

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 3, 1881.

No. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
J. N. ROGERS

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

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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 twenty-five cents per line.

North, South, East and West, fair like spring.

## Locals.

If you wish your jewelry, watches, and clocks repaired, go to Willie Cleaver, north-west corner of the Wichita Hotel.

McKeehan Bros. have just received a new Mosler, Bahmann & Co. safe, with combination lock.

J. H. Henderson has cabbage plants of all sorts up, and tomatoes will be up in three or four days, also will have a supply of sweet potato slips with which he proposes to supply every one who wishes to buy.

If you want anything nice in the barber line, go to J. H. Henderson. He and his Lieutenant, Jacob Costler, can dress your hair and beard in the best style.

Mr. Ross of the house of Joseph Brown wholesale grocer, Weatherford, was in town this week.

Fresh garden seeds, Irish potatoes and green apples at Coppins.

Oldham has a lot of new first class sewing machines which he is selling at Dallas prices.

Mr. Moody of Henrietta gave us a call this week.

Who is Mr. Callahan? Where did he come from? He is the Tin-Man, and has everything in the tin line

and plows for the industrious farmer. The Avery, Haiman, and Chilled plows.

Bamburg has a supply of beef and pork on hand. He bought one hog this week that weighed 343 lbs. He sells beef at 6, 7, and 8 cents.

N. M. Maben, of Ft. Worth was in town this week.

The fines and forfeitures of County Criminal Court, last week, should have read two fines including Jury and trial fees \$40.00. Forfeitures, \$350.00.

Sil Stark Esq., left yesterday morning for Austin, to attend the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

First Quarterly Conference of the Weatherford Dist. M. E. Church was held at the Masonic Hall last Saturday, the following officials and ministers were present.

Eld. Wm. Price, J. F. Swafford, preacher in charge; Eld. John Powell, sup.; W. J. Gilleland; West Fork Mission, W. F. Pickett; J. B. Scarlet, visiting Book Agent; seven stewards present.

A pleasant session a fair amount of quarterage paid.

The Fork Mission quarterly Conference was organized at this meeting. Rev. Eld. John Powell made a speech in conference on the propriety of building denominational churches. Missionary collection on Sunday \$3.70

A young three year old colt walked into the saloon of L. L. Crutchfield yesterday, and drank from a bar glass a drink of beer; this colt has been seen drunk on the streets of Ft. Worth repeatedly and is the property of Mr. Mabin, an ex-constable of that city.

Miss Smart an accomplished young lady of Sherman is visiting at the residence of Mr West.

Captain Sage, son-in-law of Maj. Horton, has leased the Horton House.

Mr. Duke's barn is the most substantial improvement erected in town for some time. It is nearly completed and looks old-fashioned with its "hipped" roof.

The road overseer, assisted by "Doctor Gibson," is after so long a time, pounding up the rocks on South Main street. The pedestrians will rise up and call him blessed.

Though the winter has been severe, we hear but few complaints about the condition of cattle, very few have died so far.

Misses Newman Lauterdale are visiting friends in the country.

The papers of the State generally speak in high terms of the appointments made by Gov. Roberts of secretary of state and assistant attorney General.

McConnell would invite attention to the fact that he can furnish any one of over four hundred periodicals at a trifle less than publisher's prices, and have them mailed direct to subscribers.

And now Oldham is rushing wildly around the county, ready to supply the "New Home" to his friends at Dallas prices.

Mr. Riggs and Mrs. Hall received the sad intelligence recently, that their mother had died at their old home in Illinois. But a short time since she celebrated her golden wedding.

Family Bitters at McConnell's

We understand that the Jacksboro Water Works have changed hands. Mr. S. O. Callahan becomes proprietor, and Billy Shelton is still retained as Chief Engineer.

More new post-offices are being petitioned for throughout the county.

St. Jacob's Oil the great German Remedy, at McConnell's.

We learn that the Rev. Jno. Brown has been ordered by the Board of his Church in New York, to El Paso, in which new field there is thought to be a fine opening for church extension. Mr. Brown has left his impress on the soil of California, Nevada, Virginia, and Texas as a builder of churches, and a century hence their edifices will lift their spires to Heaven; silent but powerful witnesses of the good he has accomplished.

Robinson & West report that great deal of land is changing hands in the country at the present time.

A good meat market is much needed in Jacksboro, and could supply a large number of families, the one we have at present is uncertain for even an ordinary appetite.

We notice a new watch maker's sign swinging from one of the doors of the Wichita Hotel.

Prof. Stark lessee of the post has sued G. W. Latimore in ejectment, who declines to vacate, resting on his right to rent under an old contract for lease.

James W. Knox is still selling his goods at actual cost, you can save money by buying of him.

Irish potatoes at McKeehan's \$1.75 per bushel.

Just received at H. Horton's two wagon loads of best White Rose flour.

Dr. Gresham will have in a few days fresh garden seed direct from Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia.

Plenty of wheat bran at S. G. Adamson's.

S. O. Callahan, has on hand a good stock of double shovels, cotton sweeps and scrapers, bull tongues, scooters and shovels of every description. Don't forget the place.

## Hotel Arrivals.

### WICHITA

M. G. Stewart, Gertrude, Texas; S. R. Crawford, Salt Creek; J. C. Loving, Los Valley, Miss I. Morgan, Weatherford; M. L. Sikes, Christian; C. A. Embré, county, Wm. Byrd, county; Wm. Curtis, Gainsville; E. W. Bedford, Clay; C. E. Hooper, Carrolls Creek; Willie Cleaver, Ark.; W. E. Britt, Dallas; E. Beaty, Throckmorton Co.; J. W. Clifton, Ft. Worth; Jos. S. Cox, Boons Creek; B. C. Bedford, Flat Creek; J. H. Tollart, county.

## COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas, } Warranted  
Good Luck " }  
All kinds of La. sugars.  
Best Brands of Tobaccos.  
Best Peaberry coffee.  
Fancy choice sugar house syrups.  
All kinds of can goods.  
These goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. tf

## Church Notice.

The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at the close of the sermon. Congregational meeting will be held immediately after for the purpose of electing officers.

Eld. H. G. Bedford will preach at the Masonic hall on Sunday at 11 o'clock p. m.

