

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 10, 1881.

No. 32.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY 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.

U. S. Signal Office.

10 o'clock, A. M. a very heavy norther with snow in the north; raining all round. The rainfall last Saturday was 1.25 inches. [The rainfall is given in inches and hundredths of an inch. Ed.]

Locals.

Callahan has the Brown double shovel with "adjustable hole," center draft; also other double shovels, and turning plows. Just call and examine for yourselves.

D. C. Brown has bought the Jack Swartz block, (the corner block north of the telegraph office), and will immediately erect thereon a large two story business house, which will be a credit to the place. He proposes to build and occupy within the next four or six weeks. Now is the time to buy goods to save the trouble of moving them; doubtless many a fine bargain may be had.

Fresh garden seeds at Coppins'.

Valentines at McConnell's Drug Store, also some very fine Family Bibles in various styles of binding.

Messrs. West and Nicholson attended 'Squire Obarts' Court to-day, and Sam Ingram has been to Graham to interview the Federal Court now in session at that place.

Mr. Summerfield, well known to

our citizens, has been in town this week. He is managing Gunter & Munson's cattle ranch in the Panhandle.

Examine "Smith's Bible Dictionary" at McConnell's.

Brown's new store house will be 26x75 feet; two stories high. It is estimated that at least 25,000 feet of lumber will be required to build it.

Unusually heavy roads and large mails have delayed the stage this week, causing it to come late each night.

A good crossing at the foot of South Main street, between the Post and town, would be a boon to the school children, and a blessing to some of our society young men.

D. C. Brown left for New York this morning, he will bring a large spring stock for his new house.

H. H. McConnell is fitting up the back portion of his store for a residence, and in the course of a couple of weeks will move back to town. He says the experiment of trying to live in two places at once is a failure, particularly when the creek is up.

H. Horton will have a large lot of John Deer plows in a few days. He now has the very best quality of dried apples, no mistake.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA

H. C. Dobbs, county; A. B. Pierce, Breckinridge; J. H. Harretan; Chas. Scheuler, Ft. Worth; Henry Sinnique Ft. Worth; W. J. McClure, county; Jack Ward, county; A. C. Rithiey, Louisville; M. B. Morton, Louisville; J. W. Jackson, county; T. J. Padgett, county; H. H. Hirsch, Galveston; H. H. McConnell, city; Rush McConnell, city; B. T. Pollard, Bollivar; W. G. Crumps, Young Co.; Rev. John Brown, Argyle; Wm. Obarts and lady county; R. Obarts, county; V. T. Garrison, Young Co.; C. E. Hooper, county; J. C. Denny, Dallas.

HORTON HOUSE.

Arrivals after Sunday. J. Summerfield, Sherman; A. H. Hargraves, Gainsville; P. J. A. Seramia, Germa-

ny; W. H. Greathouse, Palo Pinto; Jack Whitsell, county; W. H. Brannum Little Cleavland; John W. Maddox, Austin; Charles Archer, Dallas; J. W. Horner.

Interesting Statics.

Accompanying one of Governor Roberts' messages to the legislature is the following. The information tabulated is in response to various inquiries to county officers, addressed to them by the governor. The summary shows for one year, 103 counties out of 163 now organized, as follows: District courts in session 4,572 days; county courts, 6,011 days; aggregate salaries paid county judges \$38,854; salaries paid to county clerks, \$15,315; salaries paid district clerks, \$20,495; salaries paid sheriffs, \$23,220; amount paid juries in district and county courts, \$200,279; amount paid for support of prisoners and guards, \$131,355; average number of prisoners in jail, 912; number of deranged people kept in jail, 133; number of lunatics in the counties now, 212; cost of their keeping \$5,385; deranged people now in jail, 11; number of paupers supported, 730, at a cost of \$52,459; number of poor-farms 17; their cost, \$11,486; number of deaf and dumb, 61; number of blind, 39; death penalties executed, 14; cost of their execution, \$1,656; deaths by violence, 265—including some suicides and accidents; deaths of prisoners escaped from jail, 150; recaptures 69; number of persons jailed for fines 1, 527; number hired out to pay fines, 981.

A correspondent of the Herald Feb. 4, says "There was a spicy discussion in the house this morning upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Woods, of Kaufman, to the effect that occupation taxes are contrary to the genius and spirit of true republican government, the resort of tyrants etc., and that, therefore this state ought to discontinue them at as early a moment as practicable. I should like to have seen a test vote on the subject, but acrimony of the short debate consigned it to the committee on taxation. While under discussion Mr. Merritt, of Collin, observed that if occupation taxes were abolished the landed property of the state would have the burden to bear to liquidate the interest on a debt we owed and current expenses; that then Galveston would pay no more than Montague county; that mer-

chants would so shift values and manipulate their business that the City by the Sea, boasting a population of 35,000, and returning only 1,300 polls, would wholly escape her contributive payments. The member from Montague, and bye-the-bye one of the best in the house, wanted to know if the gentleman from Collin was striking at Montague, by way of contrast, as the poorest in the state, to which the quick Collinite responded, "Well, yes, if we judge by her representation." To the charge against the integrity of the Galveston merchants Mr. Labatt, always true to his constituents, replied, excitedly, that they were just as honest as any of the farmers, lawyers, doctors, or other people. Whereupon farmer Collin struck back and said, he supposed those merchants were as honest sure enough, as the lawyers were as a class, despite the anger-whitened face of the honorable attorney from Galveston. The debate created much merriment and some excitement, but left us without the sense of the house on the occupation tax problem.

