable bounds.

During those six years the Democratic party multiplied the offices to an unprecedented and unnecessary extent; caused their pay to be drawn from fees and other unobservable directions; and has entirely failed to reduce the rates of taxation by direct levy; and improperly and unnecessarily increased the revenues of the state by indirect and unjust methods, until the energy of the people is crippled and their property confiscated under the formula of Democratic laws.

Waste, extravagance and deception are charged to the Democratic party in the following:

It did make and impose upon them a new constitution which proved unsuitable to the wants of the people of Texas.

It has by vicious legislation and unjust conduct checked the railroad developments in Texas and made discriminations unjust and oppressive.

It has caused the people to make great sacrifices of produce and other property which they could hardly bear during the unproductive year of 1879 to save their homes from sale for taxes, in order to accumulate in the state treasury a large, unnecessary and idle sum of money, nearly one million dollars.

And last—Emboldened by the patient submission of the people to its exactions, it attempts and intends further impositions, as may clearly be seen in its refusal to adopt a platform at Dallas which would measurably commit it to a defined line of conduct, and adopting one composed of generalities meaningless and intending to mask its future intentions.

The republican party pledges itself to a course which will furnish relief to the people of Texas; and it believes that after six years of failure by the Democracy, that the people are ready to again entrust it with the direction of public affairs.

For the executive committee,

JOHN W. GLENN,

Chairman.

Austin, Texas, September 15 1880.

Law Directory of Jack Couty, 1880.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec. A. J. Hood Judge. William Harrell, Sheriff. T. F. Horton. Clerk.

County Court convenes every fourth Monday in each month for Criminal Business.

Every third Monday in Jan. March May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business. L. P. Adamson, Judge. Edward Wolfarth, Clerk.

County Commissioner's Court convenes second Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and November.

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 H Verner: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. W. Gray: No. 4. George Fenter.

PRECINCT NO. 1

Justice Court convenes the last Monday in every month for both Civil and Criminal Business.

Thos. W. Williams, Justice. George Vanderburg, Constable.

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Ulysess Johnson Justice.

PRCT. No. 3.

Justice Court convenes every fourth Thursday for both Civil and Criminal business.

L. H. Pruitt Justice. A. J. Clark, Con-stable.

PRCT. No. 4.

Justice Cou t convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal business.

C. Mayo, Justice

PRCT. No. 5.

Justice Court convenes third Monday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

James P. Reagan, Justice.

Mr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone that bears his name, is only thirty-two years old. He has made a great fortune out of the invention.

A new company has been formed in Paris with a capital of ten million francs to establish factories for making sugar from beet root in various parts of this province. Each factory is to cost from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

Cable Tariff.

London, Sept. 24.—The Anglo American cable company announced that on and after the 1st of October the tariff from New York and Canada to the United Kingdom will be increased 50 cents per word. English, French, and American government messages at half cable rates, press messages to be 25 cents with defered rates at 12 1-2 cents. The rates to France and places beyond the United Kingdom remain unaltered at 12 1-2 cents, but on and after December 1st it will be increased to 50 cents, and English, French, and American government messages are half cable rates.

CITATION.

