

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 7, 1881.

No. 27.

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J. N. ROGERS

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

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

## Locals.

We call special attention to our merchants cards; they are making a move in the right direction. From the amount of increase of trade, in the last few weeks, the people must have concluded that it is unnecessary to go to the railroad for cheap goods.

[This should have went in with the editorials but was overlooked.]

—Mr. E. W. Nicholson, a young lawyer, son of Col. E. P. Nicholson has located in Jacksboro. We wish him success.

—Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F., installed the following officers last Monday night: S. Cooper N. G., E. Johnson, jr. V. G., S. O. Callahan, Sect., R. R. McKeehan Treas., Sil Stark elected Representative to the Grand Lodge.

—L. L. Crutchfield has thoroughly renovated the old Rock House, lately occupied by W. B. Stramer as a restaurant, putting in a neat brick front and otherwise improving it, he has opened a first class saloon in it, where he will take pleasure in accommodating his many friends.

Sam continues to hold forth in the Humboldt.

—Down to Zero. D. C. Brown is selling goods just as low as can be done, to do a legitimate business.

—Wednesday about seven families moved into the North Creek settlement, all good citizens. This is an

exception.

—Callahan has just received a large lot of plows, call and see them.

—W. W. Duke is erecting a large stable. This will be quite an advantage to travelers stopping at the Wichita Hotel.

—See Horton's new card and then go and see his cheap goods.

—Mr. J. M. Hughes (office) deputy surveyor, will take pleasure in accommodating those who may need his assistance. Mr. R. A. Hall is field deputy.

—Twenty Dollars Reward. Estrayed from the City Livery stable, two bay geldings, both 6 years old, one 15½ hands high branded CL on right shoulder. The other full 15 hands high branded J-P (connected) blazed face much white in the eye (cotton eye).

I will give \$20 reward for the delivery of the two horses at my livery stable.  
W. S. McKeehan.  
Jacksboro, Jan. 6, 1881.

—Stockmen are requested to drop in at McConnell's and look at a "stock book" he is agent for, the most complete thing of the kind ever gotten up. He has already taken a great many orders for them.

—Theodore Pitts charged with the murder of his brother-in-law McGee was bailed in the sum of \$2000 by the examining Court. He executed a bond for that amount with sureties who represent at least \$200,000 worth of property.

All persons indebted to me either by note or account are hereby notified to come forward and settle at once. I am closing out my entire business and must have money. Please take notice and save cost.

James W. Knox.  
Jan. 1st, 1881.

—It was remarked by many, that the Citizen ought to give Jacksboro a "puff" for the exceeding quietness of everybody during the holidays, but New Years day spoiled it.

—McConnell's stock of School Books is now complete, and comprises every variety of books used in all the schools of the county, at Dallas and Ft. Worth prices.

—Judge Jones has fruitlessly attempted to convene the Commissioner's Court for a week or so.

—Do not forget that you can buy at Knox's at cost and save 25 per cent.

December term of the District Court of Jack county cost but \$358.00

At the call term of the Commissioner's Court held Dec. 4th 1880, there was script issued against the County to the amount of \$36,50; and and script canceled to the amount of \$43,70.

—McConnell's Wild Cherry Cordial comes nearer giving relief for coughs and colds than anything ever offered to the public.

—J. C. Lindsey has sold his entire stock of cattle to H. G. Bedford. Bedford says stock never looked worse.

—Goods are selling rapidly at Knox's.

—We learn that Prof. Starks has secured Miss Nicholson of Weatherford as music teacher.

—Look into McConnell's show case and select a set of jewelry for your sweetheart or wife.

—If the severe cold weather continues long much stock will be lost. Mr. S. Cooper says it would be well to call a meeting of the members of the Dead Stock Association, to meet *in tinter* with their knives ready to take the hides. But very few cattle have died, as yet.

—One doctor says the health of the country was never better, another one says it is distressingly healthy.

—The best nickel crayon in town is sold by McConnell.

On New Year's day the boys gave evidence of much pugilistic fun in town. Some old gentleman from the country swore out a complaint against Chas. Hensley for using vociferous language &c. Hensley was fined by his honor Judge Williams when a general fight ensued on the Public Square. Sheriff King in attempting to preserve peace was thrown to the ground, totally unable to manage the party who made the day hideous on the Square for about three quarters of an hour.

**Marriage Licence Issued by the County Clerk for the month of December.**

WHITE.

Mr Wm. Crumps to Miss Mary E. Whiten.

Mr. Lafayette A. Wilson to Miss Charity E. Hensley.

Mr. J. M. Elledge to Mrs. M. E.

Munhollon.

Mr. David Bunch to Miss Mary F. Smith.

Mr. Gaudalaupe Victory Stacy to Miss Mary Mornen Walker.

Mr. W. B. Jones to Miss M. A. Reasoner.

Mr. F. M. Frie to Miss Nancy Gragg.

Mr. J. A. Benson to Miss Amanda E. Squyres.

COLORED.

Robert Williams to Easter Jones.

D. B. Mizell,

Co. Clk.

## Two Men Killed at Henrietta.

Jan. 5.—The telegraph announced this morning that Jim Curtis was killed by Van Rice at Henrietta last night.

L. L. Crutchfield has kindly furnished us the following dispatch.

Henrietta, Jan. 5, 3 p. m.—To L. L. Crutchfield, Jacksboro. Jim Curtis killed by Van Rice. Grew out of an old difficulty Jim died instantly, Rice mortally wounded, will die. Will probably be more of it yet, Jim shot three times and through the heart.

W. G. Holsell.

LATER.

5 p. m.—Curtis killed Rice; Rice killed Curtis. No other parties interfered. Curtis dead; Rice dying.

