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

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Wonders of Science.

The Immense Glaciers of Alaska.

The study of the geology of California enabled Prof. Whitney, and others, to point out the traces of immense glaciers which at a time geologically recent had existed in the mountains of Sierra Nevada. The climate and the diminution of the rainfall, consequent upon comparatively recent geological changes, have, however, caused the disappearance of the greatest part of these, and it was not until 1870 that Mr. Clarence King discovered actual glaciers on the north side of the extinct volcano of Shasta in Northern California.

From the summit of Shasta, 14,400 feet above the sea, we look down on three considerable glaciers. One of these has a breadth of three or four miles, and sends branches four or five miles down the canon. Its thickness is estimated in places to be at least 1,800 feet, and its surface presents great crevasses, two of them 2,000 feet long, and thirty or forty feet wide. Glaciers have also been found on Mount Rainier, or Tacoma, Washington Territory, on Mount Hood, in Oregon, and in Alaska.

Much more would be known about the glaciers of Alaska but for its comparatively recent settlement, the thinness of its population even now, and the difficulty of scientific observation.

The Stickine is perhaps better known than any other river in Alaska, because of its being the way to Cassiar gold mines. It is about 350 or 400 miles long and navigable for steamers 150 miles, flowing first in a general westerly direction, through grassy, undulating plains darkened here and there with patches of evergreens, then curving southward, and receiving numerous tributaries from the north, it enters the coast range and sweeps across it to the sea through a valley more than 100 miles long, and to one to three miles wide at the bottom, and from 5,000 to 8,000 feet deep, marvelously beautiful from end to end. To the appreciative observer sailing up the river thro' the midst of it all, the the canon for the distance of about 110 miles is a gallery of sublime pictures, an unbroken series of majestic mountains, glaciers, falls, cascades, forests, groves, flowery garden spots, grassy meadows in endless variety of form and composition—furniture enough for a dozen Yosemite—while back of the walls, and thousands of feet above them, innumerable peaks and spires and domes of ice and snow tower grandly into the sky.

About fifteen miles above the mouth of the river you come to the first of the great glaciers, pouring down through the forest in a shattered ice cascade nearly to the level of the river. Here the canon is about two miles wide, planted with cotton-woods along the banks of the river, and spruce, and fir, and patches of wild rose and raspberry extend back to the grand Yosemite walls. Twelve miles back to this point a noble view is opened along the Skoot River canon—a group of glacier-laden Alps from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, the source of the largest tributary of the Stickine.

Thirty-five miles above the mouth of the river the most striking objects of all comes in sight. This is the lower expanded part of the glacier, measuring about six miles around the snout, pushed boldly forward into the middle of the valley among the trees, while its sources are mostly hidden. It takes its rise in the heart of the range, thirty or forty miles away. Compared with this the Swiss *mer de glace* is a small thing. It is called the "Ice Mountain," and seems to have been regarded as a motionless mass, created on the spot, like the rocks and trees about, without venturing to guess as to how or when. The front of

the snout is about 300 feet high, but rises rapidly back for a few miles to a height of about 1,000 feet.

Seen through gaps of the trees growing on one of its terminal moraines, as you sail slowly along against the current, the marvelous beauty of the chasms and clustered pinnacles shows to fine advantage in the sunshine. Forbes, Tyn, Ramsay, Merriman, Hayes, and other observers, have written much about the wonderful glaciers of other parts of the world, and yet the mystery of the exact period of the origin of these great masses of ice in Alaska is seldom referred to.—[Dallas Standard.

The material prosperity of Texas at this time cannot be better illustrated than by reference to the present condition of labor in the State. It may be that in some of the lighter occupations—such as clerks, salesmen, book-keepers and the like, a superabundance of help is at ready command; but in all lines involving the exercise of muscle, or trained skill in the mechanical arts, there is not an idle man in the State who need remain so. Every workshop in the State is filled with orders, and both skilled and unskilled labor is in great demand. All who are willing to work have now the opportunity, and at really remunerative wages. It is estimated that the pay-rolls of the different companies engaged in railroad construction in the State show an average monthly disbursement of something like \$700,000. This will serve to give some idea of the general activity as well as general prosperity prevailing in Texas, and the rapidity with which the state is building up and strengthening the sinews of permanent greatness. Men who are willing to work will never find a better period than the time now here for coming to Texas and laying the foundation of future competence and wealth.—[Denison Herald.

Talk Over What You Read.

Nearly forty years' experience as a teacher has shown how little I know of a subject until I begin to explain it or teach it. Let any young person try the experiment of giving in conversation, briefly and connectedly and in the simplest language, the chief points of any book or article he has read, and he will at

once see what I mean. The gaps that are likely to appear in the knowledge that he felt was his own will no doubt be very surprising. I know of no training superior to this in utilizing one's reading, in strengthening the memory and in forming habits of clear, connected statement. It will doubtless teach other things than those I have mentioned, while the persons who honestly make the experiment will find out for themselves. Children who read will be encouraged to give, in a family way, the interesting parts of books they have read with great advantage to all concerned. More than one youth I know has laid the foundation of intellectual tastes in a New England family, where head encouragement given to children and adults in their attempts to sketch the lectures they had heard the evening previous. The same thing was done with books.—[Christian Union.

Misspent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour evening lounging idly on the sofa corners, wastes in a year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours which, if applied to study would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any science. If in addition to wasting an hour each evening he spends ten cents for a cigar, which, usually the case, the amount worse than wasted, would pay for one of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think of how much money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge in the corner or the cigar, is not only very rare but positively hurtful. You do not indulge in them without necessarily injuring yourselves. You are forming idle and wasteful habits, which cling to you with each succeeding year and grow on you for life.

