

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH, 17, 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.

We learn that Professor Starks, of the Post School, has been ill for some days, and that Parson Swofford has been teaching in his place.

"Mumps" are going the rounds, in the country, and some few cases have appeared in town.

McConnell has the largest and most complete stock of School Books ever brought to Jacksboro. He fitted out two entire schools this week, one of 26 pupils, the other of 31 pupils, selling them among other things 5 doz. of spellers, and 3 doz. assorted reading books. His prices are about ten per cent below Weatherford.

Graves Johnson met with a painful accident on Monday evening, but is doing well under skillful treatment.

Fishermen may be seen proceeding towards the creek from all directions and at all hours. They return home by back alleys and by-ways generally but occasionally you see one with a diminutive string, marching proudly along the main street.

Our streets have been very quiet this week, except in the vicinity of the court-house where considerable

activity prevailed during Tuesday and Wednesday. Sheriff King keeps a good hotel but hasn't had much of a run until lately.

You can almost hear the grass grow, you can certainly see it grow, each day nature is putting on more and more of its lovely green; the trees are budding, the birds singing, the small boy is making mud pies, in fact, "Spring has come!"

To-day is the natal day of Ireland's Patron Saint, St. Patrick, and to-day wherever around the globe the millions of "Exiles of Erin" are dispersed, their hearts will turn toward the fatherland, and with songs for her past glory, sighs for her present sorrows, and may hap a little whiskey and a few *shillalahs* for personal use they will celebrate the day.

Go to Coppins for apples and lemons; English peas and Lima beans in bulk.

E. W. Nicholson went to Squire Obarts court to-day to represent the State.

Horton has just received a fresh supply of Double Shovels and Combination plows. Farmers call and see them.

D. C. Brown is receiving his Spring Stock of goods, 28 cases of boots and shoes are to arrive to-day. Scarcity of lumber and limited transportation have delayed the erection of his new store house but work will soon begin.

McKeehan has a lot of Carson & Lewis' best flour,—cheap for cash.

J. H. Henderson has an abundance of cabbage, tomatoes, and other plants, ready for transplanting. These plants were grown through the winter and are hardy. All who have engaged plants should call at once and get them.

Horan is receiving a new supply of goods in his line. He has the popular Apple Horn-tree. See his card elsewhere and then see his goods and prices. He proposes to duplicate any railroad bill.

Captain Smith the boss mail carrier has procured a substitute for his line and has taken charge of a new wagon and team in the interest of the Red Store.

Coppins will have a fresh supply of groceries by Monday next.

Our officers have been busy the early part of this week, and the following named parties have been arrested. H. C. Dobbs, T. J. Padgett, and Cal Jones, for fraudulent branding cattle, and are held in jail for examining trial.

Thos. Cooly has been arrested for abduction, and has given bond for

appearance at next term County Criminal court.—Catherine Lemly, Lena Mason and Louisa Crow, for disorderly house, bonded for appearance next term, Co. Criminal court.

Hotel Arrivals.

J. W. Jackson, Co.; Henry Brown, Coose Wilson, J. M. Chambers, R. J. Norton, Weatherford; J. M. Foy, Dallas; Oliver Smith, Geo. Mummert, St. Louis; Ben Holman Graham; W. Callaway, City; J. D. Addington, Gainesville; J. C. Hayes, Chas. M. Wergel, Denison; Mike Salter, St. Louis; L. E. Upham, City; R. S. Jones, —; J. S. Jones, —; T. J. Padgett, H. C. Dobbs, A. F. Anderson, Co.; M. A. Gowdy, —; E. B. Peter, Graham; J. W. L. Roy, Antelope City; T. L. McKinley, Co.; W. R. Curtis, Cambridge; W. P. Dickenson, Co., C. A. Embree, G. G. Wimberly, H. G. Bedford, Ben. Bedford, Sand Valley; J. R. Roby, —; S. E. Sherwood, Clay Co.; G. W. Coldiron, W. M. Byrd, W. B. Sleffy, Co.; Dr. J. S. Dunn, Wise Co.; G. Hoehn, L. Brihl, Waco; John Cameron, I. E. Beale,

Daniel O'Connell, Decatur; James C. DeVore, Cincinnati; J. G. Hallsell, A. G. Whitlaw, Henrietta; J. Cameron, Co.; J. Krugher, Sherman.

THE CZAR IS DEAD.

He is Assassinated at Last.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Washington, March 14.—The secretary of state received the following telegrams yesterday afternoon:

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881.

Blaine, Secretary—The emperor was wounded in his carriage to-day by a bomb. The injury is not yet known.

FOSTER.

SECOND DISPATCH.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881.

Blaine, Secretary—The emperor is dead.

FOSTER.

Washington, March 14.—The secretary of state, soon after receiving the telegram announcing the death of the emperor of Russia, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Foster, minister at St. Petersburg:

Express to the minister of foreign affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the president and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the imperial family and Russian people in their great affliction. BLAINE, Sec'y.

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The following manifesto has been promulgated.

We, by the grace of God, Alexander III, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Poland, duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable will to visit Russia with a heavy blow of fate and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II to Himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him a protector of Russia. For the foundation of her greatness and the promotion of the welfare of the Russian people, let us bow to the unfathomed will of divine providence and offer to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefather's. The throne of the Russian empire, and the czar-dom and grand dukedom are inseparably connected. With it we assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with a firm reliance upon His almighty help. May he bless our work to the welfare of our beloved land and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our subjects. In repeating before the Almighty God the sacred vow made by our fathers to devote according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours, and command them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor or his imperial highness, the hereditary grand duke,

NICHOLAS ALEXANDER, Czarovitch.

Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, in the first year of our reign.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: As the emperor was returning from parade in the Michael menage about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the winter palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion killed an officer and two cosacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.



HILDA'S EXPERIMENT.

It was a tempestuous night in November. The carved Dutch clock in Judge Harrison's study had just struck nine. Judge Harrison himself, an austere-looking silver-haired man, sat upright in his chair, gazing coldly at his guest.

"Well," said Dr. Hooper, putting on his gloves, "of course it isn't for me or any one else to interfere in family matters. But your grandchild is left totally unprovided for, sir."

"I cannot help that," said the judge, frigidly. "Eight years ago I offered to support the child, and the father, too, if he would only consent to leave that outlandish foreign wife of his. He married her against my will; he clung to her against my will. Let them abide by his decision."

"It's only natural, judge, that a man should cleave unto his wife," urged the doctor.

"It's only natural, then, that a man should provide for the child of that wife, Dr. Hooper. At all events I shall assume no further responsibility."

"But, Judge Harrison, you are a rich man."

"Granted—but as I made my money myself, I feel that I have a right to spend it to suit myself."

"Hilda is a fine girl," pleaded Dr. Hooper.

"No doubt, no doubt; but you will pardon me if I feel no very great anxiety to see the child of the German singing woman who stole my son's heart away from me."

Dr. Hooper hesitated.

"Judge," he said at last in a tone of appealing earnestness, "you have another grand-daughter."

"I have. My daughter's child; Marian Lennox, makes her home with me."

"And you would deny a similar home to Hilda Harrison?"

Judge Harrison's shaggy white brows met in a straight, frowning line.

"Doctor," said he, "you fail to make distinction between a dutiful child and one who has been undutiful."

"Let me see Miss Lennox," said Dr. Hooper. "Let me interest her in the fate of this desolate, unknown cousin. She has a woman's heart in her bosom. I am sure I can move her."

Judge Harrison smiled coldly as he touched a small gilded call-bell which stood on the table beside him.

Send Miss Marian here," said he to a servant and the man noiselessly obeyed.

In another minute a tall princess-like girl stood in the room—a girl with hair of pale gold, deep blue eyes like azure stars, and a dress of soft

blue silk that fell in picturesque folds about her, and trailed noiselessly over the carpet as she walked.

"Marian," said the judge, "this is Dr. Hooper. He has come to plead the cause of your Uncle Severn's daughter Hilda. Severn deliberately disobeyed me at first in marrying Hildergarde Boehmer—he rejected the offer I afterwards made of taking him and the child home, if he would leave the siren who had blighted all his life. Now he is dead, and left his child unprovided for. I say, as he has sown, so let the child reap. What do you say?"

"I think grandpa is quite right," said Marian, in a short sweet voice. "Grandpa is always right."

"Then you have no word to speak for this lonely little orphan?" cried out Dr. Hooper, deeply indignant.

Marian laid her ringed hand upon that of her grandfather, and nestled close to him.

"I always defer my judgement to that of grandpa," said she—and Judge Harrison passing his arm around the girl's waist, looked with ill-concealed triumph at the luckless special pleader.

Dr. Hooper bowed, spoke his adieux and departed.

When he returned to his own humble residence, a dark-eyed girl met him at the door.

"Have you seen him, doctor—my grandfather?" she cried eagerly.

Dr. Hooper nodded.

"It's of no use, though," said he. "That old man has a heart like granite; and that girl, your cousin, is of cast iron."

"He will not take me?"

"No."

Hilda Harrison set her lips together.

"Well," said she, "then I must manage to provide for myself."

"No hurry, lass; no hurry," said the kindly little doctor. "Go tell the wife to bring me a cup of hot coffee before I start out again."

"Hilda," he said presently, as he sat toasting his feet before the fire, with his wife knitting opposite and Judge Harrison's granddaughter leaning against the window and looking out into the stormy darkness, "what are you going to do?"

"I don't think I quite know, doctor."

"You are sixteen?"

"Sixteen and a half."

"And you cannot teach?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir!" Hilda shook her head decidedly. "I had no chance for much education, traveling about as I did."

"Nor sew?"

"Not well enough to adopt it for a profession."

"Then, for all I can see, there is nothing but to go into domestic service."

"I would take a place to-morrow, doctor, if I could get a good home and decent wages," said Hilda quickly.

"Good," said Dr. Hooper. "That is the right spirit, child! I don't fear

but what you will make your way, in one direction or another. But I think I can see something a little more promising ahead of you than that."

"What is it, doctor?"

"I noticed the way you took care of your poor father, Hilda, in his last illness I thought then you would make a good nurse—I think so now. There is an opening in St. Francesca's hospital. A good home and one dollar per day."

"As nurse, doctor?"

"As a nurse."

"And I shall see you sometimes?"

"Frequently—twice a week at least."

Hilda pondered a second or two, and then came forward with glistening eyes, and red lips apart.

"Doctor," said she, "I will try it."

And so Clement Harrison's granddaughter donned the little muslin cap, print dress and white ruffled apron of the St. Francesca corps of nurses, and set diligently to work earning her own living.

A year passed by, and Dr. Wallace sent word that a nurse was wanted for a small-pox case in the city. The sister superior looked dubiously at her women.

"Who will go?" said she—and Hilda Harrison stepped forward.

"I will," said she. "I have no fears of the contagion, and I want to add to my experience."

