

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1881.

No. 28.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Business Office, in the ODD FELLOWS BUILDING South East Corner of the Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Subscription \$1.00, per annum.

Approved Advertisements published at the following Rates:

Space.	1 mo.	3 mos	6 mos	1 year
1 sqr	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 sqs	3.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
3 sqs	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00
1 col	8.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
1 col	12.00	30.00	50.00	80.00

Special notices will be charged for at the rates of 15 cents per line. A discount for subsequent insertions.

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

Thursday, 13 5 P. M. This norther came unannounced. Velocity of the wind 25 miles per hour. Thermometer 21 degrees above zero.

Denison, 6 P. M. From Chief Signal Officer, Washington: "A severe norther will extend over Texas tonight and to-morrow."

Locals.

Several of our citizens have lost valuable horses and mules from sickness during the past week, Stanley Cooper a horse and Mr. C. C. Knox a mule.

Maj. Horton is preparing to give his guests ice water during next summer, which will be an ice thing.

This county is being filled up with Wichita cattle that have drifted down during the cold spell, and we suppose the lower counties have gotten the cattle belonging here, as they naturally seek a climate further south during northers.

McCConnell will sell you a nickel plated, stem winding and setting watch for ten dollars.

Immigrants of a good class are continuing to pour into the county, and soon every vacant spot will blossom like the rose.

L. A. Wilson and wife are now residents of Jacksboro. They are housekeeping in a neat and newly repaired house in the northern end of town.

Chas. Wilson and B. R. Cobb of Archer are in town this week.

Mr. Williams of Baylor County is

in town and was this week appointed deputy surveyor of the Jacksboro district by Surveyor Roberts.

Call on McConnell and select your wall paper, which he will sell you at Fort Worth prices.

The "McAdamized road" on South main st. compels the admiration of the beholder and the student in geology can study the pile of rocks which adorn that thoroughfare.

McCConnell has the champion Nickel Cigar.

Several of our stockmen visited Fort Worth this week to attend the cattle meeting.

The increase of the subscription lists of both the CITIZEN and WREATH is encouraging.

Mr. R. F. Owens has purchased the Fort Sill mail line for the unexpired term of the contract.

Mr. L. L. Page moves his family to Weatherford this week, intending to devote his time to his stage interests at that end of the line.

December term of District Court Jack county cost the state \$246.40. Last week's report was what it cost the county.

From the ring of the blacksmiths' anvils and hammers we infer that they are doing a thriving business.

Many of our farmer friends have called on us this week.

S. G. Adamson has extra fine apples only 25 & 30 cents per doz.

There is rumor afloat that the wife of our esteemed friend L. H. Pruitt, by accident took poison last week, from which it is feared she will not recover.

Several new suits have been filed this week for the district court, some of them of considerable magnitude.

County Attorney Stark seems to be working up a very good criminal docket for the next term of the County Court.

The horn of the fox hunter has been heard on the distant hills of late.

We notice Assessor Anderson on the streets with official documents and may soon expect him around assessing for 1881.

R. R. McKeehan has gone to Montague on a flying trip.

Sportsmen are having a fine time shooting ducks.

If you wish to get your hair trimmed or beard shaved in the best style go to Henderson. Next door McKeehans. His card will appear next week.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward. Estrayed from the City Livery stable, two bay geldings, both 6 years old, one 15 1/2 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.

W. W. Duke has nearly completed his new livery stable.

Robinson & West are purchasing the Texas Law Report at a cost of \$350.00.

Lumber has gone up, and now very high.

John Hensley has been in town this week, and says cattle have doubtless gone as far south as possible as there are cattle here from the counties north of us as far as Red River.

Mr. Frank M. Marks proposes to make a lecture on Religion at the Court House on Tuesday night the 25th inst.

C. W. Merrill Esq. has gone to Pulaski, Tenn. We hope his stay will not be long.

Mr. J. H. Stradley reports cattle drifting very bad.

Another snow-storm on last Sunday. Sunday night the mercury fell to 2 degrees above zero.

Tuesday and Wednesday thawing Thursday P. M., norther, ground freezing.

W. J. Wamack says there are cattle about him from the Indian Territory. Cattle never drifted worse.

J. J. Bussey, late of Pine Bluff Ark. gave us a call this week and paid us to send the CITIZEN to his friends in Arkansas. Thanks.

Head Quarters.

Trade continues to improve at the Leading Dry goods Establishment of D. C. Brown. Special inducements are being offered for the purpose of reducing his Large Stock of general merchandise preparatory to taking an Inventory. Those desiring bargains will do well to patronize this house. His motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Call and see him, satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE

is hereby given that J. I. Bowie will open school in the Masonic Hall on next Monday the 17th of January 1881.

Rates of tuition as follows:

Terms per month,	
Primary Class,	\$1.00
Second Primary Class	1.50
Intermediate, "	2.00
Collegiate. "	2.50

Telegram.

Denison, Tex. Jan. 8.—To the Public:

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army informs me that during the remainder of this winter he will advise me by telegraph when "northers" may be anticipated. These predictions will be posted in a conspicuous position in the Telegraph and Post Offices on this line for your information. It is believed these warnings if given proper publicity among sheep and cattle men will be of special value to them. Your co-operation in effecting this result is respectfully requested.

C. A. Tingle.

Lieut. & Supt.

Annie Siciable, eleven years of age, was frightened to death by some of her playmates playing ghost.

Mr. Benjamin P. Shillaber, better known as Mrs. Partington, is very ill.

The population of the United States is ascertained, by the last census to be nearly 51,000,000.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The legislature met at Sacramento yesterday and affected an organization without delay. The republicans organized both houses.

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: Pret. No. 1 J. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsev.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspect'r

PRECINCT No. 1

Justice Court convenes the last Monday 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.

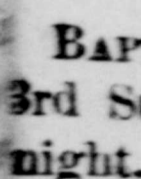
Justice Court convenes third Monday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

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, W. M.
 H. H. McConnell, 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 J. A. Mayo and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Pret. 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 \$30.

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

Taken up by H. Ross and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Pret. 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 Pret. 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. Pret. 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 bit in the left 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 (connected) 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.

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

Money.

It is the opinion of some of the soundest and ablest financiers of the country that there was never before a time when such large sums of gold, silver and paper were hoarded in the hands of laboring men and persons of small means. We all know that this hoarding is going on at a rapid rate through the South. Should there be an issue of small Government bonds, or should we establish a postal saving bank, the truth of these estimates will become apparent.

There seems to be a perfect boom at El Paso in view of the approaching concentrations of railroads at that point. The town is said to be overrun with contractors, vagabonds speculators, gamblers, thieves, burglars, demi-monde and tramps. and life and property are unsafe, therefore a company of state rangers is petitioned for to preserve the peace. —[Dallas Herald.

The 8th was a legal holiday with New Orleans. The state and federal offices and banks were closed. Salutes were fired and the day celebrated by a street parade of the volunteer soldiery. The streets were crowded with spectators.

E. W. NICHOLSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law and General Land Agent,
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and taxes paid for non-residents
 Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

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.

What the Judge Said.

In sentencing a murderer to death Judge Johnson, of California, made use of the following language:

"Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred the shedding of blood. It was one of the thousand ante-chambers of hell, which mar like plague spots the fair face of our state.