## HOME.

## When the Mists are Lifted.

Oft with weary, weary yearning,  
Faint we on life's desert plain;  
Mem'ry as a mourner turning  
To our Eden past, again:  
And the world seems dark and dreary,  
With no spring or summer bloom—  
Naught but winter winds that chill us,  
As we thread the starless gloom.

Spirit inly bent and broken,  
With a sorrow for the dead;  
And some secret grief unspoken,  
Aching, frosting heart and head,  
And our hearts grow—oh! so weary,  
Waiting on life's barren shore;  
Listening vainly in the gloaming  
For the summons to cross o'er

But, sometimes the mists are lifted  
From our dim and aching eyes,  
And we catch sweet passing glimpses  
Of the vales of Paradise;  
There we see the shining pathway,  
By the saints and angels trod,  
Where the tree of life immortal  
Shades the ever-blooming sod;

And soft strains of sweetest music  
Float across the river wide,  
And we see the golden city  
Gleaming on the other side—  
See our loved ones gone before us,  
And the harps of gold they bear;  
See the pure and spotless garments,  
And the glorious crowns they wear.

Then the heart forgets its aching,  
And the head its throb of pain;  
For we know that not forever  
Shall our waiting be in vain.  
But, sometime, the mists that shroud us  
Shall be lifted evermore;  
And we'll cross to rest forever  
On that bright eternal shore.

## SELF-ABSORPTION.

Selfishness is generally looked upon as a very disagreeable trait. You cannot say a much more unpleasant thing of a person who is not a thief, a falsifier, or a murderer, than that he or she is selfish. It means almost all the rest and worst qualities, for a selfish individual will sacrifice principles and persons to his mean and narrow instincts.

But there is a kind of selfishness which is not so easily recognized, and which is dignified—not to say disguised—under many other names, but which comes after all to the same thing—a selfishness which is all the more dangerous because it assumes to be a virtue, when it is in reality a vice or a disease which needs the severest remedies. Self-absorption is a disease which has not yet been placed upon the list of known ailments. It takes many forms, and some of them are mental rather than physical. There are self-absorbed people who would be amusing if they were not offensive. Their belief in themselves, in the wisdom of their own methods, the infallibility of their own opinions, the excellence of their own judgment, the value of their own posses-

sion is funny, if one has no personal interest to make it painful. If it is a woman, her own affairs, the little everyday incidents of her life, the lightness or heaviness of a biscuit, the soreness of a finger, her neighborhood likes and dislikes, the comings and goings of her family, are all matters of the weightiest importance, and must be told in detail to each of her friends.

If it is a man, he is always preoccupied, always engaged upon matters of importance; but these affairs are his own exclusively. At home he is the only person who is entitled to the least consideration; abroad he lays down the law, and often has it obeyed by better men because they are modest and yield to his overweening egotism and self-assertion.

There is some excuse, however for the self-absorption of a busy business man, whose own affairs have been the occupation and controlling interest in his life, and whose success not only reflects credit on his own sagacity, but is the guaranty of the future of his family, for which, perhaps, he lives, more than for himself, and whose welfare is his own. The despicable and unnatural thing is to see it in young men and women, who are really made up of nothing but what they have gained from others. There are superfine young ladies (I shall not call them young women, the word is too good for them), who, without contributing to the comfort of any one, or to their own support, or to the welfare of society at large, walk with nose in the air, believing themselves to be oracles in their own little circle, and act as if they done the whole world a favor, and particularly that portion of it burdened with their maintenance, by accepting its bounty. Age is not honored by them; wisdom is dumb and blind before their ignorance (though they usually believe it is with admiration), and their vanity is too absorbing and too complete to hope for improvement.

Young men attacked in this way carry around with them a burning sense of the injustice of the world in general, and their associates in particular. No one appreciates their genius or their merits. They could be anything, if some one would only give them a chance—quite forgetting that the men who accomplish anything in this world are usually those who make their own chances.

Naturally, self-absorbed young people are not agreeable as companions. They do not feel called upon to sacrifice themselves in the least to the general comfort, or some one's special pleasure. They consider it praiseworthy to be capable of reading a novel at a sitting, and dignify the morbid craving for the excitement of a story with "a love of reading," which it is not, for the reading of a book which has an intellectual stimulus in it is an eminently social occupation, and demands that some one who can appreciate it shall share the enjoy-

ment.

Unappreciated young people are usually self-absorbed young people. Youth is so delightful when it is bright, active, helpful, cheerful self-sacrificing, and self-forgetting, that every one wants a share in it, and there is no danger that it will not be thoroughly appreciated.

Absorption in plans and ideas must not be confounded with absorption in self. All the work, all the great projects, all the successes of the world, have been accomplished by the absorption of some one in an idea, a principle, a motive, that inspired him or her to endeavor until the point was gained, the end reached.—

[Extracts from Jennie June's Talks with Girls, in Demorest's Monthly.

## THE FACTS ABOUT FROSTS.

Millions of people are constantly employed in reading, while not one in a thousand knows this most obvious fact: that the tints of the forest are the result of the perfect maturity of the leaves, and that frost, be it ever so slight, destroys the tints of every leaf it touches. How shall we explain this want of correct observation? It is owing to their voluminous reading, which leaves them no time for observation; and to prove my assertion I would call attention to the fact that these and others similar things appertaining to nature are well understood by many English peasants who have never learned to read. Our people might learn this and similar matters from books that contain them. But all, educated and uneducated, confine their reading almost exclusively to literature. The well-educated can quote from the poets and the German Concord philosophers, they can criticise all the novels of the day, they can understand Professor Gray's books on the physiology of plants, they are able to write brilliantly and talk as well, but they are ignorant of everything concerning nature that depends on observation. The studios are more numerous than the observers. They may even have studied Mr. Gray's books till they mastered their contents, and yet fail to understand that frost is not the cause of the tints of autumn. But, it may be asked, why do not Professor Gray's books contain this fact? Because they treat only of science, and the subject of these remarks is a matter of observation, not of science. Science and literature are taught in our colleges, but I have known many a graduate who was unacquainted with this fact regarding the autumnal tints, and I am not sure that I was ever acquainted with more than two or three that knew it.