A reporter furnishes us the following:

The unfortunate and sad killing of J. C. Curtis at Henrietta on the of the 4th inst. occurred as accurate as we can at this time get it, as follows: It seems Curtis and a man by the name of Van Rice met in a saloon in Henrietta, Curtis invited Van Rice to shake for drinks Van Rice refused and treated the entire party, after a few minutes Curtis wanted Van Rice to drink, when he refused, almost instantly with but few words the two men drew their pistols and commenced firing at each other; Van Rice received a slight flesh wound and Curtis was shot three times one ball penetrating the heart from which he died instantly, Van Rice retired to a doctor's office to have his wound dressed when some one shot from a window instantly killing him. Thus the lives of two men passed rapidly from existence. Mr Curtis was well and favorably known in all of North-west Texas. He leaves a wife and one child and numerous friends to condole his untimely death.

## HOME.

## The Loom of Life.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar  
Of the loom of life, and near and far  
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,  
As tireless the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom,  
In the light of day and the midnight's  
gloom;  
And the wheels are turning early and late,  
And the wool is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, click!—there's a thread of love wov-  
en in,  
Click, click!—another of wrong and sin;  
What a checkered thing this life will be  
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

When shall this wonderful web be done?  
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,  
Or to-morrow! Who knoweth? Not you  
nor I;  
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow,  
But each one is nearer the end, I know;  
And soon the last thread shall be woven in  
God grant it be love instead of sin!

Are we spinners of good in this life-web  
—say?  
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each  
day?  
It were better then, oh! my friends to spin  
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

## THE GOLDEN RULE.

That evening after school, she went by the residence of the teacher and stopped awhile, to explain more fully the real situation of her mother. She shrank not from the task of laying bare the case to sympathy like his; and when she bade him good bye, tears filled his eyes. She was walking on her way alone, thoughts crowding her mind, rather sad and melancholy in their nature. As she was crossing the brook beneath the willows, the scene of her temptation in the morning she heard footsteps, and upon looking up she saw approaching from a by-path Sidney Wrimple, Ella's brother. Sidney had always evinced a preference for Lilla which was very congenial to her own feelings. But this evening she was in no mood for talking. And she feared too that he might read something of pensive melancholy on her countenance, and learn the secret of her shame. But with his usual sunny smile, he asked her permission to walk home with her.

They chatted gayly upon subjects foreign to schools and schooldays, for he had finished his educational course; *i. e.* at schools and colleges, but he was poring over pages of science, preparatory to entering upon the practice of physic. But he was young yet, with spirits buoyant as the morning, and when he met with his young friends, he always endeavored to draw minds away from the worn channels of thought, to things quite new, and thereby

make their rest as instructive as their labor.

But what was Lilla's surprise, when at length he turned and asked:

"My little girl, did you give up the article you found as you went to school this morning?"

"Yes; but how could you know about it?"

"I saw it all! And I knew too the circumstances preventing you from meeting the rule, and so could appreciate the weight of the temptation."

"Yes, my friend, I must own, much as I dislike to do wrong, it was a fierce conflict. One reason was, I had so much to fear from your sister. But I did not yield."

"Bravo! Let me hope my little Lilla will always be so strong. Now, when you write, give your subject some of the divine impressiveness that wrought so favorably upon your mind and soul to-day, and who knows but that the honor will be yours. Good-bye!" and Sidney Wrimple was gone.

Lilla stood for a long while beside the gate where Sidney had left her. She was thinking of the many events that had been crowded into that one day. How much, thought she, had been gained by doing right. God's approbation was hers! Sometimes we lose sight of the truth that an All-seeing eye is ever upon us. But Lilla had hearkened to the wooing of that ever-present spirit, and resisted a temptation. Yes, God's approbation was hers; for what is obedience that has no temptations? It is no longer obedience that leads us along the paths corresponding with our own inclinations. But when crosses come, and duty lies in hard places, and if we leave all and follow Him, we have a reward of merit. All this had Lilla gained; but besides there was a victory won, even over the heart of her cherished friend—Sidney Wrimple. Even among men we love to gain esteem, and Lilla felt that she had gained much—more than she could at first perceive. Thus she stood thinking while precious moments passed away. Powerful indeed, must have been the train of thought, to keep her from the side of her afflicted mother.

Now, with a start, she remembered her dear parent, who in kindness chose rather to endure long hours of loneliness, that her daughter might have the benefits of instruction, and she hastened to her. And as she knelt beside her, and told her of the events of the day and heard her plaudits, "well done," her strength gave way, and for the first time in that eventful day, she wept. The fountain of her tears was unsealed by those kind words, and the emotions of her soul all stirred up, and she was a child again. Thus the soul which sometimes fights bravely through much strife, and calmly bears the wicked thrusts of unfeeling spirits, when words of sympathy fall upon it from some warm heart and kindred spirit, swell and seeps with deep feeling, and melts to tears.

So the language which had been impressed upon Lilla's heart and soul she gave to that subject; "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." No difficult task was it to write the history of that emotional conflict, that was always going on within this wonderful combination of ours—this two-fold nature which prompts us on the one hand to follow after evil, while on the other, there is that undefinable something pleading with us ever, as with "still small voice," for allegiance to that King, whose habitation is higher than the heavens, but whose mercy can reach down into deepest depths and the fallen.

She gave beauty to that law which bids us do towards others as we would have them do unto us, because in the light of that law she had gained the proudest victory of her life. If the world would lay aside its great dark cold code of laws, and follow this one command of Heaven's King obeying its mandates in all intercourse with man, through the various ramifications of life, where would be the need for courts of justice? Follow this inimitable law of justice in all governmental affairs and there would be an end of all wars, and political strife would be no more; peace and happiness would reign, and all the world would smile for joy. Such would be the beatific beauty, if men would only obey to a letter one of God's holy laws, so full of wisdom are they. Man never spake such! And Lilla breathed into her subject much of that sweet pleasure we find in the approbation of our fellow-creatures here, when they see that we give our example to uprightness; even when sometimes it is quite a cross, they give us louder praise, applauding the strength that resists. Yea, we all love even this, in its place.

*To be Continued.*

It is curious, when one stops to consider, how many discontented moods grow solely, not out of any tangible hardship in our own lot, but out of some comparison of ourselves with our neighbors. If another man's wife is handsomer, another man's children cleverer, or his business more prosperous, it really seems to affect us in a most unreasonable way. The truth is that his gains are not our losses, and, if all that he has were swept away from him to-morrow, it would add nothing to our store; and yet we indulge in an illogical envy which makes our own fate seem a hundred times harder by its contrast with his, as the black onyx behind it brings out the clear lines of some cameo.