You need not be told that I mean a tipping-shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess-pool which by spontaneous generation breeds and mature all that is loathsome and disgusting in profanity, and babbling, and vulgarity, and Sabbath-breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of this globe converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poison which made the deceased a fool, and this trembling culprit a demon. How paltry a sum for two human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and therefore the vendor committed an act not recogizable by earthly tribunals, but in the sight of him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames men into violence and anger and blood-shed, is "particeps criminis" in the Moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion." [Graham Leader

Ben Studer, who murdered his son, had a partial examination to-day. He is confined in jail, and so great is the indignation against him, that fears were entertained that he might be lynched. If the law is not defeated by the lawyers he will surely swing. The son had a largely attended funeral to-day from the residence of the girl he loved.

Rumor has it that a party is organizing for the purpose of breaking up a gang of desperate roughs infesting the eastern portion of this county, and who are regarded as the perpetrators of sundry outrages on citizens of that neighborhood recently. A young Mexican named Melcher Travia is the latest victim of this gang. He was shot through the body, though perhaps not fatally, last Thursday evening, while coming to the city with wood. In the gang were five Americans and one Mexican. The attack was made without provocation. [San Antonio Special to Dallas Herald.

A Land League has been organized in Perersburg, Va.—[R. Herald.

The main building of the Stafford County farm, New Hampshire was burned on the 7th. 165 persons were in the building at the time.

Thirteen persons are missing, and probably lost their lives. Loss of property \$70,000. Insurance \$20,000

Abe Rothschild.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

The famous murder trial of Abe Rothschild came to an end Thursday at Jefferson, Texas. The jury was out for several hours, after having been charged by Judge Estess, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner received the announcement with evident joy, while the friends of the accused were wild with excitement. His father was present, and was also overjoyed. Rothschild and his friends will start at once for this city.

Thus ends a most remarkable case which has attracted the attention not only of all Cincinnati, where the parties lived, but of the whole country.

The following is a history of the case, ended by the verdict of Thursday:

On January 19, 1877, a traveler, accompanied by a handsome young woman, arrived at Jefferson, Texas, from Marshall, Texas, and registered at the hotel as A. Monroe and wife, St. Louis, Mo. Servants in the house heard them quarreling that night, and on Sunday, the 21st, they went into a restaurant and drank considerable, when, taking a bottle of beer with them, they crossed the bayou near town. The same evening the man returned alone wearing a couple diamond rings, previously on the woman. The woman, he said, was

with relatives across the bayou. He remained until Tuesday morning, the 23d, when he left alone, checking his trunk to Little Rock, Ark., and from there to Memphis, Tenn. On February 6th a negro woman found the body of the woman a little back from the road across the bayou, near Jefferson. A bullet hole was found in the left temple, the ball ranging downward and the hair singed by the powder of the pistol. No clew whatever could be found as to the whereabouts of Monroe, but when it was ascertained that a party had registered at Marshall, Texas, on January 17th, as A. Rothschild and wife Cincinnati, Ohio, an examination of this register and the one at Jefferson caused the officers to believe that they were written by the same person. Chief of Police Ira Wood, of this city, was written to for the purpose of ascertaining if there was an A. Rothschild in this city. Before he had completed his inquiries, Abe Rothschild, early in the morning on Saturday, February 17th, at the entrance of Ang's club house was shot in the head, supposably by himself, but only succeeded in destroying his right eye. While Rothschild was laid up at his home from the effects of his injuries, Sheriff Vine, of Marion county, Tex., arrived with a requisition, claiming to identify him as Monroe. Rothschild's father, being at that time wealthy, retained Major Blackburn and fought the requisition, but on March 9, of the same

year, Judge Avery, of the common pleas court, turned him over to Vine, granting, however, a stay of proceedings until Major Blackburn could appeal to the supreme court. Within the time allowed for the appeal, Major Blackburn applied to Judge Matson for a writ of habeas corpus, which was not allowed, and Rothschild was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Wallace, who, it was claimed at the time surreptitiously turned him over to the Texas Sheriff, Vine.

Polite, But Business-Like.

Mr. Thomas Allen returned from New York yesterday, having concluded his sale of stock in the Iron Mountain railroad to Jay Gould. He went there on a telegram inviting him to close the transaction. Having arrived in the Eastern metropolis, he made his way, after breakfast in the morning, to Jay Gould's office. There he met the railroad king and told him the exact number of shares he held. The figuring was only the work of a moment—so many shares at so much a share, amounting to so much.

Mr. Gould produced his check-book and filled out a check for the amount—something more than \$2,000,000—which he handed to Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen took the check, carefully examined it, and said: "This is a

large amount to have in one hand. Is there this much to your credit there, Mr. Gould?"

"O," said Mr. Gould, "perhaps you would like to have it certified." "Well, yes," said Mr. Allen, "I think I would."

Mr. Gould sent his confidential clerk to the bank, and the check was brought back in a few moments duly certified.

"Thanks," said Mr. Allen as he folded up the check, put it in his pocket-book and walked out of Mr. Gould's office.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sitting Bull's Band in a starving condition.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—The Indians belonging to Sitting Bull's camp now on the way to Fort Buford to surrender, according to Gen. Terry's information, are in almost a starving condition, and appear to have but a small supply of ammunition. They want to keep in the timber and come down Porcupine creek to the mouth of Milk river, and stay a few days on the way to hunt game to keep them from suffering. The Indians are like wild cattle, so Sen. Allison reports, easily stampeded and very difficult to handle.

On the 5th Joe Wilson killed John Boutwell with a Winchester rifle at Oakville.

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.

I am,

Yours Truly,

JAMES

Jacksboro, Texas, December 14th. 1880.



Experiments With Seed Corn.

Four boxes of earth, alike in equal
ity and exposure to light and heat,
were planted at the same time with
corn from a single ear and placed re-
cently in a physician's office. In
one box dry corn was planted; in an-
other, seed previously soaked in
clean, warm water; in the third the
corn had been soaked in a solution of
lime water; in the fourth, corn soak-
ed in chloride of lime and copperas
water—equal parts. One week af-
terwards the dry corn had not ger-
minated; the corn in the second box
had just commenced to sprout; that
in the third box was just showing its
greed blades, and that in the fourth
box had grown nearly three inches
high. Copperas water will prevent
birds and worms from eating the
seed, and one pound of dry copperas
will soak seed enough for twenty a-
cres. [Clebunne Chronicle.]

The Timber Question.

To settlers upon the prairie dis-
tricts of Texas, timber is a very im-
portant question. It will be pleas-
ant for them to read that the older
states were barren of trees when
first settled, as it will encourage
them to hope that their state will e-
ventually be as well supplied as the
old ones are now. Upon this mat-
ter a writer in New York says: "A
good deal is said and written about
the timber question. The question
made a hobby by some persons who
ride it too often for their own pleas-
ure and profit, and would have us be-
lieve that the country is fast going
to ruin for want of more forests.
The solution of the timber question
rests with the owners of land, the
farmers, who will preserve and grow
timber when it pays them to do so,
and not until then. We have been
led to believe that the country is be-
coming destitute of timber to such an
extent that is injurious to the agri-
cultural interests by decreasing the
rainfall seriously. It is true that a
large area of land has been cleared
of timber, but if it had not been there
would not have been room for the
population, and it would seem that
this clearing of the land has been a
necessity, whatever may have been
its effects upon the climate. When,
however, we come to learn the truth
about the matter, we find that there
is more timber now existing, even in
the eastern parts of the country than
there was at the time when white
men first settled here 200 years ago.
Major Hotchkins, of Virginia, satis-
factorially shows that the valleys of
that state and adjacent territory
were devoid of timber at that time,