So little Hilda packed her bag and went.

The housekeeper of the great Fifth Avenue palace was wringing her hands, half terrified out of her senses; the other servants had taken precipitate leave.

"And Miss Lennox went this morning," said she. "I should think she might have staid."

"Who is Miss Lennox?" questioned innocent Hilda.

"The old gentleman's granddaughter that he has brought up and petted like a cosset lamb," said Mrs. Hurst. "Oh, the ingratitude of some folks. And if Judge Harrison dies—"

Hilda looked up quickly from the bottles of carbolic acid she was unpacking.

"Is this Judge Harrison's house?" said she.

"Why, of course it is," answered Mrs. Hurst. "Didn't you know?"

"No, I did not know," Hilda said. "But of course it makes no difference whose house it is."

"Who are you?" Judge Harrison asked hoarsely, as the light foot crossed the threshold.

"I am the nurse from St. Francesca's. They call me Hilda."

"Hilda what?"

"Never mind my other name," said the young girl, with a gentle authority that had come to her with months of practice at the weary sick beds. "They call me Hilda, and you are not to talk and excite yourself."

"Do you know you are running a great risk?"

"It is my business to run risks."

Three weeks elapsed. The crisis of the disease was past. The old man, weakened indeed, and sadly disfigured, was able once more to sit up in his easy chair; and Hilda, who had watched over him with a vigilance and a tenderness which he fully appreciated, was arranging fresh flowers in a vase on the table.

"Hilda," said he slowly, "where has my grand-daughter Marian been all this time?"

"She went away, sir, when you were first taken ill. She was afraid of the disease."

"And she left me?"

"And left you sir."

"There was gratitude," he murmured hoarsely. "And when is she coming back?"

Hilda laid down her roses, and looked with pathetic, feeling eyes at him.

"She will not come back at all sir," she answered. "We dared not tell you before, but—but her flight was in vain. She died of small-pox last week."

The old man turned away with a smothered groan.

"Hilda," said he, "you will stay with me? You will not leave me alone? Nay, do not speak. I know who you are. I recognized your name when you first came. You have looked at me with your father's eyes many a time since. Hilda, I think God has sent you to me."

"Oh, grandpa!" and Hilda knelt weeping beside his chair, scarcely able to believe that his loving arms were around her neck, his tears dropped on her brow. "Oh, dear grandpa! I have so longed for some one to love—for some one to love me!"

And good little Dr. Hooper was well satisfied with the result of Hilda's experiment at earning her own living.

"Heaven manages these things better than we do," thought he, as he remembered his attempt at softening Judge Harrison's flinty heart more than a year before.—[Examiner and Chronicle.

Rome, March 10.—The loss of life by the earthquake on the island of Ischia is appalling. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Cassamocicla up to the present, and many others are under the ruins of buildings in the village. In the district of Lacco alone thirteen houses were destroyed and five persons killed.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—The Golos, commenting on the Candahar debate in the British house of lords, remarks that the present English cabinet is not a Russo-phobist one, and Englishmen may rest assured about India so long as the liberals remain in power.

In 1840 Texas produced 20,000 bales of cotton; in 1870, 800,000 bales; in 1880, 1,000,000.

Where and of What We Die.

Cincinnati Commercial.

During 1880 sixty-eight cities of the United States made weekly death reports to the National Board of Health, and in its bulletin of February 19, 1881, the board aggregates and tabulates the contents of these reports, exhibiting the results of the year. From this table it appears that Vallejo, California, was the healthiest place reported in 1880, and Norfolk, Virginia, the unhealthiest. The average life in Vallejo was 83.5 years, and only one person in 1,000 of population died of consumption, while in Norfolk the average life was only 27.9 years, and one person in 241 of population died of consumption. The aggregate population of these sixty eight cities is 7,359,936, the average duration of life in them was 45.5 years, and there was one death from consumption for every 326 of population, and one death from acute diseases of the lungs for every 429 of population. In other words, of every 100 deaths 24.4 were from lung diseases, and of these 14 were from consumption and 10.4 from acute diseases of the lungs. Four of the best cities for health were Yonkers, N. Y., average life 70 years; Omaha, Neb., average 68 years; Utica, N. Y., 67.5, Keokuk, Iowa, 67.1 years; and four of the worst cities were Jacksonville, Fla., 35 years; Vicksburg, Miss., 34.8 years; Charleston, S. C., 31.3 years, and Savannah, Ga., 30.6 years. In Boston the average life was 42.5 years, deaths by consumption one in 246, by acute lung diseases one in 336 of population; in New York average life 37 years, death by consumption one in 254, and an acute lung disease one in 260; in Philadelphia life 47.8 years, consumption one in 314, acute disease one in 844; in Cincinnati life 47.8, consumption 346, acute disease 94; Louisville life 47.6, consumption 300, acute disease 410; Indianapolis life 47.3, consumption 447; acute disease 381; Chicago life 48 consumption 593, acute disease 453; St. Paul life 58.5, consumption 561, acute disease 715; San Francisco life 51.8, consumption 295, acute disease 459; New Orleans life 41.3, consumption 556, acute disease 584; St. Louis life 42, consumption 447, acute disease 80. The difference between New York and Philadelphia in the general death rate and in that from consumption is great; in that from acute lung disease it is striking. Next to lung diseases diarrhoeal disorders cause the greater number of deaths. In every 100 deaths from all causes in the sixty-eight cities, ten are from diarrhoeal disturbances, and there is one death from this source in every 436 inhabitants.

