

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 24, 1881.

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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.

Just received at this office a new supply of Extra Cream Wedding Bristol Board, cards cut to any size. Cream wove linnen paper, cut to any size; also a new font of card Ornaments.

Locals.

W. H. Sampson's Gallery will be here a few days longer. It is giving good work and is well patronized.

Landreth's and Ferry's seeds in all variety at McConnell's Drug Store.

Mr. Oldham contemplates removing his Sewing Machine depot to the building formerly occupied by Countcastle & Carter.

"Every dog has his day, but the rights belong to the cats." But last night when a wolf howled, and set the dogs to howling one would have thought the night belonged to the dogs too.

The Odd Fellows of Jacksboro will celebrate the 26th of April with public parade, speeches, supper and other appropriate exercises. The lodges in all the adjoining counties will be invited, and a large attendance is expected.

An interpreter is much needed in the matter at a love letter received by Mr. H. M. H. from one of his old sweethearts, a very animated sentence of doubtful affections closes thusly: R. S. V. P.

Captain Eastin has returned from the east where he effected a fine sale of cotton.

Onion Sets and Potatoes at Coppins.

We see fishing parties going out. From what we have seen, we suppose they return with weary feet and light hands.

McKeehan Bros. have a large lot of the finest Louisiana syrup ever brought to this Market.

Messrs. Robinson & Taylor are attending Justice Court in the vicinity of Newport.

Onion Sets, Irish potatoes and millet seed at S. G. Adamson's.

The addition of the entire Texas Reports to the library of Robinson & West makes the most valuable law library in this section of our State.

W. A. Choice on Yesterday purchased of Robinson & West a section of unimproved land on White's prairie at \$2.75 per acre.

Just received at H. Horton's, a fresh supply of coffee, tobacco etc.

M. W. Cooper and John Ross have invented a new machine, at least they say it is new to them, to cut cotton stalks. It runs by horse-power and cuts from seven to eight acres per day, and does its work as well as if done by hand.

H. Horton has just received a lot of John Deere, Moline plows.

The question is, who will occupy the old Brown dry goods stand after he moves out. The sentiment seems in favor of a live Jew.

Go to S. G. Adamson for your seed Sweet Potatoes, price 75 cents, choice \$1.00 per bushel.

The mail from Weatherford comes very independent of schedule time, most frequently it is from one to ten hours after dark in reaching Jacksboro, and we make this mention hoping those in authority will remedy it, for the people are complaining and it is our duty to express their sentiment.

D. B. Mizell graces the Clerk's office as skillfully and efficiently as though he were raised at the clerk's desk.

Sage at the Horton House has a fine run of transient custom.

The new Photographer in town is doing a good business.

Jacksboro is still without a meat market; it has several skilled butchers and writers, but this will not appease the appetite always.

Prairie fires were seen south of town last night.

Hotel Arrivals.

W. M. D. Lee, Panhandle; J. C. Lindsey, C. A. Embree, W. W. Byrd, county; H. B. Voakman, Louisville; E. Eastburn, city; R. P. Wells, Cambridge; H. H. McConnell, city; W. R. Curtis and wife, Fanny Curtis, Cambridge; J. A. Hudson, county; W. H. Machen; Rev. J. Brown, Argyle; E. N. Ranney, St. Louis; George Spiller and lady, Loving Valley; J. C. Loving and lady; Geo. Mellersh, Galveston; C. E. Hooper, county; S. K. Audrain, Henrietta; O. B. Dunlap, Co. J. R. Best, Gertrude; J. W. Jackson, county; G. D. Jackson, Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Jackson, Sherman; Mases Wiley, Panhandle, W. F. McAbee; J. O. Cravens, county; John Gibby, Aurora; T. J. Atkinson, Co. J. J. Prescott, Co.; Thos. Ball, city; W. S. Terry, Dallas; M. A. Chambers N. Y.; Ed. Johnston, Ft. Worth; J. C. Devvee, and Geo. W. West, Brown Co. O.; T. J. Padgett, H. C. Dobbs, county; Tom. Harvey, Galveston; Ben Walters, Young Co.; F. C. Beckett, D. M. Sears and Wife, Henrietta; P. J. Chenoweth, Otta; Chas. Archer, Dallas; W. H. Great-house, Palo Pinto; E. R. Haynes, Decatur; J. N. Mullins, J. A. Armes, West Brook Springs.

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.



ROLAND VALLEY.

For the Citizen.
Roland Valley, School Community No. 15 have just completed their new

box house on the south side of Antelope Prairie. The trustees have secured Mr. J. D. Gaile as teacher of the public school, which commences next Monday. The house is free to all denominations for preaching. Ministers are invited to give us a call. The school house is 2 miles west of my residence.

Wilburn Brummett.

Feb. 23rd 1881.

County Taxes Levied for 1881.

County Poll 50 cents.

Co. Advolorum 1-4 of 1 per cent for outstanding indebt. 1-4 of one per cent for Gen'l Fund.

No jail or pauper tax.

The indebtedness of the county foots up to \$5400. The Commrs. Ct. fixed the Co. tax at such sum as they supposed would be sufficient to pay off the Co. Indebtedness and defray the Co. expenses for the current year.

No change was made in Justices precincts except in Prct. No. 3, the Court changed the place of holding Court to J. L. Harding's school House.

Married—At the residence of the bride's father Feb. 9 1881, by Eld. T. F. Warden, Mr. R. G. Harrell, and Miss Mollie Crossman.

Married. On the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Clark; Mr. W. W. Crutchfield, of Wise Co., to Miss Carrie Houts of Jack.