Advices from New Orleans say that the gale which set in Friday continued all night. The wind was to the east. At 6 o'clock Saturday morning the wind changed to the south-east, and at 7 a. m. it reached a velocity of 44 miles. At 10 it changed to the east; the velocity was 46. At 10:45 it veered again to the southeast and had increased to 53 miles per hour. At this city little damage was done as far as known. About 11 o'clock Saturday morning the fireman's lookout tower, at No. 2 Julia street, fell, crushing in the roof of buildings Nos. 164 and 166 Julia street, doing \$5000 damage. On the lower coast the damage is great. The gale from east to southwest, which had continued 24 hours, carried the waters of the gulf over the lowlands along the route of the New Orleans & Mobile railroad. It was reported Saturday night that a portion of the track between Michou and Lookout station is submerged, and several miles washed out, and no train has passed over the road since 2 o'clock Saturday morning. A freight train is reported wrecked between Michou and Chief Menlaur. The telegraph wires are nearly all down.

Corrected. The amount of mission funds, collected at the M. E. Quarterly meeting at this place, and reported in these columns last week, should have read, \$9.70 instead of \$3.70.



Grandmother's Sermon.

The supper is over, the hearth is swept,
And in the wood-fire's glow
The children cluster to hear a tale
Of that time so long ago,

When grandma's hair was golden brown,
And the warm blood came and went
O'er the face that could scarce have been
Sweeter than
Than now, in its rich content.

The face is wrinkled and careworn now,
And the golden hair is gray;
But the light that shone in the young
girl's eyes,
Never has gone away.

And her needles catch the fire-light
As in and out they go,
With the clicking music that grandma loves
Shaping the stocking-toe.

And the waiting children love it, too,
For they know the stocking song
Brings many a tale to grandma's mind
Which they shall hear ere long.

But it brings no story of olden time,
To grandma's heart to-night—
Only a refrain, quaint and short,
Is sung by the needles bright.

"Life is a stocking," grandma says,
"And yours is just begun;
But I am knitting the toe of mine,
And my work is almost done.

"With merry hearts we begin to knit,
And the ribbing is almost play;
Some are gay-colored, and some are white,
And some are ashen gray.

"But most are made of many a hue,
With many a stitch set wrong;
And many a row to be sadly ripped
Ere the whole is fair and strong.

"There are long, plain spaces, without a
break,
That in life are hard to bear:
And many a weary tear is dropped
As we fashion the heel with care

"But the saddest, happiest time is that
We count, and yet would shun
When our heavenly Father breaks the
thread
And says that our work is done."

The children came to say good-night,
With tears in their bright young eyes,
While in grandma's lap, with broken
thread,
The finished stocking lies. —[R. Herald

OUR WORK.

The question that first presents itself to one earnestly desiring to awaken from a lethargy of body and mind is "what is my work? Where and how must we begin?" Women of the South have been sadly neglected in an important part of their education—work. Reared in affluence and with the false idea that work, unless of a certain so-called gentle kind is degrading, what wonder is it that we find so many dependent widows and peniless orphans. Yet we are in a great measure blameless, for it was through the

very kindness and tenderness that our loved ones bore for us that this helplessness came about. They sought to shield us so tenderly from every care—every hardship. To a womanly woman, thus reared, the struggle with life is severe in the extreme. Not that she is afraid to work, afraid to soil her dainty hands, but that she is afraid of contact with the world. Ah, the sweet shade of our own hearthstones! How secure we feel when the strong arm of husband, father or brother, shields us from the great life-storms! And how helpless, how dependent when these are removed!

But we must learn, even though it be through tears, to look stern facts straight in the face—to be brave in this great strife.

It now seems me that idleness is a sin, and that the possessing of a few thousand dollars is no excuse for a woman sitting with folded hands, allowing the bright life that God gave her to ebb away in sloth.

Two logs are placed upon the fire; one smoulders away so dimly; the other is blazing and singing so cheerily. The end of both is the same, but it does make a difference how they turn to ashes. So it does make a difference how we spend our lives. There is a work for every one to do. We were placed here by a wise Providence, for a purpose, and the sooner we find our work and get about it, the sooner we will be carrying out the designs of our Creator. False pride keeps poverty at many doors.

Women of the South need to be more courageous, more self-reliant; (though the lesson is a hard and bitter one) they need a broader field, and the way must be opened for them. We must maintain ourselves, or hang as a burden about the necks of brothers, or perchance, aged and infirm parents. If we cannot do just what we wish, then let us do what we can and feel that we are none the less a lady for so doing. Society, that iron-hearted queen, must be softened and awakened from her Rip Van Winkle sleep. She will ere long proclaim the true lady is a lady still regardless of her means of making an honest support.

Let us be noble women and meet the storms of life bravely, hopefully, joyfully. We have been too content to lie as the smouldering log that gives neither warmth nor cheer, which when it lies a mass of cold ashes there is naught to tell of its work. Rather let us be as the bright blazing log shedding warmth and cheer on those around us, and when our light shall go out may it not be said there is nothing but ashes left to tell what our lives were.

True, we have a right to seek such works as is most congenial to our social position; but if this cannot be, let us not shrink agast fearing to venture unapproved upon the broad, seething sea of life—fearing that the gale of popular opinion will wreck our social barque.

No, no, let us press on and be true to ourselves and true to our God, regardless of what society may think. Society is a false friend. It will not shield us from the winter's storm; it will not feed the hungry babes or bring joy to our hearts, nor sunlight to our dreary homes. But she will do this for woman. It matters not how much she may shrink from publicity; she may go to her work feeling as the sensitive plant that shuts itself up and hides away at every touch; she may walk the street with a double veil, shrinking from every gaze in order to make a living, yet society, that society which in happier and better days took her by the hand and gave her its smiles, will now scorn her. Now she has another pet, and who is it? It is one born and reared in your station, perhaps your companion and classmate. The ceiling winds of poverty swept the roses from her path. She could not work as you do. No, her refined(?) nature shrank from such degradation.

A little while, and she sells herself to a wealthy suitor for gold. At the sacred altar she barter her soul, bowing before God and man, to love, honor, &c., one for whom she has no love.