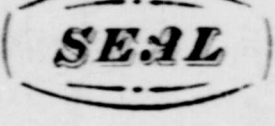
The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Jack County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that by making publication in the Rural Citizen a Newspaper published in said County for four weeks previous to the return day hereof you summon, M. E. Ratcliff, C. A. Ratcliff, E. N. Ratcliff, Harrell Ratcliff, James T. Ratcliff, O. W. Ratcliff, W. G. Ratcliff, Mary E. Daniel, Fleta O. Grooves and W. H. Grooves, (the last two names of whom reside in the State of New York,) heirs of the late James T. Ratcliff, dec'd, to be and appear before the Hon. Dist. Court of Jack county, to be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksboro, in said county on the 1st Monday in December A. D. 1880, then and there to answer the petition of Simpson C. Dyer Jun. filed in said Court on the 16th day of August A. D. 1880 and alleging in substance as follows: to wit: that he is the owner in fee simple of an undivided two-thirds interest in a tract of land situated in Jack county Texas, consisting of one-third of a league and that Defendants are the owners of the remaining one-third interest. That on the 22d day of October 1845, Adam H. Sevier obtained out of the District Court of Robertson county Texas a Head-right certificate known as certificate No. 3733-3834 abstract No. 518 class first for one league and labor of land. That two-thirds league and labor of said Certificate was located in Johnson county, Patented to Geo. Bamard on the 1st day of September 1853 Pat. No. 581 Vol. 8, and that the remaining one-third league certificate was located in Jack county Texas and Patented to Hiram Keich on the 8th day of September 1871, Pat. No. 658 Vol 8. That said one-third league certificate was by the said Adam H. Sevier on the 3d day of January A. D. 1846 for a valuable consideration sold and transfered to the said Hiram Keich, and by the said Hiram Keich on the 19th day of Nov. 1858 sold and transfered to Nancy McMullen as administratrix De Bonis Non of the Estate of Hugh McMullen Dec'd and by Simpson C. Dyer as administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of Hugh McMullen Dec'd sold and transfered on the 3d day of July 1869 to James T. Ratcliff, and by the said James T. Ratcliff on the 30th day of July 1874 sold and transfered to Plaintiff. Plaintiff prays judgement determining the share of each of the owners and all questions of Law and Equity affecting the title to such real property, and for a decree directing partition of same.

Herein fail not, but of this writ make due return as the law directs.

Witness T. F. Horton clerk of the District Court of Jack county aforesaid with the seal of the Court hereon impressed this the 16th day of August, A. D. 1880.

Attest, T. F. Horton, Clerk Dist. C't Jack Co. Texas



ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Jno. Norman, and estrayed before L. M. Pruitt J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack Co. Texas, one bay mare mule 6 years old, branded G on left shoulder and thigh, scar on right hind leg 14 hands and appraised at \$45.00 Aug. 18 1880. Ed. Wolfarth, sept17 3t. Co. Clk.

Taken up by H. A. Benson and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. prct. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one sorrel mare 14 hands high 5 years old, branded MO on left shoulder and appraised at \$3.00 Sept. 1 1880. Ed. Wolfarth, sept17 3t. Co. Clk.

How Railroads Eat Up Forests.

But few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. We hear our forests are disappearing, and we know that material for buiding and fuel cause the sacrifice of many leafy monarchs of the forest; yet only the initiated knows that it yearly takes 200,000 acres of forests to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the united states. The Cincinnati Commercial lately interviewed a gentleman who has been in the business for thirteen years, and gives the substance of his talk. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand on our railroads, for which on an average the contractors get 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate about \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed roab in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber land as near to the proposed line of road as possible, paying for the timber an average of about \$20 per acre, or giving the proprietor of the land 10 cents for every tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and 12 ties to the tree.

The size of a cross-tie differs on different roads, but the usual size demanded is eight feet six inches long, and eight inches face. White or burr oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash, and even locust have been used. The last named were first used on the Little Miami Railroad, and after a time thrown aside as unfit for the purpose. Railroad men much prefer ties hewn out with an ax to those sawed in a mill, and many contend that the first named will considerably out last the sawed ties. This theory is probably a mistaken fallacy, as sawed ties have been placed alongside of hewn ties and remained sound twice as long. This business gives employment to an army of choppers, who are paid 10 cents apiece for each tie. A continued practice makes the choppers expert in the use of the ax, and a single man has been known to get out 35 ties in a day; yet the average is only 10, while an expert will probably get out twenty. During the war when ties sold at from 50 to 65 cents, choppers were paid 12 1-2 cents a-piece. Although the contractor gets 35 cents apiece from the railroads for each tie, still there is a loss of from 5 to 7 per cent on dockage and stealage. An inspector is sent by the company to inspect the ties. This is generally a clerk from some of the offices, who frequently knows but little as regards the strength or durability of timber, and, as a consequence, some of the best ties are docked and only bring 20 cents apiece. The stealage is where the section men put in new ties which have not been inspected and received, and fail to report the use of the same to the road-master. Most all cross-tie men also contract

for bridge timbers and trestling, as well as telegraph poles. For the latter, chestnut and cedar are mostly used. Ttey bring about \$1.75 apiece and are mostly in the tamarack swamps of Michigan and the forests of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Large sums of money have been made by lucky contractors above described, and each only adds to increased demands. Ohio has over 4,000,000 acres of wood-land, yet the ever-increasing demand for railroad purposes alone, if supplied entirely from our forests, would leave us without a single stick to mark the existence of our once dense forests.—Leslie's Illustrated Paper.

