

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

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J. N. ROGERS

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Cards or communications containing personal matter will be inserted only as advertisements, and will be charged for twenty-five cents per line.

We have given our space this week to national affairs, a synopsis of the President's message will be found on the fourth and fifth pages. [Ed.]

## Locals.

Very fine weather the past week. Knox is selling goods at cost.

There is much Epizootic in the county, some horses dying.

Five men and one woman with two teams, from Kansas passed through town this week on their way Eastland City to find work on the road.

Coppins has the finest lot of candies ever brought to Jacksboro; also dates and figs; in fact all kinds of confections.

Dept. Sheriff Hopkins of Parker county lodged a prisoner in jail Wednesday night; charged with horse stealing.

Dr. Gresham has a fresh supply of drugs and fancy Christmas goods, they are only saw a few things, they were really nice, *no mistake*. His full stock will not be opened until next week.

Sheriff King was out five days making diligent search for the murderers of Russel Bros. but failed to find a trail.

All the special committees for the Christmas tree at this place have been appointed. Mrs. McConnell leads the music. A very fine time is anticipated; everybody unite in mak-

ing one grand tree.

—Fine dress suits of clothing at Brown's.

—The Spring Dale Bible School concert exercises, will take place Tuesday 28 inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. which is the Seventh Anniversary of the school; at which time Eld. W. B. Long has promised to exhibit a number of idols from heathen lands and give a lecture. They will also have a gift tree at that time.

—Goods sold at a small profit at D. C. Brown's.

—Drs. Gresham, McClure, Cornelius, and Burnes, performed ovariectomy in Jacksboro on the 14 inst. removing an ovarian tumor weighing about 25 pounds. The patient is doing well so far; the county has cause for congratulation in the skill of its medical corps.

—The sheriff and constable sale of lands, advertised for sale under executions for the 1st Tuesday in January next, is largely in increase of sales for any month during the present year.

—Constable Craig gives evidence of making an active and efficient officer.

—Just received a well assortment of standard prints at D. C. Brown's

—Litigation is "brooding" between the parties delivering fruit trees at this town.

—Surveyor Roberts graces the surveyor's office admirably, and with an additional pair of "specks" he would be "likened unto Old Reliable."

—Great display of Holiday Goods at D. C. Brown's.

—County script stands firm at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

—The dampness of the vault in the County Clerk's office has rusted the bolts on its large iron doors, and if care is not taken may materially damage the records during some damp spell.

—The advent of Christmas, sends our merchants for Holiday Goods.

—Edward Eastburn yesterday purchased of Maj. Horton 22 bales of cotton at 9 cents.

—As soon as Parker county claims its criminal held in custody by our Sheriff, the Jack county Jail doors will be thrown open, as there is no one to be legally held therein.

—Knox is selling his entire stock of general merchandise at cost. See his advertisement elsewhere.

—Nineteen or twenty persons relatives of the Moore Brothers from South Carolina, come into the county the past week.

—There is to be a Grand Ball and Supper at the Horton House on the 23 inst. Every body is invited. As pleasant a time is anticipated as at the Lee Ball, and at the same place.

—Judge A. C. Watts so well known to our people has been appointed to fill the vacancy on our Special Court of appeals occasioned by the resignation of Judge A. S. Walker.

—Mr. Baillio traveling in the interest of Marx & Kempner's House, Galveston, Texas, gave us a call. He says we have a fine country. Success to his work.

—And don't you forget it! Knox is selling his large stock of General Merchandise at cost.

A special to the Dallas Herald dated Dec. 14 from Eastland says "A couple of locomotives collided five miles east of town last night, and strange to say, only the fireman was injured, although there was a considerable smashing of things in the way of machinery and cars. The accident was caused by a mistake of the operator in telegraphing the movements of the trains. The regular passenger train was delayed here until noon to-day awaiting the removal of the wreck.

### Mr. Gould Purchases the Iron Mountain Railroad.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—Thomas Allen this afternoon accepted Jay Gould's proposition, and will leave for New York tomorrow morning to make a transfer of his stock, and definitely adjust all other matters connected with the Iron Mountain railroad. The transfer of stock sold by Mr. Allen is nearly 40,000 shares, and the purchase money amounts to but little less than two million dollars. H. S. Marquand also disposes of 20,000 shares of stock, about one-half his interest in the road, to Mr. Gould. Mr. Allen retains his interest in the funded securities of the road; also his land along the line, and will remain the president of the road until the next annual meeting of the company early in March. The merchants gener-

ally consider the purchase of the road by Mr. Gould as a good thing for St. Louis, but none of our cotton men are apprehensive that it will advance the rates on cotton from Texas to this market.

Memphis, Dec. 14.—President Porter, of the taxing district of this city, in his report to the governor, says: "Since July, 1880, over five miles of stone pavement have been laid, fourteen sewerage and the same number of miles of sub-soil drain have been completed, both of which are acting splendidly." In concluding his report President Porter says the people besides paying their taxes have expended nearly \$200,000 in cleaning out and making connections with sewers and other valuable sanitary work during this year. This, too, after two successive epidemics of yellow fever which prostrated business and decreased the value of property very largely.

### OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Weatherford, Texas, on the 7th of December,—J. L. Oldham, in 39th year of his age.

J. Lane Oldham, the subject of this sketch was born in white county Tennessee, and removed with his father's family to this state at an early day. His father engaged in the mercantile business first at Waxahatchie, and Lane was brought up to it from his earliest boyhood.

After the war they returned to Ft. Worth and subsequently to Weatherford, in the course of which time Lane Oldham had come to be looked upon as one of the brightest and most successful business men in northwest Texas.

From 1868 to 1871 Mr. Oldham carried on an extensive business at this place, and was part of that time Post Master at Ft. Richardson. In every relation of life, as a son, husband, business man, or friend, he was the same kind, honest, upright and straightforward man, and though his latter years were somewhat clouded by misfortune and ill health, one thing he never lost, his integrity as a man.

His wife has been dead for a couple of years, and he leaves five children three boys and two girls, but it is safe to say that the many friends he has left behind him will see to their future welfare. This is a small tribute to his memory. From one who knew and loved him well.

S. W. E.

## HOME.

### ONLY A BEGGAR.

Somebody's knocking. Whom did you say?  
Only a beggar,—drive him away.  
Only a beggar, feeble and gray.

Just for a moment, with outstretched hand,  
He stands there awaiting the harsh command,—  
“Get out of my door, and out of the land.”

Sadly he turns from the steps away,  
From the marble steps so cold and gray,  
And enters again the bleak highway.

Faster and fiercer the north winds blow,  
Thicker and heavier cometh the snow,—  
Where, oh where, will the beggar go?

Close to the sheltering wall he creeps,  
Bitterly thinks of his woes and weeps,  
Till soothed by the burst of tears he sleeps.

And when the morning broke o'er the main,  
It was only a beggar they found in the lane,  
Who would never ask for a penny again.

Only a beggar, lying there,  
With hollow eyes and a hungry stare,  
And the settled look of a soul's despair.

Only a beggar, stark and dead,  
With the frozen ground for his only bed,  
And never a pitying tear is shed.

Only a beggar! but who shall say  
That in yon beautiful world away,  
With the angels, he standeth not to-day?

Drive out the beggars, and who will stand  
In the last great day, on God's right hand—  
Who, out of all this Christian land?

Think of it, pensioner, ere you pray,  
Lest the Giver of gifts to you should say,  
“It is only a beggar!” “get thee away!”—[Christian Repository.]

### A Pretty Rhine Legion.

Once upon a time there lived beside the Rhine a beautiful young la-

dy. She had a lover, who loved her and she loved him in return. But after he had wooed her—not one year, but ten—he asked her to marry him, and she, anxious to show her power, merely answered:

“Wait.”

“I have waited three years,” he said, “but at your bidding I will wait one more—just one more.”

Then he went away and became a soldier, and praise of his bravery filled the land; but the lady was piqued by the thought that he had been able to leave her even for a year, and when he returned she determined to punish him, though all the while she loved him well. He knelt at her feet, and took her hand in his, and said:

“Lady, I have come to claim you for my wife.”

But all she answered was:

“Wait longer. A patient waiter is no loser.”

“I will wait two years longer,” he said, calmly. “If I do not lose, all is well.”

Then he left her again. She had hoped that he would plead with her and that she would be forced to change her mind; but now he was gone—gone for two long years. How she lived through them she could not tell; but they passed, and again he stood before her.

“I have waited patiently,” was all he said.

The lady yearned to cast herself into his arms, but pride was strong within her.

“Wait longer,” she said.

“No,” he answered, “this is the last time. If I wait now I wait forever.”

At this she drew back haughtily.

“Then wait forever,” she said, coldly.

He left her without a word: And now her heart sank in her bosom. She wept bitter tears, and repented in dust and ashes. When a year had gone by she could bear it no longer, and sent a little page to her old lover, bidding him bear this message.

“Come back to me.”

But the little page brought back this message:

“Wait.”

Again she was left to her sorrow, and two more years glided by; then once more she bade her page ride over the mountain to her lover's castle.

The page went and returned. He stood before his lady and doffed his cap, and repeated the message that had been given him:

“The patient waiter is no loser.”

“He is now punishing me,” thought the lady, and for two years longer she remained in her castle.

Her heart was breaking, her health failing, and she knew that death was near. Again she sent her cruel lover a message.

“Tell him, that I am near my end, and that if I wait longer before I see him I shall wait forever.”

The page returned and stood beside his lady's chair. His eyes were full of tears; his head was bent upon his breast; he sighed and hid his face in his plumed hat. The lady lifted

her wan face.