This is perhaps the youngest pair in the county, he is nineteen and she is younger.

May the young and happy couple have a prosperous and happy journey over the boisterous sea of life, and at last reach the haven of rest and peace.

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



The Day is Done.

The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night.
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul can not resist:

A feeling of sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
But resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and beautiful lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time.

For the strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor.
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start;

Who through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of the voice.

And the night be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

—H. W. Longfellow.

LIVINGSTON'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF AFRICA.

[From the "Life and Letters of David Livingston."]

"The scenery was very fine [says Dr. Livingston in a letter]. The white sand in some places near the beach drifted up in large wreaths exactly like snow. One might imagine himself in Scotland were there not a hot sun overhead. The woods present an aspect of strangeness, for everywhere the eye meets the foreign-looking tree from which the bitter aloes is extracted, popping up its head among the mimosa bushes and stunted acacias. Beautiful humming-birds fly about in great numbers, sucking the nectar from the flowers, which are in great abundance and very beautiful. I was much pleased with my visit to Hankey. . . . The state of the people presents so many features of interest that one may

talk about it and convey some idea of what the Gospel has done. The full extent of the benefit received can, however, be understood only by those who witness it in contrast with other places that have not been so highly favored. My expectations have been far exceeded. Everything I witnessed surpassed my hopes, and if this one station is a fair sample of the whole, the statements of the missionaries with regard to their success are far within the mark. The Hottentots of Hankey appear to be in a state similar to that of our forefathers in the days immediately preceding the times of the Covenanters. They have a prayermeeting every morning at four o'clock, and well attended. They began it during a visitation of measles among them, and liked it so much that they still continue."

He goes on to say that as the natives had no clocks or watches, mistakes sometimes occurred about ringing the bell for this meeting, and sometimes the people found themselves assembled at twelve or one o'clock instead of four. The welcome to the missionaries (their own missionary was returning from the Cape with Livingstone) was wonderful. Muskets were fired at their approach, then big guns; and then men, women, and children rushed at the top of their speed to shake hands and welcome them. The missionary had lost a little boy, and out of respect each of the people had something black on his head. Both public worship and family worship were very interesting, the singing of hymns being very beautiful. The bearing of these Christianized Hottentots was in complete contrast to that of a Dutch family whom he visited as a medical man one Sunday. There was no Sunday; the man's wife and daughters were dancing before the house, while a black played the fiddle. . . .

"The people are all under the feudal system of government, the chieftainship is hereditary; and although the chief is usually the greatest fool, and the most insignificant of the tribe in appearance, the people pay a deference to him which is truly astonishing. . . . I feel the benefit often of your instructions, and of those I got through your kindness. Here I have an immense practice. I have patients now under treatment who have walked 130 miles for my advice; and when these go home, others will come for the same purpose. This is the country for a medical man if he wants a large practice, but he must leave fees out of the question! The Bechuanas have a great deal more disease than I expected to find among a savage nation; but little else can be expected, for they are nearly naked, and endure the scorching heat of the day and the chills of the night in that condition. Add to this that they are absolutely omnivorous. Indigestion, rheumatism, ophthalmia, are the prevailing diseases. . . . Many very bad cases were brought to me; and sometimes, when traveling,

my wagon was quite besieged by their blind, and halt, and lame. What a mighty effect would be produced if one of the seventy disciples were amongst them to heal them all by a word! The Bechuanas resort to the Bushmen and the poor people that live in the desert, for doctors. The fact of my dealing in that line a little is so strange, and now my fame has spread far and wide. But if one of Christ's apostles were here, I should think he would be very soon known all over the continent to Abyssinia. The great deal of work I have had to do in attending to the sick has proved beneficial to me, for they make me speak the language perpetually; and if I were inclined to be lazy in learning it, they would prevent me indulging the propensity. And they are excellent patients too, besides. There is no wincing; everything prescribed is done instantly. Their only failing is that they become tired of a long course. But in any operation, even the women sit unmoved. I have been quite astonished again and again at their calmness. In cutting out a tumor, an inch in diameter, they sit and talk as if they felt nothing. 'A man like me never cries,' they say, 'they are children that cry.' And it is a fact that the men never cry. But when the spirit of God works on their minds, they cry most piteously. Sometimes in church they endeavor to screen themselves from the eyes of the preacher by hiding under the forms or covering their heads with their karosses as a remedy against their convictions. And when they find that won't do, they rush out of the church and run with all their might, crying as if the hand of death were behind them. One would think, when they got away, they would remain. but, no; there they are in their places at the very next meeting. It is not to be wondered at that they should exhibit agitations of body when the mind is affected, as they are quite unaccustomed to restrain their feelings. But that the hardened beings should be moved mentally at all is wonderful indeed. If you saw them in their savage state, you would feel the force of this more."

SILK CULTURE IN JAPAN

[From Isabella Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan."]