A Good Law.

The Governor has approved the following bill passed by the 17th legislature.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas:* That neither intoxication, nor temporary insanity of the mind, produced by the voluntary recent use of ardent spirits shall constitute any excuse in this state for the commission of crime, nor shall intoxication, mitigate either the degree or the penalty of crime, but evidence of temporary insanity produced by such use of ardent spirits may be introduced by the defendant in any criminal prosecution in mitigation of the penalty attached to the offense, for which he is to be tried, and in cases of murder for the purpose of determining the degree of murder of which the defendant may be found guilty.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the several District and county judges of this state, in any criminal prosecution pending before them where temporary insanity is relied upon as a defense and the evidence tends to show that such insanity was brought about by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors to charge the jury in accordance with the provisions of section one of this act.

Masonic.

Occasionally we meet with brethren who do not hesitate to own that they are disappointed in their experience of Masonry. It does not realize their expectations. They thought the institution to be something quite different from what it proves to be. They are disappointed that they have taken membership in a society so little in accord with their habits and thoughts of life. One of the disappointed class became a Mason because he was impressed with the idea that the fraternity was a free and easy club, whose members devoted themselves to eating and drinking and having a good time generally. He is wearied with the precise regulations of the lodge. He is disgusted with so much reiteration of the truths and duties that are bound up in the Masonic system, and by his actions and his words alike he reveals the fact that he is not satisfied with Masonry. He goes elsewhere for the license and free companionship which he fails to find under the auspices of this craft.

Another is disappointed because he gets no direct returns for the money he has invested in obtaining the degrees and in payment of his dues. A brother of this class says, "What has Masonry ever done for me? What benefit have I received from all my outlay of money?" Disappointment arises in this case because of the non-realization of the selfish purpose that led to Masonic affiliation. The brother had no proper appreciation of the character of the society which he entered, and it is no cause of wonder that he is disappointed at what he finds to be its purpose and work. Had the brethren of the lodge to which

he applied read his heart and understood his motives, they would never have allowed him admission. Sometimes, the disappointed brother is one who has been checked in his ambitious schemes. He joined the brotherhood that he might be a leader and ruler. He covets high places, and aspires to the honors and distinctions which Masonry confers upon the distinguished few. If he fails to attain these places of rank and authority, his disappointment shows itself in criticisms and denunciations of his brethren. He loses his interest in Masonry, and sometimes turns his hand against the institution which once he professed to love and respect.—[Freemason's Repository.

The magnificent State capitol of Minnesota, located at St. Paul, took fire not long since and was totally destroyed. The damage amounts to over \$1,000,000, besides an almost irreparable loss in the destruction of the Historical and Supreme court libraries. Several members of the legislature had narrow escapes.

Henry Pearson has been nominated by the president to be postmaster at New York.

There are two kinds of fools in this world—those who can not change their opinions and those who will not.

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. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediate in its effects. Price 15 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamp) we will send you a box free of expense.

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

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. Toll 1-12 or \$3.00 per bale. Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh. Give him a trial.

COPPINS AHEAD

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

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.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE simply BY Absorption. THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.



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

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

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

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

DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address, **HOLMAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 63 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 J. CRISTADORO, 63 William Street, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE

March 4th, 1881.

Editor Citizen:—As you solicit correspondence you will please allow us to comment a little on a bill now before the legislature entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery."

There is no doubt that a reform in the law regulating the practice of medicine, surgery, &c., is desirable, and we are glad to see the legislature awake to the fact and trust they will investigate the matter, ventilate the subject and bring forth results worthy of a representative body of Texas. It is time for legislatures to find out that a diploma is no sure indication of merit. That diplomas can be counterfeited the same as greenbacks and national bank notes. That it is a very difficult and in fact almost impossible to tell a genuine from a counterfeit diploma. That diplomas can be and are issued by fraudulent schools for a very small remuneration. Knowing all this they should leave no gap for those holding such diplomas to come in.

If this reform in the practice of medicine and its regulation by legislation should pass enactments allowing no species of practice save by those who have passed such boards as the state provides by law, and not only that, every person engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics in any of their different varieties, whether allopathic, homeopathic, hydropathic, eclectic, by magnetism, by faith, by secret remedies, by clairvoyance, or by "laying on of hands," who directly or indirectly, with or without remuneration practices in a succession of cases shall pay an occupation tax of fifteen dollars such as all honorable physicians now pay. But why new legislation on the subject? for there are those in this county, and in others too, who have been practicing medicine in no small degree of pomp who were neither registered in the county nor paying occupation tax and no doubt they are still so doing, sheriffs and grand juries to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet we do not blame them, for we saw only this morning an occupation tax receipt of a physician engaged in the practice of medicine and which the law requires him to "post conspicuously" in his "place of business" which we would be ashamed for the observing public to know was issued by an official or sub-official of our county.

Please excuse this aberration and we will close by saying that we believe the design of the legislature and the object of the bill is laudable but that the bill is inefficient and will if passed be what lawyers call a "lame law" and recommend in its stead the following, which we borrow, or one similar:

"Be it enacted, etc.:

That from and after the passage of this bill, no diploma, from any medical university, college or school, whether located in the State of Texas or elsewhere, shall have any force or authority whatsoever in the way of conferring the right or privilege to practice medicine, surgery, midwifery, or the treating of disease by any other known or occult methods; *Provided*, That all persons who have, before the date of the passage of this act, entered upon the practice of medicine, surgery and other branches or the healing art, shall retain all their legal rights and privileges undisturbed by this enactment.