—The world is a looking glass and gives back to every man a reflection of his own face. Laugh at it and it will in turn laugh at you; laugh at it; and with its a jolly, kind countenance Thackery.

WANTED.

—A Baptist lady to take a good school in a good neighborhood. For further information apply to the paper.

Reports! and the Mischief they do.

Joking is another fruitful source of reports. What is said by one man in joke is, perhaps, misunderstood by another, and spread abroad as true. The wise man saw the evil of this, for he said (Prov. xxvi. 18, 19), "As a mad man who casteth fire-brands, arrows, and death, so is the man who deceiveth his neighbor, and saith 'Am not I in sport?'" Senseless witless joking often does mischief which is not easily repaired. The clergyman of a large parish in a sporting county, had two hamlets at a considerable distance to attend to. To enable him to do this effectually he was obliged to keep a horse. One morning, as he started for his day's work, a man came to the parsonage with a request that the minister would go and see his wife, who was dying. The groom was standing at the yard gate, and his master was trotting off in the distance. "What do you want, my good man?" asked the groom. "My missus is very ill, and wants to see the parson." "Oh, he's gone hunting; look at him yonder; he's off to the meet." And after a moment's enjoyment of the joke, the groom banged to the yard gate and retreated into the stable. The man's wife died; the groom thought no more of the matter; and it spread like wildfire through the parish that the parson kept his fine horse for the hunt; and some so far as to say that he wore a red coat like the rest, when he got clear of the village.

Mistakes, also, common mistakes, give rise to very dangerous reports. If a thing be imperfectly heard, or be misunderstood, it often becomes twisted from its true meaning and gives rise to reports, serious or ludicrous, as the case may be.

But let us pass on from this to EMPHASIS: the utmost mischief can be done by misplacing emphasis; and doing so will often send most untrue and unpleasant reports abroad. Mr. Black was undoubtedly a close man; but he was able to do a liberal thing when occasion required, as well as any one else. He had an only niece, a widow, to whom he intended to leave his property; but a misplaced emphasis gave rise to a report which left the widow penniless. A subscription was going on in the parish for a poor man, who had lost his sight by an accident. A Mrs. Green, who hated Mr. Black, happened to be calling on that gentleman's widowed niece; and to say that she intended to call on him for a donation. "I'm pretty sure he won't give any thing," said the lady, and there the matter ended. But as soon as Mrs. Green left, she met Mr. James, and said, "Well, Mr. Black's niece knows very well what a screw he is; for she has just said to me 'Well, I'm sure HE

won't give any thing.' So effectually did Mrs. Green lay the emphasis on the HE, that it soon spread abroad that Mr. Black's niece considered him a perfect miser; and he was so enraged that he did not leave her a shilling when he died.

We crave your indulgence, kind reader, while we mention just one further source of reports, that is INFERENCE. Nothing people are fonder of doing than drawing inferences; whether those inferences be right or wrong, they too often do not care. Mr. Denton refused a sovereign to the clothing club, therefore the collector inferred he was a miser, and spread abroad such a report; but Mr. Denton gave five pounds to the soup-kitchen that very day. Mr. Pearson never walked out with his wife, and so people inferred that they quarreled; but he liked walking fast, and she was not strong enough to keep up with him; and therefore, preferred walking by herself. By the way, it was a great wonder that a quarrel wasn't manufactured between this worthy couple; it was not Miss Trotter's fault, at any rate, that there was not; for, as soon as ever she heard such a thing even hinted at, as that Mr. and Mrs. Pearson must have quarreled, as they no longer walked together daily as they used to do, off she went to the "poor dear" to know all about it; and to say no end of small things about her husband; and to ask Mrs. Pearson whether she couldn't make a guess why her husband walked by himself? and whether in the bottom of her heart she had not her own suspicions? and, if she did not know of a reason, whether she would not like to find one out? and should not she—Miss Trotter—help her? Fie! fie! Miss Trotter; if Mrs. Pearson had not loved her husband as she did, and would not have trusted him to the moon, and back again, by himself, you might have done mischief which you never could have repaired.

Thus reports are born and live, and cause wretchedness to many a heart. Yes! we little know how much wretchedness, or how long lasting. We may think that at the worst we have only inflicted some trifling wound—a mere pin-scratch; but, in the first place, what right have we to inflict a wound at all? and, in the next, how do we know where this pinscratch will end? Our neighbors' characters and affairs were never intended for us to pick holes in; if we only attended to what God has given us to do, we should have little time or taste for manufacturing reports.

No doubt there are folks who have what appears at first sight to be, but little to do; they have a decent little competence to live upon; or, perhaps, only a very small family to attend to; or, maybe, they have only themselves to look after; but no matter how much time we have upon our hands, we should not have enough to do mischief in.

If you have time hanging upon

your hands, good reader, just think whether you are doing all that God has given you to do? Have you read to the blind; or made clothes for the naked; or helped your overburdened neighbor? Have you asked God to show you what to do; and have you done it? Remember that God never leaves any one time for making false reports; it is the Devil that finds a man or a woman time for that.

Remember that you have no more right to inflict an injury upon your neighbor by talking about him, than by taking from him; you have no more right to scratch him with your tongue than with a pin.

And, talking of a pin, remember that these little tongue wounds are very much like pin-scratches; they are very likely to fester. When the blood is in a bad state almost any little wound will fester; and people's blood is almost always in a bad state about reports.

We find very few folks who can patiently bear to have unkind reports spread about them; we never find any who can be said to like it; and their natural tendency is certainly to irritate. The first feeling even of a pious man is generally one of irritation, when he finds people speaking against him, though God's grace gives him a second and a better feeling; what, then, must the feelings be of men who are not under the power of grace at all? Festering enmity keeps always spreading in their hearts; they are first indignant; then angry; then they hate; then they revenge; and at last the pin scratch makes almost as fatal a wound as a cannon-ball.