She could not work, only in the most approved manner, but she can unblushingly utter a falsehood—Yes, a falsehood! Be it written in scarlet letters!

Her ambition is gratified, since she can roll in splendor. This false, animated fashion plate is one of societies queens, whilst the "working woman" is unworthy of her hollow, condescending smiles. The true woman will scorn such an act, although, as she plods on her way women may sneer at her, and would not, for the world, be so unladylike. And men, yes men, may cast insinuating glances, shrug their shoulders and would not have "my wife or my daughter engage in such work; would rather see them starve genteelly." Ah husbands, fathers, and brothers have some of that "rarity Christian charity!" There may be among those "working women," daughters as delicately reared as yours, there may be those, once as tenderly cared for and shielded from rude storms as your wife—one who shrinks from publicity, and longs to pass a life in some quiet shut up corner, unseen by the world. But she must work, and where work can be found she must go. Perhaps death, the great harvester, came and took away her only stay and support; he may, also, take you from your hot house plant, and she too, may be unexpectedly thrust from her hiding place among the flowers that hedge her path, out into the cold, bare world. Think one moment, I beg, ere you condemn, and as you pray, "Father keep my tender ones from poverty," add, and keep them pure and unspotted from the world—from the snares of society.

Southern women fast learning to

be brave—to gird about them a mantle of modesty and dignity (woman's best shield) and go forth nothing daunted into the great strife "with a heart for every fate."

True our legacies are only a head, a heart and a pair of hands. Yet we have naught to fear so long as we are faithful and true in every relation of life. There is yet a glorious future for Southern women, although they may be never so poor, never so grief-stricken.

Let us not only strive to live for a purpose, carrying about us a halo that will brighten our path, but let us live for others, let our light be reflected in those around us and the fragrance of our lives be as the breath of early morning.—[Mrs. Viola Jackson, in The Guardian and Young Texan.

Among the lofty mountains and elevated valleys of Switzerland, the Alpine horn has another use besides that of sounding the far-famed Ranz des Vaches, or Cow Song, and this is of a very solemn and impressive nature. When the sun has set in the valleys, and only the snowy summits of the mountains gleam with golden light, the herdsman who dwells upon the highest inhabitable spot takes his horn and pronounces audibly and loudly through it, as through a speaking trumpet, "Praise the Lord God!"

As soon as the sound is heard by the neighboring herdsmen they issue from their huts, take their Alpine horns and repeat the same words. This frequently lasts a quarter of an hour, and the name of the Creator resounds from all the mountains and rocky cliffs around. Silence at length settles over the scene. All the herdsmen kneel and pray with uncovered heads. In the meantime it has become quite dark. "Good-night!" calls the highest herdsman again through his horn. "Good-night!" again resounds from all the mountains the horns of the huntsmen and the rocky cliffs. The mountaineers then retire to their dwellings and to rest.

INSULTS.—It is always better to pass a dozen intended insults without recognition than to take offense at a single unintentional neglect or reflection. Misunderstandings are fruitful of more unkindly feeling in society than ever result from deliberate ill-nature. Hundreds of friendships have been sundered by that egotistical sensitiveness which is ever looking for offense. We all point to certain persons who are thus morbidly sensitive to a painful degree. They are disagreeable companions. We need not spend our precious time in pointing to them, however. We have each something to guard in our own character. We are each inclined to take offense too easily. If we could remove this ever-jealous watchfulness, society would gain a new charm, or rather it would be relieved of a very disagreeable feature. Pass neglect, then, and personal reflections as gracefully as possible, instead of taking risk of being offended when no offense is intended.

**COLONEL CHARLES POTTER
Murdered in New Mexico.**

A special to the Dallas Herald gives the following
Albuquerque, N. M. Jan. 31.—Col. Charles Potter, of the United States geological survey, who had for some time been collecting statistics for the census bureau; left Albuquerque October 14th, 1880, for the New Placer mining camp. He was seen the next day at Tjera, N. M., traveling toward San Antonita. Since then nothing has been heard of him and his fate had been shrouded in mystery, until a few days ago when Sheriff Armijo, of Bernalillo county, obtained some evidence implicating one Escallero Parera. Measures were taken at once and he was arrested at Isletta, N. M., and brought to this city. He at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but at length confessed that he had been a witness of the crime, though not a sharer in it. He said that Colonel Potter had been waylaid in a lonely canon near San Antonita, and after a desperate resistance had been killed. His body was then robbed and buried. Sheriff Armijo at once started for the spot accompanied Perera. He returned to-night, bringing Colonel Potter's body, which was found near Ojo Chial, three miles from Tijero. He also captured two other men, Liguell Barrera and a Mexican known as "California Joe." Another Mexican, who had a share in the murder, named Panteleon Liera, was hanged by vigilantes at Bernalillo a few weeks ago for horse-stealing, and if public sentiment goes for anything Perre, Barrera and California Joe will follow in his footsteps before another day.

LATER.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 1.—Perera, Berrera and California Joe, the murderers of Colonel Charles Potter, were last night taken from jail by a band of masked men and hung to the porch of the building. Not a word was spoken, and it was scarcely fifteen minutes from the time the party approached the jail until all had left, and the souls of three villians had gone to meet him whom they had slain. Sheriff Armijo is on the track of Leibor, the principal in the crime, and expects to effect his capture to-day or to-morrow.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says, at 3:40 this afternoon the dam of the Franktown reservoir burst. The reservoir was three-fourths of a mile wide and fifty feet deep. A few hours before bursting, the people of Franktown moved their household effects. The Virginia & Truckee Railway Company apprehensive of danger, tapped the dam and were draining the water off when it broke. It went all at once and a dozen men were swept down by the torrent, and escaped by being cast up aside a ravine. No lives

portion of the ravine was one hundred feet high. When the town was reached the houses went before the flood like chaff. The town was only a cluster of houses, and it was almost totally destroyed.