An old-fashioned clergyman, opposed to instrumental music, gave out his morning psalm as follows: "You may fiddle and sing the 125th psalm."

General Weaver Interviewed.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Graphic publishes a dispatch from Washington giving an interview with Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for president, in which Mr. Weaver says he has delivered fourteen speeches in Alabama, twelve in Arkansas, nine in Maine, and others aggregating more than one a day for the campaign so far. He will make three in West Virginia, seven in Indiana, two in Michigan and Illinois, and wind up in Iowa. He predicts that the Greenbackers will have a larger vote than ever before, and says the Greenbackers in Maine will nominate a straight electoral ticket, and that the proposition framed for a Fusion electoral ticket by the Greenback and Democratic state committees will be rejected by the Greenback convention. The only chance of the Democrats to defeat Garfield in Maine is to vote for the Greenback electors. He considers the prospects in Indiana good, and says they will poll the 45,000 votes they did in 1878 and 20,000 besides. The Greenbackers even have some hope of electing the governor. There will be no fusion with the Democrats in Indiana, or with the Republicans in West Virginia. They will carry two congressional districts in Iowa, gain four in Missouri, one or two in Texas, several in other states, and probably have twenty or thirty members in congress, so that neither of the old parties will have a majority without them.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by J. M. Maddox and estrayed before Jas. P. Reagan J. P. Prct. No 5, one black stallion 4 or 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded SP on left shoulder. Also another black stallion 3 years old 1 1/2 hands high, some white in face no brand. Appraised at \$12.00 each. Sept. 11 1880. Ed. Wolfarth Oct1 3t. Co. Clk.



Age of Horses.

We find the following going the rounds by which the age of a horse is known by the number, appearance, and marks of teeth—which all horsemen understand, but for those who do not, we give it publication: "A colt is born with twelve grinders; in twelve days he will have four front teeth added, and when another four make their appearance he will be four weeks old. At eight months of age the corner teeth have come, and when they have attained to the length of the front teeth, he is one year old. A two year old colt has the dark substance in the middle of the crown of the teeth, called, the kernel ground out of all its front teeth. During the fourth year the next four teeth are shifted, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years of age the bridle teeth have attained to their full length, and the kernel is worn out of the middle front teeth. At seven years, the bridle teeth begin to wear off, the kernel of the teeth next to the middle front is worn out, and a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw. The kernel is worn out of all the lower teeth and begins to decrease in the middle upper front at eight years. In the ninth year the bridle teeth lose their points, the hook in the corner teeth has increased in size, and the kernel has entirely disappeared from the upper middle front teeth. At ten years old the kernel has worn out the teeth next to the front of the upper jaw, and it has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw in the eleventh year. When the animal has attained twelve years the crowns of the front teeth in the lower jaw have become triangular, and the bridle teeth are worn down a great deal. As the horse farther advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth and the kernels change into dark looking points."—*Southern Farmer.*

An Arkansas Grapevine.

Four miles north of Eureka Springs and one mile north of Beaver's Ferry, there is a grape-vine that rivals the famous vine of Mariposa county, California. This vine springs from a stalk, which is twenty-two inches in circumference at a distance of two feet from the ground and at four feet from the ground it is eighteen inches in circumference. It branches at five feet, where each branch is eighteen and twenty inches, respectively, in circumference. From these branches the vine clammers over shrubs, bushes and trees until it covers and shades the ground to the

extent of four acres. It is prolific. Two years ago eight wagon-loads of grapes from this vine were taken to Kansas and sold by one man. It is estimated the yield of the present season will be over 300 bushels. All the hills south of White river are covered with grapevines.

Protecting From Rabbits.

