



DRIFTING.

From the Dallas Herald.

We are drifting—idly drifting—
O'er the sea of life,
And the boat is rocking, lifting,
And the human freight is drifting
Past the bloom of smiling meadows,
Through the sunlight through the shadows,
Changing shifting, rocking, drifting,
O'er this troubled sea of life.

We are drifting—gaily drifting—
O'er the sea of life,
And the tide is changing ever,
Vice and virtue float together,
Striving each to crush the other;
Souls are luring souls to sinning,
Some enduring, thereby winning
Bud and blossom from the bosom
On this changeful sea of life.

We are drifting—calmly drifting—
O'er the sea of life,
But the moaning winds are shifting,
And the darker shadows lifting,
Show us dangers that are drifting
With a mighty whirling nigh us,
Wrecks and debris floating by us,
Threatened danger, newer, stranger,
On this stormy sea of life.

We are drifting sadly drifting—
When the storm is past,
But our hearts are all aquiver,
For the wind and waves together,
Cherished hopes engulfed forever,
And our little boat is lighter,
And our hold on life is slighter;
In the shadow, wiser, sadder,
Drift we where the storm is o'er.

We are drifting—surely drifting—
Off this sea of life,
And we need a careful steering,
Smiles of love, and words of cheering,
Till the mists and fogs are clearing,
And the sands of life, in shifting,
Show beyond the shadows lifting—
Close beside us—lights to guide us
Off this sea to endless life.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

The great Carlyle is dead. One by one, the stars pass out from our literary galaxy, and with one of our exchanges we ask ourselves, who will rise up to fill their places? Other men and women will come to the front, as these departed ones did. But we speculate as to who they will be, what will be their record.

Notwithstanding his "Carlyleisms," which have so often made our nerves dance, until we have begged to be spared the reading of his French Revolution, we loved him for his great heart, and admired him for his indomitable courage, persistent will, and outspoken expression of incisive thought. His influence on English literature will be felt wherever the language is spoken.

His characteristics as a man, will we trust, recognized as co-ordinate with his work as a scholar. For he of the iron will, was also the man of the tender heart. Inflexible in his

purposes he was unchanging in his affections, and tender as a child to his loved ones. The quiet, yet deep and deepening grief, that settled down on his great soul, when the wife of his bosom who had reposed on his warm throbbing heart for almost half a century, was laid to rest, is a grander monument to his true and pure love, than any versified sorrow, or sculptured symbol. How he must have missed her, when he said with sad tenderness. "For forty years she cheered me in all of noble I did or attempted. The light of my life has gone out."

This is a beautiful tribute to the true and holy by him who said of evolution with his characteristic laconicism, "away with your gospel of dirt," and of the necessity of truth, as a fundamental basis in everything; "let the child be born and the clothes will come;" a compendium of philosophy, which lays the axe at the root of the tree.

Thomas Carlyle was born on the 4th of December, 1795, in the little Scotch village of Ecclefechan. His father was a farmer, and a man of fine natural gifts. The little school of Annan gave him instruction until he was fourteen years of age, when he was removed to the University at Edinburg. Here his great intellect was aroused to vigorous life, and he "became hungry for all kinds of knowledge."

He was destined by his father, and his minister, to be a minister himself. But when he came to the point when he must decide, he was not sure he believed the doctrines of his father's church. The doubt must be settled, and he thus settled it as reported by Dr. Melburn.

"I entered my chamber and closed the door. And around about me there came a trooping throng of phantasms, dire from the abyss and depth of nethermost perdition. Doubt, fear, unbelief, mockery and scoffing were there, and I wrestled with them in the travail and agony of spirit. Thus was it, sir, six weeks. Whether I ate I knew not, whether I drank I knew not, whether I slept I knew not. But I only knew when I came forth again beneath the glimpse of the moon, it was with the direful persuasion that I was the miserable owner of a diabolical apparatus, called a stomach." Singular that a man of Carlyle's wisdom should have made such an ado over a clearly defined case of dyspepsia. But then he was quite young.