“Speak!” she said. “The message!”

“Alas!” sighed the page, “I would it were a more tender one.”

“Whatever it may be, speak!” gasped the lady.

“The only message that I have,” replied the page, “is, wait forever.”

“I am well paid in my own coin,” said the lady. “At last I have received all my own answers back.”

In a little while she died, and they buried her in the churchyard, with a stone at her head and a stone at her feet.

When spring came there was grass upon the grave, and there was a new plant strange to those who looked upon it—a plant with dark, glossy leaves that crept slowly but surely along, clutching fast to every rough surface it met. There had never been a plant like that on earth before. Now we call it ivy, but this is what those who saw it for the first time said of it:

“It is the lady whom her lover bade to wait forever. In this form she is creeping towards his castle slowly but surely. So she will creep on until she reaches the heart she threw away.”

Generations have passed away. The castle is a ruin, covered with ivy, and the peasants will tell you that it crept there from the lady's grave point by point, over stone and rock, through the yard, and over gates and fences. You can trace it if you choose, they say; but you do not try.

### THE GOLDEN RULE.

But, Lilla, you must go to school, and if you will explain the case to Prof. Morton, he will excuse you.”

“I know, mama, but that is just what I dislike to do, as it is telling so much of how poor we are, and how we are obliged to live at home.”

Lilla was very much disconcerted. She had been deterred from performing one of her duties requisite to occupying her position with those of her class, all of whom were wealthy. And as they had not the demands upon their time that Lilla had, they of course, could not know how hard the task was; nor could they conjecture how hard it had been before this for Lilla to keep pace with them so well. But it had been Lilla's honor frequently to excel, for her energy seemed to be strengthened, and her genius brightened by the peculiar efforts made necessary by her circumstances. But now she was competing for a prize to be awarded to the best essay, written upon a subject chosen by the teacher.

Poor little Lilla thought it was a hard lot for her, when upon coming home on Friday evening before, the same day that the challenge was made, she found her mother very ill, and therefore demanding all of her time and attention. She gave it willingly, because of the need in the

case, and because she loved her mother dearly; but she grieved because she must necessarily be lacking in the fulfillment of that most loved of all her school duties. She had always managed to be punctual, though sometimes burdened with many difficulties. Now it is Monday morning and she has not complied with her teacher's command.

For the first time she must render an excuse, and in this way betray their deep poverty. Together with her failure in duty she must present that which she so disliked to do, and which she had so frequently before tried to conceal; she had worked almost beyond her strength to perform her school duties, so that pride would not be forced to reveal to her more favored associates their deep poverty. Lilla's mother was very poor, but she so managed her little means as that her daughter's education had not been neglected, for she was a lady of culture and taste, and she attached more importance to the training of the mind and to the moral elevation of the heart than to all the other things of life. So her little means had been hoarded carefully, and expended wisely, with an eye to the accomplishment of this worthy end, for to her, Lilla was her all; she had no other child. And today, Mrs. Ainsley grieved even as deeply for the disappointment of her daughter as the daughter herself did; for it was all because of her illness that it had been so, and though she was still feeble she bade Lilla leave her, and go to her school, thinking that she could get through the day in some way. Every day was of importance to Lilla, her mother thought, and so would not consent for her to remain away from school.

But Lilla wished to gain this short respite—one day more—during which time she thought to write the promised essay, and thereby be punctual as she was wont to be, and save herself too from betraying their depth of poverty. Any of the girls beside herself, if they met with the inconvenience of a mother's illness, could have found means of meeting the demands of the case, and have secured time enough to perform the duties pertaining to school, especially, to write that essay, as so much was depending upon it.

But her mother, speaking again, pointing her to the commands she required, aroused her from these thoughts.

“Lilla, I cannot consent for you to lose a day from school. It must be very hard for you to have to appear tardy in your duties. Remember, dear, the very subject he gave you to write upon, is one to gain favor for you from your teacher. He will practice that beautiful law that bids, “Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.—Selected.

[Continued.]

Have a care of a silent dog and a still water.

**A Horrible Murder at Post Oak.**

About sunset on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., six men rode into Post Oak, 17 miles north of this place and went into the store of Russell Bros. and bought about \$160 worth goods; four of the men took the goods out to their horses, but soon returned. One of the party whom the others called "Boss" drew his pistol, the other five, immediately drew theirs, pointing them toward the Russells, three to each brother, and ordered them from behind the counter, or they would shoot them. Abner Russell stepped out and was instantly shot, two balls through his left lung, either of which would have been fatal; he dropped dead. John Russell was shot behind the counter, he also received a mortal wound from which he died about 3 o'clock last Sunday evening. John Russell was shot in the back under the left shoulder, the ball passing through the spinal column into his left lung. One man when he went back into Mrs. Russell's room where she was with her baby in her arms, he fired his pistol in the room, but not at her, the ball passing through the roof.

Abner Russell was an unmarried man, and had been in Texas about seven years, having been to some extent engaged in the stock business. John Russell was married. Both were from Carrollton, Ga. where they had a store burned previous to their removal to this state.

We learn the above particulars from Dr. Gresham who was called to see the wounded man.

The murderers are still at large.

**A Daring Robbery at Corsicana.**

Corsicana, Dec. 11.—Quite a daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday morning at the office of J. E. Whiteselle, the lumber dealer. About 10 o'clock the clerk was called out into the yard by a customer, when a negro entered the office and took \$372 from the safe. He then ran to the depot, purchasing a ticket to Navasota, and left immediately, in this way completely eluding pursuit. He was so free with his money that the marshal of Kosse arrested him and found \$230 and the railroad ticket. He immediately telegraphed here, giving description, which answered fully. The negro is a stranger here. He gives his name as Warren Brown, of Houston. He is now confined in the jail here and will probably be boarded for several months free of charge.

A brakeman was thrown from a freight train at Rice last night and seriously injured.

**Railroads in the Indian Territory.**

Secretary Schurz has officially replied to a letter addressed to him by a representative of a new railroad

project, in which he was requested to state whether a simple assent of the Choctaw Nation, approved by the Secretary of the interior, would be sufficient for a grant of right of way through that tribe's section of the Indian Territory, and also, "Whether Congress can grant the right of way irrespective of any action on the part of this tribe, or is the assent of its Council a condition precedent?"

The secretary writes in reply that this whole subject was considered by Secretary Cox, and his conclusions embodied in a letter which was approved by the President May 23, 1870 that the principles enumerated in the paper have governed the Interior Department ever since, and that no legislation has since been enacted by Congress to render any change therein necessary. Secretary Schurz says in conclusion, "You will perceive from this paper that both legislation by Congress and treaty stipulations are conditions precedent to any action by the Interior Department concerning the construction of railroads through the Indian Territory."—[Norton's Intelligencer.

There are 118 students in the law class at the University of Virginia this season.

Dr. Ruffner has declined the Presidency of the Virginia Mechanical and Agricultural College, at Blacksburg.

**The Bite of a Cat.**

Jean Loubatie, aged nine years, died last night of hydrophobia, after three days and nights of the most heart-rending suffering. What is strange about this case, and what will make it a memorable one is the fact that the poison was not from a dog's bite, but was inoculated by the molars of the cat. When the young boy was bitten he was playing on the sidewalk before his parent's residence, when suddenly a cat sprang at him and bit him in the calf of the leg. He informed his parents at once of the fact, who had the cat killed and applied remedies to the bite. All this transpired some forty or fifty days ago, and nothing more was thought of the case till some three days since, when young Jean was taken suddenly ill, and Dr. Van Gahren called in, who pronounced the boy's disease hydrophobia.—[N. O. Item.

—The Chicago Daily News of the 6th says that the decline in grain and provisions which lately set in will approximate near one million dollars. There was a decline of nearly a cent in wheat this morning and all other grains were weak. Provisions were decidedly lower, but revived somewhat after the session, and advanced toward noon.

**AT COST AT COST!!!**

Having Determined to close out Our ENTIRE STOCK of  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

WE WILL FROM THIS DATE SELL **At Cost**

This is no advertising DODGE the goods **Must Go**

**This is a grand opportunity to get bargains**

and we hope the **PEOPLE WILL** come and **SEE** for themselves.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please come forward and pay up at once or make satisfactory arrangements as the entire business must be closed up at once.

**THANKFUL FOR PAST PATRONAGE, AND HOPING ALL WILL COME AT ONCE AND SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS AND AVAIL THEMSELVES AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.**

I Am,

Yours Truly,

**JAMES W. KNOX.**

Jacksboro, Texas, December 14th, 1880.

[Continued.]

**THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.**

**Synopsis of the Presidents Message---  
The Usual Hand-shaking in the  
House.**

**SENATE.**

Washington, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the senate chamber were filled with spectators some time before the opening of the session. About two thirds of the senators were present. There was the general greeting and congratulations among them.

At 12 o'clock the vice president called the senate to order, and Chaplain Bullock delivered the prayer.

The first business transacted was the reading of credentials.

James L. Pugh, elected to fill the unexpired term of George S. Houston, deceased, as senator from Alabama, was sworn in.

The credentials of Joseph E. Brown elected by the legislature of Georgia to fill the unexpired term of General Gordon as senator from that state, were read and Mr. Brown was duly sworn in.

Mr. Thurman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the senate to inform the house of the readiness of the senate for business, and a resolution offered by Mr. Bayard; sending the same in formaiton to the president, by a committee as acting with a similar committee of the house, was also adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wallace a recess of 30 minutes was taken pending the report of the committee aforesaid.

