

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 10, 1880.

No. 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

EDITED BY { J. N. ROGERS.
MISS ALICE M. ROGERS.

Business Office, in the ODD FEI-
OW'S BUILDING South East Corner
of the Public Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Subscription \$1.00, per annum.
Clubs of 5 or more 80 cents each.

Approved Advertisements published
at the following Rates:

space.	1 mo.	3 mos	6 mos	1 year.
1 sqr	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 sqs	3 00	7.50	12.50	20.00
3 sqs	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00
1/2 col	8.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
1 col	12.00	30.00	50.00	80.00

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th rates of 15 cents per line. A dis-
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personal matter will be inserted only as
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at twenty-five cents per line.

Locals.

—We are permitted to state that a
Christmas Tree will be held at the
Masonic school room on Christmas
Eve, to which everybody is invited
and asked to participate. As no other
entertainment will be given in
town at that time, and as all the sab-
bath schools of Jacksboro will take
part, an old fashioned sociable Union
tree may be expected. Messrs. H.
W. Horton, D. L. Knox, and J. W.
Aynes are the general committee,
and will take pleasure in assigning
their various duties to those wishing
to assist.

—Mr. J. H. Vandever has been
quite ill for some days, was taken
suddenly on Sunday night last.

—The Presbytery of North Texas
held a session here on Saturday last.
Four visiting clergymen were in at-
tendance. Dr. Little, of Denison, the
Synodical missionary, preached two
very able sermons morning and even-
ing in the Presbyterian church to
a fine congregation.

—As usual—McConnell (who was
the pioneer of the Holiday goods
business in Jacksboro)—will have a
full display of articles for every
body, old and young, wise and
simple, suited to the Christmas Sea-
son. He deems this a fitting occa-
sion thank to the people of Jacksbo-

ro for past patronage, and to ask its
continuance in the future, assuring
them that they will be able to grati-
fy every taste by a visit to his estab-
lishment. His Christmas display
will be opened on Monday the 20th
inst. and everybody is invited to call
and look, even if they don't buy.
("Looking," without "buying," will
be an impossibility, when variety,
prices, and McConnell's genial
smiles are considered.

—Mrs. Turner's new two-story box-
house, in the southwest part of town
was burned on last Tuesday night.
Origin of the fire unknown.

—Bryson & De Jarnett bought and
drove 324 head of hogs to the Indi-
an Territory last week.

Proceedings of District Court as Reported.

Wednesday 7 o'clock P. M.—Dis-
trict court convened on Monday last.
A. J. Hood presiding Judge. Visit-
ing Attys. We see among the last
named our Hon. Chief Justice,
George F. Moore, Col. A. W. Terrell,
the towering Col. McCall, and
George McCall and Col. Nicholson,
H. S. Moran, and Capt. Ball Assist-
ant Atty. Gen.

The case of Moore vs. Clark *et als*
is on trial. The testimony is conclu-
ded. The argument of council be-
gan, Capt. Thos. Ball led off in be-
half of the Pltff., was followed by
James R. Robinson, both of which
gentlemen did credit to themselves,
and developed a great ingenuity each
in trying to persuade the Jury that
the facts on their respective sides of
the case were conclusive and convin-
cing in their nature. Col. McCall &
Son the famous young lawyer George
McCall and Col. Terrell, are yet to
speak.

Persecuting the Jews in Germany. New Orleans Picayune.

Our telegrams inform us that the
anti-Semitic party have begun a
movement against the Jews in the
Prussian diet, and that Bismarck is
said to be in sympathy with the for-
mer. Herr Bechem, of the Centre
party, on Monday last, commenced
the attack, and Rev. Stocker declar-
ed that the petition presented was in-
tended to exclude the Jews from a-
ny post of authority. One might
expect to get such information from
Roumania or Turkey, but, coming
as it does from a country so enlight-

ened, and from among a people who
have been apparently making such
advances in the appreciation of hu-
man rights, we are forced to believe
that it can scarcely be more than a
spasmodic effort of a few misguided
fanatics. Jealousy of the thrift and
enterprise of this remarkable race is
of course at the bottom of the move-
ment, as it has instigated all the
persecutions, at least in modern
times, to which the Jews have been
subjected. Recent statistical pub-
lications indicate that the Jewish
population of Germany has been
steadily increasing their wealth, even
in time of depression. In Prussia
they have been particularly prosper-
ous, and may be said to hold control
of the entire commercial and financial
system of that kingdom. There are
some 400,000 Jews in Germany,
while German Austria has double
that number. In France there are
50,000, and in England 40,000, in
Roumania there are 400,000 out of a
population of 5,000,000. The num-
bers, the wealth and the influence of
the Israelites of King William's do-
minions will probably secure suffi-
cient support in the diet at — to
prevent the consumation of any re-
actionary legislation. If, however,
persecution is to be the order of the
day, it will surely prove very disas-
trous to the material interest of the
whole German people. The great
Jewish merchants and bankers will
transfer the r capital to other coun-
tries where religious liberty is as-
sured beyond peradventure, and by
so doing will seriously cripple the
commerce of Germany.

A Romance of Natural History.

Fresno (Cal.) Republican.)

On Monday morning last, as J. F.
Hughes was returning to Fresno from
a visit to his sheep camps, in the vi-
cinity of White's bridge, he met
with rather a singular and laughable
adventure. When within about
eighteen miles of Fresno he observed
a large eagle in close pursuit of a
jack-rabbit. As the eagle was on
the point of picking up the rabbit,
the latter ran into a hole. In less
than a minute he emerged with a
large badger in close pursuit. The
eagle picked up the rabbit just as the
badger tackled him. Mr. Hughes
ran over and caught the eagle and
his sheep-dog pitched into the badg-
er. The badger caught the dog and
came near dragging him into his
hole, but with the assistance of Mr.
Hughes was soon overpowered but

the rabbit in the meantime making
his escape. The eagle, which was on
exhibition alive on our streets, meas-
ured over eight feet from tip to tip.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.—Judge
Durdy, in the United States circuit
court yesterday, decided in the In-
dian case to recover the old reserva-
tion and establish the title thereto,
that the Ponca tribe of Indians have
a legal estate on the reservation and
are entitled to possession thereto.
The case is the first one on record
where one Indian tribe brought suit
against another in the courts of the
United State, and has aroused wide-
spread feeling that wrong has been
done the Ponca's.

DIED.