Upon the subject of protecting orchard trees from rabbits, in winter, and also as against the depredations of horses, Secretary Gray, in his last quarterly report, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, quotes, as follows, from Mr. J. R. Pierce, his Doniphan county correspondent in regard to the plan adopted by the latter, for protecting fruit trees:

As the time will soon come when when fruit trees should be protected from that pest, the rabbit, I send you my remedy, which saved my fruit trees in Iowa eight years, and it has proved a perfect remedy in Kansas for the last ten years with me. I take a bucket that will hold about two and one-half gallons of water; first put in one pint of flour (of rye, wheat or buckwheat); add two pounds of pulverized sulphur, and enough water to stir it into paste,—using a flat stick to beat it smooth; then fill the bucket with water, and applying to the tree with a whitewash brush; stir the mixture, say once in ten minutes, when using it; when half used out of the bucket, fill up with water; then use it all up and start anew. The above is sufficient for 300 to 500 three to five year old trees. I have washed from 800 to 1,200 in a day. I apply the wash in the fall, when I think danger is near; then again in the latter part of February; then again in the first week of May. I make this last application of the wash always before the 10th of May, so as to head off the mother of the borers, and have no trouble with them.—*Southern Farmer.*

To Keep Meat Fresh.

Take the beef all clean off the bones in such sizes as is convenient for cooking. Let it cool over night; then to one hundred pounds of beef use one gallon of salt, one ounce of pulverized saltpeter, one and one half pounds of brown sugar. Mix these ingredients thoroughly. Lay the meat down layer after layer in a perfectly tight barrel—a molasses barrel is best—sprinkling each layer with the above mixture, but with not a drop of water. This will give delicious meat for steaks, roasting or boiling. Never use any other than well or spring water for making brine.

Precautions are being taken against the expected resistance to evictions in the West of Ireland, Iron huts for the police are in course of construction at places where trouble is thought likely to occur.

The Living Present.

Now is the time to sell your cotton, and buy your goods. D. C. Brown is giving Weatherford prices for cotton and is selling goods as cheap, as the same class of goods, can be bought by retail, in Dallas, Ft. Worth, or Weatherford. All he asks is to bring your cotton or your cash, and he will convince you, that his prices are as low as the same quality of goods that are selling at the above mentioned places. There is an impression that goods cannot be sold as cheap in Jacksboro, as they can be bought at the railroad. I see only one difficulty in the way, and that is this.

Stop buying from him on a credit and pay your cash; then he will be enabled to sell you as cheap as your Weatherford or Ft. Worth Merchants. But as long as you buy from him on credit and take your cash to Weatherford and Fort Worth, you will see at once, that the man that sells for cash can sell the cheapest.

His goods are purchased from first hands, at the head of the market, for cash which gives him considerable advantage, over your Weatherford merchants, who buy their goods in St. Louis, on long credit, and pay long prices. Thankful for past patronage, by continuing to furnish a good class of goods, as cheap as they can be purchased in North Texas; he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He is now receiving his mammoth Fall and Winter stock direct from New York which will be the largest and most complete ever brought to this county. Call and see him.

Notice.

A Public Free School in Jacksboro School Community No. 1. will open on the first Monday in September next. Tuition of those over and under Scholastic age is as follows:

For Reading, Writing, primary Arithmetic, primary Geography, and primary English Grammar, \$1.50 per scholar.

For all intermediate studies, including

higher Arithmetic,
Geography,
English Grammar
Natural Philosophy,
Rhetoric, Composition &c.

\$2.00 per scholar.

For Latin, Greek, and the Higher Mathematics \$3.00 per scholar.

J. I. Bowie Principal.

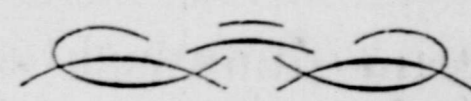
Sept. 1st. 1880.

Children should be taught to do right because it is right to do right, and not from any hope of reward or fear of punishment. "Virtue is its own reward." This is a pretty good principle to govern grown people also.

Dr. Philip Gresham's New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

From one of the most reliable houses in the United States,

Also Druggists' Sundries and Notions,

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

DR. J. C. CORNELIUS

So well known in the county is always present to attend the demands of the public and his experience as a physician guarantees the careful compounding of prescriptions.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

First class accommodations.