That from the date of the approval of this act, every person, whether he or she be, or pretend to be, a medical graduate or not, who intends to practice medicine, surgery, obstetrics, healing by magnetism, by faith, by secret remedies, by clairvoyance, or by "laying on of hands," or who assumes or pretends to treat medical, surgical or obstetrical cases in any way as a physician, surgeon or "healer" of any description whatsoever; shall appear before a State Board of Medical Examiners for examination, and if such individual shall pass a satisfactory examination before said Board, he or she shall be legally entitled to practice as a physician, and not otherwise.

This Medical Board shall consist of seven physicians, in good standing, who are not connected with any medical school, who shall have resided and practiced medicine in the State for at least two years, none of whom shall be over sixty years of age.

The examiners on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery, and obstetrics shall be chosen from graduates of the so called regular scientific school of medicine; the examiner on materia medica shall be chosen from the so-called Eclectic or reform school of medicine, and the examiner on practice shall be chosen from the Homeopathic, or Hahnemannian school of medicine.

That any applicant for examination may express his preference for any of the above named schools without detriment to him as a candidate.

That a fee of ten dollars shall be charged for this examination, which shall not be returned to the candidate in case he is rejected by the Board, but in case of rejection he shall be entitled to re-examination at the end of six months or one year from the time of his rejection, should he so elect, without the payment of any additional fee. In case of a second rejection, he may again apply, on payment of a second fee of ten dollars, at the end of two years from the date of his second rejection.

A penalty of \$500 for each violation of this act, one-half to go to the informer." B.

WHITT.
For the Citizen.

An Old-Fashioned Teacher.

"Patrick, do you know A-B-C-S?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, say them then."
"I know them by sight but don't know their names."
"This is A."
"How are you A?"
"That is not the way to do, say as I say."
"Yes, sir."
"What is the next letter on the page?"
"Don't know sir."
"It is B."
"Is that B? I thought it was an ox yoke."
"What letter was that I showed you?"
"Don't know sir."
"What bird is it that lays honey and stings?"
"A wasp, sir."
"No it is a bee."
* * * * *
"Now I will hear the arithmetic class. Bill do you know your tables?"
"Yes, sir, breakfast table, supper table and dinner table."
"James had one cent and his grand mother gave him one more how many had he then?"
"More than one, sir."
"Now I will hear the geography."
"Sam where does the sun rise?"
"Down in our lot sir."
"Tant right, where does the sun rise?"
"In the east sir."
"What makes the sun rise in the east?"
"Yeast will make anything rise."
Tom.

We omit a portion for the reason that there is too much repetition. Now Tom if you are only a ten year old boy, we think you could give us the news of your neighborhood, we have no correspondent in your place. Follow the instruction we sent to you and you will succeed.—[Ed.]

Anniversary of Odd-Fellowship.

- At a call meeting of Manchester Lodg I. O. O. F.
- The following committees were appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Anniversary of "Odd Fellowship," April 26.
- To wit. Com. on Arrangements. T. E. Horan, R. R. McKeehan, D. C. Brown, W. M. King.
- Com. on Invitation. J. R. Robinson, J. C. McKeehan, T. F. West, Dr. P. Gresham.
- Com. on Refreshments. S. O. Callahan, S. W. Ingram, A. J. Hughs.
- Com. on Music. Wm. Harrell, S. Cooper, Sil Stark.

Secretary Winbom's Decision.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Windom's decision relative to the withdrawal of national bank deposits for retirement of circulation, was not completed till late this evening. The decision takes the form of a letter addressed to the president of the Merchant's national bank of Cleveland, Ohio. The secretary recites that since the 19th ultimo, about nineteen million dollars of legal tenders have been deposited by the banks for the purpose of retiring their circulation. Of this amount, one million was returned by treasurer the request therefor having been received before any redemption of notes had been made or security on the bonds delivered of the remaining eighteen million. The security bonds therefor have either been surrendered for redemption against the amount which have already been made, and transactions have been so far completed that it has been decided that the precedents of the department in similar cases be adhered to, and no return of legal tenders be made. Secretary Windom also decides that the identical U. S. bonds held as security for circulation notes, which were recently withdrawn by the banks, can be re-deposited without transfer, provided the bonds bear no assignment except that of the treasurer of the United States to the bank retiring it.

Great is Ohio. Without it is hard to tell what this country would do for men to fill high offices. On the 4th inst., just as an Ohio man vacated the presidential chair, an Ohio man was going through the formula of taking it. An Ohio man administered the oath of office to him; an Ohio man, Senator Pendleton, held his hat; another Ohio man held the Bible while he kissed it; an Ohio man was grand marshal of the inaugural ceremonies; an Ohio man vacated the treasury department to be succeeded by an Ohio born man, and an Ohio born man went into the interior department and still another Ohio man languisheth because the supreme bench is "so near yet so far."—[Ex.]

Atlanta, Ga., March 12.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of the international cotton exposition were opened here to-day. The full quota allotted to Atlanta was promptly subscribed by our leading citizens, bankers and business men. Liberal subscriptions have also been telegraphed from a few of the leading lines of railways. The amount asked from Atlanta is now made up and if Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston respond as expected, the exposition will be one of the grandest displays of southern textile products and northern machinery for manufacturing ever held in America.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

The legislature has deferred adjournment to the 1st of April.

The Dallas Herald is in favor of our legislature meeting annually.