Dear reader, be careful over your tongue; set a watch on the door of your lips; take care not only what you say, but how you say it. Bear in mind the use which other people may make of what you say. They may put your words to quite a different use from what you intended. Perhaps you intended your words to be put to no use at all; your observation was just a casual one; but some one that hears it, uses it twists it and turns it; adds to it, or takes from it; until at last, by the time it comes back to you, you don't know the words are yours at all. Remember that "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord," and that almost unconsciously you may become the author of a scandalous report!—*Selected.*

Concluded.

Origin of the Horse Shoe Superstition.

In very early times, says a writer in "Baldwin's Monthly," among the Celtic race an effigy of the patron saint, so common in churches and temples, was much used in the dwellings and workshops of the people, as a so called protection against ill fortune, the "glory" above the head of these figures—which later was often rudely carved in wood and painted

—was represented by a circular piece of polished metal to convey the effect of the shining halo or nimbus, frequently seen in illustrations of the Virgin and other sculpture subjects. Often this metal nimbus was of semi-circular form; and after the figure itself has disappeared by reason of decay, the nimbus was suspended in some prominent place at the entrance door or other point commanding view. The effigies in question were not uncommonly seen by the side of the doorway. In course of time the nimbus was much used as a substitute for the latter, and was sold in shops for this purpose. The tradition of good luck as embodied in the horse shoe theory may thus be easily traced, since it became a common occurrence, in the due course of time, for the faithful adherent in the belief in charms and symbols, to adopt the horse shoe worn to brightness, in the absence of any other, which he nailed over his cottage door. Hence a piece of metal of this shape became associated in the common mind with supernatural presence and care, in keeping with the belief attaching to the original figure of the patron Saint.—[Dallas Standard.

A Dead Sea in California.

A writer in the San Francisco Chronicle tells the following: "The propeller *Rocket*, which will soon be placed on Mono Lake, will have no trouble about floating, as the density of the water is remarkable, being just the reverse of that of Lake Tahoe, in which the body of a drowned person never returns to the surface. An exchange says that for bitterness and promiscuous meanness the waters of Mono Lake surpass those of the Dead Sea. They contain so much alkali that in a windy day the lake is a regular tub of soapsuds. The writer has seen a wall of lather five feet high along the whole of that shore against which the waves were beating. Occasionally the wind would take up a bunch of this lather as big as a bushel-basket and carry it several hundred feet inland. So buoyant are the waters of the lake that quite a party of men may navigate them on a raft made of four or five dry cottonwood poles. Out in the lake are islands of rock (lava-like concretions), through which streams of water boil up. The water of these springs is like that of the lake, but in one place is a large spring of fresh water. This is near the northwest corner of the lake, and at a point where there is a depth of eight or ten feet of water. It is a sort of fountain. A column of fresh water, some three feet in diameter, is projected upwards with such force that it rises to the height of at least two feet above the general level of the lake in the form of a mound or knoll, and makes a rippling noise that can be heard a considerable distance. But for the fact that this fountain has a depth of eight or ten feet of water to contend against, it would probably rise to a considerable height in the air.

Cotton Crops Estimated.

A newspaper called the "New York Cotton" says: The following estimates in regard to the cotton crop have just been made. Each paragraph covers the estimate of a different man. All the parties are reliable commission merchants or brokers:

With as good a picking season as last year, and a late frost, the crop will reach 5,750,000 bales—not more; and it will probably be not over 5,500,000 bales.

If there is an early frost, the crop will be from 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bales; whereas, if we have as good a season as last year, it will reach 6,000,000 bales or more.

An early frost may be looked for, as the wet ground and damp atmosphere are conducive to that result. Thinks the crop will be 5,500,000 bales; but, if the weather holds fine and frost does not come before Christmas, we may look with certainty for 6,000,000 bales. Doubts the ability of the south to pick such a crop. A plantation, which, except through the hoeing season, can get along with twenty men, requires one hundred and fifty to two hundred men during the picking season.

A sufficiently large figure is 5,600,000 bales. At any rate, the crop will be smaller than last year.

With an average season we may look for 5,250,000 bales.

With a killing frost in November 5,500,000 bales is a fair figure; with weather like that of last year, 6,000,000 bales is not too large.

The probable out-turn with an average season is 5,900,000 bales.

The crop will be at least 6,000,000 bales of last year, 6,750,000 bales.

Any New Orleans estimate is sure to be 500,000 bales short of the true figures.

An old statistician, who relies a good deal upon the government figures, estimates the crop at surely 5,900,000 bales, probably 6,150,000 bales.—[North Texas Advance.

A Reminiscence of 1812.

[Boston Traveler.]

Miss Rebecca W. Bates, of Scituate Harbor, one of the heroines of 1812, has just celebrated her eighty-seventh anniversary at the old home-stead. Two sisters, Rebecca and Abigail, daughters of the lighthouse keeper at Scituate, played a part in the revolutionary period as noteworthy as that of Barbara Freitche. The lighthouse at the above period was made the scene of a life and drum victory over an English blockade in Scituate Harbor. Two American vessels were coming into the harbor, laden with flour. As it was shallow the man-of-war was afraid to venture and manned two boats to pursue them.

They were fast gaining on them when seen by Rebecca and Abbie

Bates, when going out to pick up chips to boil the tea kettle for the evening meal. The place was under protection of home guards, who not apprehending any danger, were on a forage in a huckleberry patch. The girls had become familiar with ammunition and military music. Perceiving the danger, one of the sisters proposed to face the enemy with guns, but taking in the fearful odds, had recourse to a stragem. They fled to a side of the lighthouse, so as to be concealed from the enemy, and one of them with stentorian voice called the roll. In an instant after Rebecca struck a martial air on the fife, and Abbie hammered on the drum lustily. The music reached the British, a flag was hoisted, and the two boats wheeled about, and in the act a seaman fell overboard, but was siezed by the neck and heels and hauled in.