On leaving the university, he associated himself with Irving in teaching, which he followed for awhile with but little earnestness, because it was not suitable to his tastes. He soon relinquished it for the pen.

In 1826, he married Mrs. Welsh, a lineal descendent of John Knox. And in a quiet home at Craigenputtock, over which love presided, he settled down in the joy of a truly wedded life. His first contribution to the Edinburg Review, an essay on

Jean Paul Ritcher, was made in this year. Five years after Sartor Resartus appeared in Fraser's Magazine. So tardy were English publishers to see its merits, that two American editions had been printed before it appeared in book form in England.

He removed to London, and located himself in Chelsea, and in 1837 his history of the French Revolution appeared, with regard to the publication of which we have the following incident illustrative of his courage and persistent determination. When his history was completed, publisher after publisher was applied to in vain. Mr. Murray, with the same want of judgment which led him to decline Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," returned the MS. with thanks. The late Mr. Macvey Napier gave the author a letter of introduction to Rees, but this also failed, and similar negotiations in Fleet street, and Paternoster row and Albemarle street, were equally unsuccessful. At length the copy found its way into the hands of John Stuart Mill, by whom it was lent to a friend who was eager to read it. This gentleman sat up late; he was entranced by the graphic descriptions and rugged power of the narrative, and at last threw the sheets in a disorderly bundle upon a chair, and went to bed. In the morning the servant finding no other paper at hand, lighted the fire with the precious pages, and as Carlyle himself said, when giving an account of the accident some years afterwards, "up the chimney with a sparkle and a roar went the 'French Revolution,' thus ending in smoke or soot as the great transaction itself did more than half a century ago." Such evil fortune as this, following, as it had done so many rejections by publishers, would have crushed the energies of a weaker character, and even Carlyle, strong as he was, was staggered by the blow. He sat down at the table and attempted to collect his thoughts and reproduce them. Page after page was soon filled; but no sooner written than crossed out. At length he became despondent, but in a moment when despair seemed about to master him, he looked up and watched with admiration the patience of a bricklayer slowly but regularly adding brick to brick and whistling at his work. Thereupon he rose and sought recreation for a time in light literature. For six weeks he read nothing but novels, and among them Capt. Marryat's, a man whom he described as one who wrote stories about dogs with their tails cut off, and people in search of their fathers, adding with bitter but undeserved sarcasm that he must have been a rare ornament for the Royal navy. At length refreshed and reinvigorated, he set heartily to work again, and the result was the brilliant work, which after at last finding a publisher, is still one of the glories of the victorian age.

We need not mention the successors of this contribution to history.

The great author is too well known to the American public, who will ever recognize in him an intellectual leader, who combined a grave genius, intensified earnestness, and a lofty, indeed, a scornful intolerance of anything that was *sham!* We trust in this particular his spirit may be widely diffused and deeply embedded in the American mind heart.—
[Ford's Christian Repository.]

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a through-going, straightforward business man, and he becomes a reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances and scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but in a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. If you are able, give them a corner in the garden for flowers; allow them to have their favorite trees; teach them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "Time for work!" but with the enthusiastic "See the beautiful sunshine!" Buy for them pretty pictures, and encourage them to deck their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home pleasant and beautiful.—[Selected.]

BELLS.

The history of bells is one of the most interesting in the record of inventions. They were first heard of about the year 400, before rattles were used. In the year 610 we hear of bells in the city of Sens, the army of Clothaire, King of France, having been frightened away by the ringing of them. In 360 the first peal of bells was hung in England, at Croyland Abbey. Many years ago it was estimated that there were at least 2,262 peals of bells, great and small, in England; but the Cathedral of Antwerp, celebrated for its magnificent spire, has a peal of bells ninety in number, on which is played, every half-hour, the most elaborate music. It is an interesting fact that the peal of bells in the tower of the old Royal Exchange was chiming "There's nae gude luck about the house" when the building was on fire. It would require ninety-one years to ring all the changes on a peal of twelve bells, supposing ten changes—that is, 120 sounds—to be struck every minute. For the changes of four-teen bells 16,675 years would be required, and for those of twenty-bells 117,000,000,000,000 years.—[Selected.]