When the senate reassembled at 12:45 a message was read from the house announcing that a quorum of that body was assembled \* \* \* \*

At 1:30 the senate was again called to order and a committee appointed to wait on the president. The committee reported through their chairman, (Bayard,) that they had done so and that the president had expressed his intention to presently communicate his views in writing to the senate. A moment afterwards private secretary W. K. Rogers appeared and delivered the message of the president which the vice-president laid before the senate, and the reading of which was at once begun by Secretary of the Senate Burch. After the reading of the message it was ordered read and laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Wallace the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

Washington, Dec. 6.—The convening of congress always attracts to the capital a large number of sight-seers, and the re-assembling of the forty-sixth congress proved no exception to the rule.

Just before 12 o'clock the galleries of the house were filled with spectators awaiting the raps of the speaker's gavel. On the floor the customary hand shaking was indulged in

with members, who congratulated one another on their re-election or exchanged condolence upon their defeat.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the speaker called the house to order, and the chaplain (Rev. Parson) offered prayer.

The speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll.

The roll was called, and showed 237 members present—more than a quorum.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate that the house was ready to proceed with business.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the speaker was requested to appoint a committee to wait on the president and inform him that the house was ready to receive any communication which he might transmit to it.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Blount, Kelly and Singleton, of Illinois, as such a committee.

No bills were introduced and the house took recess for thirty minutes, after which the president's message was received and read at the clerk's desk. When the reading of the message was completed it was ordered printed, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bickwell, who had previously asked if it was in order to take up the senate joint resolution prescribing the method of the counting of the electoral vote, again endeavored to call up the resolution, consideration of which had been postponed until today.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, raised a point of order that to-day being Monday the gentleman from Indiana (Bicknell) could not take the floor and prevent the members from moving to suspend the rules.

The speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules was one of privilege. He wished however, that the question would be permitted to be over for a day, so as to afford him an opportunity to inquire whether the joint resolution presented a question of privilege.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, objected to that course. He did not desire any continuing orders.

Mr. Cox, of New York—"Give us a vote on it."

Mr. Conger—"No."

Mr. Bicknell demanded a decision of the question as to whether this joint resolution prevented a question of privilege.

Mr. Conger moved to adjourn, pending which Mr. Briggs; of New Hampshire, announced the death of his colleague, H. W. Farr, and out of respect to the memory of deceased, the house, at 3:45, adjourned.

**RECOMMENATIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Attorney-General Devens in his annual report recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, to relieve the supreme court and facilitate justice; exemp-

tion of post masters from personal liability when sued for official acts; a repeal of statute allowing claimants on court claims to verify their petition by agents; the payment United States attorneys by salary instead of fees; the extension of federal laws to all points where congressmen are voted for, instead of their application only to cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, also placing control of such polls in the hands of federal instead of state officers; and the establishment of a United States penitentiary in Arizona or New Mexico.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Following is a resolution which Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, decided to offer to-day; "Whereas," grave abuses exist in the management of the commerce between the states, whereby the producing and the shipping interests of the country are constantly compelled to submit to most unjust exorbitant rates for transportation; Therefore

Resolved. That in the judgement of this house it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional rights to regulate commerce between the states by the passage of such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and importer's rates for transportation of freight and passengres.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced to-day were the following:

By Mr. Springer—A bill for the temporary increase of justices of the supreme court of the United States. It provides that the appointment of two justices after the 4th of March 1881, making the number ten, which is to be eventually reduced to nine as vacancies occur; also changing the time for the election of presidential electors and representatives in congress to the second Tuesday in November.

By Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana—To amend the act relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods so as to include Morgan city in the provision of the act.

By Mr. Hurd, of Ohio—A joint resolution that the tariff should be governed by the following principles: First, that a tariff is a tax on import-goods which are ultimately had by the consumer; second, that a tariff for protection, so-called, does not in most cases protect the interests it pretends to protect; third, that a protective tariff does not increase the wages of working men; fourth, that a protective tariff binds up one citizen at the expense of another; fifth, that a protective tariff disturbs the primal law of trade, which gives government exchanges by supply and demand; sixth, that a protective tariff has driven American commerce from the high seas; seventh, that a productive tariff increases the probability of smuggling.

APPOINTED "PROBS."  
Washington, D. C. Dec., 6.—Gen-

eral William B. Hazen was to-day appointed chief signal officer of the army.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

Washington, Dec. 6.—The president in his message says: "I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine providence we have been blessed during the past year with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all people, and with contentment at home. \* \* \* \*

The occurrence of the twenty-fifth election of chief magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world the significant example of a peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of the government from public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly chosen successors. These examples cannot fail to impress profoundly the people of this country with the advantages which republican institutions afford; and the immediate general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election, gives gratifying assurances to our country and to our friends throughout the world, that a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people, possessed of elements of strength, stability and permanency, may not be found in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship conferred upon colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution still prevails in several of the late slave-holding states. It has perhaps not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent by acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots and the regulations, places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and canvassing votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights—the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers upon an enfranchised citizen.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to another section. The disposition to refuse prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendment to the constitution are all that now stands in the way of a complete destruction of sectionalism on our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together to insist that they shall be o-

ed. The paramount question is as to enjoyment of his rights every American citizen who has requisite qualifications to freely his vote and have it honestly nted. With this question rightly led the country will be relieved ontentions of the past. Bygones indeed be bygones, and politics party issues with respect to econy and efficiency of administration, rnal improvements, tariff, domestaxation, education, finance and er important subjects will then give their full share of attention; resistance to and nullification of results of the war will unite toher in a resolute purpose for their port all who maintain the authorof the government and the presation of the union, and who adeately appreciate the value of the tory achieved. This determina proceeds from no hostile senti or feeling to any part of the ple of our country or any of their uests. The inviolability of the andments rests upon the fundamenprinciples of our government. ey are solely expressive of the l of the people of the United States e sentiment that the constitutionrights of all our citizens must be intained, does not grow weaker. will continue to control the govment of the country. Happily history of the late election shows at in many parts of the country, ere opposition to the fifteenth andment has heretofore prevailed, s diminished and is likely to cease ogether, if firm and considered acion is taken by congress.

I trust the house of representaes and the senate which have the ht to judge of election returns and alifications of their own members ll see to it that every case of vioat election to ayance of the letter or spirit of the fifenth amendment is thoroughly intigated, and that no benefit from h violations shall accede to any rson or party. It will be the duty the executive, with sufficient apropriations for the purpose, to prosute unsparingly all who have been gaged in the depriving of citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by e constitution. It is not, however, e forgotten that the best and surst guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found for selfrotection, which can belong only to eople whose right to universal affrage which is supported by uniersal education. The means at the ommand of the local and state aorities are in many cases wholly adequate to furnish free instituons to all who need it. This is esecially true, where before emanciation the education of the people as neglected or prevented, in the trest of slavery. Firmly convictd that the subject of popular educaion deserves the earnest attention of e people of the whole country with e view to wise and comprehensive acion by the government of the Uui ed States, I respectfully recommend

that congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement local educational funds in the several states where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been developed on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose public land, and if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever th government can fairly do to promote free education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secured.

In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of congress to the urgent necessity of the reformation of the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the danger of patronage or appointment for personal considerations have been strengthened by my observations and experience in the executive office, and I believe dangers have threatened the stability of the government. Abuses so flagrant in the tenure of office cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of the administration. If the country increases in population the number of officers and and placemen employed increases. Reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the education of the appointments, promotions and removals' and an established uniform method, having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for positions. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and most economical and efficient administration of public business.

He then refers to the system of competitive examinations, and says the result of these practical trials have confirmed his opinion in favor of the system, and he recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president in accordance with the terms of section 1753, revised statutes, whose duty it shall be to devise a just uniform and efficient system of competitive examination, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the government.

**Popular Vote of 1880.**

The Chicago Tribune furnishes the following statement of the vote, taken from the official returns from every State in the Union, of the late Presidential election:

Garfield .....	4,439,415
Hancock.....	4,436,014
Weaver.....	305,729
Dow.....	9,644
Scattering .....	1,798

Total.....9,162,595

If the figures of the Tribune are correct, Garfield's plurality is 3,401. Missouri cast the largest Greenback vote, 35,055; Michigan is next, casting 34,895, whilst Iowa gave Weaver 32,327, and Texas 26,200.

**Cattle-men,  
Farmers,  
Everybody!**

I would call your attention to the fact that the business still continues to improve at the Old Reliable House of D. C. BROWN. The immense

**Cotton and Cattle**

trade going on at that House is evident that it is undoubtedly

**The Place to go to purchase your GOODS.**

His stock is replenished almost daily by goods arriving from NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA and other Eastern markets.

Among other goods he has just received a Full Line of Christmas Goods suitable for

**Holiday Presents**

which he is offering at a very low price.

His stock is far the largest and most complete of any in North West Texas, Dallas and Ft. Worth notexcepted. His business for the present season is entirely satisfactory. The sales for the present show that his business will be an increase over any previous year since he has been selling goods.

If you want a good article worth the money you pay for it and Fair Trading where you will be well treated and have all the accommodations that can be extended by a first class business house I would advise you patronize him. His motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

More Than Thankful For Former Patronage: by maintaining the well earned reputation of His Business he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

**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.

**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., 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 immediately in its effects. Price 5 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., Prop., Dayton, O.

**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: Pret. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel 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.

**PRCT. No. 2.**

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

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

**PRCT. No. 3.**

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

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

**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.



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, Sect.



**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 Sabbaths 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  
 of 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. Pret. No. 1 J. C. T.

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by G. W. Walker, and estrayed before U. M. Johnson J. P. Pret. 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 Pret. 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.