I suppose the ladies of our "field clubs" are acquainted with the obvious fact, because they pursue their studies out-of-doors. They are confined to books. I believe it was the English philosopher Hobbes who said that he knew more than his

contemporaries because he had not read so many books. This was rather the cause of his greater clear-headedness. Sparse and select reading clears the head and sharpens the observation; voluminous reading obfuscates the intellect and leaves no time for observation, but it makes brilliant writers.—[Wilson Flag in Boston Transcript.

## An Easy Place.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some time ago received a letter from a young man who recommended himself very highly as being honest, and closed with the request, "Get me an easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded." To which Mr. Beecher replied, "Don't be an editor, if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops, and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers. Don't practice medicine. Be not a farmer nor a mechanic; neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. Oh, my honest friend you are in a very bad world! I know of but one real 'easy' place in it. That is the grave."

## TAKING ROOT.

Some people never seem to take root. No matter how attractive their surroundings, they never strike down below the surface or appropriate to themselves any of the influences that would be so helpful to their growth and progress. Their main desire is to get away from the place they are in. It is the easiest thing in the world for them to pull up stakes and locate elsewhere. They are born vagabonds. They never realize that they are leading imperfect lives, that the full measure of their possibilities is not attainable by this lack of adhesiveness, but live on in a stragling sort of way, marvels of shallowness and self-sufficiency.

No plant comes to its full perfection if its roots strike not downward where they are well nourished by the forces within the soil; and no human being gets out of life its fullest, deepest, and richest significance—the powers and privileges to which he is entitled—unless he goes below the surface and impresses the intensity of his desires upon each honest endeavor.

The more thoroughly we investigate the more heartily we enjoy, and the deeper our interest in life the more lofty the moral and intellectual stature. The troubles that annoy and the unsatisfactoriness of things generally may be occasioned by our own superficial mode of living. Being well-rooted, we thrive and are happy.—[Floral Cabinet.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

OAK BRANCH.

*Correspondence Rural Citizen.*

Oak Branch, Jan. 27 '81

The health of our neighborhood is exceedingly good, it is a wonder too, after so much severe weather, and people have been necessarily exposed to it more or less. But little is being done by the farmers of this community in the way of preparing for this year's crop, simply because the ground has not thawed out sufficiently to plow. The cattle in this part of the county are holding up remarkably well considering the amount of cold weather they have passed through already this winter. I have not as yet seen any dead or dying.—The evening of the 25 inst. was quite a social one at Mr. Banties' the best behavior was maintained, and every one present seemed to enjoy themselves.

**A Greeting to the Veterans of Texas, for 1881.**

BY JOHN D. RAINES.

Editor "Rural Citizen."

Being myself a native Texan fifty years of age, and having followed the destiny of her banner as it paled and brightened through the checkered scenes of her past history, is my apology for presuming to request you, through the medium of your excellent paper, to send out this feeble greeting to the few survivors of that memorable conflict, which won liberty for mankind under the intrepid Houston at Sanjacinto, as did the Athenians of old, under Miltiades of Salamis. Permit me then Old heroes, to tender my sincere and heartfelt congratulations, that you have at last been permitted to witness the glory of your early achievements, by beholding the great moral and physical changes which have occurred in Texas, and which your valor contributed so largely to produce, amidst the thunders of the battle field. And that you are yet permitted annually to assemble, for the purpose of recounting the trials, the hardships and dangers, that you so long endured, while blazing the first paths, erecting the first poll bridges and opening up the first crude highways through this, then unproductive but now fertile and prolific territory.

While standing as long, the vanguards of pioneers, erecting that stupendous bulwark of human rights civil and religious liberty, protected by law. But allow me furthermore to congratulate you, that your long years of vicissitudes and toil, are to some extent requited, and hopes long deferred reaching fruition, by beholding great public highways permeating every section of our Empire State; magnificent commercial emporiums and thoroughfares glittering with wealth and exchanging commodities with the civilized world; thriving villages, beautiful mansions, cosy cottages, suburban villas, stately colleges and lofty

church spires, all looming up like creations of fancy, dotting our lovely landscapes and adorning our beautiful plains. Let us therefore take occasion to rejoice that our destinies have been cast in a land, baptized and made holy by the blood of its fallen heroic defenders, and to hope that Texas may continue to ascend the scale of its greatness, until it attains that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of its government, and for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders."

Grand View, Texas,  
January 25th 1881.

**Stock-Men's Meeting.**

There will be a meeting of the Stock men of Jack county held at the court house in Jacksboro on Saturday, March, 5, 1881 at 10 o'clock A. M. all stock men are requested to be present as important business will come before the meeting.

By order of the president,  
J. C. Loving.  
S. R. Riggs, Sec.

**Marriage Licenses Issued During the Month of January 1881.**

Mr. C. E. Tryon to Miss Mary Dawson.

Mr. Henry Plaster to Miss Elvira Walker.

Mr. H. Clarida to Miss F. E. Sherwood.

Mr. J. F. Allen to Miss Maggie Katch.

Mr. Frank E. Baker to Miss Margaret Hensley.

**MARRIED**—On the 25th of January at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. John Powell, Mr. Frank E. Baker and Miss Margaret Hensley.

**Copper Mine.**

Bonanza at last! The Graham Leader of the 31st ult says: "We are reliably informed that there are some parties from Seymour, at work taking out copper ore in the breaks of the Big Wichita. Where they first struck the vein they have discovered that several smaller veins concentrate, forming a thick vein. They are taking out at the rate of 500 lbs. ore to the hand per day. The ore is being shipped to Eastland; and thence by rail to Chicago to be smelted. One favorable feature of the matter is that all parties concerned seem to have secrecy as their watch-word and hard work for their motto."

**Snow in South Carolina.**

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26.—Advices from the interior of the state report the heaviest snow for fifty years.

**THE DALLAS HERALD FOR 1881!**

The Great and Leading Journal of Texas.

Another cycle of twelve months has rolled around and we present again our annual claims to the public for a continuance of the generous and increasing patronage heretofore extended to the HERALD.