Farmers' Convention.

We make the following extracts from the Farmers Convention as published in the ADVANCE, held at Ft. Worth on the 29th of Jan. 1881.

The following resolutions were passed:

By Capt. Sam. Evans.

That the stockmen, merchants, newspaper men, lawyers, doctors and others present who have at heart the welfare of the agricultural interest of the country, be invited to participate in this meeting.

By Capt. Sam Evans.

That a committee of three be appointed to select precinct committees, consisting of three members each, whose duties it shall be to call mass meetings in their respective precincts, to send delegates to a convention to be held in the court house in Fort Worth on Saturday, Feb 5, 1881.

Resolution by Capt. Evans.

That this convention ask the legislature to allow the stock law, as regards fence and herd law, to remain as it is.

Resolution by J. W. Flemming.

That this convention heartily endorse the Inter-State commerce Bill introduced in congress by the Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Texas.

Resolutions by J. W. Flemming.

1st—That a committee of five be appointed to draft constitution and bylaws to govern this association.

2d—That this association be called "The Tarrant County Farmers Association."

Committee on constitution and by-laws.

Sam Evans, Rev. Mr. West, Jas. K. Allen, Mr. Popplewell, Henry Thompson.

Resolution by J. W. Flemming.

Whereas, The governor of the State of Texas has recommended the location of one of the normal schools in northern Texas. And whereas, Marshall, Dallas, and other cities and towns are using every effort to secure the same, and Fort Worth, in mass meeting assembled, has also resolved to make an effort to secure its location in our midst.

Therefore, resolved. That we fully and heartily endorse the action of Fort Worth in this matter and agree to encourage and assist them in every way possible.

Resolution by Mr. West.

That this convention instructs precinct conventions to take some action, to be laid before this convention, in regard to prices of produce, etc.

There are in Texas, and within the school ages, 61,000 illiterate chil-

**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 DAILY 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.

CORRESPONDENCE

POST OAK.

For the Rural Citizen.

Farmers Alliance. Under this title a few select gentlemen in the neighborhood of Post Oak, Jack Co., assembled themselves together at the residence of Francis Kemp, and organized an Alliance by and under the authority of the Grand State Alliance of Texas. According to previous appointment Maj. I. H. Stead was made permanent president, and other necessary officers were elected, Francis Kemp as secretary. The objects of this organization is to elevate and build up the class of men who go to make up the bone and sinew of the country; to develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially. To a better mutual understanding to sustain our civil officers in executing the laws. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherly love among ourselves; to suppress personal, local, and sectional prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition. We learn through the public prints that this organization has assumed quite ponderous proportions in the Great West. This movement has presented congress petitions aggregating in round numbers 200,000, farmers asking government regulation of railroad tariff; they have also organized a national alliance in which fourteen states were represented with their innumerable subordinate alliances, these in conjunction with other farmer associations must, can and will accomplish the objects above set forth. There never was a time when farmers had greater reason for congratulation they are marching steadily and in solid phalanx on to victory over monopolies, and to the enjoyment of freedom from unjust burdens, which for long years they have struggled under. The secretary of the national alliance is now receiving on an average of thirty applications a week for subordinate alliance charters, and if we are faithful to ourselves by this time next year the farmers will be thoroughly and compactly organized and able to enforce their rights and defy encroachments of any character, all that it will require to accomplish such a desirable result will be a constant forward movement and no back steps. This institution has a constitution, and national, state, county and subordinate bylaws, which are public property, or in other words for the public gaze. The proceedings at their meetings are strictly private, and none but those who are members are allowed to be present. One of the leading features of this farmers alliance is to put down lawlessness and crime, in short to use all means in our power to enforce (or assist to enforce) the laws. We have seen to our sorrow and regret means used to alleviate

cold blooded criminals, the man who wantonly violated the law untill forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted; it is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men." Our motto is "unity in things essential, and in all things Charity."

Health of the country good, people are getting ready for plowing and some already at it. It looks like spring had opened.

Two stores at Post Oak, both booming, one blacksmith kept busy.
NASCENT.

OAK BRANCH.

For the Citizen.

The recent heavy rains have made water plenty everywhere, and have put land in fine condition for breaking, and planting crops. At this date last year farmers could do but little in the way of breaking up land, for want of rain to mellow the soil; and there is sufficient season in the soil now to carry crops safely through several months of dry weather. But the present prospects are anything but flattering for the poor stock that have at least eight weeks to starve through before young grass. Cattle are looking lean and hollow, and wander about in an apparent distressed condition.—We hear of a great deal of emigration to Texas, but a small share of it seems to drift this way, notwithstanding there is a vast amount of fine land in this vicinity, (improved and unimproved) on the market at low figures. The citizens of this neighborhood, permit me to say, are civil, law abiding, tend strictly to their own business, but social; and what are needed is more of the same class to locate among us, to help build up good schools and churches. A debating club has been organized at Los Creek and the members appear to take a lively interest in the consideration and discussion of the grave subjects that come before the house.—Mrs. W. A. High is convalescing slowly, after a severe spell of sickness.—According to the expressed opinion of our young men, "matrimony is on the decline," "about forty points off."

EDITOR CITIZEN:

I think the gentleman who speaks through the RURAL CITIZEN about the Jacksboro meat market, has a very craving appetite. Surely he would do well to consult a doctor and get his digestion regulated; but perhaps the gentleman's pocket is too light to visit the market very often as it is run on the cash system "chin music" is not current.

W. F. Bamburg.

Subscribe for the Citizen.

Report of School

Community No. 4 for the month ending February 4th 1881.

No. of pupils in community, 23; average daily attendance, 16.

Grade of proficiency, First Class.