and that the greater part of the land
was then in prairie and covered with
grass. Dr. Leidy, of the Philadel-
phia academy of natural sciences, re-
ports the discovery of bones of the
buffalo in a cave in northeastern
Pennsylvania, which proves that the
country was not then wooded, be-
cause buffalo could only exist on gras-
sy prairies. The traditions of the
Indians go to prove that the grass
was yearly burned off for the pur-
pose of preventing the growth of
timber, and this practice has descend-
ed from them to the present occu-
pants, who annually repeat it in the
mountains to encourage the growth
of grass. The fact is that the timber
of the country is now increasing in-
stead of diminishing. Groves and
woods are everywhere in the east,
and in Illinois and Minnesota, where
25 years ago the writer traveled o-
ver the prairies for scores of miles
without finding a bush or tree to tie
a horse to, there are now groves and
woods that shut in the landscape at
every mile. Even the ravages of
the lumbermen, and of the fierce fires
which follow them wherever they go,
are repaired in a few years, and new
forests soon grow up upon the char-
red and blackened ruins of the old
ones. [Dallas Herald.]

Why Farmers Keep Poor.

A correspondent says: After long
observation I have come to the con-
clusion that a great majority of the
farmers that are poor might have
made money. If you inquire into
their business habits you will find
that they always sold the best and
kept the poorest. For instance, if
they have too many sheep on hand,
they pick out the best to be sold. If
you ask them why they do so they
will say, "Because they bring twice
as much as the others, and I am hard
up, just now for money. I know
that it is not a good plan, and I do
not intend to follow it always." I
think the habit of selling the best a
very poor plan for any man, I don't
care what his circumstances may be.
I have a man in my mind now, who
always sells his poorest sheep for
more than twice as much as the av-
erage farmer gets for his best. I have
seen farmers in the fall pick out their
best pigs to fatten, because they
would make a few more pounds of
pork than the others. This I call
poor economy. [Ex.]

NATURE'S MYSTERIES.

Some time ago a specimen of soil
taken from Gaudalupe county was
sent to Europe and analyzed. The soil
was pronounced very rich and adapt-
ed to a wide range of agriculture,
and among other things it was de-
clared that the seeds of various val-
uable grasses, heretofore unknown in
this section, were found in the soil,
and that they would be developed
simply by cultivation of the land.

Some were disposed to regard this
as carrying the analysis a little too
far, and making a rather heavy drain
upon the credulity of the people.
However, the scientific has already
obtained at least a partial victory o-
ver the uncultured mind, for we are
told that on the Capote farm in Gau-
dalupe county, from which, we un-
derstand, the soil analyzed was tak-
en there have already been developed
no less than four varieties of natural
grasses heretofore unknown in that
region. How many more grasses,
and how valuable, that are yet to be
developed simply by cultivating the
soil of the Capote farm, remains to
be seen. [San Antonio Express.]

The German minister of instruction
in a recent report on the influence of
gaslight on the eyes, concludes that
no evil results follow a moderate use
of gas, if the direct action of the yel-
low flame on the eyes is prevented.

City Livery Stable!

W. S. McKEEHAN
Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand

Buggies and Hacks.

Always a good turn-out: Ready
to accommodate the public at all
times.

North-West corner Public Square.

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

Cures Thousands Yearly.



A POSITIVE CURE
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, and
CONSUMPTION,

ALSO,
The Best of Tonics,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Restores the Appetite.

Aids Digestion,
Strengthens the System.
Restores the Weak and
Debilitated.

Invigorates the LIVER,
and at the same time
ACTS on the
KIDNEYS AND BOWELS

restoring them to healthy action, health and
strength follow from its use.

The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS
OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering
from sickness will find in this 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 Dol-
lar a bottle.

IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR
ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

B. 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 immedi-
ate 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,
&
FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBAG—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 physi-
cian that has ever made this disease a spe-
cial study, and as to our knowledge thou-
sands have been PERMANENTLY cured by
the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL
GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every
case, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPEN-
DED. All sufferers should give these Pow-
ders 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. KISS-
NER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POW-
DERS. These Powders are the only prepa-
ration 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
humbag, 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, \$1.00, sent to any
part of the United States or Canada, by
mail, on receipt of price.

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 TROU-
BLES. 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 slug-
gish 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 in-
spired 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 repu-
tation 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 con-
cise description of symptoms, which will re-
ceive prompt and careful attention.

DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise
sent free on application. Address,
HOLMAN PAD CO.,

(P. O. Box 2112) 93 William Street, New York.



HAIR DYE is the safest
and best; acts instan-
taneously, producing
the most natural shade
of black or brown; does
not stain the skin; easi-
ly applied. A standard
preparation; favorite
upon every well ap-
pointed toilet for lady
or gentleman. Sold by
all druggists and ap-
plied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO,
93 William Street, New York

Applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO,
93 William Street, New York

HOME.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Concluded.

Mrs. Ainsley bore her misfortune with Christian resignation, and after the first shock was over, she sat down to think what she must do, and where she must or could go. Poor woman! She felt broken up! She puzzled her brain all to no effect. The morning came, and they knew that something must be done.

A note came to Lilla; it was from Sidney. Every arrangement had been made for them to go to a distant village. Once there Mrs. Ainsley found no difficulty in getting work. By some good friend, who tried to dis-guise his agency, all things were prepared for their advantage. And Lilla, whose lot had always been a hard one, found in the change pleasant relief from the old work in which she had served, being now engaged in the avocation of assistant instructress for the school there. Thus, what they thought would be so hard, proved a happy change. But how different it might have been thought Lilla, if she had not by that wise decision, won the friendship and aid of her dear friend Sidney. But, thought she, had it not been for her unpropitious attachment for one so far above her in worldly position, all this had not been necessary. Where could she find justification for this act; in that dear guide by which she had shaped the crowning triumph of her life? Yea, this is the soul elevating and ruling element in our nature, by which the major motives and actions of our lives are prompted. When we strive to please our God conscientiously too, we do not lose sight of the fact that such conduct, if beheld by appreciative souls, will secure to us the esteem of mortals, which adds so much to happiness here. Love for our fellow creatures never made one less worthy the esteem of angels. Love is not lost.

Thus as time and change were doing their work upon Sidney's father, Lilla was gaining laurels for herself. After having remained some time in her new home, she became a personage of importance, thus securing honors for her name. She won the very highest appreciation from friends among whom her position was fast becoming a necessity. When the nearness of association brings upon one the necessity of mutual dependence upon another, all time can never rend the tie.

Such ties, even warmer ones, were formed and being formed for the lovely young girl in her new home. But she kept enshrined within her heart the memory of her only love. And as Sidney's visits assured her heart of his constancy, she hoped for a happy consumation of her wishes some day. And when he saw the joyous change in the prospects of his

loved Lilla, he was more than happy. And his efforts to work a reconciliation in the will of his father, Sidney found not in vain, since the daughter of the poor seamstress had attained to a standard equal to the lofty one of his own Ella, and at length his consent being gained, the day was fixed upon to make these two lives happy—make them one.

Upon her bridal day Lilla, in happy mood glanced back over the past—the sorrows all banished now, and looked into the future all beautiful and bright, with the one dear spirit with which her soul found companionship, and knew the triumph was complete. She remembered the eventful day of victory, and in happy refrain she echoed the words, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

A Boy Emigrant.