The last year has been one fraught with deep interest to Texas, and more particularly to the northern portion of the state. New lines of railroads have been projected and now under construction, while the elder companies have been extending their mains and pushing branches in every direction. Immigration has been pouring in from nearly every state in the union and the densely populated countries of Europe. These immigrants, as a class, are far superior in intelligence and enterprise to those usually falling to the lot of new countries. As a general thing they possess means sufficient to erect comfortable dwellings, improve farms, and in this way add to our general prosperity. In the face of these facts the management of the HERALD has endeavored to keep pace with the advancement of the state, and the paper has been enlarged from twenty-four columns a few months ago to a forty-eight column journal, and is now the

**LARGEST DAIRY IN TEXAS.**

With correspondents in all principal cities and towns in the state, and in the great metropolitan cities of the country, it is the only paper in north Texas giving FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From all parts of the United States and Europe. As a

**COMMERCIAL PAPER**

It is without a superior in the whole south, and stands unexcelled in Texas for the fullness and correctness of its reports both at home and abroad.

The HERALD in the future will occupy the same high conservative ground which has always characterized it under its present management. Showing favors to none, nor failing to point out errors or endeavoring to eradicate them even in the most exalted positions, state and national.

The HERALD in politics is an independent journal, progressive in its ideas, and advocating those true, sound democratic principles and measures that should alone prevail in a true, democratic country, and to those who may differ from it in its views and ideas, and in the discussion of great measures and principles which may present themselves to the public, it will be courteous, and treat with consideration the dissenting opinions of the opponents, but in a cool and deliberate manner will battle for what it deems right and for the great good of Texas and the country at large.

The HERALD now occupies the high position of being the representative and

**LEADING PAPER OF TEXAS.**

And, soaring above any petty jealousies or rivalries, it will lend its influence to any measure that will benefit any town, city or section in our great and growing commonwealth.

The management promise that their efforts shall not be relaxed in adding to the the interest and usefulness of the HERALD, and that each month there shall be some improvement to be seen over the preceding one.

**THE WEEKLY HERALD**

Is published every Thursday, and is filled with the most interesting and useful articles which appear from day to day in the daily HERALD, and therefore is generally esteemed the most valuable journal in the state to those living off the line of railroads and not having daily postal communications with the rest of the world. In view of these facts it is confidently hoped that its patronage will increase commensurate with its worth.

**PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

Daily Herald, in advance, 1 year	\$10 00.
" " " 6 mos.	5 00.
" " " 3 "	2 50.
" " " 1 "	1 00.
Weekly " " 1 year	2 00.
" " " 6 mos.	1 00.

**Cattle-men, Farmers, EVERY-BODY**

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.

**VOLCANOES NEAR US.**

Demorest's Monthly.

It seems that Pike's Peak not only was, but is a volcano. Travelers in Colorado, in coming down from Denver to the springs, will remember this huge mountain fourteen thousand feet high, not quite the highest among the Rockies, for there are other peaks that penetrate higher up into the atmosphere. But Pike's Peak is associated in the public mind with the first mining excitement. Previous to the railroad era, it was stated that gold in abundance could be found in the Clear Creek country, and tens of thousands of adventurous persons started for Pike's Peak. The result was disastrous in most cases, for although there was gold and silver, there was no means of reducing it, and taking supplies across the plains was a very costly business. These same mines are now worked with a profit, for the railroad has brought about lower rates for freight, and then it is known how to treat the ores. It was always understood that Pike's Peak was an extinct volcano, but Signal Sergeant O'Keefe announces that on the night of the 29th of October last the crater displayed signs of volcanic activity. The top of Pike's Peak is usually crowned with snow. There is a signal station at the Peak, and at some distance below is the crater. From the middle to the end of October there were repeated disturbances, earthquake shocks, sullen roars, and the emission of smoke and fire. At last accounts the volcano was not active, but at any time almost within sight of Denver, and not far from Pueblo, within a day's journey of Kansas City, it may be possible to see a Vesuvius, perhaps under full headway. It would be worth a trip from New York to see it.

**What Kind of a President Will He Make?**

In the rapidly-shortening interval which separates us from a new Administration of National affairs thoughtful men of both political parties are asking themselves a question with which partizanship has nothing to do: "What kind of a president is Mr. Garfield likely to make?" To assist our readers in answering this most interesting question we propose to present as accurately and impartially as possible—both sides of the picture.

In the first place, Mr. Garfield is a man of unquestioned ability. In certain what may be called specialties several Republicans are probably his superiors; but taking him for all in all, in general qualifications for the office to which he has been elected, it is doubtful whether his party can furnish his equal. Nothing but uncommon vigor of mind and tenacity of purpose could have carried him so high from such humble beginnings. His position, with the exception of the last step, is not the result of ei-

ther accident or fortunate combination of circumstances. He has worked his way from the bottom to the top without the aid of wealth or influential family connections. He is, in every sense of the phrase, the architect of his own fortunes, and has to thank nobody but himself for what he has been and is. So, whatever else he may lack, he does not lack either brains or energy. Though not yet past the prime of life, he has had twenty years of almost unbroken political experience, commencing in the Ohio Legislature and continued in Congress. His Congressional career has extended through the most exciting and momentous period of our National history, and he has contributed his full share to those changes for good or ill which make the Nation of 1880 so widely different from the Nation of 1860. This experience added to his natural and acquired ability as politician and debater, gave him the acknowledged Republican leadership of the House, which he held when elected Senator. Few Presidents have had more executive strength than Mr. Garfield ought to have, if that strength comes from long and varied practice. If culture is of any particular value in a Chief Magistrate he has that advantage also. He is a scholar; not a great one, of course, but still the best Presidential scholar since John Quincy Adams. His liberal education, which has been reinforced by systematic and judicious reading, ought to enable him to take those broad and comprehensive views of men and things so indispensable to Presidential statemanship. With the exception of the scandals so inseparably linked to his name, his public and private character is blameless. The fact that with abundant opportunities to become rich jobbery and ring associations he is a poor man must be reckoned in his favor. If essentially and incurably corrupt his record would be more vulnerable than it is, and he would have more wages to show for his sin. Agreeable and popular manners, free from ostentation and arrogance, and a faculty for gaining and keeping friends, complete the list of his personal assets.