Silk is everywhere here at Komatsu; silk occupies the best rooms of all the houses; silk is the topic of everybody's talk, the region seems to live by silk. One has to walk warily in many villages lest one should crush the cocoons which are exposed upon mats and look so temptingly like almond comfits. The house-master took me to a silk farm where the farmer both raises the eggs (which are exported from Japan annually to the amount of three million dollars) and fine silk. For the eggs the cocoons are ranged in shallow basket trays for twelve or fourteen days, at the end of which time the chrysalis

changes into a small white moth of mean appearance. From 100 to 130 moths are then placed on a card which in twelve hours is covered with eggs and is hung up by a string till the autumn. The cards are then packed in boxes and the eggs are hatched the following spring. . . . In almost every house front that I pass the women are engaged in reeling silk. In this process the cocoons are kept in hot water in a copper basin to the edge of which a ring of horse-hair or a hook of very fine wire is attached. For the finest silk the threads of five or six cocoons are lifted up and passed through the ring to the reel with the first and second fingers of the left hand, the right hand meanwhile turning the handle of the reel. Much expertness is required.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Mr. Phelix Meir, of Detroit, Mich., after nearly ten years of patient labor, has produced a clock which, not excepting that of Strasburg, is the most wonderful clock of the world. It is 18 feet high, 8 feet wide, 5 feet deep and weighs 4,000 pounds. The frame work is of black walnut and elegantly carved. Washington sits beneath the marble dome with a colored servant on either side guarding the doors. On the four corners of the face of the clock are four figures emblematic of the different stages of human life; two are females, one holding an infant, the other with a child; the third is a man of middle age, while the fourth is the figure of an old gray-bearded man. All these figures have bells, each in keeping with the age represented. The infant strikes its sweet-toned bell at the first quarter hour, the larger bell of the youth rings out at the end of the half hour, followed by the strong resonant tone of the bell of middle age at the third quarter, and the hour closing with the mournful bell of the aged man. Death, represented by a carved skeleton just above the clock face, then strikes the hour, at the same time a carved cupid pops out on either side, with wings, to indicate that time flies. This is followed by sweet music, when Washington, rising from his chair, presents the Declaration of Independence, and a door on the right is opened by the servant, and each of the Ex-Presidents, donned in the costume of his time (including President Hayes), files before the "Father of his Country," face him and raise their hands, walk across the platform and pass out of sight, at the door which is afterward closed the second servant. Washington takes his seat, and all is quiet again save the heavy tick of the wonderful time-keeper. Though such a clock shows a great deal of ingenuity, it is of little practical value.—[Agriculturist.

Arthur's Ineligibility.

They are making Mr. Conkling and Mr. Chester A. Arthur very uncomfortable over a disagreeable and apparently reliable report that the republican vice-president elect was not born in the United States, but in Canada, and is, therefore, ineligible to his office. It would be too bad, after all the trouble Conkling had in rebuking Hayes and "vindicating" his New York friends, by the nomination and election of Arthur, if some eyes or Garfield man, or, worse still, some copperhead democrat could preside over the senate for the next four years. Hence the anxiety this matter is causing them and the efforts they are making to hush it up. Of course in doing so they are resorting to a good deal of hard lying. Fremont and his friends had to do during the campaign of 1856, in order to clear up a report that he was a foreigner and the offspring of a French dancing master. But this report seems to be so well founded that an investigation is to be had, and the indications are that it will be substantiated.

It is not often that an officer, of high grade, loses his seat because of his want of citizenship. The most notable instance we can recall is the case of Mr. Albert Gallatin, whose seat in the senate was vacated by a resolution in 1793 because this eminent statesman had not been a citizen of the United States for the time required by the constitution.

If Mr. Arthur is ejected his place will have to be filled by the president pro tem of the senate. As Judge Thurman retires, a new one must be elected. They are already canvassing the subject. The uncertainty of the position of certain senators renders difficult to determine which party would be successful in such a contest. The majority, too, would be smaller than on ordinary questions, since the nominee would hardly vote for himself. Perhaps they might like to Judge Davis or General Manton in order to secure him to one side or the other. The democrats seem disposed to give it to a southern man, and talk of Bayard, Lamar and Farland. They would talk of Beck, also, but he, too, is a foreigner. The office, as it should seem, is not a very desirable one. The vice-president is always regarded, at Washington as a figure-head to be fired at by senatorial oratory when in the chair, and be treated with senatorial indifference when out of it. Nor does the president pro tem succeed permanently to the presidency of the United States in case of death or resignation. In that event he holds only until a new election can be held. Hence nobody cares to hold it. We do not think that Mr. Gaillard, or Mr. Southard, or Mr. Mangum, or Mr. King, or Mr. Bright, all of whom held the office for a long time, when there was no vice-president living, ever set much value upon it.—[Dallas Herald.]

The Lapade Murderers Hung.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 19.—A telegram from Winchester, Tennessee, represents that troops were present for the protection of the alleged Lapade murderers on trial there, and that they gave a parade in the courthouse yesterday before dark. Last night after dark a furious thunder storm came on, and fear of the prisoners being lynched then vanished. A night session was held to finish the trial. Judge Stark gave his charge to the jury, after which the sheriff proceeded with the prisoners, James Higgins, Jack Malloy, Lon Thweat, Robert Thweat James Elder, to jail. A mob of about 200 persons pressed upon the sheriff, took the prisoners, closed the courthouse and its grounds. They then stationed a strong picket guard around them and hung the five prisoners from the second story windows of the court-house. The onset of the mob was sudden and boisterous, accompanied by the firing of pistols and guns into the air, so as to terrify the spectators in the courtroom, who jumped and hastened from the scene. Murphy and Duffy, the two charged with complicity in the murder, having been released on Thursday, had returned to their old stamping ground, which is thought to have precipitated the action of the mob. The mob is after them, and it is believed they will be lynched not later than to-night. The mob numbered two hundred well-armed men, who came from all directions on horseback and dispersed in the same manner. They did not shoot or mutilate the prisoners, but left them hanging, when assured that they were dead. Dispatches are silent as to what the state military were doing all this time.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 19.—It is reported that Duffy and Murphy, the Laprade murderers, who turned state evidence, were found hanging to a tree, near Guthrie, this morning.