The music also alarmed the absent guards who returned in time to raise tumultuous cheers as the enemy were departing, the ladies playing Yankee Doodle. These two sisters never married, although they had several proposals.

They were very industrious, and could ply the needle and thread on any kind of garment, for male or female. Their family is very remarkable for their longevity. Their father died when very aged, and their mother eighty-seven, and their paternal grand-father more than one hundred. One sister, Mrs. Jane Curtis is in her ninetieth year, and another, Mrs. Hawthorne, is her seventy-ninth. The house occupied by these two celebrities was built by their grand-father one hundred years ago and is in a wonderful state of preservation.

Indian Agent Arrested.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Shurz received to-day a telegram from Indian Agent Berry, at Los Pinos, Colorado, stating that he had been arrested on a warrant, charging him with murder on account of his alleged connection with the killing of Freighter Jackson some days since by Utes in revenge for the killing of one of their band.

Freighters and settlers claim that Jackson acted in self-defense and should have been protected, but that Indian Agent Berry virtually surrendered him to the Utes, who afterward murdered him. There is great excitement throughout Colorado, and threats are made that Berry and Commissioner Meacham will be lynched as soon they step outside of the Indian reservation, and that vengeance will be taken on the Indians. There are fears that the result will be another Ute war. Secretary Schurz telegraphed to Governor Pitkin to-night that he hoped the state authorities would spare no efforts to put down lawlessness.

The popular spirit which threatens to bring on a conflict will cost hundreds of lives and millions of dollars.

A Lump of Coal.

For years no one supposed that a piece of soft coal, dug from its mine or bed in the earth, possessed any other quality than being combustible, or was valuable for any purpose than for fuel. It was next found that it would afford a gas which is also combustible. A chemical analysis proved it to be made of hydrogen. In process of time, mechanical and chemical ingenuity devised a mode of manufacturing this gas, and applying it to the lighting of buildings and cities on a large scale. In doing this, othes products of distillation were developed, until, step by step, the following ingredients or materials are extracted from it:

1. An excellent oil to supply light-houses, equal to the best sperm oil, at lower cost.

2. Benzole—a light sort of ethereal fluid, which evaporates easily, and, combined with vapor or moist air, is used for the purpose of portable gas-lamps so called.

3. Naphtha—a heavy fluid, useful to dissolve gutta-percha, India-rubber, etc.

4. An oil excellent for lubricating purposes.

5. Asphaltum, which is a black solid substance, used in making varnishes.

6. Paraffine, a white crystalline substance, resembling white wax, which can be made into beautiful wax candles; it melts at a temperature of 110 degrees, and affords an excellent light.

All these substances are now made from soft coal.—[Dallas Standard.

The Silver Dollar.

Within the past six weeks over 2,000,000 standard silver dollars have been distributed by the New Orleans Mint. Under the new regulations this coin has come to play a very important part in our financial system. There has been a steady flow to the country parishes, to Texas and to the South Atlantic States.

These coins are coming rapidly into favor among the negroes throughout the cotton States, and the prospects are that several millions will be absorbed during the season, and become a part of the circulating medium of the interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that during the month of September \$2,100,000 of standard dollars were put into circulation. Of this \$1,286,000 were distributed from the New Orleans

The silver certificate are also coming into general use as currency. The Treasury increased its issue \$5,000,000 during September, mak-

ing the total outstanding \$12,293,101. While the surplus standard silver in the Treasury was \$71,400,874 on September 1st, it has been since reduced to \$65,809,169.

The administration of Secretary Sherman has not until recently been friendly to the silver dollar. No efforts were made to push either the coin or the certificate into use, and the banks have not been disposed to handle them on account of the cost of distribution. Since the Treasury has undertaken to supply the demand free of cost of transportation at interior points the distribution is considerably larger than the coinage, and there is every prospect of being relieved from what was denounced as a useless mass of coin.

Another important feature of the movement is the gain in the stock of gold in the Treasury, resulting from this outflow of silver. The \$5,000,000 of silver certificates brought that amount of gold coin into the Treasury. The \$2,000,000 of silver dollars were exchanged for the more valuable metal.

In the severe pressure for paper currency in this city the silver certificates have served a very useful purpose and are circulated as freely, not only in the rural districts but in the city, as green backs.—[N. O. Picayune.

Astronomy in Rochester.

The new Warner Observatory which is being erected at Rochester, N. Y., is attracting much attention in social and literary as well as scientific circles. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length, and its lens sixteen inches in diameter, thus making it third in size of any instrument heretofore manufactured, while the dome of the Observatory is to have some new appliances for specially observing certain portions of the heavens. It is to be the finest private observatory in the world, and has been heavily endowed by Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and other remedies. Prof. Swift has labored under numerous disadvantages in the past and the new comet which he recently found was in spite of many obstacles, but as the new institution is to be specially devoted to discover ies there are good reasons to expect very many scientific revelations in the near future from the Warner Observatoar at Rochester.—[Texas North-West.

A special to the Dallas Herald from San Antonio Oct. 23 says "Work will be commenced in a few days on the extension of the International railroad south of this city to Rio Grande. Work will also be commenced very shortly on the extension of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio road westward on the Southern Pacific line."

Locals.

—A rain and norther on Tuesday night last.

—Edward Eastburn Esq. has returned from the East where he has been during the summer.

—The candidates spoke at Spring Dale last Saturday night, they had quite a lively time, Oh how they did enjoy themselves, our greatest wonder is whether they will all be so lively another week in the future?