The worst point in Mr. Garfield, so far as his character is now known, is his moral cowardice. This was displayed in the scandals to which we have alluded, in that portion of his letter of acceptance relating to the Civil Service, and in his complete surrender of the campaign to Radical management. Had he been morally brave he would have resisted the temptations addressed to his purse, and those addressed to his ambition. He would have begged his bread rather than touched a dollar to which the faintest suspicion attached; he would have borne any punishment rather than swear that he did not do what he had done; he would have lost the Presidency rather than repudiate his own declarations in re-

gard to Civil Service reform and the sectional issue. We believe the instincts of the man are right, and that he is naturally inclined to be honest and honorable, but, judging from the past, he has not the courage of his convictions. There is little of the hero and none of the martyr stuff in him. His will is made of lead, not iron. When the current of the stream is with him, he swims boldly and well; but when it is against him he is disposed to seek the shore and wait for a turn. He would rather be right than wrong, but he does not want to pay too much for being right. He has no difficulty in seeing his duty, but under trying circumstances is liable to fail miserably in doing it. The majority, though wrong, is more to him than the minority in the right. In short, the moral element in him is far inferior to the intellectual. If the two were evenly balanced, Mr. Garfield might be one of the best Presidents. As it is, the kind of President he will be depends entirely upon the circumstances with which he has to deal. Unfortunately for him and for the country, a crisis in National affairs has arrived which he must face, and in which he cannot be neutral. The Republican party is divided on the Southern question and on the question of reform. During the next four years these questions must either be settled, or put in the way of settlement. They cannot be postponed or ignored, they must be met, and the new President must go with one faction or the other in the meeting. We believe that if he had entire freedom of choice in the matter, could do just as he pleased without risk of opposition, he would choose the better part; that is, go with the reformers and antistalwarts. But the anti-reformers and stalwarts, if not numerically the strongest, are the most active and aggressive; and moreover, Mr. Garfield owes his election to them. Fear and gratitude, therefore, must sway him more or less in that direction; the direction which is contrary to his expressed convictions. Whether contact with the Executive chair will work such a revolution in his character as to make him dare to do what he thinks is right, regardless of consequences to himself and his Administration, can only be determined by the logic of events.—[St. Louis Republican.

**Previous Pursuits of the Convicts in the State Penitentiary.**

Architects, 1; bakers, 7; barbers, 26; barkeepers, 2; blacksmiths, 17; brass, tin & coppersmiths, 4; brick-makers and masons, 11; butchers, 24; cabinet-makers, 9; carpenters, 22; clerks and book-keepers, 7; cigar-makers, 6; civil engineers, 3; cooks, 61; Dentists, 1; Engravers, 4; factorymen, 8; firemen, 4; gas-fitters, 1; Jewelers, 1; lawyers, 2; liverymen, 2; Machinists and engineers, 13; Merchants, 3; Millers

and millwrights, 4; ministers, 5; musicians, 2; painters, 11; peddlers, 1; penitentiary guards, 4; printers, 3; photographers, 2; physicians, 3; railroad employees, 14; real estate dealers, 3; saddlers and harness-makers, 8; sailors, 4; sail-makers, 2; servants, 26; school-teachers, 7; shoemakers, 10; showmen, 6; soldiers, 17; stone-cutters, 9; tailors,—; tanners, 2; telegraph operators, 2; turners, 2; wheelwrights, 6; miscellaneous, 12. No trade or profession, 1753.

Totals 2157.

This is the number of Convicts on hand Oct. 31st 1880.

**Oldest Man in the World.**

At a recent meeting of physicians in Bogota, Dr. Luiz Hernandez read a paper of unusual interest. It was an account of a visit he paid to one Miguel Solis, a half-breed farmer living in the foot hills of Sierra Mesilla. The remarkable thing about Miguel is that he gives himself out as 180 years old, "more or less," and his neighbors believe that it is a good deal more rather than less. Gray-headed men told the doctor that they remember Miguel as a reputed centenarian when they were boys; also that the name of Miguel Solis, colored farmer, appears in a list, still preserved, of the contributions to the building fund of a Franciscan monastery near San Sabastian, which was founded in 1712, and that the present abbot is positive it is the same man. The doctor found the old fellow at work in his orchard—parchment skinned, robust, active, his now white hair twisted turban-fashion around his head and his eyes so bright that the doctor felt uncomfortable when they were turned upon him. Questioned as to his habits, Miguel told the doctor that the secret of living a century or two was very simple—merely never getting drunk and never over feeding. "I eat only once a day—a big hearty meal, which it often takes me over half an hour to get through with; but you see it is not possible in half an hour to get more than you can digest next twenty-four." He went on to say that he hadn't made up his mind about meat, but did not eat much of it; he fasted on the first and middle day of each month, eating nothing, but drinking all the water he could swallow; he always let cooked food cool before eating; that was why his teeth were as sound as one hundred and eighty years ago. It was hardly necessary to add that all the Indians in the neighborhood firmly believe that old Miguel has sold himself to the devil.—[Dallas Herald.

—The inauguration of Garfield is to be on a princely plane. Hartranft is to have 10,000 Pennsylvania soldiers on hand for the occasion. The Poland Committee ought to be out with a brass band.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Thanks to  
We take  
We call  
The Jack  
Last week  
The following  
Representative  
The ballot  
We have  
already eng  
therefore be  
eral interest

## Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:  
By J. N. Rogers.

Thanks to Hon. S. B. Maxey, for free copies Congressional Memorial addresses.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in to-days issue. The ad of the new law firm of Nicholson & Stark, will be found in this issue. T. E. Horan has come to the front with a full stock of goods in line: see his card. We also call attention to the *Herald's Column*.

We call the attention of stockmen to the call of the President of Jack Co. Stock Association, and else where.

Last week we announced that Hon. S. B. Maxey had been re-elected to the U. S. Senate. To-day we give the vote as cast in both houses of the legislature.

### IN THE SENATE.

Senator Stewart nominated Maxey with a few appropriate remarks; seconded by Senator Terrell.

Senator Shannon nominated Throckmorton, stating that the democratic party, whom this legislature represents, is entitled to a man whom they can fully depend on, who is identified with it, and that man is James W. Throckmorton. The nomination was seconded by Senator Stewart.

Maxey received 22; Throckmorton 11. J. Davis, 1.