A Fall of Black Snow.

Persons from Laural Hill report a queer story from that section. A gentleman from there remarked that they had a fall of black snow last week. The snow fell to the depth of half an inch, and instead of the usual white, flaky element it was dark and sooty in color. Immediately following the descent of the snow families residing in the neighborhood were attacked with sore throat and the younger portion with measles. The theory advanced is that the smoke soot and other impurities from the hundreds of coke ovens in this vicinity had been collected in the atmosphere and by an unusual direction of the wind had been driven to Laural Hill and fell, mingled with a snow storm. That the measles and sore throat that followed was due to the fact of these sooty particles collecting and retaining germs of disease in this place and vicinity, and contaminating the atmosphere where they fell.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

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,

ODD BELLOW'S BUILDING,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS,

Job Printing

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

Sunday Wreath

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

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

Rural Citizen

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

Address
Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers,
Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE

GUNTER'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Editor Rural Citizen:

I have been thinking for some time of writing you a short letter, but have deferred until now. We would say your paper is a welcome visitor, cheap enough for every man in the county to take it, and they ought to do so. People say cattle are doing well considering, but I think the "considering" part is about to kill them. We are all making preparations for farming. We have plenty of fun here; we have a debating society, all jovial and sociable, our esteemed friend, W. J. Womack is president, everything goes on well under his supervision. We also have a spelling class organized here, it is fun for a spectator to see the little boys and girls turn down their parents and others, but it was no fun for us, when the little fellows would look around and smile, as much as to say "you need a Spelling Book." Our debating society meets every Thursday night. Spelling every Saturday night; come one, come all!

They have an organization here called the Farmers Alliance, of which your correspondent knows but little as yet; though they meet every other Friday night guess it is a good thing. Next Thursday night our debating club will determine whether "women shall have equal franchise with man?"
Feb. 20, 1881. SID.

Mr. J. J. Rogers, who has just returned from Grape Vine, Tarrant Co., says that on his return home, he saw, about one mile from Blue Mounds on Grand Prairie, a Mexican lioness and two cubs, about half grown, he chased them about one and a half miles. The hair on the shoulders of the lioness was about as long as a half-breed Angora goat, and when he pressed close the old one raised her tail and set the hair out which showed it to be quite bushy, the cubs run with their tails drawn closely between their legs.

New Mexico.

From the White Oaks Era.

New Mexico is perhaps the most noted country in the world for research. The historian, the wealth-seeker and the "curious" can here find a rich field and reward for their labor. The Abo and Gran Quivira countries are perhaps the most renowned in the territory for research. In the former there are evidences of great eruptions which overwhelmed cities and buried the inhabitants in ashes and lava, long years ago. It is evident that these people, who are perhaps older than the Aztecs, were a prosperous race, with not a little

advance in civilization, as the Abo ruins in the Manzano Mountains indicate; also some indications of fine art, rude figures and the images of animals being found upon the interior of the walls of the structures beneath to debris.

It is evident that this non-historic race were seekers after mineral, and evidences also that mineral was obtained by them in paying quantities, there being the ruins of many old smelters and acres of slag found near Abo. Here mines are found with the timbers so rotten with age that great difficulty is experienced and danger incurred in going down into the old shafts, where shafts are formed.

One of our informants gave as his belief that either the flow of lava or ashes filled many of the shafts up, and the sand, earth and leaves so completely cover the ground that great care is required to find them, with but one or two exceptions—the Mount of the Holy Cross (so named) being about the only one that could be easily discovered.

One especially was found where human hands or lava or falling leaves and dust had filled it level with the earth, no shaft being discernable, and would not have been found, perhaps, had not an old trail been discovered. This was dug into and at a depth of 12 feet a man could, in places, thrust his arm up to the elbow between the granite walls of the mine and the earth which filled the old shaft. The mineral, unlike our White Oaks country, does not seem to outcrop, but seems deep in the earth; no float having been found as yet except near the shafts or around the old smelters. On the eastern slope of the Manzano Mountains no quartz has been found excepting in a very burned and blackened condition. This part of our country will perhaps yield immense mineral wealth in time, and further developments and prospecting is awaited with great interest to many.

The walls of some of the old ruins at Abo are six feet solid stone—lime and red sand—the walls in places are yet 60 feet in height and in a state of perfect preservation. In the ruins are found vessels of various designs and sizes made of pottery—some representing birds and animals. Stone hammers are found here but no indications that sharp edged tools were used in this ancient period. In digging down in one place the remains of an old aqueduct were found which was probably used, as in the present day by the Mexicans for supplying the inhabitants with water.

It is thought and believed by specimens of ore found that gold, silver, and copper was found in paying quantities. All the rock is more or less copper stained and some of it so much so that some of the "country" rock has run as high as 37 per cent. copper.

Surely our bright, sunny land has been enjoyed long before the Anglo Saxon made his appearance upon the scene. The future of New Mexico

can only be surmised. Every day new evidences of untold wealth are thrust upon us, and the day is not far distant when the multitudes of the East will flock to our borders and assist in the development of the greatest mineral region in the world.

HOW SAM HOUSTON WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Bowyer Miller, a man of admirable character and education, when he had finished his legal studies decided to establish himself in Tennessee. It was soon after war 1812-14, says a correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and in visiting the circuit judges to obtain their certificate of professional qualifications, he fell in with Sam Houston, fresh from the campaigns of Alabama and elsewhere in the Gulf States, in which he had accompanied General Jackson, and who had determined to adopt the profession of law. The young men were at once confidential, and Houston frankly avowed his own educational deficiencies and limited opportunity of qualifying himself, occupied as he had been for the few years preceding in the excitement of the war.