## An Evening in the Old City Tavern in Boston.

When Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was

chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man and one of the best lawyers of his time. He owned a farm, and did much work on his own land; and when the time came for him to set out for Boston, his best suit of clothes was a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care. "I will get a nice, fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he said.

Reaching his destination, Whitman found rest at Doolittle's City Tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and at this tavern he was at home. As he entered the parlor of the house he found several ladies and gentlemen assembled, and he heard a remark from one of them; "Ah, here comes a countryman of the real homespun genus. Here's fun!" Whitman stared at the company and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, are you from the country?" remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with a ludicrous twist of the face.

The ladies tittered.

"And what do you think of our city?"

"It's a pooty thick settled place anyhow. It's got a sweepin' sight of houses in it."

"And a good many people, too."

"Ya-as, I should guess so."

"Many people where you come from?"

"Wal, some."

"Ya-as, a fair sprinklin'."

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a beau among them."

"Ya-as, I beaus 'em home—tew meetin' and singin' schewl."

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank-ee. Don't keer if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"O, git out! I eat toast—never heard o' such a thing as drinkin' it. But I can give ye a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands, but what was their surprise when the stranger, rising, spoke calmly and clearly as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every blessing earth can afford; and may you grow better with advancing years, bearing ever in mind that outward appearances are often deceitful. You mistook me, from my dress, for a country booby, while I, from the same superficial cause, thought you were ladies and gentlemen. The mistake was mutual."

He had just spoken when Captain Strong, the Governor of the State, entered, and inquired for Mr. Whitman.

"Ah, here I am, Governor. Glad to see you." Then, turning to the dumbfounded company he said,

"I wish you a very good evening."  
—[Salem Post.]

**A Land of Diamonds.**

Writing from the Cape of Good Hope, a correspondent of the Hartford Times says "This is truly a land of diamonds. Already over \$125,000,000 worth have been discovered. In the late war one the chiefs (Sahchuni), offered a quart measure full of diamonds for a cannon. Claims of 31 square feet have been sold for \$48,000 per claim.

The mines are now worked by large companies. The largest is a French company. The manager informed me that their expenses were \$70,000 per month. They take out of their claim 400 loads of diamondiferous earth per day, worth on the average \$14.40 per load. There are several other large companies in the same mine. A mile and a half from is another mine, called Old De Bears mine. Three miles further there is another one, called Du Talt's Pan; and one mile from that is another, called Bultfontein. All these are extensively worked by large companies. Bultfontein was originally a farm on which was built a brick house; and on the discovery of diamonds, the house was found to contain the precious gems in the plaster used to lay the brick, and plaster the walls, while the children played with what they called "the shiny stones." There has recently been a diamond mine discovered eight miles from here, called Oliphant's Fantein. Claims to the number of 900 have been surveyed, and sold in that mine

and people here are wild with speculation. An acquaintance of mine bought claims in Jager's Fantein mine, forty miles from here, which cost him \$710, and in a short time he was offered \$33,600 for said claims. So it seems that men are like bubbles, the world over; some go up and some explode financially, the exploding portion being by far the most numerous.—[Dallas Herald

**The Great City of London.**

Rev. Mr. Willet, in a lecture, gives some idea of the size and extent of London, England. He says he found it a remarkably clean city with many open spaces. It is easy to say that the population of London is 4,000,000 but it is not easy to realize that it is as big as twelve of the largest cities in America all put together and 50,000 people more. It covers one hundred and twenty-two square miles, with fifteen hundred miles of streets and two thousand miles of sewers. Its sewers would reach from Chicago to San Francisco. It contains two hundred thousand commercial men and gives employment to 500,000 skilled mechanics. Mr. Willet felt as he entered London like the country girl who saw the ocean for the first time, and exclaimed "Well, I am glad to see something there is enough of." It would take to feed the vast city one year, a procession of oxen, two abreast, seventy-two miles long; of

sheep ten abreast, 120 miles long; of calves, 100 miles long, and of hogs, 9 miles long. If the beer drunk in one year were put into hogsheds and piled 1,000 feet high, it would make 1,000 columns.—[Cleburne Chronicle.

**FATHER A. J. RYAN,  
Addresses a Meeting of the Irish  
Land League of America at  
Baltimore.**

Baltimore, Dec. 29.—Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the poet priest, addressed a large meeting of the Irish land league last night. He said, "I know the principles involved, but am not familiar with the details. My father was born in Tipperary. He is dead, but I, his principles, live. Everyone hates tyranny. Words are not harsh enough to express the hatred. Ireland has suffered more than any nation in the world, but has kept together. There are factions there, but when you touch national principles they are a unite. God made the land, and I reckon it ought to be owned by those for whom it was made. The Irish people first feel and then think. The feelings evaporate but the thoughts stay and phrase themselves into words. They should think thus: "God made Ireland for Ireland, not England," England got it. The first thing is resistance, but it must be legal. Don't show your hand too soon. It is a grand, beautiful, noble, patient

thing to wait. The tyranny of Irish land owners is intolerable, who affirms it speaks the truth. Parnell is the leader of agitation, as O'Connell was, and as O'Connell succeeded in the main I hope Parnell will succeed in his. He needs substantial sympathy, and money used fore a good purpose is consecrated, no matter what differences may exist, even in the Catholic church. On this point I think justice is on the side of the Irish. God is on the side of justice. You are on the side of God and you will succeed. If Ireland is poverty stricken and destitute it is because of the luxury of the landlords. You Must not go too far. Anything revolutionary might bring on calamities. I am not a revolutionist in a measure and unreconstructed. The English landlords are to Ireland what the carpet-bagers were to the south. We suffered and were patient, and now the carpet-bagers are not there, and we have the power in our own hands. So will Ireland one day get rid of the landlords, first by calm, legitimate thought, and then by the grace of God, which crowns justice with victory."

The reverend speaker was frequently applauded.