Religious Herald.

Many years ago, when Peter the Great was Czar of Russia, and the improvements that he was making all over the country gave foreign workmen a fine chance of earning high wages, a number of emigrants landed one cold winter morning at one of the Russian ports on the Gulf of Finland, to see if they could find work, as so many others had done.

A curious mixture they were—men, women and children from every country on either side of the Baltic. Tall, fresh colored Swedes, in gray frocks and thick blue stockings; stout, light-haired Germans, and ruddy, blue eyed Danes; big-boned Pomeranians, with low foreheads and shaggy brown beards; and short, squat Fins, whose round puffy faces and thick yellow hair gave them the look of over-boiled apple dumplings.

But their first taste of Russia was not at all a pleasant one. At the port where they had landed it was the rule that all emigrants who came ashore should be kept in one place till the Czar's agent came to examine them; and the place where they were kept was an old warehouse, very bare dismal looking, with nothing in it but a few old bare sails and some heaps of straw. Here they remained for two days, while the snow fell and the wind roared outside, their food being brought them by the soldiers of the port. The men smoked their pipes and played cards, the women knitted stockings or mended the clothes of their husbands and children, while the little people played hide-and-seek in and out of the dark corners, and made the gloomy old place quite merry with their shouts and laughter.

But there was one boy (a bright-eyed little fellow, with brown curly hair) who took no part in the fun, but sat in a corner by himself, chalking curious figures on the wall, which he seemed to copy from the

book in his other hand. Any one who had looked closely at these figures would have seen that they were letters—Russian letters—and that sometimes he would write a whole word at once, and then put the meaning opposite it in German. In fact, he was teaching himself the language he had got into, and seemed to be pretty well on with it, for every now and then he would leave off writing and read a page of his book, without meeting a single word he could not master.

"Look at Karl Osterman yonder, slaving away at that book of his!" said one the men. "Much good that'll do him! As if one could saw a plank or hammer a rivet any better for knowing that crack jaw lingo!"

"He's going to teach the Russians their own language—that's what he's at!" grinned another. "A regular professor, ain't he? far too clever for poor fellows like us!"

"A, he'll be a great man one of these days," chimed in a third, with a hoarse laugh, "and then, perhaps, he will be kind enough to give us a job."

Little Karl's eyes sparkled, and he set his lips firmly, as if making up his mind that he would be a great man yet somehow or other; but he said nothing and went quietly on with his work. Suddenly the door flew open, and in came a Russian soldier in a shabby green uniform, trimmed with faded gold lace. He was a very tall and powerful man, with a dark, weather-beaten face, framed in closely-cropped hair, and great black eyes that seemed to pierce right through any one whom they looked at.

"I say, my good fellows," he cried, "here's an order from the Czar, which I'm to paste up in this room; and I want to have it in German and Swedish as well as Russian, that every one who comes in may be able to read it. Perhaps one of you would kindly lend me a helping hand with the job, for I'm not very glib with foreign languages myself."

The men glanced meaningly at each other, and the two who had been making fun of Osterman looked sheepish, as if thinking that they had better been learning Russian themselves instead of laughing at him.

"I'll do it for you, Mr. Soldier," said little Osterman, stepping boldly forward, "if there aren't any big words in it. I've only got as far as three-syllable words in Russian yet, you know."

The soldier stared at him for a moment, and then began to laugh.

"Well my boy, I don't think you'll find many big words on this paper; it's pretty plain sailing as far as it goes. See if you can read it?"

Karl took the paper and read it off easily enough.

"Well done, my fine fellow!" cried the Russian; "you're a smart lad for your age. I can see that. Now try if you can put it into German."

To work went our hero, with a look as solemn as any professor on

his little round face. Once or twice he stopped as if at a loss for a word; but he got through at last, and having finished the German, began upon the Swedish.

"What? do you know Swedish, too?" "Why, man, you're a perfect dictionary!"

"My mother was a Swede," answered Osterman, "and she taught me her own language; and my father was a German, and he taught me his."

"You're a lucky fellow!" said the Russian, with a sigh, "I only wish I'd had some one to teach me when your age, I should know a great deal more than I do."

"What? didn't your father teach you then?"

"He died when I was mere child," said the Russian sadly, "and my mother, too."

"Oh dear, I'm so sorry! But had you no brothers or sisters?"

"I had a brother, but he was blind poor fellow, and couldn't help me; and as for my sister," (here his face darkened fearfully), "instead of being kind to me, she tried to have me killed!"

"What a shame!" cried the boy, indignantly, clinching a fist about size of a large plum. "I only wish I'd been your brother!—I wouldn't have let anybody touch you!"

This valiant promise of protection to a stalwart soldier of six feet three, tickled the other emigrants so much that they burst into a roar of laughter which made the old walls ring. But the soldier did not laugh; he only passed his hand over the child's curly head, and then stooped to look at the book which Karl had been reading.

"Ah! the story of Ilia, the Strong. I used to be very fond of it when I was a boy. How do you like it?"

"Very much indeed. I didn't think I'd have time to finish it, when they said the Czar was coming to look at us; but I suppose he is too busy amusing himself to care about us poor fellows."

The soldier gave such a terrible frown that the men nearest him started back in dismay, and even Osterman himself looked startled. But the next moment the Russian's face cleared again, though he was still very sad.

"You shouldn't talk like that, my boy," said he; "the Czar would have come to you directly after you landed, if he hadn't been ill. However, he's well again now, and I shouldn't wonder if you were to see him here to-day."

Just then the door opened again, and in tramped a dozed grand-looking officers in splendid uniforms, the foremost of whom, making a low bow to the shabby soldier, said, very respectfully, "All is ready, your majesty."

At the word "majesty," all the emigrants started as if they had been shot; for they now saw that this shabby looking fellow, whom they

Concluded on the 7th page

THE LEGISLATIVE
 Extracts from
 Austin, Jan. 11.
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 John D. Templeton,
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 in the house.
 Austin, Jan. 12.
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 The following are
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 torney general; Bow
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 bureau; and John He
 statistics and history
 is to be enlarged.
 Austin, Jan. 13.
 Governor's message
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 as given in the
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 of the state, subje
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 This means the
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THE LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Extracts from Herald Specials.

Austin, Jan. 11.—The house was called to order by secretary of state John D. Templeton, Will Lambert acting as secretary.—A quorum being announced present, secretary of state Templeton declared the house ready to go into the election of speaker.

Upon the fourth ballot; Hon. George R. Reeves, of Grayson, was elected speaker of the house.

THE SENATE

was called to order by Hon. J. D. Sayers; twenty-five senators present.—J. P. C. Whitehead was unanimously elected secretary of the senate; Wm. Rainy, of Shelby Co. was elected first assistant.

There are three colored members in the house.

Austin, Jan. 12.—The senate met at the usual hour. Senator Burton from 17th district took the oath of office. J. P. C. Whitehead was qualified as secretary. The President then announced the committees.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The state grange began its session to-day, W. M. Rose presiding. They will memorialize the legislature on the subject of regulating railroads strictly. They will also urge the establishment of an agricultural bureau and the development of all farming industries.

Throckmorton's friends are more confident than ever. Maxey's seem not so hopeful now.

Roberts' inaugural will be a brilliant affair. In his message he will strongly urge immigration, normal schools, tax exemption of manufactories, improvement of asylum buildings and grounds, and will bring down the financial dates to the first of January.