"Miller," said he, "I shall tell the judges that they needn't expect much learning from me. We shall be examined at the same time. If a question of difficulty is asked don't be bashful; answer it. Leave those that are more easy to me. I am not at all jealous."

Miller, who was very well qualified, was amused, and promised to do anything in his power to aid him.

Arriving at the residence of the first judge, this agreement was kept up. Houston invariably introduced the examination by a narrative of something connected with the war, and with a jocular admission of his own difficulties in pursuing legal theories. A question having been asked upon the abstruse common law doctrine of executory decrees and contingent reminders. Mr. Miller modestly repeated the exposition of his authorities, and the judge amplified the reply with remarks upon the channel of judicial decisions.

We are not to suppose that the examinations were very technical or strict. At a succeeding examination, however, Houston in reply to a question upon the same subject took up the reply and repeated the information he had acquired, and when they called on the last judge, Houston observed that the two preceding examinations must have been satisfactory, and Judge White gave his signature and made the young men stay all night.

Within two years from that time Houston had been elected either as state or district attorney, while Miller, discouraged at the prospect of professional success, returned to Vir-

WHAT WE HAVE BORROWED FROM THE BABYLONIANS.

We have only to look at our watches to see that we are Babylonian. Why is our hour divided into 60 minutes, our minutes into 60 seconds? Would not a division of the hour into 10 or 50 or one hundred minutes have been more natural? We have 60 divisions on the dials of our watches simply because the Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexagesimal. The Babylonians knew the decimals system, but, *sossi* and *saria*, the *sossos* representing 60, the *saros* 60x60 or 3,600. From Hipparchus that system found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 150 A. D., and thence it was carried down the stream of civilization, finding its last resting place in the dial-plates of our clocks. And why are there 20 shillings in our sovereign?

Again the real reason lies in Babylon. The Greeks earned from the Babylonians the art of dividing gold and silver for the purpose of trade. It has been proved that the current gold piece of Western Asia was exactly the sixtieth part of a Babylonian *mna* or *mina*. It was nearly equal to our sovereign. The difficult problem of the relative gold and silver in a bimonetary currency had been solved to a certain extent in the Mesopotamian kingdom, the proportion between gold and silver being fixed at one to thirteen and three-fourths. The silver shekel, current in Babylon was heavier than the gold shekel in the proportion of thirteen and three-fourths to ten, and had therefore the value of one-tenth of a gold shekel, and the half-silver shekel, called by the Greeks a *drachma*, was worth one-twentieth of a gold shekel. The *drachma*, or half-silver shekel, may therefore be looked upon as the most ancient type of our own silver shilling in its relation of one-twentieth of our gold sovereign.—[American Rural Home.

Bristol, Va., Jan. 20.—Mr. James M. Quillen arrived here to-day from Dickelville, and makes a statement corroborated by the place, in which he affirms that yesterday, about mid-day a strange cloud was seen hovering over a half-acre field on a farm Dr. Abram Saylor, to the lower end of Russell. A few minutes after a red shower began to fall and covered the ground and clothes of those who stood beneath with the red substance, which could not be told from blood. Mr. Quillen's shirt front and hat were covered with what appeared to be blood stains. The shower lasted about a minute and the mass came down in a slow and fine drizzle. The cloud then rolled off gradually. The singular part of the occurrence is that save in this one place the sky was clear. The phenomenon causes intense excitement among the colored and ignorant white people, many affirming the approach the end to the

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

The last issue of the SEYMOUR RESSET comes to us enlarged. The Cresset though small is one of our most welcome exchanges. There is a tone of perseverance in its character that we like.

Hon. Thomas Ball, who has been absent at the state capital for the last two years, where he filled the office of Assistant Attorney General, returned last week, and opened his law office, for the practice of his profession. He looks to be in fine health, and when you see him, he will give you a hearty welcome.

We copy Mr. J. C. Loving's letter, from the Texas Live Stock Journal of the 16 inst. in full. All of our stockmen, and farmers who have a few cattle are interested in an honest gathering of cattle. Every man who owns any cattle, is entitled to membership in the County Stock Association.

On the 14th the House passed the senate bill preventing the plea of drunkenness and temporary insanity as an excuse for crime.

In the Senate, a bill was passed to change the time of holding general state elections, from November to the first Tuesday in August. The first election under this law is to be held in August, 1882, and every two years thereafter.

The copper interest is looming up in the west. Messrs. — Goldburg, of Chicago, J. T. Ingram of Seymour, and Cordle, of Knox county, have discovered what every indication shows to be a valuable copper lead, in Knox county, about forty-five miles west of Seymour. Some 20 tons have been taken out to discover accurately the extent and quality of the lead, which now shows to be fifty feet wide and three to four feet thick.—[Cresset.]

Winter Wheat Crop.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—A private dispatch published to-day gives a very full report of the acreage, of the present condition and prospects of the winter wheat crop in the districts tributary to St. Louis. The reports show so far the damage by severe weather has been very slight and only a few localities have suffered. The acreage is much larger than last year. The present condition of the wheat is favorable and the prospects from Illinois are particularly encouraging, and in Indiana there will be a large yield of an extra quality.