Mr. J. H. Vandever whose illness
is noticed in another column, died at
his room at McConnells Drug Store
at about seven o'clock on Thursday
morning from disease of the kidneys.
Mr. Vandever came to Texas from
Missouri in 1876, and for several
years was in the employ of Jas. S.
Harris Esq. at his sheep ranche. For
the past few months he has been
staying with McConnell, and during
that time made many friends. He
was a man of varied experience and
much information, and was a lifelong
consistent member of the Baptist
church, and was connected with the
church at Jacksboro. Although dy-
ing far from home and relatives, his
last hours were soothed by kind
friends, and every attention paid him
which was possible. His funeral
takes place this morning from the
Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr.
Jackson his pastor, conducting the
service. *Requiescat in pace.*

C. W. Merrill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Special attention given to Land matters
and the collection of claims.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

South Side Public Square
Jacksboro, Texas.
Fair weights and full measures guaranteed.

HOME.

The Search for Paradise.

A Story Told in a Syrian Monastery.

Sunrise over Jerusalem; the dark ramparts of the citadel, with their blue-frocked Turkish sentries, looking sternly down upon the network of narrow, dirty streets and tall, flat roofed, fortress-like houses; the huge round dome of the Mosque of Omar looming like a thunder cloud over the deep fosse-like Valley of Jehoshaphat; Mount Olivet, topped by the gray wall of the Russian convent, standing boldly out against the bright eastern sky; the Hill of Scopus, farther to the north, still green and beautiful as when Titus and his destroying legions encamped there eighteen centuries ago; and four horsemen, in white turbans and soiled linen jackets, issuing from the deep shadowy archway of the Jaffa gate.

"I say, Jack, hadn't you better change your mind, after all?" says one of my English comrades, looking anxiously at his friends' face and heavy eyes. It's a whole day's ride to Jaffa, and you were pretty bad last night, you know. Are you quite sure you can stand it?"

"I don't know if I can," replied the invalid, with a dogged John Bull compression of his lips, "but I know I will, anyhow!"

Our native guide, Ibrahim (Abraham) Mordecai, shakes his gray head meaningly, and says nothing, and away we go.

Onward, ever upward—past wave after wave of dark, ridgy upland—past clustering vineyards that line both sides of the road for hundreds of yards together, tantalizing my comrades with the sight of magnificent grapes, which are still far too unripe to be eaten—past the rocky gorge of Abu-Gosh, with its quaint little robber village perched like a vulture's nest half way up a frowning cliff, till at length the hills are left behind, and we look down upon the beautiful plain of Sharon, where, after so many centuries of Moslem neglect and misrule, the standing corn still reached the saddle-bow of a horseman as he rides through it.

But we have seen too much of Palestine to judge it by the "sample show" which it offers to holiday tourists. Riding beneath these telegraphic wires, along this broad post-road, one might dream of civilization; but a divergence of a single mile from the track will show the laden camel plodding through the sand, the veiled woman bearing her pitcher on her head from the well, the half-clad "Fellah" tending his black, dwarfish goats the gaunt, fierce-eyed Bedouin rushing at full gallop along the brink of a precipice, with his striped mantle streaming in the wind, and his sixteen-foot lance or cane in his hand, as in the days when Abraham was still

a roving shiekh on the Caldean steppes. Palestine has no present—everything which you look upon is the past. Ruins everywhere—the ruins of Canaanite cities, of Roman aqueducts, of Byzantine convents, of Arab villages; splendid monuments half buried in sand, tombs of ancient Kings filled with dirt and rubbish, spot of world-wide renown tenanted by filthy savages—such are the characteristic features of the Holy Land.

Such, too, they must inevitably be till some well constituted administration shall replace the organized brigandage of the Turk. The present system is merely a scale of graduated robbery. The Grand Vizier takes the toil from the Governor General, the Governor General taxes the Pashas, the Pashas fleece their subalterns, the subalterns plunder the people; and considering that the latter are burdened, not merely with the Government impost of 10 per cent. but with countless other exactions for the benefit of the local officials, it is wonderful how the poor wretches contrive to exist at all.

Our mid-day meal, in the shade of a spreading tree, is delightfully refreshing. But it is now evident that this constant jolting up and down hill, under a vertical sun, has been too much for our invalid member, who, though he still bears up with true Anglo-Saxon pluck, is manifestly almost "played out." What are we to do with him? In this dilemma, a distant glimpse of the tall, square tower of Rambel (Armatha) gives me a timely hint.

"Look here, we're not far from the Russian monastery; let us halt there for the afternoon, and go on to Jaffa in the cool of the evening."

"Ah, Effendi" (your honor), "you won't get there very easily. Since the place was attacked the other day they've been very shy of admitting any one."

Well, there's no harm in trying, anyhow. You two take charge of our friend here while I ride forward and try my luck."

A few minutes later, I am hammering lustily at the monastery gate, which, set deep in its scowling archway of gray stone and clamped with huge iron nails, certainly looks anything but hospitable. A little wicket opens and a hooded monk, eyeing me suspiciously through a grating, surlily asks what I want.

My reply is a single Russian phrase—the monastic greeting which I learned long ago from; the monks of Strelna, on the Gulf of Finland. But its effect is magical. The gate flies open and I am seized in a hug worthy of a Polar bear. A greasy red beard scrubs both my cheeks, while a hoarse voice bellows rapturously, "Ach, brat moi, brat moi! in vni buikef Moskay!" (Ah, my brother, my brother, you too have been at Moscow.)

The shout draws other monks to the spot, and my companions, coming up at that moment, are welcomed

like brothers. In a trice our sick man is lying at his ease in a cool, well-aired room, with half a dozen kindly "brethren" in attendance upon him, while the rest of us are being regaled with the best cheer that the refectory affords, to which our worthy guide does ample justice.

"It is well for us, Daoud Effendi," says he to me with a grin, "that you have found these gates more passable than Sekundur Rumi (Alexander the Great) found those of paradise!"

"He didn't come away empty-handed, however," remarked I; "he brought back something to show for it."

"My Lord knows the story, then?" "Yes, but my friends here don't; so suppose you tell it to them."

Mordecai, nothing loth, clears his throat with a huge draught of tea, and begins as follows:

"You must know, then, gentlemen, that when the great King, Sekundur, had conquered all the nations of the East, and there was none left to stand before him, he bethought himself that it would be a noble deed to seek out the hidden paradise, which so many Princes and mighty men had sought in vain. So he inquired diligently till he found one that could guide him thither, and upward he went into the heart of the everlasting hills, with all his chosen warriors about him."

"But, although many set out, few arrived. For the way led among dark mountains and roaring torrents and grim precipices and gloomy forests, set there by God Himself, that no mortal man might ever reach the place from which man's own sin had once cast him out. And many of the Frankish host fell and perished by the way, and many were swept away by the torrents, and many more were devoured by the monstrous beasts that haunted the passage. But forward went Sekundur, heeding nothing; for he was one who cared not how other men fared, if he did but make good his purpose.

"At last he saw above him, between two great rocks, a gate bright as the eyes of the Caliph Ali, and he thought that this could be no other than the entrance of paradise. So up he clambered and smote upon the gate with his sword hilt, saying:

"Open to Sekundur Remi, the lord of the whole earth!"