Eliza Womack, 1st; Watson Picket, 2d; Jonathan Womack, 3rd.

Second Class.

Thomas Womack, 1st; Octavia Overhuls, 2d; Lou Eidson 3rd.

Department, George Gunter.

J. E. Overhuls,
Teacher.

We are kindly furnished with the following extract from a private letter to our esteemed, Deputy Surveyor, Mr. R. A. Hall, from his sister of Union City, Tenn.

Jan. 20th, 1881,

DARLING BROTHER:—I will try to write to you, though, rest assured that it is with a sad, sad heart, that I attempt it. I have lost my all. Mr. Moore was killed by the cars three weeks ago, he had been to Union City and a Special train, at an unusual hour, come up behind him, and knock him off, and he never knew what killed him. * * * Oh, Dick! Just think about it, he left home that morning as well as usual and was brought back a lifeless corps.

* * * * *

C. G. Moore.

Capital Notes. Feb. 2.

More business was done in the senate to day than on any previous day, and more talking in the house.

The discussion on the railroad right-of-way bill was exceedingly spirited. The Harris county representatives, Hutcheson and Tankersly, locked horns and raised a breeze temporarily, to the edification of all. Col. Hutcheson, however, was rather too much for his adversary so "they" say.

The bill which has so far provoked the greatest discussion in the senate, was the one passed this morning on third reading, prohibiting the pleading of drunkenness and temporary insanity produced thereby, as an excuse for crime.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—A decision rendered by law officers of the postoffice department, in which it is held that the law governing the rate to be paid to telegraph companies for transmission of government business requires that in event of reduction of rates by any telegraph company, government tariff for business done over lines of the competing companies to points that can be reached by companies making the reduction, shall be the same. This decision grew out of inquiring from the secretary of the treasury relative to the reduction of rates by the A-

merican Rapid telegraph company, and effect thereof over other lines.

An Unusual Heavy Rainfall.

The Dallas Herald of Feb. 6, says: Yesterday the heaviest rain that has visited this section for the past eighteen months fell. It began about the break of day and continued until a late hour at night. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon it began to pour down in earnest, keeping it up for about two hours. The street gutters overflowed and the streets were converted into running streams, while in many places on Main street the water reached some two feet in depth and invaded the sidewalks. The street sewers at the crossings choked up and caused a general overflow. The basement of Sanger Bro.'s store was on the eve of being overflowed, when several of the employes went to the assistance of the street force, who were trying to clear the sewers, which they finally succeeded in doing. The goods in the basement escaped injury. A number of houses were overflowed in the business centre and some situated in the flats were invaded by the water. Pedestrians were water-bound, the street crossings being covered with water to that width that it required a lively jump to clear it. The basement of the old Tremont hotel on South Main street, at the corner of Murphy street was covered with water to the depth of eight inches. The torrent that poured down the large sewer on South Main street did considerable damage all along its course attacking the foundations of the stores and doing other damage. Some forty feet of the high, rickety old plank sidewalk on upper South Main street located midway between Sycamore and Ervy streets, succumbed to the water and went down with a crash, falling a distance of about eighteen feet and carrying with it a small one-story frame house. Fortunately there was no one on it at the time, and the house was not occupied. It was completely wrecked, and smashed all to pieces. The Herald has frequently called the attention of the city authorities to the insecurity of this walk, and the whole of it, from Ervy street to Sycamore, should either be thoroughly repaired or a new and more substantial one built. When the flood was at its height a negro boy fell into the sewer on South Main street, where repairs are being made, and would have drowned had it not been for a colored youth named Jim Green, who jumped in and pulled him out. The Trinity river was rapidly rising last night and a spring wagon was seen floating down the stream. It looked like a new vehicle, and it is feared that its occupants, together with the animals that drew it, have found a watery grave.

Farmers say that the rain could not have come at a more inopportune time. It was not needed, and will throw them back in preparing their ground for planting their crops while there is a good deal of cotton yet to be picked.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

No. 1 of the "Guardian and Young Texan," is on our table; a new monthly paper, conducted by Dr. Burleson and Mrs. Viola Jackson, of Waco University, Waco, Texas.

The publishers say: "As Texas has already one hundred and ninety-seven dailies, weeklies and monthlies, why add another?"

We answer to occupy a space not fully occupied by any journal in Texas—the home, altar and school room. Our mission will be two fold; first, the family; second, the school room."

We recommend it to our readers. Subscription \$1.00 in advance. It is just the size and form of the CITIZEN.

In the issue of the Live Stock Journal, of Feb. 2, under the head of "Farmers vs. Stockmen," we find the following paragraph:

"Which smacks most strongly of special legislation—the fence and herd laws asked for by stockmen or those favored by the farmers? From the position assumed by some farmers it would seem as if they desired the class legislation for which they affect to denounce others, and that stockmen had no rights which farmers were bound to respect. Do farmers who contend for equal rights under the law favor the punishment of stock drovers for herding on lands within one-half mile of a residence, when neither the drover nor the resident is the owner of the land upon which the cattle are herded. We may not deny the right of owners to control the use of their own lands; but it is a monstrous injustice to fine one citizen who is herding cattle on land not his own at the instance of another citizen who does not own the land. The law which authorizes it is iniquitous, and those who favor it are advocates of class legislation."

We differ with our friend of the Journal. We think it a righteous law which protects, the new comer, the poor man, or any other tiller of the soil. We cannot see why any man, rich or poor, if he is a renter, while he is striving to make an honest living, should he not have equal protection with resident land owners? We know that it is easier to herd by the side of a large field where the fence will supply the place of one or two herdsmen,—and at whose expense is this? Why sometimes at the renter's; perhaps while he is plowing in his field, this herd is rubbing down the fence—it may be a good one too—and his milk cows and yearlings are forced to feed some where else, and may be rounded up and driven to the next nearest pen which may be several miles, and he must...

work and hunt them up while his labors are needed at home. While my own farm and stock are rented out, I want my renter to have the right to protect both stock and farm. My motto is "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

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.