—Another candidate speaking on Monday night at the same place.

—The locals are scarce this week the Election and candidates are the Alpha and Omega of the present.

East Keechi, Jack Co. Tex.,
Oct. 25, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that something from this part would perhaps be of interest to some of your readers,—we have finished a church and school house near what is known as Sparks Spring. We have a union Sabbath School, and preaching once a month and hope to soon have more. The first Sunday is set apart for the Methodist, the second for the Baptist, the third for the Cumberland Presbyterians, and the fourth for the Campbellites.

J. R. K.

—1000 colored people from South Carolina expect to settle in western Texas by next Christmas.

—The Texas wool-clip this year will be the largest ever obtained in the state.

—Four hundred emigrants arrived at Dallas on the 21st.

—Large congregations assemble to hear Maj. Penn. and much interest is manifested.

—Mr. T. M. Boaz, of Tarrant Co. twelve miles from Fort Worth, gathered 20 bales of cotton from 13 acres of land.

—The record of the United States barge office shows that of the number of steamers which have arrived at New York from foreign countries during the past month, 110 were British, 22 German and only 18 American.

—The population of New York, according to the census of 1880, is about 1,500,000; Brooklyn, between 300,000 and 700,000; of both cities and adjacent places, nearly 2,500,000. The oldest man in the city is a colored man, aged 118. The mother of the most children has twenty-two—all girls.—[Impiente.

—The steambot Joe Briarly, was burned not long since six miles above the mouth of Red River; her load was supposed to be about 1200 bales of cotton.

—The steamer Britannia arrived at New York on the 16th with \$234,000 in gold.

—The steamer Odor brought \$763,000 in gold, \$15,000 silver.

—The steamship Weiland left Havre on the 16th with 1,800,000 francs in gold for New York.

—A San Francisco telegram says the revenue cutter Corwin, brings news that at St. Lawrence Island, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. Traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect laying up their usual supply of provisions.

—An earth quake shock was felt throughout Spain and Portugal on the 22nd.

—Five hundred and ninety-eight bales of cotton were shipped from Ft. Worth on the 22nd.

—The Philadelphia Baptist Association held its 173rd session in the tabernacle church, beginning on the 5th inst.

—It is rumored that Dr. Daville Tyler Coit, of Norwich Con. who died a short time since, left \$1,000,000 to Yale College.

—There was a large gathering of the headlights at Sherman on the 22nd. Hubbard, Maxey, Throckmorton and others were in attendance. A splendid banquet was given to ex-Governor Hubbard.

Louisville, Oct. 21.—A. J. Hager, an old and influential citizen, and grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Masons, now in session here, has been found to be a defaulter in the sum of \$7,000.

The chairman of the New York state Democratic executive committee has issued a circular, dated October 15th, in which he asks for a list of the names of proprietors and managers of manufacturing concerns in New York city and Brooklyn, and asking for the number of voters employed in each one of such manufacturing concerns. The object is to bring a pressure to bear to induce these proprietors and managers to build up their employees into [not?] voting the republican ticket. The New York World has a reporter at work among all these manufacturing concerns, taking notes, and will publish prior to the election, every proprietor who attempts to threaten workmen into voting for Garfield and Arthur.—[Dallas Herald.

A Woman Kills an Elk.

Miss Maggie Foreman recently came to Hot Springs, W. T., which are situated 28 miles above Fort Steele, on the head waters of the North Platte, with her sister, Jim Adams, a noted hunter and scout, accompanied the party as guide and general protector. Adams, who is Miss Foreman's brother-in-law, was raised in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and came West in the early days of the Union Pacific Railroad. He is a brave scout. One morning Adams started on a broncho to ride to a surveying party on Medicine Bow Mountain, leaving his trained horse with the party. Adams had been gone but a little while when Miss Foreman expressed a desire to ride her brother-in-law's horse. She galloped around the camp for awhile, and was about to dismount, when a shot was heard about five hundred yards up the river, and a moment later an enormous black elk came dashing out of a ravine, with Jim Adams a short distance behind in full chase. The elk was wounded, but yet able to run at great speed. Miss Foreman was handed a large army Colt's revolver. She took the weapon and started toward the elk. The horse had been thoroughly trained for such work by Mr. Adams, and dashed forward with frightful speed. Adams urged his horse in vain to endeavor to overtake her, but the little broncho he bestrode was no match for his favorite steed. The elk started for the mouth of a canon about a mile distant, through which it could reach the higher mountains. Miss Foreman was seen to fire the revolver at the elk. Two, three, four shots were fired, and yet the speed of the elk was not lessened, but at the fifth shot it was observed to waver, stagger, and in a moment fell heavily to the ground. Then Miss F. was seen to halt and fire another shot into the animal as it lay struggling near the horse's feet. The elk weighed about 1,000 pounds. A number of Yuma Jack's band of Yute Indians, who were camped near, and who witnessed the chase, gazed upon the heroine with amazement, one of them remarking: "White squaw heap brave—ride all same like wind in storm."—[Chariton Leader.

Cremation in St. Louis.