"There is no place here for such as thee," answered a terrible voice from within. "This is the garden of God, and none can enter it with bloody hands!"

And the King looked at his hands, and lo! all the blood he had shed was upon them, making them crimson as Shiraz wine. Then a great terror came upon him, and he knew not what to say.

"Hear me!" cried he, at length. "if I may not enter, give at least some whereby men may know that I indeed reached the gate of paradise of God."

"Take thy gift, then, madman," answered the voice; and a hand flung to him something wrapped in

leaves, which he seized without even looking at it (so great was his fear), and hurried away.

When they saw him returning, his warriors rejoiced greatly, for they had thought him lost, and he unrolled the leaves to show them his gift. But lo! it was only the fragment of a skull, and Sekundur flung it to the ground in rage.

Then said one of the Babylonian wise men who were with him, "Fling it not away, O King, for in truth it is a precious gift. Let them bring me a pair of scales hither, and the King shall see wonders."

The scales were brought, and the Magian put the skull into one scale and into the other a mass of gold heavy enough to outweigh it tenfold. But nevertheless the gold rose up and the skull sank. Another lump of gold was added, and another, and yet another; but the more gold they put in the higher it rose and the lower sunk the skull.

"Wonderful indeed," cried the king. "But a greater wonder is yet to come," said the sage; and, taking up a handful of earth, he covered the skull with it. Instantly the skull rose up, while the gold sank in turn.

This is the greatest marvel that my eyes have looked on," said Sekundur. "What meaneth it, O sage?"

"This is the meaning, O King," answered the Magian. "In this socket once rested a human eye, which coveted whatsoever it was; and the more gold it had, the more it craved. But when once covered with the earth of the grave its covetousness is stilled forever, and all its treasures profit nothing. Let the King lay this lesson to heart, for it is the greatest that man can learn."

A Clean Hearth.

Sweep the hearth clean! By all means, sweep the hearth clean! It makes home look bright, and sweet, and comfortable. It makes the fire-side inviting; it makes people love it.

There is some thing very beautiful about a clean hearth—something that charms us in spite of ourselves. It always seems to me that a clean hearth sings. And I like such singing, because it is so low and sweet, so soft and soothing. What does it say? Why, this is its song: "Come, come, oh, come; come, sit by me; I am tidy; I am clean, I am cheerful; I am warm; I am pleasant; I am good; I am good; I am happy; I am innocent; come, warm your hands, warm your feet, read, talk, sew, be contented; see, how glad I am to comfort you; come, and rest here by me; oh, you look so cold and tired, do come and stay by me and forget the past, and wind out of doors; come forget your weariness; I'll make you glad, oh, so glad!"—[Selected.]

Under our greatest troubles often lie our greatest treasures.

[Faded text from the reverse side of the page, including a date 'Dec. 4' and various news snippets.]

Three car loads of soldiers, on their way to San Antonio, were thrown off a twenty foot trestle in the Chamber's creek bottom, about four miles north of the city, last Wednesday night, and forty-eight of them injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail. A car containing women and children got off the track but did not overturn. Twelve of those most seriously injured were left in the city under the charge of lieutenant Steedman, and are receiving the medical attention. They are all rapidly recovering, and will be able to join their command in a few days.—[Corsicana Courier.]

The First Indian Law Suit.

Panama, Nov. 24, via New York, Dec. 4.—The last steamer from the south brings the full report from Peruvian sources of the proceedings of the peace conference at Urrica. Three sessions were held in all, on board of the ship Lakawana, on the 22d, 24th and 27th of October. The first was occupied in the work of organization, exchanging credentials and arranging the method of procedure; also in receiving the formal statement of the demand advanced by the Chilians as necessary conditions, not only for the restoration of peace, but for the continuance of the conference. The second and third sessions were taken up in discussing these conditions, which being rejected by the representatives of Peru and Bolivia, the conference ended without satisfactory result. Hon. T. A. Osborne, United States minister to Chili, presided throughout. He made an address imploring the representatives of the belligent powers to labor earnestly to bring about peace, and hoping in the name of his government, that their efforts would be successful. The American ministers to Peru and Bolivia, were also present. Members of the conference were Messrs. Altimirona, Lillo and Vergaro on the part of Chili; Baptista and Caraillo, Bolivian representatives; Jose Garcia Y. Garcia and Arenas, representatives of Peru, and the three ministers of the United States on the coast. Osborne's address was followed by a speech from Altamirona, in which he acknowledged in behalf of the government and people of Chili, their gratitude for the disinterested efforts of the United States to end the war. Messrs. Carillo and Baptista, on behalf of their respective governments, expressed their profound gratitude to the government of the United States for its friendly attitude assumed during the present war, and for its present efforts to effect a reconciliation. The Chilian memorandum demands the cession to Chili of such territory of Peru and Bolivia as extends to the south of the valley of the Amazon river, and west of the line of the Andes which

separates Peru and Bolivia as far as the valley of Chamilla, and to the west also of the line which is being prolonged from this point, would strike the Argentine frontier, passing through the centre of Lake Ascalan; the payment to Chili by Peru and Bolivia jointly, of \$20,000,000, \$4,000,000 in cash; the return of the properties of which Chilian citizens Peru and Bolivia have been deprived; the return of the transport — and the abrogation of the treaty made between Peru and Bolivia in 1873, leaving at the same time the steps taken to bring about a confederation between the two nations, void and of no effect whatever. The return on the part of Chili of the territory of Moquiquia Acana and the area occupied by the Chilian forces until the obligations to which the preceding conditions referred to have been complied with. An obligation on the part of Peru to fortify the port of Arcia when it shall be given up to her at any time and undertaking that in future it shall be an exclusively commercial port. On the 25th Senor Arnah declared that after carefully weighing the propositions of Chili, he was compelled to decline accepting them as the base of agreement, or even of discussion. Peru would not recognize Chili's right of conquest and cession of territory under that right was impossible. Permanent peace under such conditions could not be obtained. Mr. Christiancy suggested that as the Chilian plenipotentiaries had submitted certain propositions to those of Peru and Bolivia which had been rejected, perhaps the latter might in turn present proposals and a series of proposals the tendency of which were to refer the entire question to the government of the United States for arbitration, such decision to be regarded as final, whether favoring one or the other party to the struggle were submitted. To this was added, by Mr. Carrillo, the following proposition: That the territory occupied by the forces of Chili, pending the decision of the tribunal of arbitration proposed upon all points, remain statu quo.

New Zealand, whose first railroad was built twelve years ago, has now over 1,100 miles in successful operation. All roads are owned and operated by the government and under the control of the minister of public works.

London, Dec. 4.—The Manchester Orangemen of county Downs endorsing the course of the recommendation in respect to the resolution of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to organize a counter demonstration on the same days and at the same places which are appointed for the Land League meetings, have received ten thousand signatures collected in two days.