J P

some harness and saddle marks, and appraised by J. W. Cook and E. D. Hopper at \$30.

D. B. Mizell,  
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by Joseph Campsey and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams, J. P. Pret. 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 filly two years old branded

FF on right shoulder; and appraised by J. A. Christian and J. S. Rozell at \$60.

D. B. Mizell  
 Clerk.

Taken up by Joseph Etu and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. of Pret. 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. Henson and S. W. Gragg at 20.

D. B. Mizell  
 Co. Clerk

Taken up by William F. Bottoms and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. Pret. 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 ☺ 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.

Quite a number of immigrants from Tennessee are settling in Rosalie neighborhood, Grayson county, and those that have come report that more are coming.

The pecan crop of San Saba county equals in value, this year, the cotton crop.

**Red Rain.**

New Orleans Dec. 11.—The Times Pensacola special says nine-tenths of the business portion of Pensacola was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night; loss about half a million. All the buildings are burnt from Roomera street south to Seragoor street, excepting the Brayse building in all comprising four blocks. The loss to our merchants is very heavy as they have just received their fall stocks. The calamity is without precedent in the history of Pensacola, and business is almost suspended in consequence. By far the best portion of the business buildings in the city are in smouldering ruins. There is not a newspaper office or job office, drug store or stationery store left in the city. The Merchants hotel, and telegraph office are all destroyed.

Whiting, Ala., Dec. 11.—The fire last night at Pensacola originated in a confectionary store. The Dramonia family lived above the store, and several of them were burned. Mrs. Dramonia will die.

News by the train from Pensacola, says the disastrous fire burned for 8 hours last night. Five blocks in the heart of the city were burned, involving a loss of over one half a million and probably three quarters of a million dollars. Over one hundred establishments are gone. The custom house, post office, merchant's hotel, Brent's bank, both telegraph offices, both newspaper offices, Dunn's exchange, Wright's dry goods house, and county clerk's office are among the well known buildings burned. County Clerk Carne, for the fifth time in his term of office, saved the records, but while the old hero was doing this his own residence was burned and his family rendered homeless. The steam fire engine was out of order and had to be repaired by a machinist before it could work. At one time the loss of the railroad depot and an adjacent mill were in danger. The locomotives stood all night ready to draw the cars employed and their property out of town. Much suffering must ensue.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 11.—A special to the Register giving an account of the fire at Pensacola, Florida, says the origin of the fire is unknown. It began in the building occupied by S. Daminao, as a confectionary store, the inmates of which barely escaped with their lives, two being severely burned, and saving nothing. The flames might have been checked sooner, but the steam engines being out of repair, were in the machine shops and this left us at the mercy of the fire. Both the Gazette and Advance offices were totally destroyed.

Fully one-fourth of the cotton crop in Austin county, it is estimated, has been destroyed by the bad weather that has prevailed for over a month past.

**Marriage Among the Mohammedans.**

Carries with it, says a recent essay, rights of inheritance, and the dower settled upon the wife, may and often does, interfere with the rights of the ordinary heirs. Dower is held to be the price promised or payed by the husband for possession of the wife's person. If unpaid, it is a debt on the husband's estate. It takes precedence of other claims by inheritance, and descends by inheritance to the wife's heirs. The amount of dower is entirely arbitrary, and varies according to the position in life, and the youth, beauty and accomplishments of the bride. It is settled by the relatives of the contracting parties; but if a marriage has been agreed upon and the amount of dower is disputed, the magistrate has authority to determine the just amount. Divorce is a easy matter under the Mohammedan law, and may be affected at the mere will of the husband; but man cannot repudiate his wife without paying her dower; so it sometimes happens that a very ardent lover, or one willing to divest himself of the power of divorce, will agree to an amount of dower which it is impossible for him to discharge. From this there is no escape but payment, or remission on the part of the wife. A free man may not have more than four wives at the same time; a slave may not have more than two.

**The G. C. and S. F. R. R.**

The Santa Fe road has a good record for a young road. It has run nine months, and has faced an half dozen "notifications," transported eleven thousand passengers and shipped eight thousand four hundred bales of cotton from Brenham, ending November 29th, 1880. It has held one annual election, and given walking papers to thirteen probationists. It has extended its length from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, and grading and lines run for one hundred and fifty more. It may not be able to take its Christmas turkey in Belton, but we confidently predict it will attend the next presidential election in Santa Fe, New Mexico. It must be remembered that it takes millions to build a railroad, and these millions are concentrated at front pioneering, and carrying dead weight. The work increases as the road lengthens.— [Brenham Sentinel.]

Two colored children were burned to death on the 12th inst. in Memphis, Tenn. Their parents had locked them in the house before going to work, and they accidentally set fire to the house and perished before as sistance could be given.

Gatesville has shipped one thousand bales of cotton this season.



**Fall Turning up of Garden Soil.**

Professed gardeners will understand the fall management of these important family farms. It is useless to tell them how much the success of next year's crop depends upon turning up the ground (say in November) intended for such crops, if there are many others—those to have small gardens—and in this class are many of our regular, well-do farmers—who only raise half crops of vegetables, and those of an inferior quality and wonder how it

Now, we can not too often repeat the advice that if they will use garden fork, and turn the soil up fork deep, allowing it to remain lumps all winter, exposed to the frost, it will put the soil in excellent condition, and tend greatly to add to production of next year's crop. Gardens, and especially old ones, should also be limed about once in every five years, and salted about every other spring, applying lime at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre, and of salt eight to ten. In lying salt keep it from coming in contact with box-edging, and all greengs, very small trees, etc. In a course will bring up your old gardens in a surprising manner. Onions, radishes, &c., will grow as well as they ever did, and all other vegetables be largely benefited.—Orange Bulletin.

**Attend the Convention.**

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The importance of every cattle man in the state attending the stock men's convention, cannot be overestimated. The business that will come out of that body will pertain directly to the material interest of each and every one. And all who feel the least interest in this matter should be present and see what is done and aid by his presence if in any other way, the propagation of the work. Of course there will be many spirits in the convention, who will do most of the talking, and some may think the work will be done as well without as with his presence, and thus reasoning stay away. It is not right. If there be any who do not wish to be heard, do not say a word to the convention, but aid and honor the occasion by your presence. Because the larger attendance, the greater interest will be created, and the greater will be the influence brought to bear upon the legislature. If there be but a few in attendance, the interest will be small, the influence small, and the result will be small, and we will perhaps be better off by not attending any convention at all. So in

view of the great interest that is at stake, and the great work to be done let every cattle man of the state, consider it an individual duty devolving upon him to be present and attend the stock men's convention to be held in Fort Worth on the 10th day of January, 1881. Come one, come all, and join in this our great and good work.

**Grapes.**

The sooner the grape vines are pruned, after the leaves are off, the better. Young vines, set last spring should bear one or two shoots—if the present growth is half an inch thick, two shoots may be left. Cut the vines back to three buds or so, leaving extra ones to provide against accident. There is no rule for pruning old vines; the condition of each vine must determine it. Leave enough buds to produce sufficient shoots to bear leaves and fruit clusters. The buds left after pruning represent the new growth of next year. The cuttings are made from the prunings, and should have two buds at least; tie them in bundles, label and cover in earth in the cellar. Many varieties, like the Concord, grow rapidly from cuttings, when planted in the open ground in spring; others with harder wood, as the Delaware, are best raised in propagating houses with special care.

**Wives.**

From the Journal of Commerce.

Three men of wealth, meeting not long since, in New York, the conversation turned upon their wives. Instead of finding fault with women in general and their wives in particular, each one obeyed the wise man's advice, and "gave honor unto his wife."

"I tell you what it is," said one of the men, "they may say what they please about the uselessness of modern women, but my wife has done her share in securing our success in life."

"Everybody knows that her family was aristocratic and exclusive, and all that, and when I married her she had never done a day's work in her life; but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to commence at the foot of the hill again, she discharged the servants and chose but a neat little cottage, and did her own housekeeping until I was better off."

"And my wife," said a second, "was an only daughter, caressed and petted to death; and everybody said: 'Well, if he will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake of his life;' but when I came home the first year of marriage, sick with fever, she nursed me back to health, and I never knew her to murmur because I thought we couldn't afford any better style or more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimed in a

third, "I married a smart, healthy, pretty girl, but she was a regular blue stocking. She adored Tennyson, quoted Byron, read Emerson, and named the first baby Ralph Waldo Emerson and the second Maud; but I tell you what 'tis," and the speaker's eyes grew suspiciously moist, "when we laid our little Maud in her last bed at Auburn my poor wife had no remembrance of neglect or stinted motherly care, and the little dresses that still lie in the locked drawer were all made by her own hands."

**Live Stock in the United States.**

A table has been prepared by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, compiled from the latest returns, giving the number of domesticated animals in Europe and the United States. It shows that there are in Europe 31,573,663 horses, while the United States has 10,938,700. Europe has 4,136,031 mules and asses, while the United States has 1,713,100. There are in Europe 89,678,248 cattle, while there are in the United States 83,234,500. There are in Europe 194,026,236 sheep, while the United States has 38,126,800. There are in Europe 42,686,493 swine, while the United States has 34,766,400.—[American Stockman.

The Waco Examiner says: the jam of cotton continues unbroken. Little or no transportation is being furnished for other than the compressed cotton destined for Eastern markets. There are now 4,000 or 5,000 bales in the yards and on the platforms awaiting shipment.

New Orleans is preparing for the grandest Carnival in her history at the approaching Mardi Gras.