Of Jefferson Davis' forthcoming book it is likely to create a profound impression in the literary world. Mr. Derby, of the Appleton publishing Firm, says: "It will be called 'The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government'. It will be issued in two volumes, about the size of Appleton's Encyclopaedia, and will be sold for five dollars a volume. I spent several days with Mr. Davis at Beauvoir last January, when his labor was mainly over. I never saw a man that so sincerely rejoices in his work. He said that he had made a history that would stand all the tests of time and criticism, because it was true, and that he had put in permanent record a defence of his people that would command the verdict of posterity. He gave five years of almost unceasing labor to the work. The first volume is almost entirely taken up with a constitutional discussion of the causes that led to the war. The latter half of this and the last volume treats of the conduct of the war. The introduction affirms briefly the confederate character of the union and the necessity of separate sovereignties under general direction.—[Weatherford. Herald.]

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

The House of Commons.

A telegram dated Feb. 15., says: The bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland continues to make very slow progress in the committee of the house of commons, but so far nearly all the amendments

tending to limit its scope have been rejected by overwhelming majorities. This was the case last night with the amendment to strike out the words, "Wherever the committee, the promoters of which pointed out that the bill at present stand on the main will be liable to be arrested on suspicion of having committed or incited an offense either in England or the United States" and also with amendments proving that a person to be arrested must be in Ireland of his own free will and not have been brought there on some other charge.

Mr. Foster, chief secretary for Ireland during the debate made a definite statement. The mere advice to tenants not to pay only Griffith's valuation would not be deemed ground for arrest, but the incitement to an act of violence or intimidation would be so regarded.

There still remain to be considered about eighty amendments.

The Irish members are steadily obstructing the progress of the bill in committee.

—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.

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.
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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

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.

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 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

ears old, saddle marks, branded 1 on left thigh; one gray horse about 15 hands high, 5 years old, saddle marks branded 45 on right shouider; 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. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk. feb33t

Greenbackers Organizing.

Persuant to a call made by Mr. G. W. Givens, chairman of the greenback executive committee of this county, a number of greenbackers met in the district court room at the court house yesterday. Information was received to the effect that Mr. Givens was ill and could not be present. Major John J. Eakins was elected temporary chairman of the meeting, the object of which he stated was for the purpose of reorganizing the club for more active work. Mr. W. C. Wolf was elected secretary. Mr. Givens has been appointed by the national greenback club as organizer of the party throughout the state. The coming municipal elections were alluded to, though no action was taken.—[Dallas Herald.

Weaver for 1884.

Gen. Weaver predicts that there will be no democratic candidate for the presidency in 1884. "There will be only two candidates in the field," he says, "the republican, or strong government, candidate and the greenback candidate." And he expects the greenbacker to win. Weaver also predicted last summer that he would be easily elected. He was going to carry six southern and eight northern states, and throw the election into the house, where his friend De La Matyr, of Indianapolis, held the balance of power and would elect him. Weaver is a great prophet and comes of a race seers.—[Philadelphia Times.

A large party of Maine capitalists and manufacturers, who recently visited Missouri and Arkansas, are making an extended tour of Texas. Many of them are largely engaged in cotton, woolen, and wood work manufacturing in Maine, and say they will undoubtedly engage in the same in Texas. They represent about fifteen million dollars capital.

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

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

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WICHITA HOTEL,

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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 Obelisk in Central Park.

The famous Egyptian Obelisk has finally been placed in position in Central Park. We borrow from the New York World the following description of the event. The signal for turning the shaft in the air was given about noon on Saturday, January 22, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. At that moment the great monolith lay, delicately poised on its trunnions, at a height of about forty feet from the ground, and covered with snow and ice. The preparations for turning the stone were amazing in their simplicity. At the small end of the obelisk was a short 1 I-2 inch iron-wire rope, which was connected to a chain, anchored to the westward about sixty feet distant, by means of a

threefold purchase, having the hauling part rove through a snatch block made fast alongside of the anchor and leading to a capstan on the south west side of the foundation. At the base there was also a threefold purchase, with one block made fast to the clamp near the base, and the other attached to a toggle on the west of the foundation wall. The hauling part was made fast to a pin driven along side the capstan.

At the word of command, the men began to haul gently on the down haul, and the men at the capstan gradually released the top. When the obelisk reached an angle of forty five degrees, Lieutenant-Commander Gorrige waved his hand, and ordered the men to hold it in position while Messrs. Harroun & Bierstadt took a photograph of it. This was done almost instantaneously. "Lower away?" shouted Lieutenant-Commander Gorrige; and as easily and delicately as if it were the minute-hand of a ladies watch, the colossal stone moved again, and steadily swung into an upright position. Two hundred and nineteen and a quarter tons of stone, distributed in a length of sixty-nine feet two inches, are not turned in mid-air every day. As the heel of the great stone, pulled through the reeves and blocks by half a dozen sturdy workmen, began to descend, the spectators, who crowded one another in the winter snow, and stood many rows deep behind the marines and sailor-boys, set up cheer after cheer.

If the camera has not done an injustice, the photographs taken when the monolith was half swung down should be in large demand, for the scene was brilliantly picturesque. Outlined against the snow at the north was a splendid line of troops from the United States Marine Battery at the Navy-yard, under command of Captain Henry J. Bishop, their light blue uniforms making a fine contrast with the black mass of people who crowded the knoll behind them. On the of the line was the Marine Band, its brass shining in the sunlight, and its scarlet hatbands glowing. Along the inner edge of the broad drive which fronts the Metropolitan Museum, and under a floating national flag, was drawn up a line of sailor-boys in navy blue and white leggings. These men were from the MINNESOTA, under Lieutenant Commander W. H. Whiting.