The largest cotton mill in the country has been opened at Willimantic, Ct. It is only one story high, but covers a space of 820 feet by 174, all of which is in a single room, lighted at night by fifty-one electric burners. Eighty thousand persons could stand at once in this building.

**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 OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.** I am,

Yours Truly,

**JAMES W. KNOX.**

Jacksboro, Texas, December 14th. 1880.

[For the Rural Citizen.

**Notredame and its Site.**

By John D. Rains

The old church of Notredame, together with the site on which it stands, have been rendered famous in history, from memorable transpiring events around them, for more than a thousand years. The site is that of the ancient Lutetia, which held out so long and so bravely, while before whose walls the conquerer of Gaul had halted his legions, and marshaled his mighty host. It is the same on which Clovis established the capitol of his little empire, and the one which Philip Augustus loved so well. And the old structure itself being the metropolitan church of France, it therefore takes precedence of others. It is here that the French people have held their high National carnivals, and here for ages has been chanted that wonderful *Te deum*, in which the Nation seeks to pour out its gratitude to God, for his most signal mercies. It was here, in 1185 that Heraclius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, preached the third crusade. It was here that St. Dominick preached his powerful sermon and was blessed, according to tradition, with a vision of the Virgin. It was here that St. Louis deposited the sacred spoils, from the Holy Land, consisting of two thorns from the Savior's crown, one nail and a bit of the true cross, and it was here six hundred years later that the crown of Charlemagne was placed upon the brow of Napoleon.

Grand View, Jack Co. Texas, Jan. 1st 1881.

**Indians.**

The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported to be 255,038, all of whom, except about 18,000, are more or less under the direct control of the agencies of the government. The civilized Indians now in the Indian Territory number 60,560, and uncivilized 17,750. There are in round numbers 25,000 Indians in Dakota and 23,000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory. It appears there are upwards of 5,000 Indians in New York State, and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan.

**A Pitiful Death.**

Dr. Wilms, the late distinguished German surgeon, came to his death by a pitiful road. Just as he completed an operation, his assistant accidentally pricked him with a needle under the thumb-nail, Dr. Wilms treated the tiny wound as all surgeons do—yet in attending afterward upon another patient, a particle of poisonous matter found its way to the wound. About an hour later a fierce burning set in, and the

experienced operator, who knew every phenomenon of the human organization so exactly, told his colleagues that blood-poisoning had set in. His friends believed that the means which he used had expelled the poison; but Dr. Wilms himself was less sanguine. He had just reached his 59th year.—[Jimplecute.

**Electric Light.**

New York, Dec. 21.—The Board of Alderman to-day received a petition from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of New York, for permission to lay tubes, wire, etc., in the streets, avenues, parks and public places of the city, for using electricity as a means of illumination. The company agrees that if within six years after the granting of the franchise, it shall not have performed the services set forth in the petition, and supplied electricity for the houses and buildings on twenty-five miles of streets, its grant shall expire. The petition was referred to the committee on law.

One hundred and seventy-eight thousand females in Paris, France earn their living in some department of trade.

A statistical reporter has been gathering figures to show how many Christmas trees will this morning brighten children's eyes in Philadelphia homes. Florists and freight depot masters say 15,000 Christmas trees are brought here and sold at an average of at least \$1.50, making a total of \$22,500; half a million yards (284 miles) of laurel, running vine and other shrubs, at 6 cents per yard, \$30,000; 1,000 barrels of moss, at \$1.25, \$1,250. Here is an aggregate of \$54,000, taking no account of the holly, wild flowers and other et ceteras, which some folks consider indispensable to a proper decoration of the christmas home. [P. Times.

**Polar Wave.**

The 29 and 30 ult. was the coldest weather experienced in this country for years. At this place on the 29 at the U. S. Military Telegraph office the thermometer registered one degree above zero and only rose to 14 in the warmest part of the day

Nov. 20 1880. The thermometer sunk to 3 degrees above zero and the wind blew with a (maximum) velocity of 25 miles per hour.

Dec. 25 and 26 1879 the thermometer sunk to 4 degrees above zero.

Fort Elliot, Tex. Dec. 29 1880—Sunk to 1 degree below zero.

At other places the 30 was the coldest, which is as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last night the mercury, which at 9 p. m. rose to seven degrees above zero, took a rap-

id decline until at 7 o'clock this morning it jumped five degrees below zero. It was reported still lower in the city, but this was the official report of the United States signal office. At 10 o'clock this morning it had risen to zero. At Wilmington, Del., it touched eight below. Reports from numerous places along the blue ridge in Lehigh and Schuylkill valley showed an average temperature of from fourteen to twenty-two degrees below, the latter being reported at ten degrees at Hailville, Pa. Most of the country roads are blocked by snow. Farmers are putting down fences and driving through fields on account of snowdrifts making the roads impassable.

Chicago.—The mercury was rising all yesterday afternoon and at midnight had reached as high as zero, with chances favorable for milder weather to-day. A light snow is flying in the air at present. Advices indicate warmer weather to the westward, and colder weather eastward. The cold spell has been more severe and lasting than any for eight years, but it has been singularly free from casualties. Railroad trains are arriving quite late on all roads, being in some cases six hours behind time. Considerable difficulty is experienced in handling freight and live stock, so that receipts have materially decreased at the stock yards.

Louisville, Ky.—The signal office reports that the temperature here yesterday morning stood at seven degrees below zero, and at no time during the day got higher than nine degrees below. At midnight it was two degrees below, with a brisk southwest wind and clear weather.

Cedar Keys, Fla.—Twenty-two degrees above, a fall of thirty-two degrees.

Savannah, Ga.—Sixteen degrees above, a fall of twenty-five degrees.

Augusta, Ga.—Eight degrees above, a fall of fifteen degrees.

Montgomery, Ala.—Eight degrees above, a fall of fifteen degrees.

At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer marked eight degrees above zero.

Wilmington, N. C.—Eleven degrees above, a fall of sixteen degrees.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Two degrees above, a fall of nine degrees.

New York.—This morning has been intensely cold. At 12 o'clock the mercury at Hudnut's stood one degree above zero.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—This was the coldest morning of the season. The mercury stood at ten degrees below

zero. There is but little snow on the ground.