A Pennsylvania law provides that all money put into a stakeholder's hands as a wager may be seized and devoted to the support of the poor. The statute is sixty years old, and has long been a dead letter. The poor board of Scrapton, however, have undertaken to enforce it.

Mr. James Bowen, seventy-one and Miss Cassie Cassed, sixty-eight were married in Washington, the other day. Fifty years ago they were lovers, but the bride's parents broke up the engagement because they were too young. Father Time has removed the objection.

A young alligator, kept in a tank by Louis Pilgrim at Victoria, was frozen stark and stiff in the water during the recent cold snap. His owner thought him dead, but the 'gator was stretched out on a log and a few hours of sunshine brought him to life. He is now as full of life as ever.

**FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBING—BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT CURE IN EVERY CASE, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00 sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

**ASH & ROBBINS,**  
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**CONSUMPTION**

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

Address,  
**ASH & ROBBINS,**  
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**HOLMAN'S PADS**

**CURE THE ONLY**  
simply **TRUE**  
BY **MALARIAL**  
**Absorption.**  **Antidote.**

**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.

**Holman's Spleen Belt**—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.

**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 "mailable" 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.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Jacksboro, Thursday p. m.  
Dec. 16 1880.

A week of very fine weather has passed, and business good. It has been improving for weeks. Cotton is still coming in.

Yesterday Maj. Horton sold 22 bales of cotton to Edward Eastburn at 9 cents.

Flour at Weatherford has advanced 10 cents on the 100 lbs. see quotations below.

Our quotations are about the same as last week.

**McKeehan's Grocery Quotations**

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00  
RICE—10cents per lb.  
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. currants, 12½, prunes, 12½.

**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  
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.  
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel.  
Irish potatoes; \$1.60 per bushel.  
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.  
Butter, 15 @ 20  
Eggs, 12½ @ 16

**Corn and Millet.**

Corn in shuck from wagon 55cts per bu. selling at 65cts.  
Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.

**Drugs.**

Castor Oil, Cold,	price per gal.	\$1.75
“ “ Lubricating	“ “	1.10
Linseed “ Boiled	“ “	1.35
Sp'ts Turpentine	“ “	1.20
Quinine P. & W.	“ oz.	3.45
Cinchonidia	“ “	1.25
Copperas	“ lb	.07
Sulphur (Flour)	“ “	.10
Calomel Eng.	“ “	1.80
“ Amr.	“ “	1.25
Morphine P. & W	“ drachm.	.95
White Lead S. P.	“ keg	3.00

**Weatherford**

Flour—Victory \$3.25,—Crystal \$3.50

**Dallas Market.**

Cotton—Middling 10½ —Ordinary 8½  
Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00  
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
Corn 30, 32½ @ 35cents loose ear.  
Oats New Texas 35. Sacked 50c.  
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$12 per ton. Millet do, 12.  
Bacon 9@12c  
Coffee—Rio 12½@15c

**McConnell**



The

Druggist

&

Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

Go to McConnell's for your Christmas presents, toys, etc.

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

**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, \$1.60 per pattern.

**Restaurant**

and Lodging House with  
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer  
Jacksboro, Texas.

**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.

**Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,**

PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
ODE FELLOW'S BUILDING,  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

**Job Printing**

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

THE

**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.

THE

**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.

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,

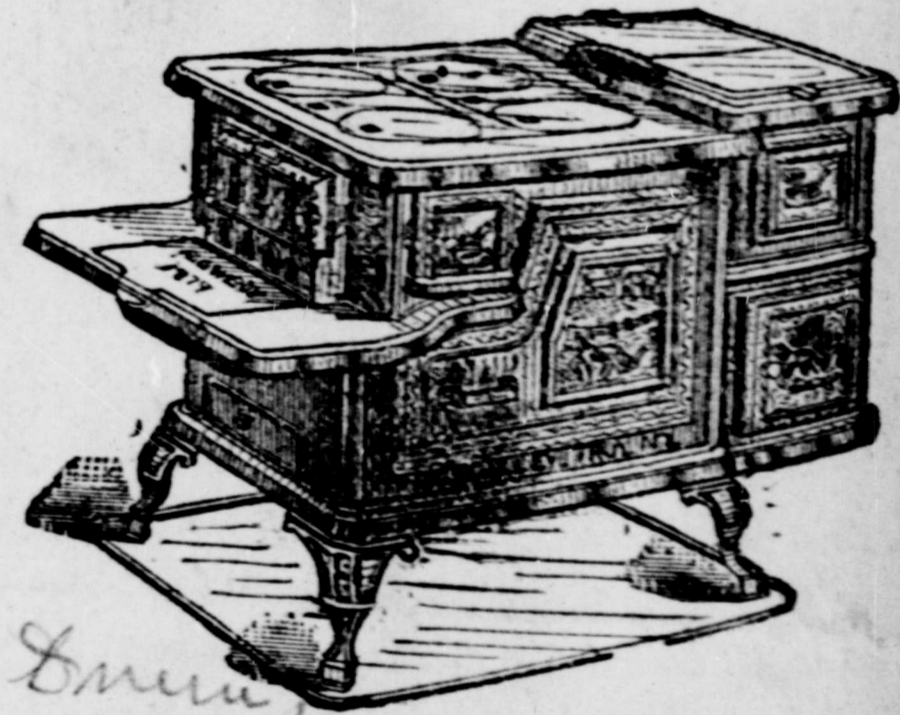
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

Firstclass accommodations.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



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

**ROBINSON & WEST,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS

Land litigation a Speciality.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American

Machines A Specialty



**The Panama Canal Scheme.**

After all it seems that this project, appalling in its very conception, both as to magnitude of undertaking and the effects upon the commerce of the world if completed, is meeting with favor that assures at least the attempt at its accomplishment. Commenting on the avidity with which the stock offered was taken, an exchange says:

"While the world is waiting and wondering whether the money necessary to justify the commencement of the work on such an immense enterprise will be forthcoming, it is announced that all of the 560,000 shares offered for public subscription have been taken. When it is remembered that the subscription was only opened on last Tuesday it must be admitted that there is far greater confidence in the success of the canal than was generally supposed. This confidence, according to the telegraphic reports, is not confined to bankers and financiers, but is shared by the people of all classes. In New York shares can be had only at a premium, and the same condition of affairs, we understand, exists in Europe. In this city there are ten holders of shares. Captain Eads found considerable difficulty, at first, in disposing of his jetty stock, and the stockholders were doubtful about ever getting their money back. They did get it back, however, together with heavy interest, and as much more as they invested. We do not know that the Panama canal is a more doubtful undertaking than the jetties were. M. de Lesseps has a great reputation. He is believed in and relied upon because of his success with the Suez canal. He says he can construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He has surveyed the route and made his estimates. That there is confidence in his scheme is shown by the fact that all money he asked for has been subscribed. He announces that he will commence work in two months, and he has already issued his invitations to those he desires to be present at the ceremonies which will attend the inauguration of the greatest enterprise of this or any other age—the splitting open of a continent and the sailing of ships over a mountain range.—[North Texas Advance.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. Trapp of Mass., declaring that the policy of the United States in regard to the inter-oceanic canal is as follows: "That the construction of the inter-oceanic canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of foreign capital, under the auspices of or through a charter of any European government hostile to the established policy of the United States, in violation of the spirit and declaration of the Monroe

doctrine, and can not be sanctioned or assented to by this government; that the United States will assert and maintain such control and supervision over any inter-oceanic canal as may be necessary to protect its national interests and means of defense, unity and safety, and to advance property, and augment the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific states of the Union."

He desired to have it referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but this motion was opposed by several members who desired to have it sent to the committee on inter-oceanic canal.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, did not much care to what committee the resolution went. The foreign affairs committee had reported already a resolution on this subject, and the American republic was disgraced because an American congress had not acted on the report sent to the house to fix some time to consider that report and notify Mr. DeLesseps that the American people were still alive.

Mr. King of Louisiana, chairman of inter-oceanic committee, moved that the resolution be referred to his committee, and argued that that was the proper committee to which to send it. A somewhat similar resolution had been presented to the house by that committee, and it was to the shame of the American people that no action had been taken on it; he now held it in his hand; if permission was granted, he would now put it on its passage.

This being out of order, a vote was taken on its reference, and the house by a vote of ninetyfour to sixtyfour referred the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs.

The continued prosperity of the South under the administration of General Garfield is predicted by many organs of the Southern press. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, in commenting on the situation remarks that notwithstanding the circumstances of President Hayes' advent to power, the South has made rapid progress under the policy he has adopted during his term of office, and that "it is hardly possible that General Garfield will make any radical changes in a policy that is proved to be successful. The great commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests North and South, certainly do not expect any change. Mr. Garfield owes his election more to the cry of his followers "that the country is doing well, and it is wisdom to let well enough alone, than to any other cause. It is therefore unwise for the South to distress itself with fears of disaster as a consequence of Republican success." —[Christian Herald.

It is estimated that Iowa makes 50,000,000 pounds of butter a year.

Duleigno has at length been formally surrendered to Montenegro. The little seaport, so long the center of European interest, was occupied by its new masters at midnight on Friday, November 26th. The Sultan had delayed the cession as long as he was able, and will now enter on the Greek difficulty. Earl Granville, the British Foreign Minister, in a speech delivered November 27th, said that on the Eastern Question England was acting in concert with the other Great Powers of Europe, and the report that the union had broken down was untrue. "The European concert," he said, "exists at this moment," and he hoped it would long continue.

A plain and comfortable home, with good outhouses and plenty of shelter for stock, is infinitely to be preferred to a fine dwelling house only partially paid for, and with a mortgage upon it. Don't go in debt for improvements.