St. Louis paper states that a movement is now on foot to erect a crematory in that city, and it is more than probable that within the next twelve months it will be constructed. The gentlemen interested in the matter are very active and sanguine of success. Cremation can scarcely yet be said to have become popular, but there is no denying the fact that in some portions of the country it is steadily growing in popular favor. The Le Moyne cremato-

ry at Washington, Pa., is well known and measures have already been taken to erect one in New York City and one in Pittsburg. Whether the idea of burning the bodies of the dead and reducing their remains to ashes, and thus returning to the custom of antiquity, will ever seize on the popular mind is yet to be determined; but its advantages from a sanitary point can scarcely be imputed. It will also scarcely be denied that extensive and well filled crematories, however nicely laid out and decorated, are little calculated to encourage immigration. The first person cremated in the United States was Colonel Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, in the year 1796. He left specific instructions to that effect in his will. Toward the close of the last century Henry Barry, also of South Carolina, was cremated. In 1876 Baron de Palm, of Pennsylvania received similar mortuary rites at the Le Moyne crematory above mentioned. In 1877 a child of Julius Kirchner, of New York; in 1878, Mrs. Jane Firman, of Ohio; in 1880, Miss Hartman, of Pennsylvania, and a few months since Dr. Winslow, of California, were cremated. This list comprises, we believe, about all the cremations in the United States up to the present time. The gentlemen who are starting the project in St. Louis are enthusiastic and firm believers that cremation is the most sensible and economical mode of disposing of the dead, the entire cost being estimated not to exceed \$10.

—The Chilean government has just issued \$12,000,000 in paper, as money is necessary to carry on the war with Peru. It is government money; it has the fiat of the mighty Chilean government to back it, yet there is a financial panic in Chili already on account of it. Bankers have ordered depositors to withdraw their deposits, or they will receive only one per cent per annum thereon. The bankers see the impending financial ruin, and the object of having deposits withdrawn is that they may pay off their depositors now in notes before they sink into utter worthlessness. The Chileans certainly are not familiar with these theories of our Greenbackers, else they would be perfectly happy—indeed, would clamor for another \$12,000,000 issue of paper money by the government.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—From Frankfort comes tidings of schooners J. H. Hartzell and Hope. The former was loaded with iron ore and the latter with provisions. The Hartzell is a total wreck. Her steward perished in the rigging, while the rest of the crew were saved. The Hope is ashore high and dry, but may be got off. The crew are all safe. The schooner Eclipse, of Chicago, is also ashore north of Ludington and her crew are all safe. Several vessels are reported aground on St. Clair flats, but will be relieved. Vessels are now moving freely in all directions.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a separate notice, including names and dates.

Law Directory of Jack County, 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 Court 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.

U. S. Commissioner,
 Northern District of Texas.
 H. H. McConnell
 Jacksboro, Texas.

Secret Societies.

Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.
 James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,
 W. M. Secretary.

Gold for the United States.

London, Oct. 13.—It is roughly estimated that the Bank of France within the last three or four days parted with about £2,000,000 gold. This supply may be found available for export to the United States on English and German accounts. Of gold sent into the Bank of England yesterday the sum of £203,000 was French coin, ultimately destined to the United States.

ELECTION LAWS.

We publish below such portions of the law governing elections, the observance of which we deem most important, and call the attention of the managers of the elections in our county especially thereto. These laws are strict, and must be rigidly complied with:

Article 1661. All elections shall be held for one day only at each election, and the polls shall be open on that day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

Art. 1671. In case the presiding officer appointed should fail to attend on the day of election, or refuse or fail to act, or in case no presiding officer has been appointed, it shall be lawful for the voters present at the precinct voting place on that day, to appoint from among the qualified voters of such precinct a presiding officer to act as such at that election; and the person so appointed shall be authorized to act as presiding officer as fully as if he had been appointed by the commissioners' court.

Art. 1672. Where a presiding officer has been appointed by the voters, as provided in the preceding article, the judges and clerks of the election at such precinct shall in making the returns of such election, certify that the presiding officer was appointed from and by the voters at the precinct voting place on the day of such election, because there was no regular presiding officer in attendance, or because the regular presiding officer failed or refused to act, as the case may be.

Art. 1673. The presiding officer of each election precinct shall, on or before the election, select from among the qualified voters of the precinct two judges and two clerks, such selection to be made from the different political parties, if demanded, as far as practicable, and there be present a sufficient number of the party making such demand who are willing and competent to serve in said positions; and the said judges and clerks, together with the presiding officers, shall be the managers of the election.

Art. 1674. The presiding officer shall, before opening the polls, administer to each judge and clerk of election the following oath: "You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly conduct the election, without partiality and agreeable to law, according to the best of your skill and understanding, so help you God."

Art. 1675. One of the judges of election shall, before opening the polls, administer to the presiding officer of election, the following oath: "You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of presiding officer of elections to the best of your skill and understanding, so help you God."

Art. 1676. Presiding officers, judges and clerks of election are authorized to administer all oaths necessa-

ry or proper in the discharge of their duties as such officers, and to administer all oaths connected in any way with the holding of elections.

Art. 1694. Each of the clerks of an election shall keep a poll list upon which he shall write and number the name of each person who votes at the time of his voting, and one of the judges of election, in every case, shall receive the ballot, and at the time of receiving it shall write upon it the voter's number, corresponding with the number on the clerk's poll list, and shall immediately place the ballot in the ballot-box.

Art. 1696. Immediately after closing the polls, the officers of election shall proceed to count the votes in the presence of two qualified voters of their county of good repute, and of different political parties, if such can be conveniently obtained, and shall continue such count without interruption until all the ballots voted at such election are counted.

Art. 1697. No ballot which is not numbered as provided in article 1694 shall be counted, nor shall either of two or more ballots folded together be counted, and where the names of two or more persons are upon a ballot for the same office, when but one person is to be elected to that office, such ballot shall not be counted for either of such persons.

NOTE.—Chapter 112, acts 1879, provides that all ballots shall be written or printed on plain white paper, without any picture, sign, vignette, device or stamp, or mark, except the writing or printing, in black ink or black pencil, of the names of the candidates, and the several offices to be filled, and except the name of the political party whose candidates are on the ticket; provided, such ballots may be written or printed, on plain white foolscap, legalcap or letter paper; provided: that all ballots containing the name of any candidate pasted over the name of any other candidate, shall not be counted for such candidate whose name is so pasted, and any ticket not in conformity with the above, shall not be counted.