Inaugural Ceremonies.

At the capital, the holders of cards of admission to the capitol thronged the approaches to the the senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. They presented a very gay appearance, the much larger proportion of these occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the president elect, and his venerable mother occupied front seats in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery, while Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were also of the party. The floor of the senate began to fill quite early with distinguished invited guests, including a number of army officers of high rank among whom were Generals Hancock and Sheridan. The regular business of the senate proceeded without other interruptions, till about 11:30, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance and at once attracted universal notice as they filed down the aisle in their gorgeous costumes resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with decorations. Sir Edward Thornton headed the corps as Dean, French, Italian and German ministers followed; then came the Turkish minister rearing his red fese, and still more conspicuously attired. The Chinese legation next appeared and offered a fresh topic for buzzes of comment in the galleries by their grave demeanor, and their red butt of Mandarian hats and peacock-feathers. A few minutes afterwards, the supreme court of the United States was announced, and the justices, headed by Chief Justice, Waite, and clad in their robes of office, entered the senate chamber and marching slowly down the entire aisle, took the seats prepared for them in the front of and facing the rostrum. Ex-justices Swaine and Strong also entered with their colleagues. Shortly 12 o'clock General Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, the committee of arrangements, followed by all the members of the cabinet as they proceeded down the aisle to seats reserved for them. The senators and all remained standing till they had taken seats. The galleries applauded by the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Vice-president-elect Arthur was next announced and was escorted by the sergeant-at-arms and Senator Pendleton to a seat on the right of Vice president Wheeler. He delivered a brief address, and was thereupon sworn in. At this stage of the proceedings, members of the house of representatives headed by Speaker Randall, entered and took seats in that body behind the diplomatic corps, filling up the space now remaining in any part of the chamber. The hour of 12 hav-

ing arrived, Vice-president Wheeler delivered his valedictory. The forty-sixth congress was declared at an end the newly introduced vice-president administered the oaths of office to the senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called, six at a time. This work of organizing being completed, it was announced that the senate, supreme court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate there in the ceremonies of inauguration of the president elect.

The procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the senate proceeded to the corridors and rotunda, to the place indicated in the following order: Marshal of the United States supreme court and marshal of the District of Columbia supreme court; committee of arrangements and sergeant-at-arms of the senate; the president and president-elect, General Arthur and Wheeler; the members of the senate; diplomatic corps; heads of departments; members of the house of representatives and members elect; governors and ex-governors of states; officers of the senate, and officers of the house of representatives.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, the crowd pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade and finally breaking in on the procession wedged in with it and the passage on to the rotunda was a dense, confused mass of senators, representatives, diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved and the presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, General Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform. At half past 12 o'clock the president reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite on his right hand and ex-President Hayes on his left, with Senators Rendelon, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately by him sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur. Some delay ensued while photographs of the scene were taken from an elevated stand a short distance to the right of the front.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield who began his inaugural address. It was delivered with uncovered in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by everyone on the stand for a long distance in every direction. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes, and at its conclusion the cheering was continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the oath, to which President Garfield responded with reverential fervor.

Continued on Seventh page.

McConnell



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J. N. Rogers, Texas.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

As reported to the Dallas Herald.

FELLOW CITIZENS—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks hundreds of years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowded with triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing our onward march, let me pause at this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand, it had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle for independence whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought; the colonist were struggling not only against the arms of great nations but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot over estimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and loving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederation of states was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead they established a national union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with fit powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects under this constitution. The boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and of peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life, has indicated wisdom of the founders, given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for them marines and a flag of equality of rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five states have been added to the union. With the constitution and the laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure manifold blessings of local self-government, the jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original 13 states, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the union emerged from the blood and the fire of that conflict, purified and made stronger for all.