McLeansboro, Ill., Feb. 3.—Messrs. Browning & Co., druggists, have brought suit against the town board for \$2,000. There are no saloons here, and the board gave permits to the druggists to sell liquor for medical purposes only, on a prescription given by an M. D. The board, after an investigation, revoked all the permits of the druggists, not allowing them to fill a prescription given by a physician. For taking away these permits the damage suit is brought.

There are in the Canadian dominion 1,492,000 Roman Catholics; 544,998 Presbyterians; 494,049 Anglicans; 567,091 Methodists and Wesleyans; 239,345 Baptists; 37,935 Lutherans; 21,3838 Congregationalists; 65,857 miscellaneous; 5,574 of no religion, and 17,055 of no stated creed. And still the Canadians are not all contented, a great many of them desiring annexation with the United States, while others still want a free government of their own.

It is a mistaken idea that a congressman cannot sometimes be made useful, as the following paragraph from a contemporary will show; "Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, to-day received a letter from one of his constituents, making this modest request: 'My friend, Mr. Hoerd, years ago moved west; I

cannot hear from him. Will you please go to the census office, look over the lists, and send me word where he is?'—Ex.

Special to the Dallas Herald says:

Cleburne, Feb. 3.—While Billy Carter, a well known character here, was tampering with the lock upon the front door of Thomas Lawrence's jewelry store, about 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. Lawrence, naturally thinking a burglar at work on his door, fired upon him, the shot taking effect in Carter's right side just below the arm and ranging down. Carter's clothes became ignited and was not extinguished till he was fearfully burned. Owing to his severe burns his recovery is considered very problematical. Carter was drinking and perhaps was trying to get into what he thought an adjoining saloon. Mr. Lawrence is well known here and most highly esteemed by all, who for his sake and that of his most excellent lady, regret this unfortunate shooting affair, but one which, under attendant circumstances, must certainly be considered fully justifiable.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—The steamship Wanderer brings news of great excitement in British Honduras, over the arrest and shooting, by order of President Barrios of Guatemala, of the Jesuit priest Rev. Father H. Oillet, of Belize. Under a law of Guatemala all Jesuits have been banished, and any caught in that republic are invariably executed. It appears Father Gillett visited Guatemala for his health. Immediately upon his arrival at Livingston he was arrested, and sent to Guatemala City, where he was tried, sentenced, and on the 17th of January executed on the plaza in the presence of the populace.

COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas, } Warranted
Good Luck " " }
All kinds of L.A. 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

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.

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

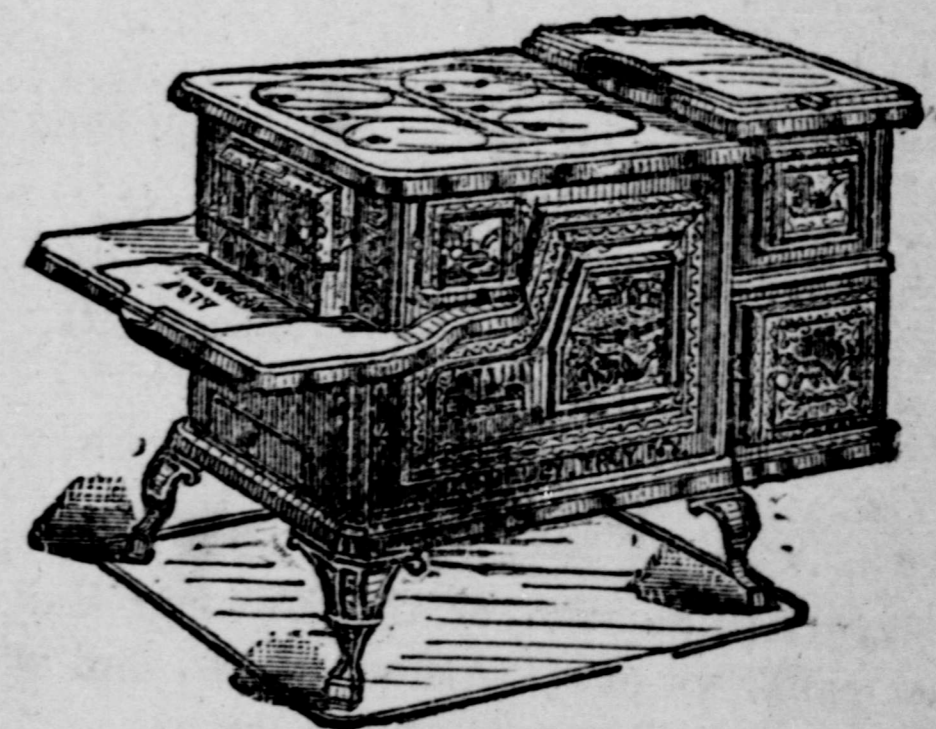
Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square.

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.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chill-ed, 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

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. Lindsey.

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 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!

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 S T on right thigh, and h on right shoulder; one bay pony mare 14 hands high about 12 years old, saddle marks, branded 1 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 collected] on left shoulder and had a bell on when taken up.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.
 feb33t

Solid Sense.

At a recent meeting in New York City where diplomas were being distributed to a graduating class, the Rev. Robt. Collyer was called on to make a few remarks, and, among other things, he gave the young men just starting out in life this advice:

Any kind of an honest job is better than no job at all.

Take a dollar a day for work if you can get no more.

A man's best friends are ten fingers.

When evil days come, as evil days will, no man deserves the title of gentleman if he does not take honest work to do, regardless, of social influences.

A good farmer is better than a poor doctor, and a good horse-shoer is better than a bishop who preaches sermons nobody wants to hear.