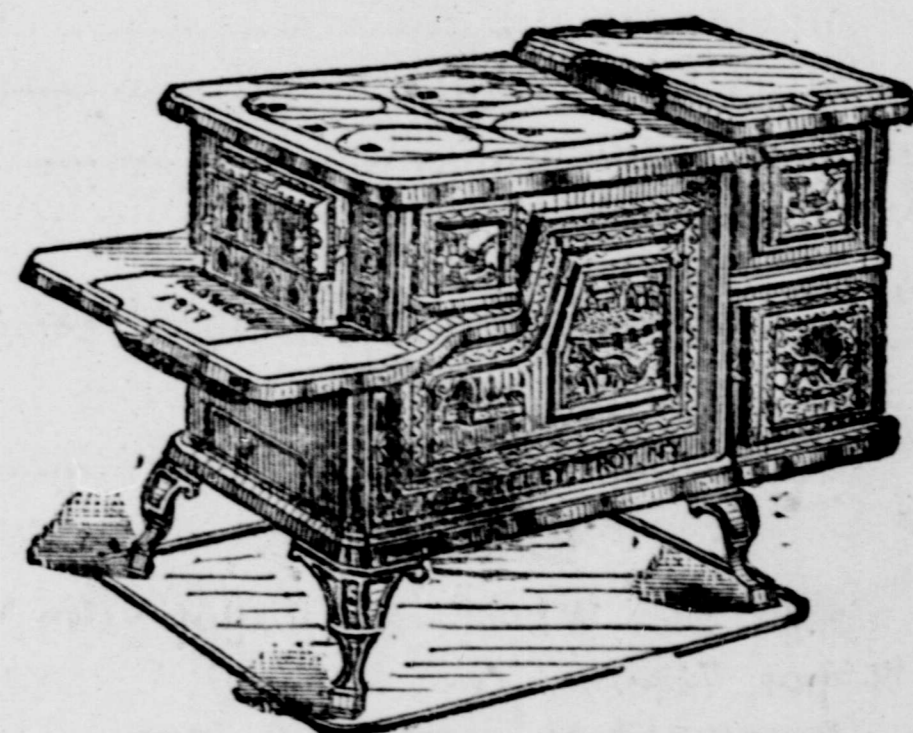
Restaurant

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. STRAMER.

Jacksboro, Texas.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



Haiman steel and cast plows.
Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.
Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

MASON OLDHAM,
DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

Office at McConnell's Drug Store,
Jacksboro, Texas.

St. John, White & American
Machines A Specialty.

COMMERCIAL.

DALLAS, Friday Afternoon, September 25, 1880.

Word was received this morning that Fort Worth lacked only a few thousand of making up her \$75,000 for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad. Of course the rest will be forthcoming. Dallas was not asked to give anything to this road until after the proposition had been submitted to Fort Worth and subscription in active progress. And even then there only came a vague letter, which was promptly replied to, which closed the correspondence to date. Until recently we all thought the main track would cross the Texas & Pacific beyond Weatherford, and had no idea it was intended to come any way near us. If it is settled that the Fort gets the road, every energy will be concentrated in the construction of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central to the end it must pierce the country southwest, from which we draw so much of our most valued trade, and going beyond, establish a great through line from Mexico. Dallas has two routes to Galveston now, and as the new line is bound to cross the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe at some point, that will be a third. It is suggested that the G., C. & S. F. will be obliged to run its cars to Dallas in all events, in order to get a pound of through freight or a single passenger. It would seem so, according to the position of the present railway chess-board.

Cotton.

Liverpool, New Orleans and New York were all stronger. There was more firmness in Dallas, though the $\frac{1}{2}$ lost yesterday was not recovered. The receipts ooted up between 75 and 100 bales. We quote:

Middling Fair.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Good Middling.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good Middling.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling.....	10
Strict Low Middling.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Low Middling.....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Good Ordinary.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dallas Wool Market.

Free of burrs, fine 20; medium, 24@27; burry 7@20 per pound.

Galveston, Sept. 24.—Middling11

Kansas City.

Sept. 24.—Wheat—No. 2 spot 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 spot, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Bacon—Clear,—rib and long, 9 50; stock light; demand larger.

New Orleans.

Sept. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Coffee quiet but steady; cargoes ordinary prime, 14@17.

Sugar quiet; quoted: common to good common.—;fully fair to prime, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$; yellow clarified, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Molasses—nothing doing.

Rice unsettled; ordinary to choice, 5@6

Liverpool Circular.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers, Association says: Cotton has been in moderate demand with a tendency in favor of buyers. American declined an 1-8. There has been more business in Sea Island, chiefly in better grades. Hold-

ers made the demand freely and prices have not notably changed. Futures were dull until Tuesday. Prices declined 5-22 of a penny for September, and 3-3 to 1-3 of a penny for other positions. Since Wednesday, the tone has been better, and half of the decline has been recovered for all positions except September.