Danville, Va.—The weather is the coldest ever known here. The thermometer fell all day yesterday and until nightfall. At 8 o'clock this evening the thermometer stood below zero. At 9 o'clock, two degrees below. At midnight four degrees below, and at 6 o'clock this morning, it was ten degrees below.

New York.—At 7 a. m. to-day the mercury at New Orleans stood at twenty-two degrees above, a fall of eight degrees.

Galveston.—Twenty-one degrees above, a fall of two degrees.

Vicksburg.—Sixteen degrees above, a fall of one degree.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Twenty-three degrees above, a fall of twenty-seven degrees.

Washington.—It was intensely cold here this morning. Between 11 o'clock last night and seven this morning, the minimum temperature was seven degrees below zero. At 7 o'clock this morning below, and at 11 o'clock this morning two degrees above.

Jacksonville, Fla.—We are having the coldest weather experienced since 1857. Then it was 19 degrees above zero. This morning oranges on the trees in this city are frozen, and it is feared that the fruit up the river is badly damaged. About one-third of the crop has already been gathered. It is not known whether the trees are injured. A dispatch from Sumpter county says oranges there are not damaged. That county is about 110 miles south of this city.

Columbus, Ga.—The coldest weather on record prevails here. Thermometer four degrees above zero.

Charleston, S. C.—The temperature this morning was lower than it has been since 1835. The minimum temperature recorded by the signal officer, is thirteen degrees above zero, and reports from other parts of the city bordering the water front give the minimum at twelve degrees. In 1835 the lowest point reached was nine degrees above zero. In 1871 the lowest was nineteen degrees, which up to this time was the lowest point in 1835.

Chatanooga.—The mercury fell last night three degrees below zero.

Petersburg, Va.—The thermometer at 7 a. m. registered five degrees above zero. The ground is covered with snow.

Richmond, Va.—The weather is the coldest since Jan. 18th 1857.

*[Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a separate column. It is partially cut off and difficult to read.]*

# Rural Citizn.

Published weekly:  
By J. N. Rogers.

## FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR HON. S. B. MAXEY.

This week we place the name of Hon. S. B. Maxey at the head of this column as our choice for U. S. Senator, we believe he is second to no statesman in Texas. He certainly will bear the Jeffersonian test; "Is he honest, is he faithful, is he capable?"

A reporter in his stroll around town omitted some business houses; why he did so we cannot tell. We know this that it was unintentional on his part, and as for ourselves it was an oversight, and some items were written and left out, which was not discovered till the paper was run off and we bring them to the front this week. The Wichita Hotel was passed by unnoticed, and for this Mr. Duke justly asked an explanation which we frankly made as far as we could. He is one of our oldest patrons and his card has been in every paper we have issued since we commenced the "Sunday Wreath" and we consider the Wichita one of the very best hotels in North West Texas. Our intention is to show no partiality, and we are publishing the RURAL CITIZEN for the people, and we intend to be faithful to all; never the less mistakes are unavoidable. We do not please ourselves, and we hope our friends and readers will be so kind as to excuse us if we sometimes fail to please them. Our aim is to do right.

Mr A. H. Yeager, Editor of the Cleburne Chronicle, retires; Mr. W. H. Graves assumes entire controll. Both gentlemen have our bestwishes.

We are glad to state that Dr. Gresham's patient, the subject of the operation of ovariectomy, of whom mention was made in a late issue is still doing remarkably well and is now considered out of danger. Dr. Gresham's skill as a surgeon is becoming widely known and duly appreciated in North Western Texas and we confidently predict for him a brilliant professional career: and those who may need his professional care, will find in him, all that untiring energy and the best medical skill can accomplish.

The Christmas Tree at the Masonic hall Christmas eve was very nice indeed, but the hall was so densely crowded that all could not see or enjoy themselves as well as the friends wished them to.

The tree at Spring Dale, on Tuesday evening of the 28th ult. was good enough considering the very excessive cold. The thermometer was playing about zero.

The musical exercises at both pla-

ces was shortened on account of the unfavorable circumstances.

### Irish Troubles.

Every paper has something to say of the Irish troubles. Many of the land lords, becoming alarmed, are now in favor of "fair rents, fixity of tenures and free sales," but this concession may come too late to conciliate the land leaguers, whose leaders may not be satisfied with anything less than a revolution. If our country would avoid the anarchy of Ireland, let the rich cease to oppress the poor, let the poor who can and do not work, go to work. Heaven's decree has gone forth, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return to the dust." History has proven this to be true. Also the decree has alike gone forth, "Woe to the oppressing city." History has also proven this to be true. Then in all the avocations of life from the most common laborer to the President of the nation. Let us do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

—An old negro woman, living in Wills Point froze to death on the 30 of December.

—The schooner Fred A. Earl, left Galveston for Providence with 1,469 bales cotton Dec. 24th.

—A Waco wood hauler explained to a money lender that nine dollars for a cord of wood was not worse than three or four per cent, a month, when a man is in a tight place—

—On Thursday night Dec. 23 a balloon passed over the city of Dallas coming from the north, when at first seen, it was thought to have been four or five miles distant from the city, it continued its course for some distance from the city, when it descended and was captured by Mr. J. W. Edmonson. Where it come from was not known.

At the Methodist church in Fairfield Ill., instead of the usual Christmas Tree, a beautiful pyramid was built just back of the altar, and taste fully ornamented. The value of the presents were estimated from \$1000 to \$1500. [Wayne Co.(Ill)Record.

—It costs Germany \$80,000,000 every year to maintain its standing army.

—George Eliot the great novelist, who had recently married Mr. Cross, died in London 23 of December—

### City Livery Stable!

W. S. McKEEHAN  
Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand

### Buggys and Hacks.

Always a good turnout: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

North-West corner Public Square.

# 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.

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.

And now as Christmas is gone, also many of his goods have been sold. He wishes to dispose of all winter stock, to make room for a

# Large Spring Stock.

Be sure to give him a call.

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 the continuance of the same:

Dr. Philip Gresham's  
New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,  
West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,  
Jacksboro, Texas,

Have on hand a complete stock of the best  
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. CORRYAN

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. Adamson.