And now, at the close of the first century of its growth, with the in-

spiration of its history in their hearts our people have totally revived the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and the opinion of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of government to interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the constitution, which is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing the front, resolved to employ its best energies in the developing of the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government. During the century our people have determined to leave behind them all these bitter controversies concerning those things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer the subject of detail. That discussion, which for a half century threatened the existence of the union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal. That the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon all the states. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of states nor interfere with any of the necessary rights of local government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the union, the will of the nation speaking with the vehemence of battle and through the American constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial affects on our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the industrial interests of the country, and has liberated master as well as the slave from relations which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to our guardianship, the manhood of more than 5,000,000 people, and it has opened to each one of them careers of freedom and usefulness, it has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the general change has caused serious disturbance to our southern communities; this is to be deplored, though it was, perhaps, unavoidable, but those who resisted the change should remember that under our invitation there was no middle ground for the negro race. Between slavery and equal citizenship there can be no

permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the way of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race have already made remarkable progress with unquestionable devotion to the union. With patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see light; they are rapidly laying material for the foundation of self-support. Widening the channel of intelligence and enjoying the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious people, they deserve the encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many places honest local government is impossible, if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations, and so far as the latter is true it is only a palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the government, and in other lands if it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice.

It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the states or to the nation till each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter can't be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the union who make and unmake constitutions, and whose will changes the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save to coming generations of voters who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power.

If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling features

which mark how dangerously high the tide of ignorance has been among our voters.

To the south this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for existence of slavery does not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and is under special obligation to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the north and south alike there is but one remedy. All constitutional powers of the states, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and provide by their intelligence and virtue for the inheritance that awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our hope find new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that a little child shall lead them, for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgement concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their father's God that the union was preserved, that both races were made equal before the law. We may help or we may retard, but we cannot prevent final reconsideration. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?

Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues, move forward and in strength of liberty and the restored union, win the grandest victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully by the administrations of my predecessors has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought.

By the experience of commercial acts in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afforded the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in relation to the state of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either

Continued on Eighth page.

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Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

Thanks to McConnell, for papers. You can always find a variety of news papers, magazines, &c., on his counter.

Hon. S. B. Maxey has our thanks for Congressional documents. Also Hon. I. N. Roach, has our thanks for Legislative Records.

"Tom" will please bear with us for laying his communication over till next week.

The surprise and donation party at Rev. J. F. Swofford's, last Friday evening, was quite a success. These Methodist Brethren know just how to make their Pastor feel easy and pleasant. Every one tried, it appeared, to do their part in making the evening agreeable and pleasant to all. Among the leading spirits were Prof. Starkes and Grandma Brown. Want of space will not permit us to give more names.

We give President Garfield's inaugural address in full, it will doubtless be read by many people with interest. Gen. Garfield comes to the presidential chair unfettered by special pledges to friends, and if his cabinet selections have been made prudently, we look for the most popular administration of the last quarter of a century. The tone of his address is conservative and patriotic. Of course we differ with him in politics, but of that we need not speak at present.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Surprise Party.

Editor of the Rural Citizen.

DEAR SIR:—I trust you will grant me the pleasure of expressing through the columns of your excellent paper, my heart's thanks for the many acts of kindness received by myself and family, from the good people of Jacksboro, since we have been in their midst. But especially for the goodness shown in the surprise party of last Friday night. The following is an exhibit as nearly as I can give it.

Friday evening at dark Prof. Starkes came into my house, bringing with him coffee pots and kettles and at once proceeded to work making coffee. Presently in came Grandma Brown followed by quite a number of other ladies who behaved themselves in a very authoritative manner. There was a table brought in at the front door and a wagon in the back yard. I was then politely told that I could leave. The wagon was