The following voted for Throckmorton: Senators Houston, Lair, Martin of Cooke, Martin of Navarro, Ross, Shannon, and Weatherly. Senator Burton voted for Davis. The ballance voted for Maxey.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Haines nominated Maxey with an elegant address to the members; Representative Hart seconded the nomination. Representative Evans nominated J. Davis.

Representative Hutchinson nominated J. W. Throckmorton, and expressed himself in a most eloquent manner. Representative Smith, of this county, seconded the nomination of Throckmorton, with a few appropriate remarks.

The balloting began with the following result: Maxey; 51; Throckmorton, 34; Davis, 4 Reagan 1.

We have been requested to consider the propriety of advertising for stocks and brands of Stock men, especially in Jack county, also retting Estrays &c. This is with the Stockmen; and here arises a question, would it not weaker journals already engaged in this business, and before be detrimental to the general interest of Stockmen. We could

add a supplement to the CITIZEN for this purpose but would it be prudent? Our columns are open alike to Stockmen and Farmers. But they should be used prudently.

The CITIZEN is published for the people and the mass of our people have more or less stock and larger or smaller farms. And the day is not far distant when the most prosperous men in the country will be found to be Stock-Farmers, that is those who both farm and raise stock, and both stock and farms of an improved character. To raise fine crops only needs good and prudent tillage and then the finest of stock may be raised. Let the Stock-Men of Jack county counsel together and act prudently.

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

For further particulars, address the Publisher.

Judge Jones has kindly furnished us the

### School Statistics of Jack County.

No. of Free Schools now in operation in the county, 12. Private, 3. Free Schools that have been in operation during the present scholastic year, commencing Sept. 1 1880, white, 19; colored, 1.

No. of private schools opened during present scholastic year, 3.

No. of Free schools organized for the present scholastic year commencing Sept. 1, 1880, 45.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The rain that began on the 28th instant, spread over the coast from British Columbia to the southern portion of this state, and has been the heaviest storm experienced since 1861. The Flatter, Yarba, and upper Sacramento rivers have overflowed their banks, and creeks running into these streams are all over their banks.

### Meteorological Table for Jacksboro January 1881.

Highest Temperature	75 deg.	Jan. 30.
Lowest	2 "	" 10.
Monthly range of	73 "	" "
Greatest daily range	45 "	" 13.
Least	7 "	" 17.
Total Rain-fall or melted snow	.40	inches.
Prevailing Winds	N. W.	
Total Monthly Movement of the Wind	5394	Miles.
Maximum Velocity of Wind, and Direction	30 Miles per hour	N. W. Jan. 5.
Total No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell	7.	
Total No. no Rain or Snow fell	24.	
Dates of Frost	Jan. 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.	

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

## T. E. HORAN,

Manufacturer of

All Styles Texas Saddles, Harness,

COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Plow Harness, Harness and Trace Chains, Leather Leggings and saddle-Bags, Sole Leather, Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especial attention given to Repairing. Carriages trimmed to order.

COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

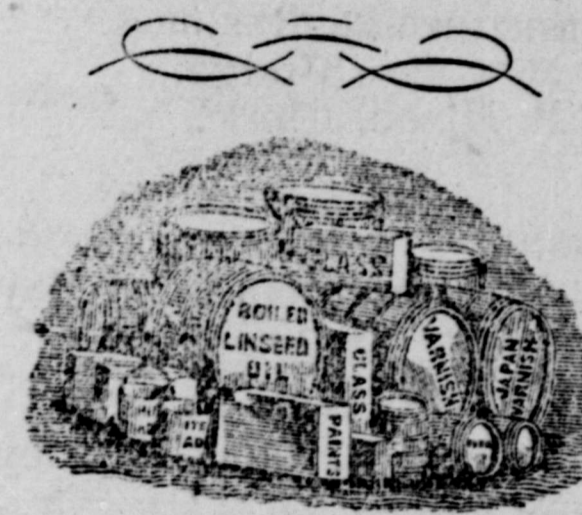
Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

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 Luggists' 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.

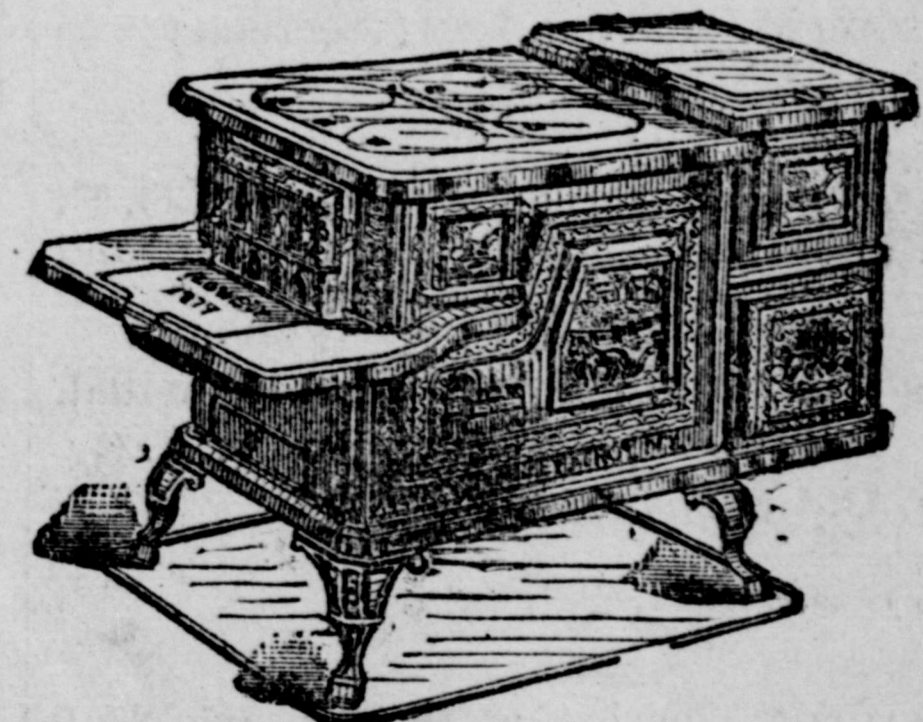
## S. G. Adamsom.

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.

### S. O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chilled, and Haiman, steel and cast plows.

Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American Machines A Specialty.