A good day's work of what you can do is the hard pan to which all must come.

Society says one thing, and nature says another.

Have a reserve force that will come out when you need it.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is certainly the greediest devourer of other corporations that has ever existed. In the eight years from 1858 to 1866 it paid out no less than \$20,929,900 to purchase rival telegraph companies, no less than twenty-three companies being thus disposed of. Among the larger companies that have fallen victims to the Western Union are the Atlantic and Ohio, Erie and Michigan, California State, Missouri and Kansas, United States, United States Pacific, American, American Union, Atlantic and Pacific and International Ocean. The Western Union Telegraph Company now includes more than sixty different corporations, the charters and franchises of which it owns and uses.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.
 Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.

NICHOLSON & STARK,

LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents.

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

C. W. Merril,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor.

Firstclass accommodations.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer

Jacksboro, Texas.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

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

The Railway Bill.

Yesterday the House devoted most of its time to a most interesting discussion of the bill regarding the right of eminent domain extended to railways. Revised statutes reads:

"In no case shall such corporation be entitled to enter upon and take the property condemned, without first having paid whatever amount of damages and costs may have been awarded or adjudged against it."

The bill, above referred to, was introduced in the House by Mr. Hutcheson. It is intended as an amendment to the above quoted article, and reads:

"In no case shall such corporation be entitled to enter upon and take the property condemned, without first having paid what amount of damages and costs may have been awarded or adjudged against it; provided, that in case either party be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners, the railway company, by depositing the amount of the award of the commissioners or filing a bond, with good security, in double the amount, payable to the owner of the land, with the clerk of the district court, in the county in which the land is situated, to abide the final decision in the case, may proceed with the construction of its road, as if there was no controversy existing."

warded or adjudged against it; provided, that in case either party be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners, the railway company, by depositing the amount of the award of the commissioners or filing a bond, with good security, in double the amount, payable to the owner of the land, with the clerk of the district court, in the county in which the land is situated, to abide the final decision in the case, may proceed with the construction of its road, as if there was no controversy existing."

It was argued by the advocates of the bill, and they appeared to be in the majority, that the law, as now upon the statute books, operates as a great hardship to railway companies; that it allows the land holder to arrest the progress of railways, and that while those, whose lands are condemned, demand and receive even more than they are rightly entitled to, the citizen is enabled to exercise an oppression, in his own interest, often decidedly adverse to the best public interest. Instances were cited where the work of construction on several railway lines in Texas had been stopped by the intervention of courts, in support of private extortion, where communities suffered because of the interference. The amendment, proposed by Mr. Hutcheson, would prevent, in the future, such exercise of power against the advance of railways, but in does not propose to interfere with the rights of citizens to receive pay for property. Eminent domain having been granted, it is simply proposed to protect the railroad company in the uninterrupted prosecution of work, and at the same time reserve to the citizen every right, except that of arresting the progress of railway building. On the other hand, the opponents of the bill called attention to the growing power of railway companies, and contended that it should be curtailed. As the gentleman from Travis said, he wanted the young lion's teeth filed and his claws clipped, that, when he became to be a grown up beast in Texas he might be a harmless sort of creature, instead of a rampant brute. The fight is one between the supposed popular opposition to railways and the rights of corporate companies. It was indulged in in behalf of the bill by Messrs. Hutcheson, Peacock, Tood, Mobley, Woods, Douglass, Barry, Wooldridge and others; opposed by Messrs. Chenoweth, Tankersley, Mack and Chaleton. The consideration of this bill comes up to day as unfinished business.—[Austin Statesman. Feb. —

General Jones of Austin received Feb. 3, the following from Capt. G. W. Baylor: "Eagle Springs, February 2d. Lieut. Nevilles and I surprised a party of Indians in the Sierra Diablo mountains on 27th, and killed six and captured three Indians and sixteen head of stock. Several of their trails were bloody where they ran off. These are the same Indians that massacred Mrs. Graham, in Bass canyon, soldiers at Hot Springs and the stage driver and passengers in Quitman canyon."



Planting the Orchard.

"The season is near at hand when fruit-trees must be planted. It is held by a goodly number, if not a majority of the orchardists of Texas, that they do better when planted in the spring than in the fall. It is better to plant now than not at all, whether this opinion is correct or not. With the exception of apples all manner of fruit does well in Texas. It is said apples don't flourish here, and yet last summer there were some of the finest we ever saw brought to this office from orchards around town. Investigation proved these trees had been well cared for. When attacked by worms the worms were killed and when they showed symptoms of disease effective remedies were applied and they got well. As everywhere else upon this little globe of ours fruit trees in Texas have to be looked after, pruned, doctored, and more or less cultivated. There is nothing without labor. A good rubbing down, rubbing up, shaking, turning over, does anything good. That is the reason boys who have a rough time when young make a success as men. It is ordained by the Creator that we shall have nothing without work. There is no seed, no soil, nothing that will come to us without an effort. There is an idea about orchards, that planting the trees and eating their fruit is the alpha and omega of the whole book. There is a little mistake here. You must bud and graft, prune and pare, and take care of the soil around the roots, keep the insects away, and do many other things with an apple and peach and pear tree if you expect to take the premium at the next fair. But you may do less of this and still have a good supply of fruit."

The above we clip from the Dallas Herald, and in addition will say that now is the time to mulch your trees. Spread damaged straw, hay or any other vegetable matter around your trees, deep enough to keep the weeds from growing; placing it near the body of the tree, but not touching it, and then out as far as the limbs extend. Take common wood ashes and stir them in water till you have a weak lye, (not too strong as it will kill the buds and small trees if too strong), take a whitewash brush or an old broom and wash the bodies of your trees thoroughly now, and again about the time the leaves are putting forth, and you may look for healthy trees and fruit.

Origin of the Merino Sheep.