On the 10 inst. Gov. Roberts sent message to the senate asking that constitutional amendment be submitted to the people providing that members of the legislature be elected for four years the governor for four years; that one-half of said members be elected every two years. After the first election one-half shall sit four years, and the other two to be decided by lot. Also recommending that judges on the Rio Grande border be authorized to act as extradition agents.

This week we give a part of the Constitution of the Farmers' Alliance, and will conclude it next week. The objects of the organization are fully set forth in this document. Every community of farmers should have an organization. All other professions have some combination or other for their mutual protection and benefit, and why should not farmers?

The number of farmers' organizations show plainly that there is a general awakening of Farmers to their own interest. We are glad to see the continued interest manifest in Texas. Scientific farming will pay in any country, but in no country better than in N. W. Texas. The peculiar climate and soil demand the farmers most vigilant study, and observation, to make large and profitable yields. Also Farmers should study to make their homes pleasant and interesting to their children, and thereby keep their sons from going to towns and cities where the chances for success are less than on the farm. Boys and girls should understand, that the decree went forth from the creator long ago, that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, until thou return to the dust."

From this there is no escape, the merchants, lawyers, bankers and physicians all spend weary days and sleepless nights in their avocations, and with less real pleasure than the prudent farmer.

The Texas and Pacific Railway has been completed to Sweet Water, 42 miles west of Abilene and 235 miles west of Dallas. Abilene is said to be the largest canvas town in Texas.

The Dallas Herald says: "There are some members of the newspaper fraternity in Texas, some of those fellows who send dispatches to papers out of the states who will be gratified to know that in the revised

copy of the Bible, just finished, one of the changes made is in the account of Ananias having been struck dead."

The Black Fever. Elmira Gazette.

A case of black fever at Lenoxville, Susquehanna county, in a small hamlet in the southeast part of the county near Carbondale, has created the wildest excitement in that locality. The victim is a farmer's daughter, nineteen years of age, who had previous to her illness been visiting friends in Schuykill county, a similar case in the family she was visiting was mistaken by a quack for bilious fever. The case has revived the discussion of the black fever of 1868, which will be remembered by our readers for its fearful work in the coal country, carrying off as it did hundreds of people, among whom were many prominent men and women. Families of eight and ten were stricken down, and in the smallest towns from five to ten interments occurred daily. Every home presented a sorrowful scene. Some of the oldest residents say that a visitation of this incurable disease occurs as often as once in ten years, but it has never been attended with such frightful mortality as in 1868. Fears are entertained that the case at Lennoxville will result in its spread through the northern coal regions, and that physicians will, as formerly, find their skill powerless to meet it.

London, March 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin comments on the great increase of emigration to the United States and says whole villages are described by the local papers as migrating from Posen Prussia proper and Schleswig. American emigration agents, however, hardly set forth the advantages of the various states they represent, as they are warned by the American legation it would be unable to help them if they should get into trouble with the authorities. Mr. Wrandal, an American citizen of Hungarian extraction, who two years ago was forbidden to lecture in Berlin on "emigration," has just been equally unsuccessful on second visit design-

ed to persuade the authorities of the folly of impeding migration. It appears, however, the precaution against the exodus of young men has somewhat abated in south Germany. The German government particularly aims to divert emigration from the United States.

The Jefferson Democrat defends its own position in opposing a prohibitory law and at the same time hits those papers favoring that yet advertise drinking saloons, sidewise. The Democrat says:

The Longview New Era characterizes these papers that are opposed to a prohibitory liquor law, as giving aid and comfort to the whiskey business, and remarks "that they must be expecting large revenues in the way of advertising, in the future, for whiskey dealers." And immediately afterwards remarks: "It is true we have advertised for those engaged in the business and may do so again, but that has nothing to do with our views on the business, neither are we possessed of bitterness against the gentlemen in the business, but it is against the law that tolerates the business that we hurl a thunderbolt."

The Mexican Government has just paid the annual installment of \$300,000 on the \$3,075,123 awarded American citizens by the American and Mexican joint claims commission in 1876, damage incurred through Mexican raids.

Corsicana is building one of the finest court-house in the state.

WILLIE CLEAVER,

Watch  Maker
and Jeweler,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS:
I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry work, on short notice; and guarantee my work for twelve months and if it does not stand it will be done over free of charge, or the money refunded.
Shop, North-west Corner, Wichita Hotel. March, 10 3mo.

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.

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.
" " " 6 mos.	5 00.
" " " 3 "	2 50.
" " " 1 "	1 00.
Weekly " " 1 year	2 00.
" " " 6 mos.	1 00.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood Judge.
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes every fourth Monday in each month for Criminal Business.

Every third Monday in Jan, March, May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business.
 T. M. Jones, Judge.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Commissioner's Court convenes second Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and November.

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsey.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

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

PRECINCT No. 1

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

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

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

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

PRCT. No. 3.

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

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

PRCT. No. 4.

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


C. Mayo, Justice

PRCT. No. 5.


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

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

Secret Societies.

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

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

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

Stanley Cooper, N. G.
 S. O. Callahan, Sect.



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

A. H. Jackson, Pastor.


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

John Brown, Pastor.

METHODIST. 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.