**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: Prct. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. 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 Inspct'r

**PRECINCT NO. 1**

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

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

**PRCT. NO. 2.**

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

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

**PRCT. NO. 3.**

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

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

**PRCT. NO. 4.**

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


C. Mayo, Justice

**PRCT. NO. 5.**


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

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

**Secret Societies.**

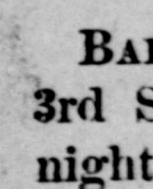
 Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,  
 W. M. Secretary.

 Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st; 3rd and 5th Monday nights in every month.

Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.  
 Stanley Cooper, N. G.

S. O. Callahan, Sect.

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

PRESBYTERIAN. At the Presbyterian Church 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

John Brown, Pastor.

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

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by J. A. Mayo and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Prct. 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  $\bar{D}$  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. Prct. 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 Prct. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas, one bay horse 14 hands high, 13 yrs. old white r: 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. Prct. 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.

Reported by Wm. Hensley Comr. prct. No. 2 Jack county Texas, the following described animals to wit: One brown mare about 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, collar marks, branded ST on right thigh, and h on right shoulder; one bay pony mare 14 hands high about 12 years old, saddle marks, branded  $\bar{O}$  on

left thigh; one gray horse about 15 hands high, 5 years old, saddle marks branded 45 on right shoulder; one mouse colored horse mule about 14 hands high, about 10 years, collar and saddle marks, branded N on left thigh; also one bay horse about 15 hands high, about 9 years old, one hind foot white, white scar on right fore leg.

branded G [G & T connected] on left shoulder and had a bell on when taken up.

feb3 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

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

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

Bee county has 28,765 head of cattle, 8,198 head of horses and 63,044 head of sheep.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.  
**NICHOLSON & STARK,**  
 LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS,  
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

**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

London, Jan. 26.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's telegram company this evening says a report has reached here that General Skobeloff's forces have stormed Peak Toppe. There are no details of the action.

General Skobeloff telegraphs from Geok Teppe, on the 24th instant announcing that the Russians on that day captured Geok Teppe and General Gietepe after nine hours of desperate fighting, and that Tekke Turcomans are in full retreat. Their loss, he says, is enormous.

A shilling's worth of whole wheat-meal bread contains three times more flesh-forming, seventy times more heat producing, and three times more bone-forming material than is to be found in one shilling's worth of beef-steak.

Only ten divorces were granted at the last term of the district court at Bellville

**Confederate War Records.**

A reporter of the Atlanta Constitution had an interview the other day with Gen. Marcus J. Wright, who is employed by the Federal government to collect the Confederate war records. Gen. Wright announced that he had nearly all the necessary papers in good order, and would be able to present as full a Confederate account of the war as the Federal records. He had found no difficulty in collecting all the papers he desired, and the officers of the Confederacy had not evinced the slightest hesitation in entrusting their records to him.

Gen. Wright corrects many popular errors concerning the late war. He finds that at the first battle of Manassas, where it was generally believed the Federal forces exceeded the Confederate two to one, that the two armies were very nearly equal in point of numbers. As to the comparative number of men in the field, throughout the war, however, the showing is decidedly in favor of the Confederates. The Union forces numbered 2,700,000, while the Confederate troops did not exceed 800,000.

Gen. Wright says there cannot be the slightest doubt that Gen. Lee's reports were, without comparison, the cleanest and best. Of the cavalry generals Wheeler's was by far the best. On the Federal side he gives the palm to Lincoln, whose papers were all prepared by himself, and these filled him with amazement and admiration of Lincoln's ability. The other generals, whom he praises for their reports, are Gen. Hardee, and Gen. McClernand for his account of the battle of Shiloh.—New Orleans Democrat.

**A Mexican Railway.**

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Colonel Nutt, of Chicago, representative of the Mexican railway, of which Thomas Nicholson, of Boston, is president, has returned from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, whither he went to determine where the road should cross that river. This he decided, and also secured over ten acres at El Paso for a depot, shops, etc., for the road. Colonel Nutt says the engineers are now in the field surveying the line to Chehuahua, and thence to the City of Mexico, and that track-laying south of El Paso will probably be commenced by April 1st, or as soon as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee road cross that point.

The Galveston cotton seed oil mill has been forced to suspend operations on account of inability to get seed. The inclement weather all over the state has prevented farmers from taking their surplus seed to the railroad stations. It is presumed that the winter is now about broken up, and this difficulty will soon be obviated.



**Good Things About Sheep.**

Sheep will extract a living from land where anything else will starve. Horses and cattle require six times the amount of food. Sheep will gather grass and herbs, fatten and flourish upon poor hills, cliffs and mountain sides.

Sheep injure the quality of grazing land less than any kind of stock that feed upon it. They eat a much greater variety of plants than horses, cows, or hogs. They devour many noxious weeds as well as the leaves and branches of bushes that are likely to encroach on the land devoted to more useful vegetation. By these means they improve the character of the native vegetation. The presence of sheep on land is favorable to the introduction of blue grass and white clover, as they firm the soil, so that the seeds of these plants are more likely to germinate.

Sheep require but comparatively little attention.

They delight in being let alone. In regions not infested by wild beasts and dogs the labor required to take care of sheep from the time the soil freezes in the fall till it thaws in the spring is very small. They require salt as often as once a week and an opportunity to obtain pure water. If a pasture contains a clear, running stream and the owner will erect little sheds for the protection of salt, sheep will require no care during half the months of the year. During the winter sheep require far less care than horses and cattle. It is not necessary to confine them in stalls or to fasten them to stanchions, as in the case of other animals kept on the farm.

Wool raising is a cash business. It is easier to market wool than any other product of the farm. It can be transported a longer distance, for its price is higher than that of any other substance produced by farmers. It costs comparatively little to store it, as it occupies but little space. It is not liable to injury, while being stored, as grain, fruit and vegetables are. It is not liable to shrinkage. If it does not gain in weight it will not lose. These advantages of wool-raising should be considered by young farmers before they resolve to engage in the dairy, grain, or general livestock business.—Ex.