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 goods to be as represented. He buys wheat, buys and sells corn and produce generally.

### New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John Brown has introduced 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 1-13 or \$3.00 per bale. Bagging and ties, \$1.50 per pattern.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



Galvanic steel and cast plows, Stoves, Tin and Hoopware, Guttering & Roofing a Specialty. JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM

MASON OLDHAM

**Law Directory of Jack County, 1881.**

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

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

Every third Monday in Jan. March May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business.  
 T. M. Jones, Judge.  
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: Prc. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsey.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Animal Inspect'r

**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.

J. A. Hightower, 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.  
 J. M. Lane, Constable

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.  
 Stanley Cooper, N. G.  
 S. O. Callahan, 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.

**Estray Notice!**

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

Ed. Wolffarth,  
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by R. L. Pitts and estrayed before L. H. Pruitt J. P. of Prc. 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. Clk.

Taken up by Joseph Campsey and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams, J. P. Prc. No. 1 Jack county, Texas, one sorrel horse 14hands 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 Prc. 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. Prc. 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 sorfel 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 C 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.

Taken up by J. A. Mayo and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Prc. No. 1 Jack County Texas: one brown mare 14 hands high 10 years old both hind feet white had on small bell, no brand; one bay 2 yr. old filley star in forehead feet all white: one sorrel 1 yr. old filly, white feet: one sorrel horse 6 yrs. old 15 hands high blaze face, saddle marked, branded D on left shoulder, and appraised by A. B. Newman and H. Ross at \$60.

jan7 3t  
 D. B. Mizell,  
 Co. Clerk

Taken up by H. Ross and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Prc. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one bay mare 13 hands high 3 yrs old, branded F on left shoulder, and appraised by A. B. Newman and J. A. Mayo at \$17.

jan7 3t  
 D. B. Mizell,  
 Co. Clerk.

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Prc. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas, one bay horse 14 hands high, 13 yrs. old white in forehead, hind feet white, some saddle marks, branded PR on left thigh; also one bay mare white in forehead three white feet, saddle marks, about 14 hands, 11 yrs. old branded HALL on left thigh.

jan7 3t  
 D. B. Mizell,  
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by W. A. Smith and estrayed before Wm. Obarts J. P. Prc. No. 2 Jack county Texas the following described yoke of oxen to wit: one brindle ox, 11 yrs. old no brand perceivable marked crop and upper lip in the I and under bit in right ear and one white ox with red head and neck 6 years old, branded D AL (A and L connected) on left side and HR (connecte t) on right thigh and marked under bit in the left ear, crop and under half crop in right ear and appraised by L. M. Ragsdale and C. R. Cox at \$40.  
 D. B. Mizell,  
 Co. Clerk.  
 jan7 3t

**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

**Notice to Tax Payers.**

I will meet the tax payers of Jack County, at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the taxes of 1880.

Newport, Wednesday & Thursday Jan. 26 & 27 1881,—Post Oak, Friday Jan. 28 1881,—Abe Riddle's, Saturday, Jan. 29 1881,—Gertrude, Monday Jan. 31, 1881,—Cotton Wood Springs, Tuesday Feb 1, 1881,—J. W. Gray's Wednesday Feb. 2 1881.—Spring Dale, Thursday Feb. 3, 1881,—Jackson's School House Friday & Saturday Feb. 4 & 5 1881—Lick Branch, Monday Feb. 7.

After that till the first of March at Jacksboro.

Please meet me and settle your tax accounts.

W. M. King,  
 Tax Collector, J. C. T.

**A Terrible Crime.**

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 21.—A special from Tupelo, Miss., a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, gives the following account of a most horrible crime committed in the northern portion of Monroe county, Miss., Saturday night. The details are as follows: Mr. Brownriding, whose family consisted of his wife and daughter, two years old, on Saturday night permitted two men, giving the names of Miller, to stay at night at his house. They occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one in which there was a fire-place. About 11 o'clock flames from the little cottage attracted the neighbors, who found the house so far consumed that nothing could be done to save it. It was thought the family had absented themselves for the night, but the charred remains of the men were found in the dibris. Investigation developed the above facts and search was made for the two men. It was found that they had separated, one going towards Aberdeen, the other in the direction of Tupelo. The posse that went towards Aberdeen were successful in finding a man hiding in a field six miles from that place. He was returned to the scene, where he told the following story: We wanted money. We were permitted to remain over-night, and we laid awake after retiring until the heavy breathing of the family satisfied us of their slumbers, when we arose, chloroformed them, rifled the house of valuables, consisting of \$27, a watch, a suit of clothes and a pair of boots. Then we scattered cotton saturated with coal oil over the floor and on the bed and set fire to it and left." The crowd was composed of twenty-five resolute men, who determined that the villian should be punished with his own weapon. They pinioned him, arranged fine splinters saturated with chloroform, around him and set them on fire. Vigilant search is being made for the other man, who will doubtless share the same fate if caught.

The London times, generally very "backwaad in coming forward" to say a good word for us, had the following in a recent issue: "The finances of the United States may excite the envy not only of England, but of Europe. Its unprecedented rate of redemption is having its natural effect in raising the credit of the United States to a level with the most staid and best paying communities of the Old World. In reaching that level, the United States will only attain its rightful position. A country which is so faithful to its engagements, whose resources are so limitless, and whose population increases with such remarkable rapidity, ought to enjoy the best credit according to any state."

**First Stock in United States.**  
 The following account of the first importations of stock into the United States is taken from the United States Irish Farmers' Gazette. In 1619 four cows and a bull were introduced from Ireland. These were the first domestic cattle seen in America. In 1625 eighteen cows and two bulls were introduced as a colony from New York by the Dutch West India Company. The first horse was introduced any part of North America was introduced over to Florida by Columbus in 1492; they were introduced to Texas and the rest of the country probably introduced by the Spanish horses brought by the Dutch West India Company was the carrying of horses into Florida in New York, and the first cow, mare and a horse were introduced from France to America. The London Company sent the first exporters of swine from London to America; and in the year 1621 they carried on their vessels in the Dutch company four, which were all of breeding, and fatten on the spot, which was very abundant in the woods. They increased so fast that in 1627 there were only was a large number of swine with them, and the Indians acquiring a taste for fresh pork, and the necessity of hunting was, that necessity was averted. So important was it considered at that time that the cattle, horses, and sheep introduced into the infant colony should be preserved and allowed to increase, that the governor issued a order prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on pain of death to the principal, and to the aider, abettor or accessory. In 1628 horses, cows, hogs and sheep had increased to 50,000. In 1670 there were over 200,000 sheep, 20,000 cows, which over 12,000,000 were introduced into the United States.