H. Horton.

He has the best stock of goods in town.

He sells cheap for cash.

He pays the highest price for cotton

He is also proprietor of the well

known

HORTON HOUSE.

North East Corner Public Square. JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Two Papers Published in Jacksboro.

Notwithstanding there are two newspapers now published in Jacksboro, 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 selling his mammoth Fall and Winter stock which was brought direct from New York, to make room for Winter and Spring goods. Call and see him.

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 in 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., Props., Successors to Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio.

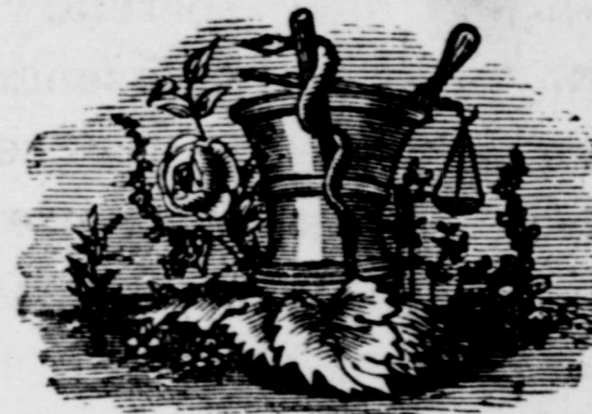
A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES.



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 immediate in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamps) we will send you a box free of expense.

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

McConnell



The

Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Georgia Stupidity.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1.—The electoral vote of Georgia is probable lost to Hancock and English for the following reason: The revised statutes of the United States provide in sections that the electoral colleges of the several states shall meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast the vote. The Georgia code, section 1322, provides that the governor shall notify electors to meet at the capital on the first Monday in December, to be ready on the Wednesday following to cast their vote. This the governor has done, but the electors have not met to-day, or voted, and it is thought by leading officials and lawyers here that they have no right to meet and vote next week.

The Electoral Vote.

Austin, Dec. 1.—The electoral college met to-day in the lieutenant-governor's room in the capitol, all the electors being present, and cast the vote of the state for Hancock and English for president and vice-president. Dr. L. J. Graham, of Rusk county, was elected messenger to take the vote to Washington.

Virginia Electors.

Richmond, Dec. 1.—The electoral college of Virginia met in the state capital to-day. All the electors were present except Thomas Crafton from the 1st district. The vacancy was filled by the election of Major Lee. The electors were qualified, after which the college was organized by the election of General John Echols as president, and J. Bell Bigger as secretary. A ballot was then taken for president and vice-president of the United States which resulted in every vote being cast for Hancock and English. The secretary was chosen the electoral messenger to bear the certificates to the seat of government. These were prepared and signed by the electors this evening.

By a Scratch.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Electoral college re-assembled in the assembly chamber of the new capital this morning, in order to avoid any irregularity, and the college proceeded again to the election of an elector to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Aiken, and Cornelius R. Agnew was chosen and again took oath of office. The college then cast the vote for Garfield and Arthur. John Jacob Astor was selected to convey certificates of proceedings to Washington.

Mirable Dictu.

Columbus, Ohio., Dec. 1.—The electoral vote was cast for Garfield

and Arthur, and J. Q. A. Campbell chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

True Blue.

Nashville, Dec. 1.—The democratic electors assembled at the capital to-day and cast twelve votes for Hancock and English.

Maryland for Hancock.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1.—The electoral college met and cast the vote of the state for Hancock and English.

Pennsylvania's Votes.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 1.—The electoral college met in the senate chamber at noon. The twenty nine votes of the college were cast for Garfield and Arthur. John L. Lawson was selected to carry the result to Washington.

New Hampshire for Garfield

Concord, N. H., Dec. 1.—The electoral college to-day cast the vote of the state for Garfield and Arthur. Henry H. Hughes, chairman of the republican committee, was elected messenger.

Meeting of Electors.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 1.—The presidential electors met at Bristol to-day and in due form cast the four votes of the state for Garfield and Arthur. Jos. Wright was chosen messenger.

Massachusetts' Vote.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The presidential electors of Massachusetts met here this morning and cast their votes for Garfield and Arthur. H. E. Hill, of Somerville, was chosen messenger.

Of Course.

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 1.—The electoral college met in the state-house and cast the vote of the state for Garfield and Arthur. David H. Beattie, of Maidstone, was chosen messenger.

Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 1.—At 11 this morning the stock market opened weak and lower and under a heavy pressure to sell. The general list declined sharply, and at the end of the first hour had fallen off 1-4 to 3 1-2 per cent. Northwest company sold down to 1 1-4: D. L. & W., 1 3-4: W. U., 2 1-4 and Denver 1 per cent. Speculation is extremely feverish in tone and tendency down.

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The debt

statement issued to-day shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of November to \$360,926,123; cash in treasury, \$216,763,98; gold certificates outstanding, \$7,400,500; silver certificates, \$350,770,22; certificates of deposits, \$85,205,000; re-funding certificates, \$9,433,500; legal tender outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$716,320,737.

Delayed Trains.

New York, Dec. 1.—All mail trains due here this morning experienced more or less delay in consequence of a snow storm. Trains at the Grand Central depot were detained from twenty to thirty minutes to two hours. Over the Pennsylvania road the detention of trains was much greater. Mails for New York leaving Boston at 6 p. m. and landed by steamer Maryland at Jersey City, arrived there three hours late. The great southern mail arrived at Jersey City, over the Pennsylvania road, one hour and six minutes late. The mail from New England failed to connect with the south-bound train. This last is the fast mail, whose southern connections were first made on Sunday last. All railway officials reported this morning that the snow was blinding in their run to New York.

Mill Burned

Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 4.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fifth story of the Kearsage mill, and in less than an hour the structure was in ruins. The fire is reported to have caught from a piece of waste in the hands of an employee, igniting at a gas jet. The fire department failing to check the fire, the mayor telegraphed to Newburyport for help. At the present moment the Free Will Baptist church opposite, is in dangerous proximity, and a frame dwelling is on fire. It is reported that a man named Greenwood was burned to death in the mill, while several are badly scorched and cannot recover. In the present confusion it is impossible to say what the loss on the factory building is. They are fully insured.

The loss by the burning of the Kearsage mill is estimated at about half a million dollars, besides throwing out of employment 350 operatives, on a majority of whom must fall much suffering this winter unless something is done for their relief. The fire spread so rapidly that the occupants of the apartments barely escaped, as the flames rushed toward the staircase leading to the room, and they being compelled to leap over the blaze in order to make their exit. Several were severely burned. It is not known that more than one person was burned to death, but had the fire burst out twenty minutes later the destruc-

tion of life must have been greater.