The rumors of a division of the the state are without foundation. The sentiment of unity pervades both houses also the equitable distribution of office. They contradict all ideas of sectionalism.

The following are spoken of for state offices: Chilton, for assistant attorney-general; Bowman, for secretary of state; Cotton, for insurance bureau; and John Henry Brown, for statistics and history. This bureau is to be enlarged.

Austin, Jan. 13.—Senate: The Governor's message was received, read and 5,000 copies in English and 2,000 in German ordered printed.

Synopsis of the

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

as given in the Dallas Herald.

The governor's outgoing message, after congratulatory expressions as to the general health and prosperity of the state, substantially says his central idea has been established—a perpetual good system of finance. This means the annual collecting of the revenue through equalized taxation on property and persons and its honest, economical collection and disbursement. The Texas constitution requires all property to be taxed

ad valorem, but income and occupation taxes are permitted, except on the agricultural and mechanical pursuits. An occupation tax is a means of reaching transient property, the subject being the property, not the persons. The drummers' tax is founded, in a just principle, places foreign firms on the same basis as our own. These taxes have brought a great increase of revenue to the state. If taxation is to be reduced, let it be in ad valorem taxes, which bear hardest on the permanent property. There is now in the treasury a surplus revenue of \$689,774,43. Treasury warrants are now paid according to date of registration and are at par to-day. All these things are due to the increasing prosperity and the laws passed by the last and previous legislature. Our public free school system annually improves. There has been a large increase in the sale of lands, as many as 360,360 acres in the first nine months being disposed of. In Huntsville, at the normal school 74 pupils were supported last year, and the contribution was \$200. It is so successful that I request the establishment of two others; one in northern Texas and one in southwestern Texas. The frontier protection has been splendidly maintained with \$100,000 the last year. Much benefit will flow from the congressional law prohibiting Indians from coming into Texas. The credit for this is due to Adjutant-General Jones. This relieves our forces for criminal purposes. I recommend the levying of small taxes on all persons who fail to join the militia forces, for the arm of the government must be sustained. By examination of reports it is found that our whole state services has been efficiently and most economically maintained. I recommend that appropriations be made to enlarge and improve the lunatic, deaf and dumb and blind asylum; also for the two penitentiaries, so as to make the latter places of reform and not torture. Our large surplus will permit all these needed requirements. For the blind, deaf and dumb and lunatic asylums and penitentiaries we will need an an outlay of \$45,000. This will utilize 1,500 convicts within prison walls. The state must not stop half way, but finish the thing up.

"Up Salt River."

Cincinnati Commercial.

Professor Schele de Vere gives the origin of the expression "Salt river" in his book called "Americanism; The English New world." Before the day of steam all navigation of the Ohio river was carried on by flat boats and keelboats. It was necessary to row the keelboats up stream. The labor was painful and exhausting. There were slaves all along the Kentucky side of the river in those days.

When a negro had been refractory

or "sassy," it was the custom to punish him by hiring him out to row keelboats up the river. This punishment was called "rowing up." In time it became the popular slave term for a scolding or punishment of any sort, all over the country, much as the term "blow up" is applied nowadays. Professor de Vere quotes this sentence from the New York Herald, of May 7, 1856: "We hope the president gave his secretary a good blowing up for his infelicity."

"Salt river" was, and is, a little tributary of the Ohio, in Kentucky. It was so crooked and dangerous that rowing a keelboat up its waters was about the hardest labor a man could undertake. Hence, to row a man up Salt river was as severe a punishment as could be imposed upon him. The expression became proverbial. One day, on the floor of congress, a member from Kentucky made use of the phrase in a happy allusion. The expression was thence crystalized in the popular speech of the country. From that day to this, the person or party that has been badly defeated in an election is "sent up Salt river."

Garfield's Advice to Sambo.

Cleveland, O. Jan. 13.—A delegation of prominent colored men from Alabama called upon General Garfield last evening at William Edwards'. G. W. Braxwell, of Talladega and L. H. M. Watkins, of Courtland, addressed the general, setting forth the condition of the colored people in the south. They spoke of the want of education, etc., and stated that the coming administration should do what it can to aid in the education of the blacks. General Garfield responded, saying that the education of their children was the foremost duty of all American people, assuring them that what could be done would not fail. He urged them not to raise the color line and not separate themselves as a class from the mass of citizens.

Peculiar Phenomenon.

In a recent trip to the northwest of Dallas Major John Henry Brown's attention was called, when some twenty miles northwest of the city, to a peculiar rumbling sound, similar to that of a railroad train far away. Reflection told him that it was twelve to fifteen miles north to the line of the road between Dallas and Fort Worth, while the sound came from the opposite direction in the northwest, where there was no railroad for hundreds of miles. Night found him a guest of Mr. Roland Witcher, two and one half miles north of Smithfield, in the western edge of the cross timbers, and about fourteen miles north of Fort Worth. Sitting by his fireside, the noise was so distinct that he spoke of it, as did his daugh-

ter, who was his companion on the voyage. From that hour (about 6:30 p. m.) till they went to sleep at 11 p. m., the noise continued, always from the north to northwest. Mr. Witcher, who is a very intelligent farmer, and a gentleman by nature, then told Major Brown that he had been hearing this sound since about the first of October, but one of his neighbors had discovered it as early as August last. By request the neighbors began to compare notes. All had heard the sound, but each one not noticing the course, had supposed it to be the trains between Fort Worth and Dallas. Yet, as attention was drawn to the subject, all realized that the sound came from the north or northwest. Mr. Witcher had conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Henrietta, in Clay county, who reported the same phenomenon in that distant county. The next day, when some twelve miles farther west and two miles northwest of the Blue Mound, in Tarrant county, Major Brown distinctly heard the same roaring, rumbling sound, and stopped the buggy till his daughter fully realized it. It resembles several familiar sounds—such as a distant water fall; secondly, a distant railway train in the night time; thirdly, the dolorous sound of wind in a pine forest. Its sound has universally been from north to north west. It resembles somewhat the ominous noise described by Humboldt as preceding the great earthquake of 1753, in Mexico, in which a village was destroyed, and the volcanic mountain of Jorullo heaved up in a single night, there to stand and vomit forth its lava till the present time. He had almost dismissed the subject from mind till a day or two since, when he received a call from Mr. Joseph McElbaney, of Garrett's Creek, Wise county. His home is at least 35 miles west of Mr. Witcher's. He fully verifies Major Brown's own observation and the statements of Mr. Witcher, and has been hearing the sound, at frequent intervals, for about three months. This is all Major Brown knew about it. The sound, strange and peculiar, is a reality. The cause is relegated to men of science.

The above was clipped from the Dallas Herald. The first notice taken here, of this peculiar sound, was on the 29th of November last. It occurred about noon and was heard for many miles around. From all points the sound came from the south west and was quite distinct and at first thought, it appeared like very heavy distant thunder or the distant rumbling of a heavy train at night. A few persons here who had been accustomed to earthquakes, pronounced it, at the time, the shock of a remote earthquake. The shock was sufficient to make glassware tinkle on the shelves in stores. The same kind of sounds have been heard since in particular about 9 p. m. on the 31 of December, Always coming from a south west direction.

Kaolin in Texas.

New Orleans Democrat Dec. 20th.