A Terrible Crime.  
 Tenn., Dec. 20.  
 Tupelo, Miss., a  
 and Ohio railro  
 account of a  
 committed in the  
 Monroe county, M  
 night. The deta  
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**First Stock in United State.**

The following account of the first importations of stock into the United States is taken from the columns of the Irish Farmers' Gazette.—In 1610 four cows and a bull were, after a long and dangerous passage by sailing vessel, landed in Virginia from Ireland. These were the first domestic cattle seen in America. In 1625 eighteen ewes and two rams were introduced as a novelty into New York by the Dutch West India company. The first horses landed in any part of North America were carried over to Florida by Cabeza de Vaca in 1527; they all perished. The wild horses found in the plains of Texas and the western prairie are probably decendants of the fine Spanish horses abandoned by De Soto. In 1625 part of the trade of the Dutch West India company was the carrying of horses from Flanders to New York, and that year six mares and a horse were safely transported from France to America. The London Company were the first exporters of swine from Britain to America; and in the year 1621 they carried on their vessels no less than eighty-four, which were all, on landing, allowed to roam at large, and feed and fatten on the mast, which was very abundant in the woods. They increased so fast that in 1627 the colony was in danger of being over run with them; but the Indians acquiring a taste for fresh pork, and the novelty of hunting hogs, that calamity was averted. So important was it considered at that time that the cattle, horses, and sheep introduced into the infant colony should be preserved and allowed to increase, that the governor issued an order prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on pain of death to the principal, and to the aider, abettor or accessory. In 1839 horned cattle horses and sheep had increased to 30,000. In 1879 there were over 40,000,000 sheep, 30,000,000 cattle, of which over 12,000,000 were milch cows, 15,000,000 horses, 2,000,000 mules, and 30,000,000 swine in the United States.

**How to Keep Eggs Fresh.**

The latest plan is submitted by a smart housewife: "I have found little or no trouble in keeping eggs so fresh that when used they are as good as the day they were taken from the nest. The whole secret lies just here—viz., when collected in the evenings they should be placed in an upright position, the small end

downward, on shelves with holes made on purpose to receive them, because in this position (and a very important one to success) the yolk does not come in contact with the albumen, the yolk, as it were being suspended in the centre of the albumen; if otherwise placed—that is, on their sides—the yolk would then come in contact with the shell and naturally spoil, every egg being porous. The common mode of keeping eggs among farmers is either to pack them in straw, sawdust, chaff, oats or bran, none of which ways will keep the eggs fresh for any length of time. As they perspire, you must find some method that will entirely close the pores of the egg and keep them closed. My plan was simple and not at all expensive. I melted together tallow and mutton fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and kept them in a dry and dark place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not loose their flavor or weight.—Ex

**Sorgo Sugar.**

The secretary of the Cane Growers and Sugar Makers, of Illinois, says that it is an established fact that sugar can be made from sorgo in paying quantities just as certainly as flour can be made of wheat; but the methods of obtaining the best results are as yet imperfectly understood by the great majority of workers. It therefore behooves all such to meet and consult with those who have been more fortunate. All the light possible is needed that can be thrown on the subject from any source whatever. Many a point now more or less obscure may be elucidated by the experience of some shrewd and observant worker, who has hitherto kept himself in the background. There are numbers of such men at work, and we may expect interesting results from them. Illinois can make sugar enough to supply the United States, when her capacity in that direction shall have been fully developed. Even now she leads the van in the area of cane cultivated and the improved machinery and processes employed in the manufacture. Let us, then, keep the ball not only rolling, but give it fresh impetus. We cannot afford to let it lag while the state annually imports \$10,000,000 worth of an article which can be produced at home.—[Dallas Herald.

Colorado and New Mexico have grown within two or three years to be formidable rivals of the old sheep states, but the drouth has greatly crippled the leading shepherds of that region they cannot recover their lost ground within one or two seasons.

**Removing Evergreens**

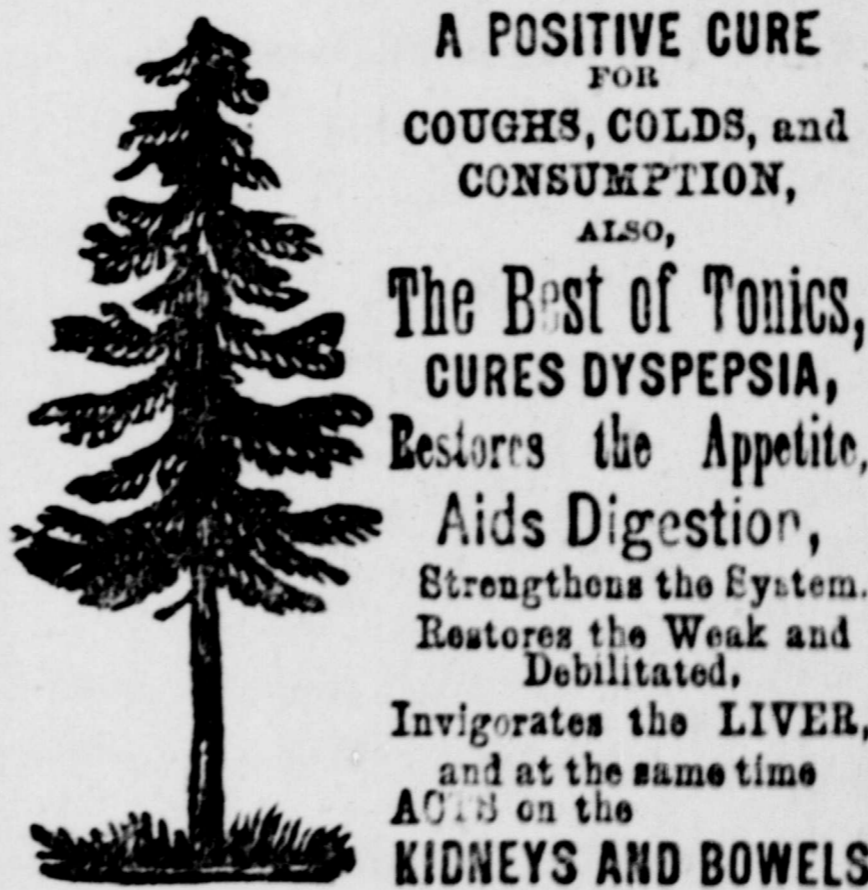
The best time, says a writer in the Prairie Farmer, to remove evergreens is undoubtedly in the spring, just as the terminal buds are opening. They may be removed safely until they have grown three inches. The next best time is in the latter part of the summer, or just before the fall rains set in. It is true, however, theoretically that they may be safely removed at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and practically true if extreme care is taken. Our opinion is that they are removed with least loss in the spring, as we have stated. As to much it makes really little difference what the material is, so it will not blow away or scatter noxious weeds.