J. F. Swofford, Pastor.

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Comr. prct. No. 2 Jack county Texas. the following described animals to wit: One brown mare about 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, collar marks, branded ST on right thigh, and h on right shoulder; one bay pony mare 14 hands high about 12 1/2 ears old, saddle marks, branded  on

left thigh; one gray horse about 15 hands high, 5 years old, saddle marks branded 45 on right shoulder; one mouse colored horse mule about 10 hands high, about 14 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. febr 3rd
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

Taken up by W. R. Perkins and estrayed before J. A. Hightower. J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack Co. Texas, on the 16th day of Feb. 1881: One brown horse mule 3 years old about 13 hands high, no brands, and appraised at \$30.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

Taken up by J. R. Looney and estrayed before James Reagan, J. P. Prct. No. 5, Jack Co. Texas, one gray gelding, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded A K on left shoulder, and appraised by R. N. Chambers and E. Walley at \$15. March 5, 1881.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by D. G. Dalton and e-trayed before James Reagan, J. P. Prct. No. 5 Jack Co. Tex.. One sorrel gelding 14 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, blaze face, blotch brand on left shoulder, one letter looks like P; One gray mare and colt, mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded R C on left shoulder, and one brown mare 11 years old 12 bands high, hind feet white, star in forehead branded J on left shoulder and H (with two cross bars instead of one) on hip; and appraised by G. W. Bevers and G. W. Steel at \$40. March 7 1881.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

Taken up by M. F. Pruet, Jr. and estrayed before J. A. Hightower J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack Co. Tex.; one bay horse with small white spot in face, white stripe on the nose, both hind feet white, right fore ankle enlarged, wen behind the right fore leg, 14 1/2 hands high, 9 years old branded J on left thigh and appraised by M. M. Wallace and W. L. Smith at \$20.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by James R. Calis and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1, J. C. T.: One bay pony horse 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old branded 55 on right shoulder and J C on left shoulder and thigh: One dark bay horse 14 hands high, 5 or six years old star in forehead, white hind feet branded 60 on the neck FOOT on left side, and L on left thigh, and one bay horse 9 years old 16 hands high small star in forehead, hind feet white, no brands perceivable; and appraised by Ira Cooper and J. C. Trout at \$60.00.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

NOTICE.

The firm of J. P. Kirk & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle up the business. All parties in debt to the late firm will please call and settle the same.

J. P. KIRK,
 J. A. TRULOVE.

J. P. Kirk will continue the business at the old stand and solicits a continuance of patronage. Call and see him, he will take pleasure in accommodating his customers.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between James W. Knox and S. W. Eastin (as silent partner) was this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. W. Eastin retiring from the firm.

James W. Knox,
 S. W. Eastin.

Jacksboro, Texas, March 4 1881.

All persons indebted to the above firm will please come forward and settle immediately. All accounts must positively be settled at once either by "Cash or Note." All please take due notice.

James W. Knox,
 Jacksboro, Texas, March 4, 1881

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.

NICHOLSON & STARK,

LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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

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

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor.

Firstclass accommodations.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with
 FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer

Jacksboro, Texas.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

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

A special to the Dallas Herald says: Waxahachie, March 10.—The jury in the case of the state vs. Alexander, charged with the murder of Bulard, found him guilty of murder in the first degree and assessed his punishment at life imprisonment in the penitentiary. The speech of Colonel W. L. Crawford, of Dallas, was one of the most masterly efforts ever heard.

McKinney, March 10.—Governor Throckmorton, who has been confined to his bed some three weeks or more with inflammatory rheumatism, is to-day dangerously ill and his life is despaired of. In fact, it is feared he will not live until morning.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Washington, March 10.—Immediately upon the reassembling of the senate, a message from the president was received.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing for the organization of standing committees of the senate. The resolution was read subject to objection raised by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island.

After the reading of the resolution, Mr. Anthony moved that it be printed and lie upon the table, subject to being called up to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Pendleton then offered a resolution providing for the organization of select committees, which was disposed of in a similar manner, and at 12:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, the senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, the senate at 12:45 adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, March 10.—A reception was given by President Garfield at the executive mansion this evening to the diplomatic corps and their families.

Secretary Lincoln arrived here this morning, and will assume charge of the war department to-morrow.

The national bank question is still pending. Secretary Windom said to-day that the subject would be brought up in the cabinet meeting to-morrow, and that a decision may be expected immediately thereafter.

Washington, March 11.—The democratic senators held a brief caucus this morning and unanimously agreed to carry out the programme heretofore agreed upon for the immediate organization of the senate committee. Rumors of a compromise with republicans for division of control of the senate have no substantial foundation. No such proposition was considered at to-day's meeting and prominent democratic senators say they have not heard of any proposition of the kind from either side.



Constitution of the Farmers' Alliance.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Declaration of purposes. Profoundly impressed with the truth that we as Farmers Alliance, "united by the strong and faithful tie, Financial and Home Interest" should set forth some declaration of purposes. We mutually resolve to labor for the Alliance and its purposes.

Sec. 2. To endorse the motto "In things essential, Unity; and in all things Charity."

Sec. 3. To endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects.

1st. To develop a better State, Mentally, Morally, Socially and Financially.

2nd. To strengthen our attachments to our cause.

3rd. To a better mutual understanding, to sustain our civil officers in executing the laws.

4th. To constantly strive to secure entire Harmony, Good Will and Vital Brotherly Love among our selves.

5th. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

6th. To perpetuate our alliance.

7th. And a faithful observance of these principles will insure our mental, moral and financial advancement.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted that there be a Grand State Alliance, constituted of two representatives from each Grand County Alliance.

Sec. 2. That there be a Grand County Alliance constituted of one representative for every ten members from each Subordinate Alliance.

Sec. 3. That there shall be no Subordinate Alliance organized with less than five, nor more than seven members.