We noticed some time since, the establishment here, of a manufactory of porcelain by Messrs. Surgu and d'Estrampas. The former is a well known civil engineer of this city, while the latter, a native of France, is thoroughly acquainted with the business of making porcelain. Under his management, the necessary works, kilns, lathes, etc., were erected at Nos. 314, 316 & 318 Carondelet walk, and the manufacture of china-ware begun. Mr. Surgu embarked in this enterprise believing that as good kaolin, or potter's clay (the chief material employed in the manufacture of porcelain), could be obtained either in this state or Texas as anywhere else. It was first found necessary, however, to obtain the kaolin needed in the factory from France, and to that country it was written for.

By a curious coincidence just at this moment two gentlemen living in Texas had sent the assayer of the mint here a certain earth or clay which had been discovered on their farms, near Bremond, Texas, and which they believed to be kaolin. The assayer, having tested it, pronounced it to be kaolin of the finest quality, equal to that used in the celebrated factory at Serves. This fact was communicated to Messrs. Surgu and d'Estrampas, and they and the two gentlemen from Texas, Judge I. W. McDonald of Houston, and S.

Minton, of Bremond, Robertson county, were placed in communication with each other. This was so satisfactory that Messrs. McDonald & Minton visited this city, where they now are to see if they cannot make some arrangements with the new porcelain factory for supplying it with kaolin.

Kaolin, the clay used in making porcelain, is very rare everywhere, but rather more common in this country than in Europe. Notwithstanding this fact, the United States is very backward in this branch of manufactures, and nothing but the roughest kinds of chinaware, earthenware and stoneware are made here. The recently established New Orleans factory is one of the first in this country proposing to make firstclass goods. Kaolin is found here, in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and in Texas. There is a good deal of it in the latter state, but mainly of an inferior grade. That found on the farm of Messrs. McDonald and Minton is of an excellent character and suitable to the manufacture of the finest kind of goods. This deposit was discovered about a year ago and believed then to be of great value, but it was impossible to discover its worth or to find any market for it. The establishment of the porcelain factory here attracted attention to it, and a further investigation was made with satisfactory results. The supply on the farm is nearly inexhaustible. There are over eighty

acres, the kaolin being from one to five feet below the surface. The ground has been penetrated to the depth of fifty feet, and the bottom of the deposit not reached. The farm is situated near Bremond, on the line of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, and the kaolin, therefore, can be easily shipped to market.

Yesterday the representative of the New Orleans porcelain factory, and the owners of this kaolin deposit were in consultation to see if they could not work together in the development of this new industry of manufacturing porcelain, with every prospect of coming to some understanding.

In the meanwhile the factory is going on very successfully. A number of good kilns of good working size have been built, and the porcelain will be turned out from one of these in a finished state in a few days.

Peru and Chili.

New York, Jan. 13.—Panama advices of the 4th say that three Chilean divisions are on the Peruvian side and advancing on Copua Lima. The first and second division landed at Pisco and marched northward, ravaging the country as they passed. The third division landed at Carraxaco and took Tiren at the point of the bayonet, dislodging the Peruvians. The divisions are estimated at 9,000.

There is a chance for some statesman to immortalize himself in Congress by putting a summary and effective check to the pension frauds which are daily perpetrated on the Treasury. The pension business is in such a condition that it is a standing invitation to fraud, and there is no other industry in which a dishonest living can be made so easily as in the pension claims. There is nobody who wants to see any obstacles placed in the way of the collection and payment of pensions, but there are now nearly 50,000,000 of people who want to see the pensions paid only to those who are entitled to them.—[Globe Democrat.

"Gem'len," said the old man, "remember dat it am not safe to form an opinyun on a stranger by de size of his mouf or de number of his hat. No person can tell de number of mules in a barn by looking at de stable door."—[Detroit Free Press.

—Washington, Jan. 3.—The public debt statement issued to-day, shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of December to be \$5,699,430,76, cash in the treasury; \$222,299,739,41; gold certificates, \$365,888,00; silver certificates, \$4,558,213,00; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$700,500,00, refunding certificates, \$92,740,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$3,468,810,16; fractional currency outstanding, \$714,753,01; sixes of 1881 outstanding, \$619,200,000.

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.

THE UNITED STATES
Hos. S. F.
We give an
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Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. ROGERS.

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

We give as full details of the Stock-men's Convention at Fort Worth as our space will allow.

On the 12th the legislature held a joint session for the purpose of counting the vote for Governor and Lieut. Gov.

The count was completed at 10:46 and footed up as follows:

For Governor—Roberts, 168,101; Hamman, 33,721, Davis, 64,882; scattering 139.

For Lieutenant Governor—Story, 172,610; Givens, 30,828; Siemering, 63,066; scattering, 336.

We are in favor of Mr. Paddock's bill to confine all persons acquitted of crime, on account of insanity, in the lunatic asylum.

Messrs. Pfouts, Elliott & Hall have purchased the interest of Messrs. Adams & Leonard, and are now sole proprietors of The Dallas Herald. These enterprising gentlemen are making a success of the HERALD.

The stockmen of Jack county are talking of a stockmeeting on the first Saturday in March.

In the letter from the County Judge of Navarro Co. to Judge Jones of this county, in last week's issue the terms of payment should read as follows: Payments to be made as follows: one-fifth in cash. Balance in four annual installments with 10 per cent int. from date, until paid, and a small cash fee to county Judge for preparing notes and deed, in each case. Preference will be given to actual settlers upon the land.

Head Quarters.

Trade continues to improve at the Leading Dry goods Establishment of D. C. Brown. Special inducements are being offered for the purpose of restocking his **Large Stock** of general merchandise preparatory to taking an inventory. Those desiring bargains will do well to patronize this house. His motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Call and see him, satisfaction guaranteed.

We again call the attention of our readers and friends to correspondence for the CITIZEN. We wish to have one in every neighborhood to tell our readers just what the people are doing in that particular neighborhood, what farmers are doing, the best methods of cultivating any par-

ticular crop, the profits of that crop, what cattle men are doing, how to make stock the most profitable, the amount of corn and other produce raised last year, the probable number of acres of land to be planted in the various grains, cotton, &c.

We submit the following instructions to be observe 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 a two em dash (—) at the end of each subject, and fill in all words such as "the," "and," etc.

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

Omit personalities, scandals and all items that are objectionable to the family circle. If matters of this character are very important and 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 must 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.

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 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.

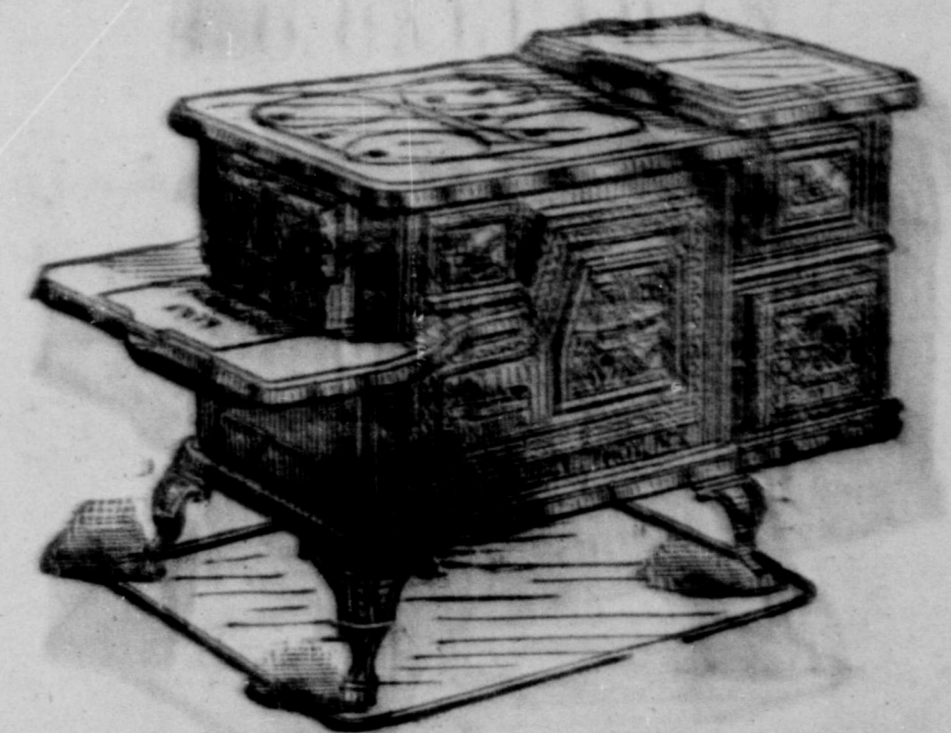
He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees goods to be as represented. He buys wheat, buys and sells corn and produce generally.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