At length the obelisk reached the perpendicular. Commander Gorrige said, "Belay all!" and the monolith rested. The entire operation of swinging, including the delay for the photograph, consumed five minutes; but the obelisk was not finally and exactly lodged on the pedestal until a few minutes past eight o'clock in the evening. Nothing more remained to be done but to put the "crabs" under the shaft, remove the machinery, and take away the masonry built to sustain the tower and the trunnions. [Harper's Weekly



Some Timely Suggestions.
[Journal.]

WEST VALLEY JACK CO., TEX.
February 7th, 1881.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:
The season is fast approaching and the busy scene of cow hunting in the range will open. Hardly in the history of the country has there been so great a drift of the cattle as this year, having drifted further and faster than was ever known before. In order that this great work may be done in peace and harmony and that each individual interest may be protected, it is highly necessary that there should be a rough organization among the parties interested. The by-laws, rules, regulations, etc., of the Stockraisers Association, Northwestern Texas as regards the range are good and cover the whole ground. The dissatisfaction that has existed since the organization of the association (and there has been but little) has been caused by a non-compliance with said by-laws, rules, etc.; therefore, every member of the association should be impressed with the importance of complying strictly with the laws and should instruct his hands to do the same. Many changes have taken place since the organization of the stockraisers association as regards the location of ranches, stocks, etc. Some localities have been almost abandoned as a stock country, the same being moved west to new ranges. In consequence of these changes, there exists a necessity for redistricting the range, which should be done at the next regular meeting of the association. The members and stockraisers generally should give some thought to the matter of facilitating the work on the range, and present their views and conclusions to the association at its regular sessions. It occurs to the mind of the writer that at each county in the cattle growing portion of the country should be formed into a district with a county organization composed of the cattle raisers of the county, who should meet annually in the spring and before the convening of the general association. At these meetings all necessary arrangements should be made for the spring and fall round-ups in the county, setting dates, places, etc., of the different ranges, and superintendants appointed (of whom there ought to be one in each neighborhood or range) to see that all cattle in his range are gathered and put under

herd at the proper time and place, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary.

And it should be expressly understood that the cattle men of each county are to do all the work of gathering all the cattle in their respective counties and putting them in shape, so that they can be seen at their round-ups.

It should also be distinctly understood that no cattle man or men are to cow hunt outside of his own county or district until after the spring round-ups are over.

At the regular meeting of the county organization delegates should be elected to the general association to represent their county and report their plan of operations for the season.

The secretary of the general association should then consolidate the reports from all the counties in regard to round-ups and have them printed in circular form, furnishing each member of both county and general associations with a copy of the same.

This plan, if honestly and faithfully carried out, would certainly give satisfaction to all parties and greatly facilitate the work.

Dissatisfaction has existed among cattle men in some localities, caused by cow hunters going into other ranges in the early season and before parties most interested in that range were willing to have their cattle worked; besides, at that season in the early spring, the hair of the cattle is usually long and rough, so much so that it is impossible to distinguish brands; consequently, mistakes are made and cattle are frequently driven away from their owners, thereby causing loss and dissatisfaction.

By the plan above proposed, all this trouble and dissatisfaction would control its territory and could work its home range according to its own views and there would be no cattle driven out of the county until the general round-ups, which should be set by the county organization at such time as the cattle would be improved in flesh so as to be worked without material injury, and when they were shed off to some extent so that brands would be visible.

Every means possible should be utilized to establish and maintain peace and harmony throughout the ranks of the cattle raisers of our great state. There is more clear money derived from cattle raising in Texas than from any other branch of industry, and the parties engaged in this favored business are dependent on each other to a great extent for success, hence the necessity of being thoroughly organized and cultivating a fraternal co-operation throughout the length and breadth of the land. Yours Respectfully,

J. C. LOVING.

Secretary of the Stock Raisers Association of Northwestern Texas.

Make Your Own Supplies.

Let every southern farmer prepare now to make all his own home supplies next year. Be certain to make not only your own vegetables, but likewise your bread and meat, including bacon, beef and mutton, as well as meal and flour. And if anything should occur which would raise the price of farmers produce, then you will be independent of the rings in all provisions, which will seek by speculation, to make fortunes out of the diminished supplies for the world's consumption. If you should have an excess, it will add largely to your income. If on the contrary you should have to buy, then you will feel, as perhaps never before, the difference between expending labor for your supplies, and paying out money for the same.

It takes head work and heart work to make hard work both pleasant and profitable. All three must unite to secure success in any calling or profession. Even farming is no exception to the rule. Wherever a large measure of success is attained, all these elements will be found to have been equally and alike factors therein.

According to experiments made by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, common salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.

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

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use. The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find in this remedy they need to strengthen them. A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

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

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

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

DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediately effective. 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.

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

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply BY TRUE MALARIAL Absorption. Antidote.



Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$5.00.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made—porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numb feet and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.
For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "maillable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.
The success of Holman's Pads has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the TRUE HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.
If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.
DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,
HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2,112) 83 William Street, New York.

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

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

The fruit trade of Chicago, last season, aggregated \$17,000,000. It comprised 1,000,060 barrels of apples, 500,000 busels peaches, 40,000,000 quarts of berries and lots of other fruits.

Dalrymple's wheat crop aggregated 432,000 bushels, last season. This would require more than 1,000 cars to transport it to market.

Not much "stock" is taken in the rumor that Jay Gould has bought the Central as low down as Sherman. It is thus published in the St. Louis papers and is possible though not very probable.

It is telegraphed from New York to Chicago that within thirty days the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & Iron Mountain, Texas & Pacific, and International will be consolidated into one company, with Jay Gould as principal owner, director and lieutenant-general. If that be so, Dallas would be the headquarters in Texas of the combined concerns. It is the centre of commerce, amity and capital of the 32d parallel.