Secretary Schurz's Report.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior was made public to-day. In submitting this, his last annual report to the president, Secretary Schurz gives a review not only of the operations the past year, but of the four years of his administration. The larger part of the report is devoted to Indian affairs. In his opening chapter upon this subject, the secretary gives an explanation of an important change which has taken place with regard to the reservation system. He says that although at first, as he found it, the reservation policy which has so long been followed by the Indian office, on a more extended examination and study of the matter, it gradually convinced him that it was a mistaken policy; that it would be vastly better for the Indians, and more in accordance with justice as well as wise expediency to respect their attachments, and to leave them upon lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them sustenance by agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them the occupations of civilized life. In view of the fact, also, that the maintenance of the system of large reservations against the presence of white immigration and settlement would, in the course of time, become impracticable, and a different policy has been followed, having for its object the settlement of the Indians upon lands in severality, the disposal, for their benefit, of the land not especially required for this purpose, and gradually to prepare the way for their final incorporation into the body politic as independent and self relying men, invested with all rights which other inhabitants of the country possess. The results already accomplished in pursuance of this policy, and the promising outlook in the same direction he described in general terms, illustrated by specific accounts of the progress made by individual tribes. The Secretary does not make any recommendation of importance in regard to land grants to railroads, but recapitulates their last annual report, and states that as a result of investigations made by the government auditor that their property is in good condition; that their earnings have increased, and that although rates both for freight and passengers have been reduced it is believed there will be, with the filling up of the country west of the Missouri river, business found for each and every one of them.

Snow Storm.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 1.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing, six inches having already fallen. It is drifting badly in the country and trains are delayed.

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Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

It is quite amusing to hear the excuses for defeat in the late election, and the epitaphs on the dead. Some blame the Greenbackers with the defeat of the Democratic party, but another says they are dead, and here is the last thing that we have seen: handed us by a friend.

"The Decatur Tribune publishes the following good thing:"

"Died, in Wise county, Nov. 2d, 1880, from a violent breaking out at the mouth, the National-Greenback-Labor-Reform-Social-Sorehead-Party infant son of Brick Pomeroy and Ben Butler;

Go dig it a grave with a paper pick;
Go get it a paper slab;
Go bury the infant down by the creek
Where the babbling waters bab.

Go cover the grave all over nice
With a flat paper sod;
Then stamp on the slab the bold device;
'Here's where we shot our wad.'

But then here comes in the last Dallas Standard a call for Greenbackers to meet in Dallas on the 26 inst.:

they wo'nt own that they are dead.

Notice--Greenbacker's Attention.

A general consultation meeting of the Greenbackers of Dallas and adjoining counties, will be held at the court house in the city of Dallas on the 26th day of December, 1880. A general invitation to all representative Greenbackers is extended. The meeting is for the purpose of discussing, and if possible to put in form a new plan of thorough organization of the labor party. Let us have a general attendance. The time is auspicious for labor. Let us take time by the forelock and work without ceasing. When we take into consideration that this has been the national election, and a bitter strife between the old parties, and that party prejudice instead of principle, influenced a large number of Greenbackers to vote in accordance with their former party affiliations. And when we further reflect that our gain in the last four years has been over four hundred per cent., there is nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage continued and unyielding action. Let us then come together in Northern Texas, and we hope a meeting auxiliary to this will assemble in Southern Texas, that we may most thoroughly organize the State for efficient work.

By order of the Executive Committee of Dallas county.

DR. J. BELL, Chairman.

A distillery in Waco uses cotton seed for fuel, as it is cheaper than coal or wood.

Now that we have moved the office of the RURAL CITIZEN and SUNDAY WREATH to town, we hope every one will subscribe and send in their job work.

We wish to secure a live correspondent in every neighborhood and we submit the following instructions: Please observe them in furnishing correspondence for the Rural Citizen.

Write on one side of the paper only and number your pages with figures in the top-center of each page.

Try to conform as near as possible to the shape you will find communications as printed; that is, write first the name of your city, town or neighborhood, then "correspondence of the Citizen," then date, including name of your city or town.

Introductories are superfluous. Commence, continue and close with news.

Omit anything like the "puff" of any one's business, whether it be politics, merchandising or anything that advances the pecuniary or political interests of anyone. All such matter is advertising, for which, if admissible, rates will be furnished you upon application. When you have advertising in your correspondence that is to appear more than one time, either re-write it each time it is to appear or cut it out of the paper and paste it in where you wish it to appear in the following issue.

Write proper names especially plain.

Either make paragraphs or use a two em dash (—) at the end of each subject, and fill in all words such as "the," "and," etc.

Report the very latest and best news and write it with all possible brevity.

Omit personalities, scandals and all items that are objectionable to the family circle. If matters of this character are very important and positive ly true, be sure of your facts and let your language be as delicate and guarded as possible.

Abuse or wrong no one. Allow no feelings of prejudices to enter into your communications. If you can not speak well of a person omit, as a general rule, the matter entirely.

Send nothing in the shape of rumor—unless it be well substantiated by entirely trustworthy persons, and even then it must be a matter of general interest and public concern.

In writing for the Rural Department whether of the field, garden, orchard or of stock, give practical notes, such as will be profitable to our people.

The Author's name should accompany every communication.

And to our subscribers we say show the Citizen to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

The more subscribers we have, the better paper we can make; so let us work together and make a paper that our county will be proud of.

Office in the Odd Fellow's Building South-east corner of the Public Square.

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

Enormous Immigration.

The heavy arrivals of the present year call attention to the immense additions to our population by influx of people born in foreign lands. In connection with the subject of immigration the *New York Herald* of a late date has the following: In the fifty years between 1830 and 1880 nearly eleven millions have been added to the population of the United States from this source. But the mere arrival do not correctly represent the contributions which have made. Unlike the Chinese the European immigrants are not of one sex, but of both sexes, and they obey the primal command to "increase and multiply." The marriage of immigrants are more fruitful than those of our native population, owing partly to the fact that they are more frugal livers and do not so much feel the burden of large families, and partly to the fact that immigrating classes are the most energetic portions of the stock from which they come, and being full of health and vitality they have an abundance of children. The actual immigrants amounting to nearly eleven millions, their offspring must have doubled the contributions to our census returns.

The money which these immigrants have brought with them must amount in the aggregate to a large sum, but this is a bagatelle in comparison with the wealth which they and their descendants have created by their labor. It is not extravagant to say that the mainspring of our prodigious national growth is the great tide of stout hearts and strong hands which has flowed in upon us from Europe. The liberal policy of our Government in admitting strangers to all the civil and political privileges after a short residence has the happiest effect. We have no jealousy of race; we tolerate all forms of religious worship; we open all employments to capacity and industry, and by making this chosen heritage of freemen, the paradise of immigrants, our country has become the marvel of the world and the admiration of laboring classes in every land. In the second or third generation our immigrant population becomes assimilated. In spite of these large accessions we are substantially a homogenous people. We are certain to be the most composite people on the globe, uniting the most energetic elements of all races and climes.—[San Antonio Times.