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

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

S. 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 Speciality.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood, Judge.
 Ed 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: Prec. No. 1 J. A. Hudson; No. 2, Wm. Hensley; No. 3, J. J. Ferrel Lewis; No. 4, J. C. Lindsey.

W. B. McKeegan, Co. Treasurer,
 W. C. Roberts, Surveyor,
 A. F. Anderson, Assessor,
 J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Insp'ct'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.

PREC. No. 2.
 Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

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

PREC. No. 3.
 Justice Court convenes every fourth Thursday for both Civil and Criminal business.

J. A. Hightower, Justice,
 A. J. Clark, Constable.


PREC. No. 4.
 Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal business.

C. Mayo, Justice


PREC. No. 5.
 Justice Court convenes third Monday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

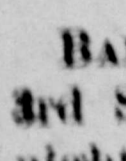
James P. Reagan, Justice,
 J. M. Lane, Constable
 U. S. Commissioner,
 Northern District of Texas,
 H. H. McConnell
 Jacksboro, Texas.

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 J. A. Mayo and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Prec. 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 L on left shoulder, and appraised by A. B. Newman and H. Ross at \$60.

Jan 7 31 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk

Taken up by H. Ross and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Prec. 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.

Jan 7 31 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Prec. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas, one bay horse 14 hands high, 13 yrs. old white 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.

Jan 7 31 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by W. A. Smith and estrayed before Wm. Obarts J. P. Prec. 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 bit in the left 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 (connected) 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.

Jan 7 31 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

—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. McKeegan.
 Jacksboro, Jan. 6, 1881.

The New Apportionment.

General Walker, superintendent of the census, will have the necessary data for a reapportionment law in readiness for consideration by congress upon its reassembling, but there appears to be a disposition among republican members to let the subject go over till next winter, and both for this reason and also because of the shortness of the session, the chances are now against the passage of any apportionment bill by the present congress.

The negroes are coming back from Kansas, tattered, shivering, and disgusted. Three car-loads of miserable looking wretches passed down the Texas Central on Monday, and many deaths from cold and starvation are reported. [Waco Examiner.

E. W. NICHOLSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law and General Land Agent,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and taxes paid for no residents

Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

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 McKeegan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

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

The Denison Herald is right in saying that drunkenness should never be allowed as an excuse for crime. It should be made a crime of itself, and the punishment severe. The idea that a man should surround himself with, and fit every muscle of the body and every emotion of the heart for, the perpetration of crime, and not be held responsible for his acts, is absurd. Ex.

With the exception of a few comparatively small loads borne by the workingmen and laborers, agriculture has been carrying for years the entire burden imposed upon the country by the protective policy. The gigantic corporations and enormously wealthy manufacturing institutions protected by that policy have grown rich on the toil and economy of the farmer. Ex.

A Gray-Headed Gambler's Advice to His Son.

Sherman Chronicle.

Last Saturday night while walking along North Travis street I chanced to pass by an old gray-headed veteran who has passed his years from early boyhood, to the age of venerable decrepitude, leading a life of chance at the gaming table. His tottering step and quivering lip denoted that the weight of old age was upon him, and as his faltering eye was cast down on a cripple at his side, who was mourning the hapless lot in life that the family are pursuing—or rather, that is pursuing them—this old man spoke from the depth of his inmost soul:

"My son, whatever you do, take the advice of your old father, who has seen all the ups and downs, and the good luck and adversities, attending the gambler's lot, and never rely on the gaming table for support. There are a few who are lucky for a time, but such success is rarely followed by happiness or a successful close of life. Above all, learn to be honest; save what you get and invest it in some honorable business that you are not ashamed to make known to the world. I am old, poor and infirm and I talk to you as a father who loves his offspring, but whose experience has been bitter."

What a Saturday night chapter is here offered to our young men and boys, coming as it does from a man who has grown gray in the uncertain life of a gambler; who has lost and won, and who now—standing on the threshold of eternity—speaks from beneath a head of almost snow-white hairs and warns his child from the path of folly the old man's feet so long have trod.

AN OLD CURSE.

N. Y. Observer.

Drunkenness and its attendant evils are by no means confined to our own day and age. Says Dr. Eadie: Ephesus was a commercial town and busy seaport, and its wealth led to excessive luxury, and Bacchus was the rival of Diana. The women of Ephesus, as the priestesses of Bacchus, danced around Mark Anthony's chariot on his entrance into the city. Drunkenness was indeed an epidemic. Alexander the Great, who died a sacrifice to Bacchus, and not to Mars, offered a prize to him who could drink the most wine, and thirty of the rivals died in the act of competition. Plato boasts of the immense quantity of liquor which Socrates could swill uninjured; and the philosopher Xenocrates got a golden crown from Dionysius for swallowing a gallon at a draught. Cato often lost his senses over his choice Falernian wine."

"He that teacheth not his son a trade (or some industrial occupation) does the same as if he taught him to be a thief."

Continued from 2nd page.

had taken for a common soldier, was no other than the Czar, Peter the Great himself. But little Osterman did not seem frightened in the least. He slid his soft little hand into the Emperor's huge brown fist, and cried, joyfully:

"I'm so glad you're a good Czar, after all, for the Czars that I've read about were very bad fellows, indeed, and I know I shouldn't have liked them!"

"Well, well, my boy," said Peter, clapping him on the shoulder, with a hearty laugh, "I hope you'll find me a little better than some of them, even though I am an Emperor. Come along with me and I'll find you something better to do than chalking an old wall."

The boy went with his new friend, and any history of Russian will tell you how high Osterman rose, and what great things he accomplished. Peter the great made him his secretary; the Empress Catherine I. made him chamberlain, and the Czar Peter II. gave him a title of honor; and before the Empress Anne had been many years on the throne the little student whom his comrades had laughed at in the old warehouse thirty years before had become Count Osterman, Prime Minister of Russia.

Living on Their Income.