then unloaded and the contents were carried into my house. The ladies then set a supper good enough to gratify the hungry and please the fastidious, and myself and family were then invited to supper. During all the time of preparation friends were coming in and greeting each other, until our little house was full. A seeming happier and more cheerful company I have not seen anywhere. After supper when all were well served and some were in the act of leaving, Prof. Starkes called the house to order and invited the writer to lead all in prayer which being done, Miss Anna Nicholson, the Misses Rogers, Murphys, and some others whose names we cannot now call, sung one of Mr. Sankey's beautiful hymns, and then with pleasant looks and I trust with happy hearts, all bid us adieu and left for their homes, leaving the preacher and his family alone. But our surprise was not over, for we found they had left packed in one corner of the house and labeled for different members of the family with the names of the donors, which we forbear giving for the reason that some may not want their names published. The articles are as follows: 200 lbs. flour; 120 lbs. bacon; sugar, coffee, and canned goods to the amount of \$5.00 \$5.25 in cash. For Mrs. Swofford dress goods, one shawl, one table cloth, dress pattern calico, another do., one worsted, two sets collars and cuffs, linen handkerchief, set of glassware, and set of plates. For Miss Della, dress pattern and tie, white dress pattern. For Lula, dress pattern plaids, dress gingham. For myself, hat, bleached domestic, cravat, envelopes and printed letter heads, book Life of Christ. We tender our thanks to the donors. We were glad to see Rev. W. A. Gilleland and the editor of our county paper present.

Yours, ob't,
P. F. Swofford.

KEECHI.

For The Citizen.

After having rested on our oars in silence for some weeks, we thought perchance the fulfillment of our time was about at hand again, and after

interviewing the entire community and learning only, that "we are having fine weather" and "stock were looking well!" What was most remarkable there was nothing new going on in the Valley of Keechi; and the cause of that is that every body is attending to their own business in trying to develop, improve and build up this community, both physically and morally, a feature which characterizes this people. "Like the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a high way for our God, every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight; and the rough places plain." Are we doing that or are we standing idle with our arms folded? What a theme for the heart to meditate upon and what food for the finite mind of man to feast upon, in so doing

"If there is peace on earth to be found

The heart that is humble might hope for it here."

March 6, 1881. W * *

The bill to establish the University of Texas has become a law.

A new island, 150 feet in diameter, is reported to have risen in the sea of Azoff. Its appearance was accompanied by a marine eruption.

Texas cotton is now worth more than any American cotton at Liverpool. Official quotations show it to be 1-16d. higher than Orleans, and 1-8d. above uplands. Texas gains no advantage in shipping to any other port but Galveston.

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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 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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A Paper Read Before the WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION at Kuykendall's Mill, Jack Co. Texas, on the 22 of Feb. 1881.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:—
As representatives of one of the national industries of the United States it becomes us to act intelligently. That sheep husbandry in North West Texas is a fixed fact can no longer be doubted by the most incredulous; but that there is much to be learned to insure perfect success is equally patent to the most sanguine and hence under a feeling sense of duty I come before you upon three points viz: Feed, Shelter, and Scab. That a bountiful supply of good feed during the three winter months is necessary, will not be gainsaid by any flock-master of five years experience in this section. The kind of feed is not so material as the quantity. Good wheat, oat, rye straw, prairie hay, corn fodder, corn, or cotton seed, properly managed are all good feed and will pay a hundred per cent in wool, to say nothing of the saving in condition of your flock. Were we called upon to say which was the more essential feed or shelter, I would certainly say that good warm dry shelter was decidedly more important to the North West Texas wool grower. The sheep, always an emblem of innocence, and an inoffensive, harmless, tender, animal, deserves the good care of the husbandman and he who neglects them is not worthy of the name or deserves to own sheep.

I would next call your special attention to that subtle and little understood subject, Scab. This subject is exercising the minds of wool-growers all over Texas as well as other western states. It is an affection which makes its appearance in the locks in the fall. I have never seen a flock in Texas but what was more or less affected, but the question is, what is it? is it scab? pelt-rot? arronia? or either? It certainly is not the scab described by the English or German writers, or by the great American author Dr. Henry Randall, or any other author I have ever read. The scab as described by Randall, Couatt and others is a sore caused by an acarus, which is deposited by a parasite. The acari burrow themselves in the skin of the sheep and continue to propagate and burrow until there is a putrid sore or a sore containing pus, formed, and which cabs over but continues to spread and enlarge, and never gets well until some remedy is applied or the animal succumbs in death. It is a