The hero of Candahar, General Sir Frederick Roberts, is being lionized in England. He has accepted invitations to eleven complimentary banquets tendered him, one of them taking place in Dublin, on the 16th instant. The British government has rewarded his services with a gift of \$125,000.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer
Jacksboro, Texas.

J. W. KNOX,

DEALER IN

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

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. ohn 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, \$1.60 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

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 hospite 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 Occulist 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.

Law Directory of Jack County, 1880.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood, Judge.
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.

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.
 T. M. Jones, Judge.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: P. No. 1 J. A. Hudson; No. 2 Wm. Hensley; No. 3 J. J. Forrel Lewis; No. 4 J. C. Lindsey.

Precinct No. 1

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

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
 W. J. Craig, Constable.

Precinct No. 2

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Wm. Harris, Justice.
 J. S. Welsh, Constable.

Precinct No. 3

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

L. H. Platt, Justice.
 A. J. Clark, Constable.

Precinct No. 4

Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal Business.

C. Mayo, Justice
 Precinct 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. P. 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.

Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday nights in every month. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
 W. S. Ingram, N. G.
 Sil Stark, Sec't.

BAPTIST Service at the Masonic Hall 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.
 A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN At the Presbyterian Church 1st and 2nd Sabbath of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.
 John Brown, Pastor.

METHODIST 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.
 J. F. Swofford, Pastor.

Citation.

The State of Texas)
 County of Jack.) To the Sheriff or any Constable of Jack County Greeting:
 You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs, J. E. Critsup who is not a resident of the State of Texas to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1 of said county at the Court House thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880 then and there to answer Jas. W. Knox in a plea of debt due by account for the sum of thirty-one dollars.

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

Witness my hand and official Signature this 8th day of November 1880.
 Thos. W. Williams,
 J. P. Prec. No. 1 Jack Co. T.

Citation.

The State of Texas)
 County of Jack.) To the Sheriff or any Constable of Jack County Greeting:
 You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs Westley Higgins whose residence is not known to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1 of said county at the Court House thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880 then and there to answer E. P. Costen in a plea of debt due by note for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

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

Witness my hand and Official Signature this 8th day of November 1880.
 Thos. W. Williams,
 J. P. Prec. No. 1 Jack Co. T.

Stray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Prec. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray mare 14 hands high 4 yrs. old branded Z on left thigh.

Nov. 3 1880. Ed. Wolfarth,
 Co. Clk. Jack Co.
 nov 5 3t.

Taken up by J. F. Ward and estrayed before James Reagan, Justice of the Peace Prec. No. 5 Jack county Texas one wolk of work oxen, one brown ox with white specks 8 years old marked under halt crop in the left, crop off the right, branded SC on left hip J on right; one blue dun ox 10 years old marked on der hit in left year ear, crop and split in right ear no brand. Appraised at \$40.
 Nov. 3, 1880. Ed. Wolfarth,
 Nov 12 3t Co. Clk.

Taken up by G. W. Walker, and estrayed before U. M. Johnson J. P. Prec. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray horse 4 years old 14 hands high branded K on left hip. Appraised at \$25.
 Ed. Wolfarth,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by R. L. Pitts and estrayed before L. H. Pruitt J. P. of Prec. No. 2, one chestnut sorrel mare, 6 years old about 14 hands high branded J-P connected on left shoulder and J on right shoulder, some harness and saddle marks, and appraised by J. W. Cook and E. D. Hopper at \$30.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

Taken up by Joseph Campsey and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams, J. P. Prec. No. 1 Jack county, Texas, one sorrel horse 14 hands high, no brands, some saddle marks, black spot on left hind foot; also one bay filley two years old, branded

HF on right shoulder; and appraised by J. A. Christian and J. S. Rozell at \$60.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Clerk.

Taken up by Joseph Eto and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. of Prec. No. 1 Jack County Texas, one sorrel mare about 10 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, no brands perceivable, and appraised by A. J. Hanson and S. W. Cragg at \$20.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk

Taken up by William F. Bottoms and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. Prec. No. 1, one bay horse, right hind foot white, about 10 or 12 years old branded U on right shoulder, also one bay mare 6 or 7 years old, no brands, small white in forehead, also one sorrel mare and sorrel year old colt branded 7 on left shoulder the mare is 5 or 6 years; also one horse colt one year old branded 2 on left thigh

and 61 on the left side of neck also one bay mare about 4 years branded H O F on left thigh, J inside of D on left shoulder both hind feet white, blazed face; and appraised by John F. Lewis and D. L. Morrow at \$170.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

A Russian Explorer in Tibet.

London Academy.

Important news has just been received from Colonel Prejevalsky, who, having finished his business at Singing-ai, at the end of March started for the Hwang-Ho, which he struck at the small valley of Gomi, the furthest inhabited district on the river. The Hwang-Ho, which there has a breadth of about 150 yards and a rapid current, at this point makes a sudden bend from north-east to east, flowing at an elevation of 8,000 feet between fairly well wooded banks. After spending ten days in the Gomi valley, the expedition proceeded up the river, but found its progress much impeded by ravines running down to the river bank, which, from the precipitous nature of their sides, were crossed with difficulty. In one of these vast crevasses, some eighty-seven miles beyond Gomi, there were forests bounding with birds, among which were numerous blue pheasants. Of these Prejevalsky secured several specimens for his collection. Rhabarb was also met with here in large quantities, and it was noted that the old roots were extraordinary large. After crossing a number of the ravines and sandy plain besides, the party arrived at the confluence of the Churmysh, there about 160 yards broad. This proved to be the furthest limit to which they could push their explorations, for, having no means of constructing a raft, they found it impossible to cross the Churmysh, and had they been able to do so, Col. Prejevalsky, after careful and extended reconnoissances, reluctantly came to the conclusion that he would be unable to get his camels, mules and horses over the huge mountain range which stretches along the course of the Hwang-Ho. He therefore returned to the Gomi

valley, from which, after a march of forty miles, he reached a place on the Hwang-Ho, called in this letter Haido. Here he intended to spend part of July and August in natural history investigations, and then to go northward to Chibsen to finish his former explorations there. Colonel Prejevalsky is of the opinion that the sources of the Hwang-Ho territory, and he expresses strong doubts whether the river makes such a decided curve in its upper course as has commonly been assigned it by cartographers. He is able, however, to affirm positively that such a line does not exist in the 170 miles which he has lately explored. At the end of his letter he announces his intention of reaching Alashan about September 1.