Money in Politics.

North Texas Advance.

If the American people desire the perpetuation of our present form of government, and anything civil virtue, public confidence and domestic peace, a check must be put upon the use of money in controlling the ballot box. Campaign money cuts as prominent a figure nowadays in the public prints as cotton money, or money used for any other branch of trade. We need a most stringent law—not to regulate this thing—but to forever stamp it out. The man who buys votes ought to be hung, and the man who sells his vote ought to be put in prison for life, as being unworthy, and incapable of citizenship. This language may seem strong, but the government is in jeopardy by this shameless perversion of personal freedom. It is said that the fall of the Roman empire dates from when the man who had the most money could thereby buy

the Roman army, and hence become emperor. Moral suasion, ad libitum either by an array of false or true statements, may always be used in carrying elections, and the law be either incapable or indisposed to interfere beyond that which it essays to do now; but this thing of allowing votes to be bought and sold like cattle or merchandise, is criminal and ruinous in the highest degree. Every American who loves freedom and good government, irrespective of party should demand the immediate and eternal extinction of this monster. Nothing but law, dire and terrible, can do the work.

A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter of China. The military mandarin for the Kit Yang district, Pung Tye jen, has been murdered by the people, who, exasperated by his eternal squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this outrage Pung Tye jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents. He first secured the services of a gunboat to protect his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had committed the murder being within reach of the guns of a man-of-war. The place was besieged, and the soldiers killed something like seven hundred of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the uprising against authority and had caused the man's death.—Ex.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, ALSO, The Best of Tonics, CURES DYSPEPSIA, Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Invigorates the LIVER, and at the same time ACTS on the KIDNEYS AND BOWELS

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use. The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them. A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, Successors to Oliver Crook & Co. Dayton, Ohio.

A bottle contains 16 times as much as any other preparation. IT CURES.

DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediately in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or post-tag + stamp) we will send you a box free of expense.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, Dayton, O.



Exhausting Wheat Lands.

[Dallas Herald.]

Texas is a new country populated by new farmers, who, to a great extent, are running upon the same fatal idea which characterized all states in their youth: The land is inexhaustible, there is no such land as that under the sun of heaven. Not even in the valley of Nile nor the delta of the Mississippi. Mr. Finley Dun, who made last year for the London Times a careful examination of American agriculture, was strongly and of course unfavorably impressed with the same fact. After speaking of the "sod of ages, full of rich organic matter, debris thousands of crops of strong grass, rotted down or burnt by the fires which sweep these wide prairies," he says:

"Practical men properly inquire how long do these rich virgin soils continue profitably to yield wheat. The application of farmyard or other manures, be it observed, is quite exceptional. Throughout the wide wheat-growing regions the great bulk of the straw is ruthlessly burned. Without any restitution of the elements of fertility annually removed, often eight, ten or perhaps fifteen years continuous wheat-growing, the best soil necessarily becomes impoverished. I have been shown in various parts of Minnesota which had borne satisfactorily, without manure, twenty consecutive crops of wheat. But where everything is taken out and nothing put back, exhaustion must ensue sooner or later. Such exhaustion has years ago been induced in many older eastern, and even throughout the United States averages about one-half of what we were wont to consider our British average of 28 bushels. It oscillates between 13 and 14 bushels."

All of which is very true, and facts which cannot be too vividly burned upon the minds of every farmer in our state. Now, that your lands are rich virgin, it is a thousand times more easy to keep them so than to restore them after they are ruined. Nature has given you the right to extract your living from her bosom, but denies your right to drink her life blood. Like the hungry wolf, you love to thrust your beak to the heart and drink the life blood warm. You must by either giving her rest from your ravages, or by actually hauling food back to your fields—at least a liberal per cent. of that taken away—if would you reap a full annual crop. Your soil can be depleted as the sugar cane in the mill, and as well may you expect saccarhine matter from those pressed stalks as from lands you have by slower yet as fatal processes.

Defective Cotton Seed.

There was a wide-spread complaint last spring of bad stands on account of damaged cotton seed. The trouble grows out of carelessness in handling the seed after ginning. The custom of seeding cotton before ginning has gone almost into disuse, and the result is that the seed are green and frequently damp when they fall from the gin. Allowed to lie in a heap, as is generally the case, they are heated and damaged. This may be obviated either by thoroughly drying the cotton before ginning, or by moving and stirring the seed after they are ginned. This precaution should always be taken with those seed which are intended for planting.

As a rule, first pickings should not should not be taken for planting unless they are selected. Diseased and injured bolls are the first to open. By taking pains, however, to make selections of fully matured bolls, the seed may be much improved if the first opened bolls are picked by themselves. The early maturing qualities of the seed are thus increased—an important consideration in protecting it from the worm.—[North-West.]

Wood ashes are an excellent application to apple trees, or any other trees or plants. Spring is the best time to apply them. Regulate the quantity by the facilities for obtaining the supply. There is little danger of applying too much, unless the land is surfeited with potash. Ashes are good for fall or spring wheat. They may be sown at any time, though we would prefer spring, and there is little fear of applying too much of them, as a liberal dressing strengthens the straw and enlarges as well as improves the grain. Composting either lime or wood ashes with muck is one of the very best methods of utilizing them for manurial purposes. None of their own fertilizing virtues are then lost, they only help greatly to neutralize the injurious acids of the muck and to render its manurial elements fit it to be readily taken as plant food.—[Cleburne Chronicle.]