The largest sheep ranch in the United States is in Dimmit and Webb counties, Texas. It has 30,000 acres, and pastures 300,000 sheep.

**TO PARENTS.**

Austin Sept. 13th 1880  
This is a SCHOOL for the Blind. Persons with sore eyes are not admitted for treatment. This is neither a hospitable nor an asylum. If a blind boy or girl is admitted into this Institution, it must be for the EXPRESS PURPOSE OF ATTENDING SCHOOL. After admission for that Purpose, the superintendent has the State Oculist to examine their eyes, and benefit them, if possible. No blind persons are allowed to remain at the Institution after their education is finished. The pupils all go home during the summer vacation.

No blind person over twenty-four years of age will be admitted. A parent, County Judge, or friend applying for admission of a blind person, must write to the Superintendent and send a certificate from some responsible person stating that the persons named is.....age..... and is of sound mind and good character. The session begins September the fifteenth every year, and ends June 15th. Pupils admitted at any time. EVERY THING HERE IS FREE OF CHARGE—Board, washing, tuition, books, instruments, doctor's bills, etc. The Institution will not promise to pay for clothing or traveling expenses. When the blind boys or girls are too poor to pay clothes 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.

**FITS EPILEPSY,  
OR  
FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBING—BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00 sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

**ASH & ROBBINS,**

330 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**CONSUMPTION**

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

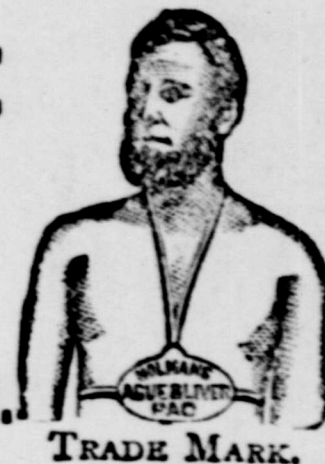
Address,

**ASH & ROBBINS,**

330 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**HOLMAN'S  
PADS**

**CURE THE ONLY  
simply TRUE  
BY MALARIAL  
Absorption. Antidote.**



- 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.
- Holman's Spleen Belt**—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
- 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.

**Canon Full of Caves.**

Washington Star.

James Stephenson, of the United States geological survey, district of New Mexico, arrived here last night, bringing news of an important discovery he has made recently in the course of his labors. While near Santa Fe, New Mexico, recently, he was informed by Indians that there were within a few miles some ancient caves that he would find interesting. Guided by them he found forty miles from Santa Fe, ten miles from the Rio Grande river, a cliff town composed of caves in the rocky side of a canon thirty miles long, never before visited by a white man. He was so much impressed with the greatness of his discovery, that for a moment, he could scarcely speak. When he did, it was in terms of wonder and admiration. This town, or succession of excavations in the solid rock for thirty miles, is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever discovered. The houses are dug out of the rock side to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. Apparently, they were excavated with stone implements. They are almost inaccessible from the plains. Mr. Stephenson, however, managed to clamber up the rocky precipice and entered and examined several of the houses. He found in them a number of articles that he thought remains of their possessors. He will probably prepare a report upon the cliff town, as

eled in that region and visited other caves and excavations of a similar kind, says he is disposed to believe that they have been tenanted within modern times by Indians at war with other tribes, seeking safety and advantage over their enemies. He thinks the remains found there are the remnant of the things these belligerents have used, eaten or worn, and not the relics of the first owners of the rock houses.

**Women in the Treasury.**

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The first female clerks in the national treasury were appointed in 1862 by Secretary Chase, who placed them in the office of the comptroller of the currency at \$600 a year. They cut and trimmed the United States notes issued in sheets, and did their work very well. As soon as they had been appointed there were many other applicants, and their number steadily increased, many of them securing places through the peculiar energy and perseverance which will refuse to take no for an answer. There are now more than 1,300 women in the departments at Washington, the majority employed in the bureau of engraving and printing and in the government printing office. They excel as counters, their slender, sensitive fingers turning notes with great rapidity and exactness. They

than men, though they do not succeed so well with accounts, as the average feminine mind has little natural love of figures. Counters and copyists receive \$906 a year, other women, \$1,200 to \$1,400, several of them \$1,600, and one in the internal revenue \$1,800. Most of the clerks are well educated and refined, and many have seen more prosperous days. A number are widows and daughters of army and naval officers who lost their lives in the civil war. Very few of the young women or widows marry or resign, and consequently the hundreds who are constantly seeking places in Washington have very slender prospects of success. The most untiring, obstinate place seekers at the federal capital are women.

**Education in the United States.**

Courier Journal.

The report of the United States commissioner of education for 1878 (the commissioner is always two years behind) contains some interesting information, which would be more acceptable if one could be assured that the figures represent the educational status of the current year. The school population, according to the reports in thirty-eight states is 14,318,928, and in the territories, 157,260; the number enrolled in the schools is 9,327,000; number in daily

teachers, 217,143; permanent school fund, aggregate, \$107,645,298. The earliest school age is four years, and there are seventeen different school ages in the country. Teachers salaries range from \$28 32 a month in South Carolina to \$106 in Nevada. The salaries of women are from \$15 to 92 in Maine, to \$34 in Nevada. In Massachusetts male teachers get \$75 64, female teachers get \$33 04. It is evident from the report that out of 15,576,183 children of pupil age in the country, only 9,373,195 are enrolled in public schools, and but little over 5,000,000 of these pupils are in daily attendance at public schools. About one-third of the children of the country, therefore, receive daily instruction at the public schools. Of the remaining two thirds, probably not many over 1,000,000 are found in private schools, leaving nearly 7,000,000 of children of the pupil age out of school. This may seem an astounding fact, but the figures evidently approximate the truth. There are, for instance, about 550,000 children of the pupil age in Kentucky, but according to the superintendent's report for 1879 there are hardly 250,000 of them attending the 7,000 public schools, while only 35,000 were in attendance at all the private schools and colleges in the state. Kentucky furnishes a very distressing sample of public indifference to public education, and the showing cannot be worse. But in the great eastern manufacturing districts there is also great neglect. With all the boasted educational progress of Massachusetts, where in a recent year \$1,148,000 was spent on school houses alone thousands of pupil children never see the inside of a school house

**AT COST AT COST!!**

Having Determined to close out OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

WE WILL FROM THIS DATE SELL **At Cost.**

This is no advertising DODGE the Goods **Must Go.**

**This is a grand opportunity to get Bargains**  
and we hope the **PEOPLE WILL** come and **SEE** for themselves.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please come forward and pay up at once or make satisfactory arrangements as the entire business must be closed up at once.

THANKFUL FOR PAST PATRONAGE, AND HOPING ALL WILL COME AT ONCE AND SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS AND AVOID THEMSELVES OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

Yours Truly,

JAMES W. KNOX.

Jacksboro, Texas, December 14th, 1880.

**Rural Culture**  
Published weekly  
By J. N. Rogers

**A Merry Christmas & Happy New Year**

We heartily wish a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our readers; may peace and plenty abound in all your homes. Of all people we have cause to be thankful for than any other people. With one of the fairest climates, fertile soils, we may be permitted to be happy if we will only be faithful to God and man and to ourselves. Let us do our duty faithfully to parents and citizens. Then let us be up and doing. It is high time for us to wake out of sleep, and to lay hold of the reins of our God-given opportunities. Let no one be discouraged by the elections of past times if the result is elections of good results. Let us in years hence, that may be like snow-flakes that have melted, have been buffeted and scattered until sometimes scarcely to be seen and say, "It is the best I shall ever see of my kind." Let us and wickedness we are right and better things." Let us be encouraged, and know that it will never attain a healthy growth or be laden with any real fruit because ever and anon the wind of temptation and the sword of temptation it of its foliage and the seedling child, because of our own despair of attaining to the sturdy strength of manhood. And shall we, because of the care of, to us, we will have our hopes turned to naught, our faint and weary and unproductive abandon all our exertions? Our experience of past failures and blighted hopes should teach us that our strength is in Him who crucified and emptied the cross. Therefore let us grip up the reins of our minds and the reins of our bodies and let us be faithful to the future, truthfully looking to the guidance and mercy of the will which you "forward and upward."

**Conclusion:** "To paper over the cracks of a good house, paper is not wisdom; another paper is not some one to cry out, 'Be true to what is good, and you will be true to what is best.'"

# Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:  
By J. N. Rogers.

## A Merry Christmas! A Happy New Year!

We heartily wish a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our readers; may peace and plenty abound in all your homes.

Of all people we have more to be thankful for than any other people. With one of the fairest climes, and fertile soils, we may be pleasant and happy if we will only be faithful to God and man and to ourselves, doing our duty faithfully as patriots and citizens.

Then let us be up and doing. -It is high time for us to awake out of our "sleep," and to lay hold with a firmer grip our God-given opportunities.

Let no one be discouraged by recollections of past failures, by the recollections of good resolutions formed many years ago, that have only been like snow-flakes on the river a moment seen then gone forever."

What though time and again we have been baffled and beaten back, until sometimes we are ready to despond and say, it is of no use; "I shall never rise out of my weakness and wickedness to nobler heights and better things." Shall the tree be discouraged, and conclude that it will never attain a healthy growth, or be denuded with any wealth of fruit, because ever and anon the frosts of autumn and the winds of winter rattle of its foliage? Shall the toddling child, because of innumerable falls, despair of attaining the steady step and sturdy strength of well-developed manhood?

And shall we, because of the failure of, to us, well directed plans and hopes turned to naught, grow impatient and weary, and unpatriotically abandon all brave endeavors?