Russian journalists appear, says the London Telegraph, to be just now painfully exercised by the announcement that two American steamers laden with grain have entered the port of Revel for the purpose of discharging their cargoes, a circumstance hitherto without precedent in the annals of Russian commerce. That Russia would never need to import cereals from foreign countries has heretofore been a firmly established article of popular faith throughout the czar's domains. So rapid, however, has of late been the falling off in the productivity exhibited in the agricultural districts of the empire that the seemingly impossible has at length come to pass, and northern Russia is importing wheat from the United States.

There are 12,000 employes in the pay of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The company has just paid these employes in wages for the month of October, the sum of \$479,468, 01.

On account of the heavy importations of foreign gold during the past two years, which, upon being received at New York, is exchanged at the U. S. assay office for American gold coin, and the inability of the Philadelphia mint to receive and convert the same into United States coin, it is feared that, unless immediate steps be taken to convert to coin the foreign gold bullion now on hand, the treasury will soon be seriously embarrassed for want of gold coin. A dispatch says: "Of the \$130,000,000 of gold held by the treasury, only about \$50,600,000 is in coin balance, \$80,000,000 being represented by uncoined bullion. The greater portion of the gold coin held by the treasury is in the sub-treasury at New York, and it is more than probable that the entire amount there will be required during November and December to pay for foreign gold, of which there is indication that large importations will be made."

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Keep an Account.

There is no reason why a farmer shouldn't keep as accurate an account of his business as do merchants and bankers, and be able at any time to render an exhibit of resources and liabilities, and at the end of the year be able to show very closely the net amount of profits or losses. It is not a difficult or intricate process, for any lad of sixteen years of age, who can read, write and add a column of figures correctly has all the business education that is required for the purpose.

Let each farmer, at the present time of year, take an accurate inventory of the farm and every article of value on hand, together with the cash in possession. Then keep an itemized record of all transactions, both of sales and purchases, expenses, etc.; charging the farm with every dollar expended for cultivation, machinery and tools, crediting it with all sales of farm produce, increase of stock, etc., and when an inventory is taken in the following January you will know exactly whether you have gained or lost during the year, and how much. Another advantage will insure to the farmer from this systematized account, and that is by closely studying the details the following season he will be enabled to decrease a little expense here and there that didn't prove all that it promised, as he will know just how much his experience cost in dollars and cents.

If possible it will be found advantageous to keep an account with each crop, so that the profitable ones may be increased if advisable, and others abandoned.

There are farmers' account books ruled especially for deeping such itemized accounts but any blank book will serve the purpose admirably.—[Farmer's Union.

Improving Unproductive Orchards.

In the Rural Home for March, 18th, there is an article on how to increase the supply of apples: "Take the country at large and there is no one branch of business connected with the farm so neglected as the apple crop. Many old farms have but a few trees planted, and they are entirely neglected, so far as pruning and cultivating are concerned.

There is little danger of getting the orchard too rich. When we want good crops, we prepare the ground well and manure heavily. The same process is necessary with the orchard, if we expect to gather choice fruit. It is not necessary to destroy a tree for barrenness, or be-

cause the apples are affected with bitter-rot. Take a corn-cutter and cut off half or more of last year's growth, and they will hardly ever fail of setting an abundance of fruit.

To cure bitter-rot, take an auger and bore into the heart of the tree, fill the hole with saleratus, plug up and I will insure a cure. Or, fill the hole half full, with sulphur, and the caterpillars will not touch a tree it is in. Two years since, I served some trees in that way; the year before, we did not gather an apple, all being destroyed by bitter-rot. In the fall I never gathered nicer and smoother apples; not a sign of a worm in an apple. I thought the sulphur was the cause of the change. I intend to test the matter on some trees this spring."—Southern Farmer.

Good Horses.

The farmer wants good horses. He don't want plugs or scrubs. He wants horses to work with proper spirit. He wants horses that will readily sell in market when he has no use for them—of good size, style, action, carriage. He wants horses that he can ride, drive before the buggy, carriage, or farm wagon; that will walk fast, trot fast, and not be all day in traveling a few miles. He wants a horse of all, work—for he can't afford to keep a ponderous draft team, and then a buggy horse, and a saddle horse, and a carriage team; but he wants a horse of sufficient size, strength, activity, action, to fill all these places. This is the kind of horse that is needed upon the farm. Breeds of horses can be improved just as well as breeds of cattle, sheep or swine. Save the best, those that are most intelligent, have greatest constitutional vigor, finest size, style and action, for the model farm horse, and you can make money breeding horses as well as any other farm stock.—[Rural World.

An Anecdote of Queen Victoria.

The queen was twenty years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power, with heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning the queen was waited upon at her palace at Windsor, by the Duke of Wellington. He had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court-martial pronounced against a soldier of the line, that sentence that he be shot dead. The queen looked upon the paper, and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view. What has this man done?" she asked. The Duke looked at the paper, and replied:

"Ah! my royal mistress, that man, I fear is incorrigible. He has deserted three times." "And can you not say anything in his behalf, my Lord?" Wellington shook his head. "Oh, think again, I pray you!" Seeing that her majesty was deeply moved, and feeling sure she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence." "Influence!" the queen cried, eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to yield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said. Oh, I thank you for that. And you may tell him that your good word saved him." Then she took the paper and wrote with a bold, firm hand across the dark page the bright, saving word, "Pardoned!" The duke was fond of telling the story, and he was willing also to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he ever experienced from taking of a city.—[Osborne Monthly.

The Controlling Power of Capital.

National Journal.

The people may be divided into three classes. 1. The working class. 2. The business men. 3. The capitalists. The working class are those who perform the muscular labor. Labor creates the property of the people, and the wealth of the nation. The business men are those who use capital to employ labor. They are men of sharper intellect, larger brains and greater power than the laborer, and, therefore, they control labor. The capitalists are the bankers, bondholders, and money lenders of the country. As a rule they have the largest heads and sharpest intellects of any. They practically control and utilize the bones and muscles of both the business men and the working classes. They get their money by manipulating legislators and having it created for them without labor on their part, and by loaning the money thus obtained to the business men. The business men control the laborers, influence their votes and derive a double profit from labor products, one for themselves and the other for interest on their capital. The capitalists control the business men and influence their votes, through the influence of their loans and discounts. The capitalists wield an immense influence over both the business men and the working classes. Money has a wonderful potency in controlling the actions of men. Those who produce the wealth of the nation will never get a just compensation for the work they perform until they deprive capitalists of the power of issuing money that does not represent labor performed by them.

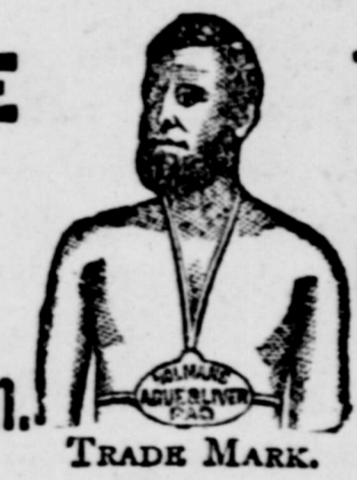
General Gonzales was inaugurated president of the Republic of Mexico on the 1st inst., with most imposing ceremonies. The Mexican capitol was ablaze with light at night, and revelry held sway in palace and hotel. General Trevino is secretary of war and in view of the fact that he is a son-law of General Ord and personally most friendly disposed towards our government, it is reasonable to suppose that the amicable and confidential relations so auspiciously inaugurated under President Diaz, will be maintained by the new administration.