Agriculture is called both a science and an art. The former teaches why it is necessary to plow, the latter teaches the process of plowing. The art of agriculture has reference to the planting, cultivating and care of crops; the science of agriculture teaches of what they are composed, and how crops and plants are built up from the forces of the soil and the atmosphere. The effect of the art is to wear out the soil by constant cropping. The aid of science is employed to restore exhausted fields and to give a knowledge of the means to accomplish it.—[Ex.]

Teach your children the beauties, the bright side of life, for the sorrows come soon enough; by your cheerfulness and pleasanties teach them to look along the pathway for the dewdrops on the flowers as they sparkle in the morning sun—teach them to peer through the golden mists for brighter and brighter gems shining in rosy hue of the future—teach them that it is for youth and vigor to reflect despondency and invite instead love and mirth, and that their pathway can be made to lead through beautiful valleys and sparkling rivulets, dotted here and there with the sweetest flowers.—Mullens.

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.

**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.

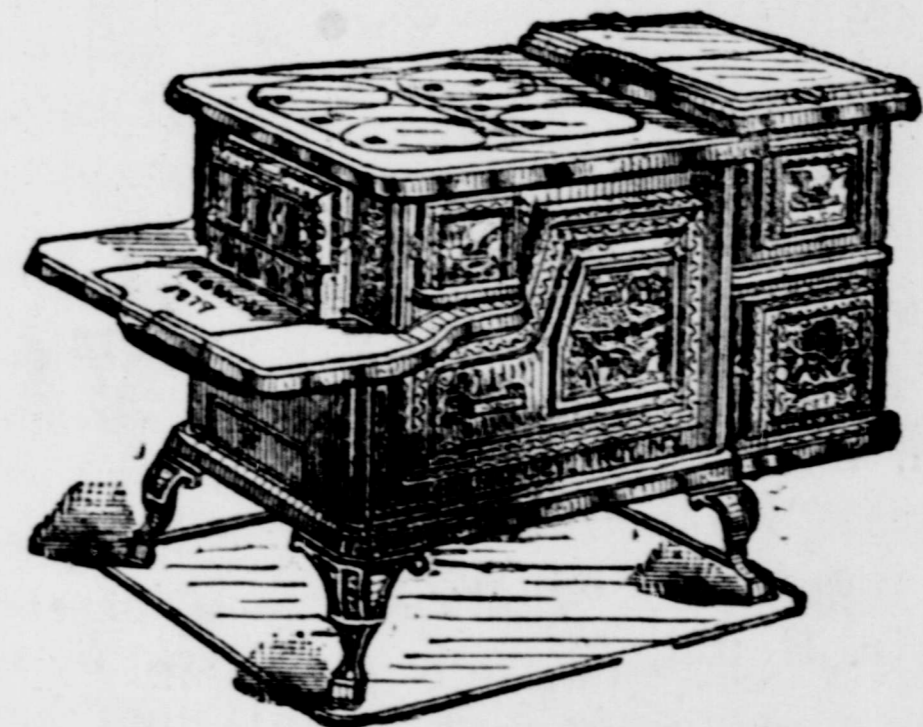
Restaurant

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FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

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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 Speciality.

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.

Jay Gould's Plans.

Jay Gould's promise to put a barge line into the grain trade between St. Louis and New Orleans is being carried out. He is having so many barges built as will be necessary to transport 500,000 bushels of grain per day, and that there may be no baulk or hinderance at New Orleans he is there building three large elevators. A friend of Mr. Gould explains that his object is mainly to extend the grain-carrying facilities of the Mississippi, not to divert the trade from the Atlantic seaboard. There are times when the grain awaiting transportation at St. Louis for the Southwest is stored in such quantities, owing to the lack of carrying facilities, that much loss is sustained by the owners in consequence of the expense for storage. Shippers often have to wait a long time for barges, and the design of the projectors of the scheme is to furnish all who may require them with sufficient vessels at the time they may be wanted. Mr. Gould, he said, had no desire to monopolize the grain trade, or to work in the interest of any one person, but merely to furnish to all alike the means of transportation. During the whole winter months, when the railroads are blocked up with snow, the river will furnish an outlet to the ocean by way of New Orleans. The barges will be made up in tows, and during the whole year, excepting at a very low stage of water and when the river is not utilized. Eventually, however, Mr. Gould will find it to his interest to make Memphis the headquarters of his grain trade, as this city is at the head of perpetual navigation on the Mississippi.—[Memphis Avalanche.]

Dallas, Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 23.
COTTON.

Middling Fair.....	11
Strict Good Middling.....	9
Good Middling.....	10 1/2
Middling.....	10
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/2
Low Middling.....	9 1/4
Good Ordinary.....	8 3/4

MEATS.
Bacon.—Long clear sides 10; short clear 10 1/2; breakfast bacon 12c.

Flour, Grain and Hay.
Flour.—From new wheat; XX, 240, XXX, 26, choice, 305.

Corn meal—On track large lots 45c. Jobbing lots 50c.

Wheat—No 3 old, 95; No 3 new 85@86c
Corn—New Texas from the wagon in shuck and ear 30 cents per bushel.

Hay—Prairie, loose from the wagon, \$8 per ton, millett, do, \$12.

Three American companies are seeking railway concessions in Mexico—the Southern Pacific company, with C. P. Huntington at the head; the Mexican Construction company, with General Palmer and Jay Gould at the head, and the Boston company. It is now stated that the Mexican government will let concessions to the lowest bidder who will furnish ample securities and guarantee.

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 hospice 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. A 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 newtype 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,
Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers,
Texas.

McConnell



The
Druggist & Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationery.

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.

Toll 1-12 or \$3.00 per bale.
Bagging and ties, \$1.00 per pattern.

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.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED
J. N.

EDITED BY
J. N. MIS

Business Office

age, 8 miles

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1 col.	8.00	1.00
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at twenty-five cents

The election is

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The Wonders of

New Haven, Oct

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