[Scientific American]

As the ancient Greeks had no ext-

ton or silk and very little linen, and as sheep's wool was the principal texture from which their clothes were made, they took peculiar pains to cultivate with especial care such breeds of sheep as produced very fine wool. Such breeds were those of the Greek city of Tarentum, situated on the Tarentine gulf. In order to improve the fine quality of the wool still more, the sheep were covered with clothes in cold weather, as it was found by experience that exposure to cold made the wool coarser. Thus clothing these sheep from generation to generation resulted in a very delicate breed with exceedingly fine wool, according to the law established by Darwin in regard to selection and adaptation to exterior conditions.

This product of Greek industry was transmitted by them to the Romans, whose great agricultural author, Columella, states that his uncle in Spain crossed the fine Tarentine sheep with rams imported from Africa, and obtained a stronger breed, combining the whiteness of fleece of the father with the fineness of the fleece of the mother, and having obtained such results the race was perpetuated. The absence of other fine textures made these Spanish sheep so valuable that in the beginning of our era they sold in Rome for \$1000 in gold a head, an enormous price for those times, when money had much more value than now.

When the barbarians invaded Italy these sheep were all exterminated, while the greater portion of the Roman possessions were laid waste. But in the less accessible mountains of Spain the Moors preserved the breed, and it is to them that modern Spain owes the merino sheep, which are the direct descendants of this cross breed of the Greek and African ancestors referred to. It is a valuable inheritance, too, which that country owes to the combined Greek, Roman and Moorish civilization, and of which our California wool-growers also earn the advantages, by the prosperity of this breed of sheep, which was there a few years ago.

A special to the Dallas Herald says: Austin, Feb. 2.—The house committee on live stock met to-night to afford some large stock men from different portions of the state the opportunity to express their views as to the expediency of the repeal of the inspection law. Mr. Slaughter and others of north Texas, representing over a million cattle for that section protested against abolishing the office of inspector and the repeal of the law, while Day and Mabry, representing south Texas cattle interests, insisted on abolishing the entire law. There was a very free, general expression of opinions and exceedingly plausible reasons were presented on both sides of the question. South Texas insists on the impracticability of the law, urging that sellers should

be held responsible.

The Fort Worth convention delegates insist on border inspection to correspond with bills of sale.

The committee took the matter under advisement.

Tyler, Feb. 2.—Five of the train men employed on the Texas and St. Louis train which was wrecked Thursday night, have been arrested and jailed, charged with robbing the cars. A large amount of merchandise was taken from the box cars, and the baggage in the caboose was also broken open and robbed.

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 immediately 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 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 ADS

CURE THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Absorption. BY TRADE MARK 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, H. HOLMAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 23 William Street, New York.



HAIR DYES 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.

A Kansas genius has samples of lumber made from straw, manufactured after a process patented by himself. He claims that he can manufacture lumber in any desired length, from twelve feet upward, and to thirty-two inches in width, at a cost competing with the better or finishing grades of pine.

A firm of Texas wool-growers have lately bought a 300,000 acre ranch, bordering about twenty miles along the Rio Grande, on which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep.

The total importations into this country of molasses for 1880 amounted to \$2,939,014 gallons, against 24,910,938 gallons in 1879. Philadelphia shows the largest receipts, New York next, then Boston and Baltimore; the latter imported 2,078,910 gallons in 1880, a decrease of 400,000 gallons compared with 1879. The Louisiana molasses crop is estimated at 12,200,000 gallons or about 2,000,000 less than in 1879.

Suggestive Statistics.

New York Herald.

The most suggestive result shown by the census statistics is the growth of the cotton industry in the south. In 1870 the southern mills had 11,600 looms and 417,000 spindles. They have now 15,000 looms and 714,000 spindles. This is a large increase of all capacity, but the striking progress made is more forcibly shown by a comparison of the consumption of cotton. In 1870 this amounted to nearly 45,000,000 pounds. In 1880 it had swollen to nearly 102,000,000 pound. Here is unmistakable evidence that this important industry the south has made in recent years more rapid strides than New England or the country at large. In this significant fact the southern people may read a useful lesson. With the great cotton fields of the world within its borders the south has an exceptional opportunity to push on to a rare prosperity in the manufacture of its greatest staple.

The city of New York requires from 6,000 to 15,000 barrels, or from 480,000 to 1,200,000 dozen of eggs per week. Ohio stands at the head of the list as an egg producer. Illinois ranks next, then Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa.

The house committee on commerce has fixed the figures for the improvement of the Mississippi river at \$1,090,000 from Cairo to the gulf.

Jacksboro, Texas,

Thursday, Feb. 10 1881.

Trade has been fair considering the rain and mud. Last Saturday was a day of steady rain 1.25 inches fell during the day.

Tuesday was fine weather and a booming trade. Among other transactions D. C. Brown bought five bales of cotton at 9 cents per

pound; the same day cotton sold at Weatherford at 7; 8 1-3 and 9 cents.

Our grocery men do a heavy business and one reason, they sell at low-down prices. Eggs and butter declined.

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.
TOBACCO—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 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes 12½.
Unseasoned hams 12½ cts.

Other Grocery Quotations.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½
Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.
Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50.
Meal; white, 75 c., yellow, 65 c.
Cheese 20 cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.75 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per road.
Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.
Butter, 15
Eggs, 10

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 —Ordinary 8
Flour XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 30 @ 3½ cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$13 per ton. Millet do, 13.
Bacon 8½ @ 10½c
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 19c

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 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 at once.

Call And EXAMINE

his Goods and Prices FOR **Yourselves.**

H. HORTON.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Jan. 1st 1881.

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

OLD BELLOW'S BUILDING,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS,

Job Printing

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

THE

Sunday Wreath

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

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

THE

Rural Citizen

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

Address, Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers, Texas.