A caravan passing through Dallas, Oregon, on its way from Portland to Palouse, attracted considerable attention the other day on account of its size, which was discovered that the large body composing it were all of one family. There were father, mother and nineteen children, including six sets of twins, the oldest of the children being twenty-one years of age.

The latest St. Louis census gives 360,915.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.
simply BY Absorption.



Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
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Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$5.00.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numb feet and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.
For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "available" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.
The success of **Holman's Pads** has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in FORM and ODOR to the **TRUE HOLMAN'S**, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.
If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.
DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,
HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 93 William Street, New York.

Jacksboro, Thursday, Dec. 9th. Merchants report trade as improving. Last week the weather cleared up and Saturday was a booming day of trade. Our quotations are for the retail trade if not otherwise specified.

McKeehan's Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 4½ to 6 lbs for \$1.00

SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00

FLOUR.—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—Super fine \$3.90.

TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.

SALT.—\$2.65 per sack and firm.

CORN MEAL—White 75cts.—yellow 65@70cts.

SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.

FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts.

Other Grocery Quotations.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14.

Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½

Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.

Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.

Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.

Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.

Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50; Victory, \$3.60.

Meal; white, 75 c., yellow, 65 c.

Cheese 20 cents.

Nails, 7 c.

Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.

Salt; \$2.65 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.

Ooions; \$2.00 per bushel.

Irish potatoes; \$1.60 per bushel.

Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 55cts per bu. selling at 65cts.

Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.

Butter. —

Eggs none

Weatherford

Tuesday noon—Cotton 9@9½

Dallas Market.

The mails arrive very unregular the stage comes: but no papers, then as many as 4 dailies at once. The Post Mastters must be at fault somewhere.

We take the following from the

Cotton—Middling 10½ —Ordinary 8½
Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00@3.20.
patent 4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn loose 40c
Oats New 40c.
Hay Prairie and millet \$12@\$15 per ton.
Bacon 9½@12c
Coffee—Rio 12½@17c

During the last two years we have received \$200,000,000 from Europe and dug as much more from the ground. The comptroller of the currency shows that we now have \$612,283,857 in coin and \$688,744,467 in paper in circulation or in the treasury.

The recent decline in coffee, of which this country uses more than any other nation in the world and five times as much as Great Britain, will probably prove permanent, as it is due not to a casual over supply, but to a change in the manner in conducting the trade. Railroads, recently constructed from Rio Janiero bring the coffee more speedily from the plantations, and steamers, which have supplanted sailing vessels, have greatly shortened the trip from Brazil to this country. The trade in coffee, in other words, has gone through the same secular change as the tea trade. The day for great firms buying by the ship load and carrying great stock has passed.

year received \$1,555,000 for tolls. There are but slight prospects of moving the boats now ice-locked.

New York, Nov. 29.—The arrivals of gold from Europe since Saturday amount \$1,168,500. The net drain of gold from this centre to the west and south during the past two weeks was \$5,300,000, and seven of the largest banks of this city are almost constantly making remittances to western and southern points. The money market was very stringent all day, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage renewed their loans this morning at 6 per cent. The banks agree in saying that the pressure upon them from the west and south is greater than ever before, and that they will be compelled to contract their loans during the weak unless this demand ceases. Chicago, especially, is drawing heavily upon New York for funds. The great receipts of cotton are also causing heavy drains upon the New York banks. There are many who believe from the advance we have had in prices during the past thirty days that there can be but little hope for the customary January rise, as it has already been discounted.

The New York money market is growing stringent enough to check, for a time, the senseless stock boom. The demand of the west and south in the past two weeks caused the shipment of \$5,300,006 in gold, Chicago especially drawing very heavily.

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Job Printing

Done in the best style. County officers blanks, Pamphlets, etc., etc.

Sunday Wreath

is a Baptist paper devoted especially to the interests of the Baptists of North West Texas. Sound and practical for the family and Sunday School.

1 copy one year 25 cents in advance. 10 or more copies to one address 15 cents each, no names written on papers at club rates.

Rural Citizen

is a weekly family news paper. One of the best local papers for the family, in Texas. Subscription one dollar a year.

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

Dr. Philip Gresham's

New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,
Jacksboro, Texas,

Have on hand a complete stock of the best

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

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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,

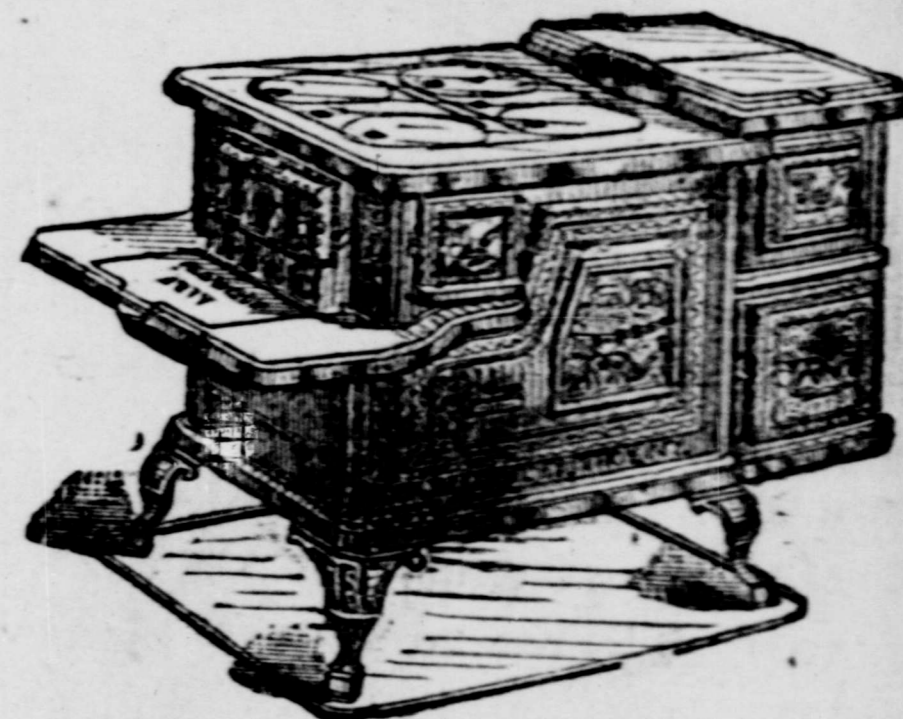
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