The Prairie creek bridge of the Trunk will be completed in a few days.

Private reports fully confirm the reports a few days old that the St. Louis & San Francisco will head for Dallas direct from Fort Smith, Arkansas. And Dallas bids them come without a single dissenting voice heard by this chair.—[Dallas Herald.

Railroad combinations are still talked of all over the west and south. A syndicate headed by Gould is said to be working to secure a through line from Norfolk to Shreveport, Louisiana, to connect with Texas & Pacific, thus making Norfolk, Virginia, the eastern terminus of the Southern Transcontinental line. A new through route is talked of from Mansfield, Ohio, to Grand Haven, Michigan, by which the St. Paul road will gain another line to the seaboard. The Kansas Texas road is to be extended to the City of Mexico. It is rumored that the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Houston Texas Central will combine to build a line which will connect St. Louis with Texas by a shorter route than any of the present roads. The St. Louis & San Francisco will, it is said, continue its Arkansas line from Pierce City, Missouri, to a point near Fort Smith and the Red river, while the Houston & Texas Central will build from its main line to the river, forming a junction.—[Chicago Times

Jacksboro, Texas,
Thursday, Feb. 24 1881.

Our grocery merchants wear cheerful faces, from the fact, as they say they are having a good line of trade. Dry goods merchants claim a fair trade but not equal to grocery men. Staple groceries remain at about the same prices. There are plenty

of choice sweet potatoes on the market.

Eggs are abundant and have been bought as low as 5cts. per doz.

Butter is firm at quoted prices.

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—40@85cts. per pound.
SALT.—\$2.75 per sack and firm.
CORN MEAL—White —cts.—yellow buying 45 @ 50 selling at 55 @ 60.
SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes 12½.
Unanvassed hams 12½ cts.

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 xxxx \$3.50.
Meal; white, 65 c., yellow, 60 c.
Cheese 20 cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.65 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.

Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per peck
Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.
Butter, 15 @ 16½
Eggs, buying @ 7 selling @ 8½

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
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 \$3.15.—Crystal \$3.50

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10 —Ordinary 8
our XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 32½ @ 35 cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$10 @ \$12 per ton. Millet do, 13.
Bacon 9½ @ 10½c
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 19c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

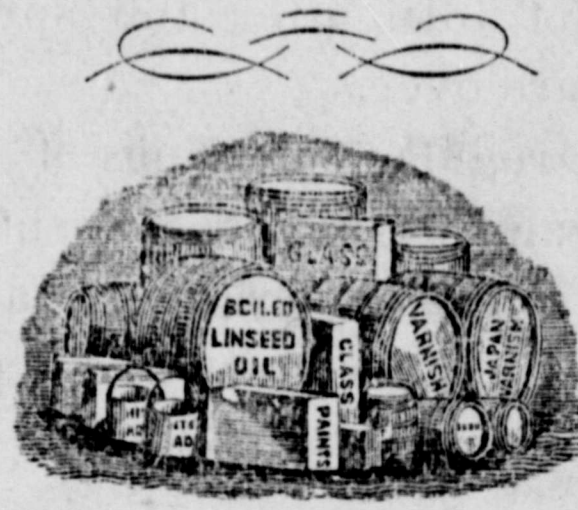
Shop Next door to McKeelhan Bros.
South Side Square.
Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

Dr. Philip Gresham's

New Drug Store Cattle-men,

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.

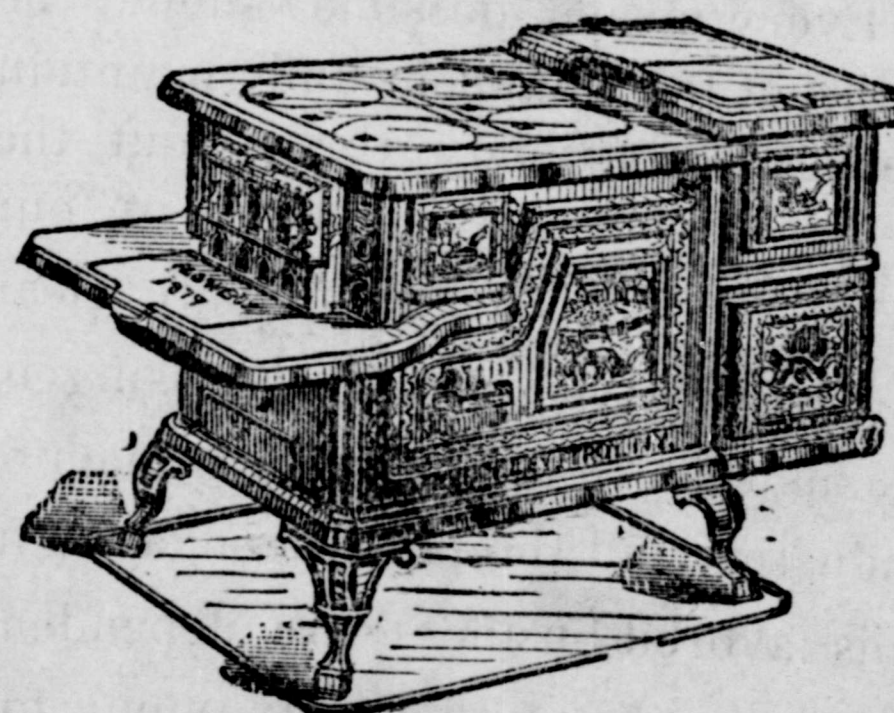
S. G. Adamsom.

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 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.

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.