Our experience of past failures and blighted hopes, should teach us that our strength is in Him who creates and upholds the universe—therefore let us gird up the loins of our minds to meet the stern realities—

—if there be anything "loose" about you—loose habits, loose principles, loose-jointedness of moral nature—gird up, and bravely face the future, trustfully looking to God for guidance and say to the soul within in "onward and upward."

**Christmas:** No paper next week.

We again call the attention of the end of a good local paper to our shelves in another column. We want one in every neighborhood to tell us what is going on—Farming, amount of corn, cotton etc. will be printed next season, and raising etc.

THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, published weekly at Fort Worth, Texas, by Geo. B. Loving, is devoted exclusively to the stock interests of Texas, and should be taken by every person interested in that branch of industry. It publishes the entire stray list of about fifty different counties of Northwest Texas, and gives the latest Market reports by telegraph. It gives special attention to each barnch and all kinds of live stock, and is just such a journal as has long been needed by the Stockmen. Subscription \$2.00 per annum. Sample copies free sent on application. Address TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gertrude Neal, a young married lady, was burned to death Saturday at Danville, Va., her clothes igniting while she was kneeling before the fire saying her prayers.

Navigation in the northern sections of the Western rivers has closed up under the influence of the steady cold weather that has prevailed for sometime.

Minnesota's wheat crop, it is estimated requires five million pounds of twine for binding, and the farmer's Board of Trade recommends that the hemp be raised at home.

On the 8th ult., there were twenty large vessels in the port of Norfolk (Va.), loading cotton for Liverpool. The staple comes into that city at the rate of 5,000 bales a day.

Petersburg (Va.) reports that her cotton receipts since September 1st have been largely in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

—THE STOCK MANUAL, now being published by Geo. B. Loving at Fort Worth, Texas, will be indispensable to stockmen, and supply a want long felt by them. It will be a neat, well-bound book, 4x6 inches in size, containing the marks, brands, names, P. O. and location of ranch of the Stockmen of Texas, showing marks and brands on electrotype cuts as they appear on the animal, with brands and owners' names, both alphabetically arranged and indexed for easy reference. Brands will be inserted for \$2.00 for one, \$3.50 for two, and \$1.00 for each additional brand—same owner. One copy of the MANUAL will be given to each person inserting one or more brands. Where brands are prepaid, the MANUAL will be mailed direct; otherwise, it will be sent C. O. D. to the nearest county seat. As this will be a valuable work for all who are interested in the Stock business, it is very important that every Stockman should be represented, and to insure this, brands should be sent to the publisher at once. The MANUAL will be ready for distribution in March.

For further particulars, address the Publisher.

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.

Introductory 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 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 positively 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.

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.

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

## New Steam Cotton Gin.



has finished his new machinery is new and Restores the class work

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.

**The Discovery in New Mexico of a Canon Full of Caves.**

Washington Star.

James Stephenson, of the United States geological survey, district of New Mexico, arrived here last night, bringing news of an important discovery he has made recently in the course of his labors. While near Santa Fe, New Mexico, recently, he was informed by Indians that there were within a few miles some ancient caves that he would find interesting. Guided by them he found forty miles from Santa Fe, ten miles from the Rio Grande river, a cliff town composed of caves in the rocky side of a canon thirty miles long, never before visited by a white man. He was so much impressed with the greatness of his discovery, that for a moment, he could scarcely speak. When he did, it was in terms of wonder and admiration. This town, or succession of excavations in the solid rock for thirty miles, is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever discovered. The houses are dug out of the rock side to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. Apparently, they were excavated with stone implements. They are almost inaccessible from the plains. Mr. Stephenson, however, managed to clamber up the rocky precipice and entered and examined several of the houses. He found in them a number of articles that he thought remains of their possessors. He will probably prepare a report upon the cliff town, as

**Citation.**

The State of Texas }  
County of Jack. } To the Sheriff  
County 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. Willidms,  
J. P. Prec. No. 1 J. C. T.

**Estray Notice!**

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.  
J P  
some harness and saddle marks, and appraised by C. W. Cook and E. D. Hopper at \$30.  
D. B. Mizell,  
Co. Clerk.

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

Taken up by Joseph Etu 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. Henson and S. W. Gragg 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 O 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.

Fort Worth News: The number of immigrants arriving on the west bound trains, daily, is simply enormous and rapidly on the increase. A great many of them stop in this city and county, and others go direct to the western and northwestern counties of the State.

**C. W. Merrill,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
Special attention given to Land matters and the collection of claims.

**ROBINSON & WEST,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
Land litigation a Speciality.

**HOTEL.**

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

Firstclass accommodations.

**Restaurant**

and Lodging House with  
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer

Jacksboro, Texas.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

**Groceries & Provisions.**

South Side Public Square

Jacksboro.

Texas.

Fair weights and full measures guaranteed

**The Saint Bernard Dog.**

The Great Saint Bernard mountain is one of the high mountains in Switzerland. On the highest point of the pass over it is a large stone convent, which is used as a place of refuge for travelers; It is eight thousand feet above the sea, and is the abode of a number of pious men called monks.

They have a breed of large noble dogs that scent out people lost in the snow. They scratch away the drift, and bark loudly all the while so as to let the monks know what has happened.

One of these dogs saved forty persons, and among them was a little boy that the dog managed to restore from a frozen state, and carried on his back to the convent.

These dogs are tall, with large limbs and broad chests. With a case containing food or cordials slung about their necks, they go out to seek for travelers. Sometimes the monks go with them.

Being able on their four feet to cross great sheets of snow where men could not venture, the dogs trace out any one who may be lost in the drifts. They supply him with food, and sometimes take him home on their backs.

In winter there are what are called avalanches. A great mass of snow gathers on a high place, till it gets so heavy that it falls at once down

the mountain. In doing so it makes a noise like the discharge of a cannon. Sometimes the snowdrifts surround the walls of the convent to the height of forty feet. The deep little lake before it does not melt in July and freezes again in September and the snow falls almost every day in the year.

Not a tree is to be seen, but only patches of moss, grass, and bright hardy little flowers. The kind monks are cheered in their lonely life by the thought of doing good.—[Narrative]

**A Wise County Romance.**

Not many years ago Indian raids were of more frequent occurrence in this county, and many bloody crimes were committed by them. During one of these predatory raids the wife of Mr. John Babb, who lived some three miles south of where the flourishing little town of Chico now stands, was killed and three of his children, two girls and one boy, were carried away by the Indian marauders into captivity. Mr. Babb made efforts to recover his children, and ultimately succeeded but not until he had nearly exhausted his means, having to pay finally, as a ransom, about fourteen hundred dollars in gold, upon payment of which the Comanches returned the children. With the memory of wife's bloody death still in his mind, he immediately carried his two daughters, Blanca and Margery, to his relatives in Wisconsin, where they have remained until recently. Last week the children arrived at Chico on a visit to their relatives and Mr. Babb being in town, accidentally met them and, although nine years had elapsed since he had seen them, and the youngest had grown from a little prattler to a handsome lady, the fatherly instinct told him who they were, and such a meeting!

The ladies were surprised at the difference in the appearance of the country now and when they left it. What was then almost a wilderness, is now dotted with thrifty farms, and giving forth every evidence of safety and prosperity, while no Indian yell disturbs the peace of those who till them.—[Decatur Tribune.]

John Keily, the great Tammany Hall chief of New York, had his official head cut off last week by the Republicans voting with the anti-Tammany Democrats and electing Allen Campbell for Comptroller. Campbell is a good Democrat but is opposed to Kelly and his crowd.—[Wayne Co. (Ill.) Record.]

A tramp woke up suddenly with a cold sweat standing in great beads upon his forehead. "What's the matter?" asked his companion. "A frightful dream! I dreamt I was at work."—Cleb. Chronicle.

**A T**

**Having Determined  
GENERALLY**

**WE**

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.

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, Sect.

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 Sabbaths 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.



**Rotation and Green Manures.**

Cotton and corn were the principal crops of the south before the war, only a small area being devoted to small grains. Both required clean culture, for a large portion of the year, and this clean culture led to wholesale washing and injury to the land. These crops are frequently found on our steepest hillsides. The first step towards improvement would be to put cotton and corn, and other crops requiring clean culture, on limed land only, and the next, to rotate them frequently with grasses and small grains. By adopting mixed pastures, and a proper rotation of crops, we shall have made a long stride toward saying the vegetable matter already in the soil; and plowing under wheat and oat stubble land when covered with green grass and weeds, shall be able to restore their lost fertility and greatly improve the same. By turning under the stubble and weeds, Laws & Gilbert, in England, planted the same land in wheat for twenty years, without rest, and without manure and realized an average crop of 16 1-2 bushels per acre for the whole time. Rotation and manuring will bring up any land to a fine tilth. Try it.—[Selected from a paper.]

**An Easy Place.**

A lad once stepped into our office in search of a situation. He was asked, "Are you not now employed?" "Yes, sir." "Then why do you wish to change?" "Oh, I want an easier place." We had not the place for him. No one wants a boy or a man who is seeking an easy place; yet just here the difficulty with thousands. Will the boys let us advise them? In for the hard places; bend your neck to the task of showing how much you can do. Make yourself serviceable to your employer at whatever cost of personal ease, and when the easy places are to be had they will be yours. Life is toilsome at best to most of us, but the easy places are at the end, not at the beginning of life's course. They are to be won, not accepted.—[N. C. Presbyterian.]