**Christmas in War Times.**

Christmas Day, 1864, was the confederate Christmas par excellence. Outside supplies of all kinds had disappeared, and whatever comforts

were provided were of home manufacture. The Confederate dollar was now worth 2 cents in gold, and flour was \$600 a barrel; sugar was \$30 a pound; salt, \$1; butter, \$40; and beef \$35 to \$40 a pound. Wood sold at \$100 a cord, and coal was not to be had, save in a few of the cities, owing to scarcity of transportation. The day was Sunday, which, in itself would have tempered the usual merriment. At a country residence below Richmond, and not far from the lines of the contending armies, a party of seven—ladies and gentlemen all in the strictest Southern sense of the term—were assembled at dinner. The mansion had been proverbial for its hospitality before the war: now the welcome was as cordial as ever, but the board was spread in accordance with the necessities of the times. At the head of the table was placed a large ham, worth \$300; at the foot was the last turkey the farm could boast, worth \$175. The vegetables consisted of cabbage, potatoes and hominy, worth at a reasonable calculation, \$100. Corn bread was served flour having been unknown in this house for several months. The meal of which it was made was worth \$80 a bushel, and the salt that seasoned it \$1 a pound. Dessert there was none, but in its place the hostess provided a coarse, black molasses, worth \$60 a gallon. The same kind lady, as a rare treat for her guests, brought out with a glow of pride, a steaming urn of real tea—not sassafras—worth \$100 a pound, at the same time warning the company that they must not expect but one cup apiece, as this was the last of her store. After this there was “coffee” made from sweet potatoes cut into little bits, toasted brown and ground into powder. Such was a Confederate Christmas dinner in the last winter of the war. From this superb repast the scale descended to army rations—a bit of salt pork, corn bread and sweet-potato coffee without sugar. The company consisted of three ladies and four gentlemen. The ladies’ toilets the writer cannot venture to describe, but they were largely made up of “home-made” articles in the fashion prevailing at the commencement of the war. The tresses of one were fastened with confederate hair-pins, made of long black thorns, with the heads tipped with sealing wax, and the dress was of simple home spun.—Baltimore American.

**Plant Trees.**

Again we urge prairie farmers to plant trees. Plant acres of them. They will make good timber soon and be a pleasant shade while growing. Plant locust, china trees, walnuts, pecans, everything that will make timber and shade. Trees add to the comfort and looks of a farm as well as to its real value. The legislature of the State should pass a

law, as Kansas and other States have done, to exempt from taxation a certain amount of land, when a part of it is planted in timber. The next generation will be grateful for every act of this kind passed by our legislators. Let them look to the future more.—[Ex.

Lime, wood ashes, and old iron placed around the roots of declining fruit trees have a very beneficial effect. These fertilizers restore the trees to a healthy condition and also greatly improve the fruit in quality and quantity.

**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.

**NOTICE**

is hereby given that Prof. 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

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

Cures Thousands Yearly.



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

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

The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them.

A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

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

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

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



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

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

**FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO 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 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, OF 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

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**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.

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



TRADE MARK.

**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,

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(P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.



**HAIR DYE** is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 83 William Street, New York.

**MONEY AND COMMERCE.**

The British are congratulating themselves warmly on the flourishing condition of their ship-building industry. During the year 1880, the thirty-eight firms engaged in ship-building on the Clyde turned out 297 steam vessels and 31 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 212,774 tons, and a total power of 204,187 horses. These figures far exceed any previously recorded.

It is strange to many people that so few American ships are now afloat. Seven-eighths of the exports from New York in 1880, amounting to one billion in dollars, went in foreign bottoms, and other seaports make as bad, if not worse, reports. At the beginning of the late civil war vessels carrying the American flag were successfully competing for at least the trade of this country. Confederate cruisers ran them off the oceans of the world. Comparatively few of them were American built ships after all. Over half had been constructed in English docks and a large number were officered and nearly all manned by British sailors. When Admiral Semmes had finished his work a greater disaster overtook the American "mercantile marine." Congress was then completely under the control of New England, and, acting in the interests of her shipbuilders, a law was passed forbidding the registry and the carrying of the American flag upon any vessel not built in America. "That enactment has proven fatal to American commerce" is a chorus coming up from the press of the country. The truth is our actual ships never amounted to much more than they do now. The law has only exposed the falacy. No nation can compete with England either in building or navigating ships. Napoleon said the Briton was the best sailor in the world. This was nearly one hundred years ago and is true even to this day.

The prospects are that there will be enough money expended upon new railroads in Texas this spring and summer to keep things lively. It is true they will purchase none of their cars here, but they do buy all ties and timber in Texas, and pay off their hands, clerks and bosses, who in turn pay out their earnings to live upon.

Baltimore looms up as one of the chief cities of the continent in point of commerce if not in population. Her business has doubled in the last twenty years. The capacity of her grain elevators is 3,350,000 bushels. With the exception of the floating elevators, all these elevators have been built within the last eight years. Even the present immense storage room is not sufficient, and Baltimore & Ohio railroad has already laid the foundation for an elevator of 1,500,000 bushels to be finished this February, and the Northern Central railroad has under consideration the erection of another elevator.

Jacksboro, Texas,  
Thursday, Feb. 3 1881.

Last Sunday the larks put forth their notes on the morning breeze as though spring had returned. And with the mild weather, business has improved in all departments.

**McKeehan's Grocery Quotations**

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00  
RICE—10 cents per lb.  
FLOUR.—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—Super fine \$3.90.  
TOBACCOS—10@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 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes 12½.  
Unanvassed hams 12½ cts.

**Other Grocery Quotations.**

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14  
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½  
Coffee 4¼ @ 6 lb per dollar.  
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.  
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.  
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.  
Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxx \$3.50.  
Meal; white, 75 c., yellow, 65 c.  
Cheese 20 cents.  
Nails, 7 c.  
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.  
Salt; \$2.75 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.  
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per good.  
Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.  
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.  
Butter, 12½ @ 16½  
Eggs, @ 15

**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 10½ —Ordinary 8½  
Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00  
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
Corn 30 @ 32½ cents loose ear.  
Oats New Texas 45. Sacked 50c.  
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$13 per ton. Millet do, 13.  
Bacon 8½ @ 10½c  
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 16c

**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



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JACKSBORO,

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Has a full line of drugs and stationary

**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.

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

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

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