People who live on their investments in France are called *rentiers*. Out of a population of 37,000,000, it has been found that nearly two million have fixed incomes and do not need to work. Some 7,500,000 French people are also in receipt of sums from investments and government securities, savings banks, and the like. The French are the richest people on earth, that is to say, they are the most economical of the Caucasian race. Wealth is very generally distributed, and all the world pays tribute to French art and taste. There is more money in Great Britain; but it is unequally divided, and there is less economy practiced by the average inhabitant of the two islands. There are no panics in France, for the Frenchman never goes in debt. One secret of the prosperity of that nation is the fact that it has more gold and silver coin in circulation than all the rest of Europe put together. There are nearly \$2,000,000,000 in gold in use in France, and 600,000,000 silver five-franc pieces have been coined for the use of the Latin Union. What a boon it would be to the United States if its people had the same horror of debt which is characteristic of a Frenchman. The French do not draw checks or give notes—they pay cash. There is nearly \$60 *per capita* of coin circulation, and in the United States there is only \$24. Clearly we might learn something from the French.

REPORT of the committee of the Stockmen's Convention on fence and herd laws.

To the president of the stockmen's convention:

Your committee would most respectfully make the following report:

1st. They believe the law for the punishment of malicious mischief should be increased.

The law ** imposes a penalty of not exceeding \$250. Your committee are in favor of amending the above or present law so that the punishment for willfully killing * * * shall not be less than \$100, nor more than \$1000, and for willfully maiming, wounding, or poisoning * * * not less than \$50, nor more than \$250.

For willfully killing, maiming and cruelly beating any sheep, goat, swine or any other domestic animal, * * * not less than \$10, or more than \$250.

2d. Your committee are in favor of repealing articles 690 and 691 of Title XVII, chapter III of the Penal Code known as the herding law.

3d. Your committee report in favor of amending the fence law so as to provide that any person erecting, keeping or maintaining fences made of barbed wire, as now provided by law, who shall fail to place and maintain a beard upon said fence, as provided by law, he shall be guilty of an offense and liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$250, and said fine may be declared a nuisance and may be abated. * * *

We believe that barbed wire fences, without board * * * is and should be deemed a nuisance and the owner of said fence should be responsible in law for any damages that may result to stock from said illegal fence.

M. B. LOYD,
Chairman.

To the president of the stockmen's convention:

Your committee to whom was submitted the matter of inquiring into the needful legislation upon the subject of the inspection of cattle beg to submit the following:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that act 4652 be amended to read as follows:

Whenever any person shall be about to drive or ship any stock out of the state, he shall have the same reinspected by the border inspector or the inspectors at the point of shipment. Such stock to be inspected in the same manner as the original inspection, shall be paid as follows: For each animal where the number * * * not exceed fifty, six cents per head. When the number exceeds fifty, six cents per head for first fifty and one cent per head for all over, the fees for such inspection to be paid by the owner or person in charge. It is further provided that, if such inspector shall find * * * in such herd animals not properly covered by the certificate and other proper proofs, he is and shall be au-

thorized to take and hold possession of all such animals as agent for the owner, whether known or unknown, and in addition to the seizure * * * shall exact and collect from the owner or person in charge * * * a penalty of \$50 for each animal, the same to belong to such inspector, and such inspector is authorized to retain such herd till such penalty is paid, and the inspector shall return such animals redeemed to the owner or holder of them subject to his order, or make sale of the same, returning all funds to the owner, as he may deem best for his interest. All cattle as procured not claimed within twelve months to be converted to the general school fund.

Provided further that, in all cases where the inspector shall have doubt as to the animals being covered by the inspection certificate and papers, he shall, instead of retaining the herd, * * * require, of the owner or person in charge, a good and sufficient bond with two sureties, payable to the inspector of the county of the inspection, said bond to be approved by the inspector in double the value of the animals and of the reward, conditioned that should such animals not be proven to be properly covered by the inspection certificate and papers, he shall respond in damages both to the inspector and owner; and, in all such cases, the inspector shall be the trustee for the owner and may sue upon the bond in the country where it is given and payable.

It is further provided that all counties, where there is from any cause, no acting inspector, the sheriff of the county shall be ex-officio inspector with power to act by deputy in any county not organized and attached for judicial purposes to the county of which he may be sheriff. Signed by

C. W. Merchant,
Chairman.

FITS EPILEPSY,

FALLING SICKNESS.

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBURG—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 Absorption. TRUE MALARIAL 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 2112) 93 William Street, New York.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cares 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 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.

HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; is easily applied. As standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 85 William Street, New York.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Dallas, Monday Afternoon, }
January 17, 1881. }

The local banks still have a great deal more cash than they can place upon safe interest-bearing paper. Its chief employment is in moving the crops. Comparatively little is asked for by merchants and people at large. We quote:

Exchange on all points buying at 1-3 to 3-4 discount.

Exchange on all points selling 1-3 premium.

Bank exchange buying at par.

Money is worth 1, 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 per cent. per month.

Trade dollars	90 cents.
Mexican dollars	80
Mexican halves	40
Mexican quarters	15

Gold, silver, greenbacks and silver certificates par. Either is paid over the bank counter upon demand. Greenbacks are almost always preferred. The number of silver certificates afloat is constantly on the increase.

Finances at large are easy. The people seem to have an ample supply to meet every legitimate demand, that is, those who work and govern their labor by a reasonable amount of brain power, and there is plenty of that sort of work to do in Texas.

The consolidation of the great telegraph companies of the continent was too big an event to die out as a sensation of one day even in New York.

The consolidated company is to have a capital of \$80,000,000, of which the Western Union interest will retain \$58,000,000, the American Union \$15,000,000, and the Atlantic and Pacific \$7,000,000. This indicates a scrip dividend of 29 per cent. on American Union, and a valuation of 96 2-3 per cent. on the third stock. It is alleged that Vanderbilt unloaded Western Union at from 104 1-2 down to 90, that Gould broke the market thirteen points by short sales. It is evident that these operators have acted in concert but that Gould dictated the terms of consolidation. Some estimates place their profits as high as \$15,000,000. They slaughtered friend and foe alike. Vanderbilt comes in for more abuse than Gould, and for a wonder. He is accused of dissembling and lying. "I would rather be as poor as I am to-day," said one grieved operator, "than to be in William H. Vanderbilt's bed to-night. His position has been understood by every one of his most intimate friends, as the market shows. On this particular stock alone he and Gould have been partners, as has been proved over and over again ever since the stock was at 104, and since that time it has been down to 77."—[Dallas Herald.

Jacksboro, Tex.

Thursday, Jan. 20, 1881.

The past week has been one of uncommon bad weather, rain, snow,

and sleet have been the order of the week, and of course trade is very dull

Choice butter buys and sells at 16 3/4 cts.

Eggs firm at 20 cts.

Salt retails at 2 cents per lb.

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.

TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.

SALT.—\$2.75 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 12 1/2 cts. currants, 12 1/2, prunes 12 1/2.

Uncanvassed hams 12 1/2 cts.

Other Grocery Quotations.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14

Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12 1/2

Coffee 4 3/4 @ 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; \$2.75 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.

Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per load.

Irish potatoes; \$1.60 per bushel.

Cotton; 2 1/2 in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.

Butter, 12 1/2 @ 16 3/4

Eggs, @ 20

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck 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 1/4—Ordinary 8 1/4

Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00

Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.

Corn @ 40 cents loose ear.

Oats New Texas 45. Sacked 50c.

Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon. \$12 per ton. Millet do, 12.

Bacon 9@12c

Coffee—Rio 12 1/2 @ 15c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

Shop Next door to McKeehan Bros.

South Side Square.

Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

McConnell



The

Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS

Has a full line of drugs and stationery.

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 once.

Call And EXAMINE

his Goods and Prices FOR **Yourselves.**

H. HORTON.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Jan. 1st 1881.

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

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