Good farming requires good judgment constantly exercised combined with an industry that never tires. These secure good management and abundant work, and all in the right line, and thus success is reasonably certain. Industrious men often fail,

not because they do not work, but because good judgment was lacking in the management. Work then with both mind and body, and let neatness, order and system as well applied muscular strength, all aid you in the cultivation of the soil and the management of your flocks and herds.

Pay as you go. Owe no man anything but love. Credit is alike injurious to both buyer and seller. Economize your expenditures and live within your means, and be perfectly independent of the rings, cliques and corners by which so much is lost to the producer and so much gained to the speculator. In this way you may live free from cares, as nature's nobleman—an honest man.

**Polygamy in Idaho.**

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Governor Neil, of Idaho, in his message to the legislature, says that polygamy is being rapidly introduced from Utah. The statute law is defective, and it is impossible to prove the ceremonies, and the territory is in danger of being a second edition of Utah, and he expresses the hope that the legislature will adopt measures to crush out the practice.

**Waste no Time.**

Time lost can never be regained. After allowing yourself proper time for rest, don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through with it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold of it at once, and finish it up squarely and cleanly; then to the next thing without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if you ever find yourself where you have so many things pressed upon you that you hardly know where to begin, let me tell you a secret. Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers, and though work may be hard to meet when it comes in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.

No man's life is altogether unchequered. It is the part of robust manhood to meet the difficulties which lie in every one's path, to grapple with them heroically, and, if possible, to overcome them. Fortitude, too, to bear the ills and trials which are inevitable and unavoidable is an element of strength, and is often requisite to make life tolerable.

**Cattle-men,  
Farmers,  
Everybody!**

I would call your attention to the fact that the business still continues to improve at the Old Reliable House of D. C. BROWN. The immense

**Cotton and Cattle**

trade going on at that House is evident that it is undoubtedly

**The Place to go to purchase your GOODS.**

His stock is replenished almost daily by goods arriving from NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA and other Eastern markets.

Among other goods he has just received a Full Line of Christmas Goods suitable for

**Holiday Presents**

which he is offering at a very low price.

His stock is far the largest and most complete of any in North West Texas, Dallas and Ft. Worth not excepted. His business for the present season is entirely satisfactory. The sales for the present show that his business will be an increase over any previous year since he has been selling goods.

If you want a good article worth the money you pay for it and Fair Dealing where you will be well treated and have all the accommodations that can be extended by a first class business house I would advise you to patronize him. His motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

More Than Thankful For Former Patronage; by maintaining the well earned reputation of His Business he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

**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.

**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

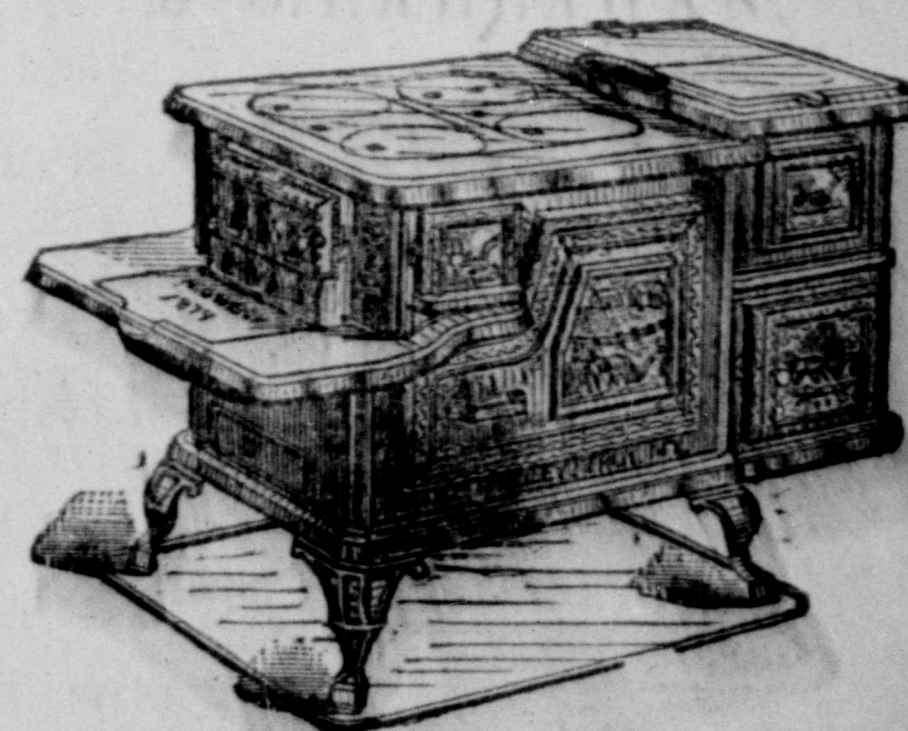
**New Steam Cotton Gin.**

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, \$1.60 per pattern.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



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

MASON OLDHAM, DEALER IN, SEWING MACHINES. Office at McConnell's Drug Store, Jacksboro, Texas. St. John, White & American Machines A Specialty.

**COMMERCIAL.**

The United States produces annually of woolen and mixed goods, \$300,000,000; cotton goods \$280,000,000; silk and silk mixed, \$45,000,000; linen and hemp goods, \$15,000,000 in value. This is a total of \$640,000,000 manufactured in this country every year. Woolen manufactures have increased fully fifty per cent. within ten years, 1870 to 1880, and cotton manufactures twenty per cent. Silk manufactures are now three times as great as they were in 1870, the raw silk consumed the last year having been \$12,000,000 in value. The values we have assumed above, footing \$640,000,000 are therefore not in excess, but rather in deficiency. On the other hand, the importations were, in 1879, cottons, \$19,938,310; woolens, \$23,795,821; silks, \$24,919,398; together, \$67,737,539. These were some millions less in 1878, being then \$64,149,163, while in 1880 there were exceptional importations, increasing the total to over \$85,000,000.

Cotton factories play an important part in Petersburg, Virginia. The Ettrick manufacturing company has 6,000 spindles and 250 looms, and gives employment to 215 operatives. The annual consumption of cotton is 3000 bales, with a yearly manufacture of 5,900,000 yards of cloth. The Matoaca manufacturing company has 9600 spindles and 260 looms, and gives employment to 225 operatives. The consumption of cotton yearly is 2,500 bales, and they turned out last year 3,605,000 yards of cloth.

It is evident that a rapid growth of many classes of industries is in progress in the western cities and states and that the east has not only changed much within ten years, but will change much more hereafter. The industrial census of Chicago shows in iron, machinery, implements, railroad supplies, and many associate articles, there is already an imposing aggregate of business done—nearly \$40,000,000 being the value reported for the census year; while in lumber produce and furniture, in leather, clothing, and articles of personal wear, the aggregates are also very large.

The total of 1,600,000 or 1,800,000 bales of cotton consumed in the United States is but 800,000 pounds, worth \$80,000,000 raw and \$350,000,000 manufactured, at the most. More nearly \$300,000,000 will be found to be the census return, with \$300,000,000 of woolen and mixed goods, and \$45,000,000 of silk and silk mixed. With \$10,000,000, jute and linen, the total becomes \$665,000,000, a large gain upon the reported value of 1870, but still very near the truth. Suppose the south

Jacksboro, Dec. 23:

A week of bad weather up to today. Business good, and still improving. But little cotton coming in too much mud.

Knox is selling off at cost and doing a heavy business. Other merchants are doing a live business.

Our quotations same as last week.

**McKeehan's Grocery Quotations**

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00  
RICE—10cents per lb.  
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 currants, 12½, prunes 12½.

**Other Grocery Quotations.**

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14.  
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½  
Coffee 4¼ @ 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 xxx \$3.50  
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.  
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel.  
Irish potatoes; \$1.00 per bushel.  
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.  
Butter, 15 @ 20  
Eggs, @ 20

**Corn and Millet.**

Corn in shuck from wagon 55cts per bu. selling at 65cts.  
Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.

**Drugs.**

Castor Oil, Cold, price per gal. \$1.75  
" " Lubricating " " 1.10  
Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35  
Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20  
Quinine " P. & W. " oz. 3.45  
Cinchonidia " " " 1.25  
Copperas " " " .07  
Sulphur (Flour) " " .10  
Calomel Eng. " " 1.80  
" Amr. " " 1.25  
Morphine P. & W " drachm .95  
White Lead S. P. " keg 3.00

**Weatherford**

Flour—Victory \$3.25,—Crystal \$3.50

**Dallas Market.**

Cotton—Middling 10½ —Ordinary 8¼  
Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00  
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
Corn 30, 32½ @ 35 cents loose ear.  
Oats New Texas 35. Sacked 50c.  
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$12 per ton. Millet do, 12.  
Bacon 9@12c  
Coffee—Rio 12½@15c

**McConnell**



The

Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

Go to McConnell's for your Christmas presents, toys, etc.

some day manufactures the 6,000,000 bales of raw cotton she now produces? Her crop will then be worth ten hundred million dollars instead of three hundred as now. That day is coming, and can no more be averted than can the lapse of time.

There is now in circulation a total of 16,295,644 standard silver dollars, just about one dollar to every two people, according to the last census. No such quantity of silver dollars was ever before in circulation at one time in this country.

The announcement is published of the formation of a company for the purpose of making paper from the palmetto. The tree grows abundantly in Georgia, the Carolinas, and along the Gulf coast, as well as in lower California, where, if desirable, the material can be prepared for the mill on the spot. Transportation by water is open throughout the year. The paper is said to be of excellent quality, and the fibre, which can be used alone, to require no more than the usual preparation.

The contract has been let for the construction of the M., K. & T. rail road from Denton to Fort Worth, with the first day of March, 1881, fixed as the time of its completion,

**Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,**

PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,  
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.

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