REALLY TRUE.

Having determined to check the Cry of **Rail Road! Weatherford and High prices in Jacksboro;** I have reduced the price of all goods in my line to the very lowest point at which same quality of goods can be bought either at Weatherford or elsewhere. But be it understood that I do not claim that I can sell on **long credit** at same prices that you pay **Spot Cash** for at other places. But for **Cash or Cotton** I can and will duplicate any bill be it from the railroad or elsewhere. I have the goods and am determined to sell them. I will at all times pay highest market price for cotton and sell goods as low as the lowest.

Thanking the public for a generous share of their patronage in the past, I will try to justify a continuance of same by low prices and plain dealing.

Respectfully,
James W. Knox.

TO PARENTS.

Austin Sept. 13th 1880.

This is a **SCHOOL** for the Blind. Persons with sore eyes are not admitted for treatment. This is neither a hospitable nor an asylum. If a blind boy or girl is admitted into this Institution, it must be for the **EXPRESS PURPOSE OF ATTENDING SCHOOL.** After admission for that Purpose, the superintendent has the State Oculist to examine their eyes, and benefit them, if possible. No blind persons are allowed to remain at the Institution after their education is finished. The pupils all go home during the summer vacation. No blind person over twenty-four years of age will be admitted. A parent, County Judge, or friend applying for admission of a blind person, must write to the Superintendent and send a certificate from some responsible person stating that the persons named is.....age..... and is of sound mind and good character. The session begins September the fifteenth every year, and ends June 15th Pupils admitted at any time. **EVERY THING HERE IS FREE OF CHARGE.** Board, washing, tuition, books, instruments, doctor's bills, etc. The Institution will not promise to pay for clothing or traveling expenses. When the blind boys or girls are too poor to pay clothe themselves, or pay traveling expenses, the County Court, if applied to, will always kindly appropriate twenty-five or thirty dollars a year for each one's clothing, and the neighbors will always make up a purse to pay the small expense to Austin. We like for children to be sent here when they are very young—even as early as the ages of seven and eight—for they then take a good start, learn rapidly, and, after the first week, never suffer with "homesickness;" and then we learn to love them early, and are better able to correct any faults of habit or manners while they are small

FRANK RAINEY,
SUPERINTENDENT.

The Wreath and Citizen

Job Office

Spring Dale Cottage 8 miles south of the Court House Jacksboro, Texas.

We have enlarged our office by a lot of new type and a fine Quarto-Medium Gordon Job Press and are able to do First Class Job work, almost all kinds of Blanks for county officers, pamphlets, &c.

The

Rural Citizen

is published every Friday at one dollar per. annum.

SUBSCRIBE

for your own county paper.

We have made arrangements for the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,

until after the election, and longer if subscription justifies. This will give news from one to two days later than any other paper.

We will have a rural page in which articles on stock raising, and farming in all its diversified phases will appear.

Lend us a helping hand and we will make you a first class county paper.

THE

Sunday Wreath

is published monthly. Is a first class Family and Sunday School paper, and has been before the public long enough to need no commendation from us.

Give us two thousand subscribers and we will withdraw all advertisements from the Wreath.

Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

McConnell

The Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

J. W. KNOX,
DEALER IN

General Merchandise,
South West Corner Public Square, Jacksboro, Texas.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch. Give him a trial.

S. G. Adamsom.

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square.

Jacksboro, Texas.

He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees satisfaction

Go to the Old Reliable Family Grocery of McKeehan Bros. to buy your family Supplies.

—S. O. Callahan has the best stock of stoves ever brought to this market and will sell at Ft. Worth prices. He guarantees each stove, and will give a full outfit of trimmings.

He has also a good stock of tin and Hollow-ware, and you can get anything in his line at Ft. Worth or Weatherford prices.

Go to Oldham's for Sewing Machine needles and attachments of all kinds.

J. W. Knox, has begun to receive his immense stock of goods, and in a few days will have it open and ready for sale. After that time, we won't hear so much about going to the railroad to trade, it won't be worth while; for he will sell at "bed rock" prices for cash and cotton.