rare disease seldom occurring in the United States. It is contagious by contact or from old infested walks. The disease in our flocks is quite unlike that. There is no sore. A kind of yellowish gummy collection forms near the skin or exudation from the skin from an eighth to a fourth of an inch in thickness. The wool leaves the pelt. The sheep rubs, scratches, and bites himself the same as in scab or pelt-rot, often shedding the entire fleece. The most frequent form is seen in shedding the wool in spots along the spinal columns, shoulder neck or hips. In the spring when the grass rises this incrustation or shield grows off with the wool, the skin resumes its usual beautiful pink color, clear and healthy and the sheep fatten and thrive without any sort of remedial application. All sheep are alike subject to this affection, fat, poor, Marino, Native, Cotswool, Leicester, Southdown, and long as well as short wools. That the affection is the result of an acarus or mite perhaps of the class arachnidas there can be but little doubt, if so, it is indigenous and inhabits all this western country. It is so diminutive that it cannot be seen without the aid of a glass. To determine definitely the cause, and if an acarus what kind its habits, when does it make its attacks. What is the remedy, and when to apply is the great mission of the wool-growers of the west. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the purchase of tobacco, sulphur and other remedies and thousands of labor expended in dipping sheep to no avail. It may be that all these remedies are specified if we knew when to apply, but to dip sheep in may to kill insects that are deposited in July, August, or September and hatched and sting your sheep in September, October, or November is a useless waste of time labor and money. Since the general government has become a public benefactor and are sending scientists out to investigate the cattle plague, the cotton worms; potato beetle and even to the planting of tea would it not be well to call upon our representatives to lend a helping hand by sending out some one skilled in these subjects to elucidate the matter.

J. Ferrel Lewis.

Experiments With Seed Corn.

Four boxes of earth, alike in equality and exposure to light and heat, were planted at the same time with corn from a single ear and placed recently in a physician's office. In one box dry corn was planted; in another, seed previously soaked in clean, warm water; in the third the corn had been soaked in a solution of lime water; in the fourth, corn soaked in chlorid of lime and copperas water—equal parts. One week afterwards the dry corn had not germinated; the corn in the second box had just commenced to sprout; that

in the third box was just showing its green blades, and that in the fourth box had grown nearly three inches high. Copperas water will prevent birds and worms from eating the seed, and one pound of dry copperas will soak seed enough for twenty acres.—[Cleburne Chronicle.]

Ups and Downs of Journalism.
Philadelphia Times.

Not an hour ago I met one of the brightest men on the metropolitan press. Twenty years ago he was facile princeps. Ten years ago he was managing editor of a great daily. To-night begged a drink from me and when I tendered a dollar he thanked me with tears in his eyes. Make no mistake about this man. He's on a 'tear' now, but in less than ten days he'll be making his \$150 a week as easy as rolling off a log. The bane of New York is whiskey. They all drink it. Actors, managers, critics, dry goods men, and everybody else are slaves to drink. It is a curse of the age in which we live. A generation of bright "fellows" die out every five years.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch. Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh. Give him a trial.

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 the remedy they need to strengthen them.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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White Rose flour, Kansas, } Warranted
Good Luck " }
All kinds of La. sugars.
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All kinds of can goods.
These goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. if

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W. S. McKEEHAN

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

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CURE THE ONLY simply BY Absorption. TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.



- Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad**—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
- Holman's Special Pad**—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
- Holman's Spleen Belt**—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
- Holman's Infant's Pad**—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
- Holman's Renal Pad**—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
- Holman's Uterine Pad**—For Female troubles. Price \$3.00.
- Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster**—The best plaster made porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
- Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters**—Fornumbfeet 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 "available" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.

The success of **Holman's Pads** has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the **TRUE HOLMAN'S**, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all **BOGUS PADS**, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the green **PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP** of the **Holman Pad Company** with above Trade-Mark.

If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

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

HOLMAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 23 William Street, New York.



HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. **J. CRISTADORO,** 23 William Street, New York.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

As reported to the Dallas Herald.

metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal as a debt-paying power in all markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any such form of paper money a legal tender as the present issue of United States which has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its conversion and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money but promises to pay money, if the holders demand it. The promise should be kept of funding national bank bonds at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes, and thus disturb the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinion I have so often represented on the subject. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have had previously. The farmers of the United States afford homes and employment for more than onehalf of our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the protection of commerce, so should it give the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways and by the increase of our tonnage on the oceans.

The development of the world's commerce has led to urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals on railways across the isthmus, which unite the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant united aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the govern-

We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-ocean canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of any religious or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to direct legislation under authority of congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore repulsive to the government that in the most populous of the territories this constitutional guarantee is not enforced by the people, and the authority of congress is set at naught. The Mormon church is not only an offense in a moral sense to mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but poisons the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of congress while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruple of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

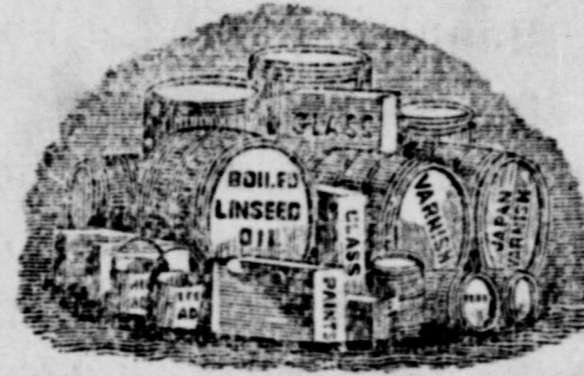
The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against removal and obstruction to public business caused by the inordinate pressure of place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of several executive departments and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of the state nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all laws of the union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in the expenditures of the government and to secure the honest and faithful services of executive officers, remembering the offices were created not for the benefit of the incumbent or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about assume a great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely on the wisdom and patriotism of congress, of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of my administration, and above all, in our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I reverently

**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.

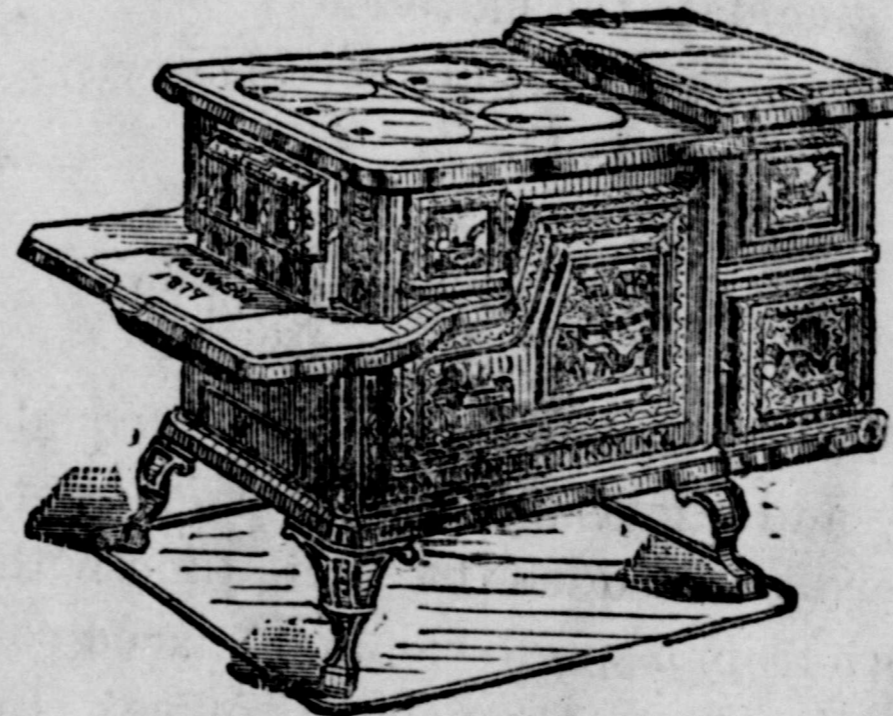
S. G. Adamsom.

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 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.

**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