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 had advanced toward noon.

It appears from French statistics that France imported in the first four months of the present year 87,000 head of horned cattle, 575,000 sheep and 95,000 pigs. Of this number only 131 oxen, 1405 sheep and 25 pigs came from this continent. These figures will give some idea of the vastness of the European demand for meat outside of the English.

**DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR**

Cures Thousands Yearly.



A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, ALSO, The Best of Tonics, CURES DYSPESIA, Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Invigorates the LIVER, and at the same time A.C.T.S 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., Proprs., 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.

**FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBUG—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 BY TRUE 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. For 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.

**C** 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.

**MONEY AND COMMERCE.**

It is stated that the gold and silver product of American mines, for 1880, will aggregate \$80,000,000.

Prof. King says the money yield of the mines of this country will soon reach \$1,000,000,000 yearly.

The mines in and around Leadville within two and a half years have produced nearly \$30,000,000, an average out put of \$1,000,000 monthly.

The manufacture of glucose has become quite an item in the western states. Peoria, Illinois, is turning a good deal of the surplus corn crop into syrup(?) It is difficult to sell it in the southern markets, the taste being too flat and insipid.

We may yet get back that seven millions paid by Billy Seward for Walrusia. The Puget Sound Argus says: "At last the gold and silver mines of Alaska are becoming more known and their value demonstrated. We have always contended that in this unknown land would be found some of the richest mineral deposits on this continent, and if half the news is true which was brought by the last steamer from Sitka, our prophecy is already more than fulfilled. It is stated that rich placer diggings have been discovered at Takou, twenty miles long by eight wide, and that good pay dirt is the result. No sufficient prospect has been made to speak definitely of their value, but those who are there are fully satisfied with results, and it is expected there will be a great rush there during the coming spring.

On the mainland, outside the coast range, between Ank and Schneck, the most extraordinary and wonderful discovery has been made of gold, silver and galena. The assays go into the thousands—one lot of ore showing \$3,000 to the ton. The gold can be seen with the naked eye, and can be felt by a blind man. A new mining district has been formed and named after Harris, the discoverer. He has taken up a town site of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated on the coast. If these stories are true, next summer will behold there one of the most flourishing mining camps on the Pacific coast. A few men are now there at work—old Alaska mountaineers, inured to the hardships and cold of that peculiar climate."

The Chicago city council has adopted an ordinance fining any one \$100, who shall sell or offer oleomargarine for butter. Such laws are very thick up north, but still the manufactured article doubles in quantity every month or two to the consternation of dairy-man, especially the poorer order of butter, over which oleomargarine takes the premium in retail shops.

160,000,000 bushels of grain was reported on the Chicago market during the year 1880.

Jacksboro, Thurs. Jan. 6, 1881. Notwithstanding the mud and cold weather, our merchants have had a fair trade. Dry goods men are selling at low figures to make room for spring goods, grocery men are selling lively.

Eggs are dull and will doubtless decline. Corn has advanced in the country but is offered here, mostly 55 cents from wagon.

**McKeehan's Grocery Quotations**

Coffee—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
 Sugar—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7 1/2—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00  
 Rice—10 cents per lb.  
 Flour—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—Super fine \$3.90.  
 Tobacco—10 @ 85cts. per pound.  
 Soap—\$2.65 per sack and firm.  
 Corn meal—White 75cts.—yellow, 65 @ 70cts.  
 Syrup 50cts. to 100 per gal.  
 Fruit—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12 1/2cts. currants, 12 1/2, prunes 12 1/2.

**Other Grocery Quotations.**

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14.  
 Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12 1/2  
 Coffee 4 1/2 @ 6 lb per dollar.  
 Sugar 6 1/2 @ 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; 2 1/2 in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.  
 Butter, 15 @ 20  
 Eggs, 16 @ 20

**Corn and Millet.**

Corn in shock from wagon 55cts per bu. selling at 65cts.  
 Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.  
 • Wheat \$1.25 per bushel

**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 10 1/2 —Ordinary 8 3/4  
 Flour XXX 2.80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00  
 Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
 Corn 30. 32 1/2 @ 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 12 1/2 @ 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.

**H. HORTON**

is now offering his present stock of goods the largest ever put upon the market at such rates in the town of Jacksboro at

**Greatly Reduced Prices!**

For CASH for the next 30 or 60 days, his stock being entirely too large to carry over, wishes to MAKE ROOM for a SPRING STOCK.

All indebted either by note or acct will please come forward and settle at once.

Call And EXAMINE

his Goods and Prices FOR **Yourselves.**

H. HORTON.  
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Jan. 1st 1881.

**Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,**

PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
 ODD FELLOWS 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.

J. N. Rogers,  
 Texas.

*[Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off and difficult to read. It appears to be a list of names or a directory.]*