Sec. 4. Each Subordinate Alliance shall elect one president, one vice-president, one secretary, one lecturer, one treasurer, one doorkeeper, one assistant doorkeeper and two grand smokeys.

Sec. 5. The president's duty shall be to call the house to order and order the assistant doorkeeper to take up the word and see that all are properly clothed. The president then opens the Alliance in the first degree all members assisting (proceeding to the second and third degree). It shall be his imperative duty to keep order and not allow but one speaker on the floor at a time. It shall be his duty to levy all fines. He shall fine any member that may disturb the Alliance. He shall or-

der all money paid out of the treasury by order of the Alliance. It shall be his duty on leaving the chair to make a speech he must address the vice-president and come under the same restrictions as the other members. He shall also declare the Alliance adjourned and name the time and place of the next meeting.

Sec. 6. The vice-president's duty shall be to assist the president and in his absence fill his place.

Sec. 7. The secretary's duty shall be to keep a minute of the proceedings of each meeting and to keep a record of such minutes and keep a list of the names of all the members and to keep an account of all the money paid in and receipt the treasurer for all money paid out; call the roll at the bidding of the president and keep a stock-book for the entry of stray stock and for the recording of the marks and brands of the members of the alliance.

Sec. 8. The lecturer's and assistant's duty shall be to explain the object of the meeting.

Sec. 9. The treasurer's duty shall be to receive all money paid in and report the same to the secretary. The treasurer shall fill a bond double the amount of money likely to pass through his hands, this bond to be approved by the president and secretary of his Alliance and recorded in said Alliance.

Sec. 10. The doorkeeper and assistant shall receive their instructions from the president.

Sec. 11. The duty of the two grand smokeys shall be secret and they shall receive their instructions from the president.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The officers duty of the Grand County Alliance and the Grand State Alliance shall be the same as the Subordinate Alliance, except the two grand smokeys to whom none but the Subordinate Alliances alone are entitled.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Alliance shall be elected on Tuesday after the first Sunday in August, of each year or as soon thereafter as convenient.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted that all officers of the Grand State Alliance be clothed with power to organize Alliances and said Alliances shall receive their constitution from the secretary of the Grand State Alliance signed by both president and secretary, before they will be recognized.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The stated meetings of the Grand State Alliance shall be once every six months, those of the Grand County Alliance, once every two months and those of the Subordinate Alliance once a month.

Concluded next Number.

An Arkansas beef factory kills an average of 31,500 grass fed beeves a year, and finds a ready market for their products.

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 acc't 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 FELLOWS BUILDING,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS,

Job Printing

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

THE

Sunday Wreath

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

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

THE

Rural Citizen

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

Address Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers, Texas.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Dallas Herald: Since the last general review the finances of the country have greatly recovered from the excitement then prevailing. The veto of the funding bill stopped the Wall street howl and that madhouse has resumed its business, inflating stocks. The country at large did not appreciate, was not in sympathy with, and took little or no interest in the distress and wailings of the huge brigade of gamblers and thieves, and were they all tumbled into the ocean with an anvil around each neck would have few tears to shed! But then their president came to their rescue and killed the congressional measure which gave them such sore distress. Selah.

New York, March 10.—The South Carolina planters are availing themselves of the good weather prevalent in that state, and an increased acreage is promised. Advices from Texas state that preparations for field-work are not generally far advanced. The conservative character of the general trade movement in this time of great material prosperity is thought to be most encouraging sign. The tendency of the general markets is bouyant, and the outlook from almost all quarters is reported good.

New Orleans, March 10.—The National Exchange cotton statement issued to-day, shows the following movements for the six months ending at the close of February: Total rail movement overland, 707,961 bales, a decrease from last year of 162,671 bales. Overland shipments direct to mills, 374,626 bales, a falling off of 58,305 bales. Total for northern spinners, taken from all sources, 1,294,509 bales. Total amount of this year's crop handled at ports and overland points of crossing during the six months, 4,976,831 bales, an increase over last year of 311,721 bales.

Facts Distressing About Cotton.

Our latest advices from Dallas, (March 15 1881,) of the cotton market are *down, DOWN*. There was no cotton buyer to be found in Dallas last Friday.

The trouble continues in excessive receipts. They are astonishing everybody, bulls and bears alike. This week last year they amounted to 50,000 bales from Saturday to Friday night. On last Saturday 17,000 were received, and it is anticipated the gross receipts will be 50,000 by to-morrow, Tuesday night. The grand total excess at this date is beyond 400,000. Spinners insist this is more than they know what to do with—"more than they can chew," as they often express it. And they further insist the supply of cotton goods is beyond the demand now, and will go farther and farther. The situation, therefore, is gloomy enough.

Jacksboro, Texas,
Thursday, March, 17, 1881.

Everybody is at home at work, some are done planting corn and some are not. Notwithstanding the low price of cotton, preparations are being made to plant a large crop. There has been little or no corn on the market the past week.

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.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
Uncanvassed hams 12½ cts.
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½
Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.
Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50.
Meal; white, 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 @ 20
Eggs, buying @ 7 selling @ 8½

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
Millet from wagon \$7.50 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 8 —Ordinary 6
our XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 28 @ 30 cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay - Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.
Bacon 9½ @ 11½c
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 19c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

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

Dr. Philip Gresham's
New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

From one of the most reliable houses in the United States:

Also Luggists' Sundries and Notions,

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and

Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

Dr. J. C. CORNELIUS

So well known in the county is always present to attend the demands of the public and his experience as a physician guarantees the careful compounding of prescriptions.

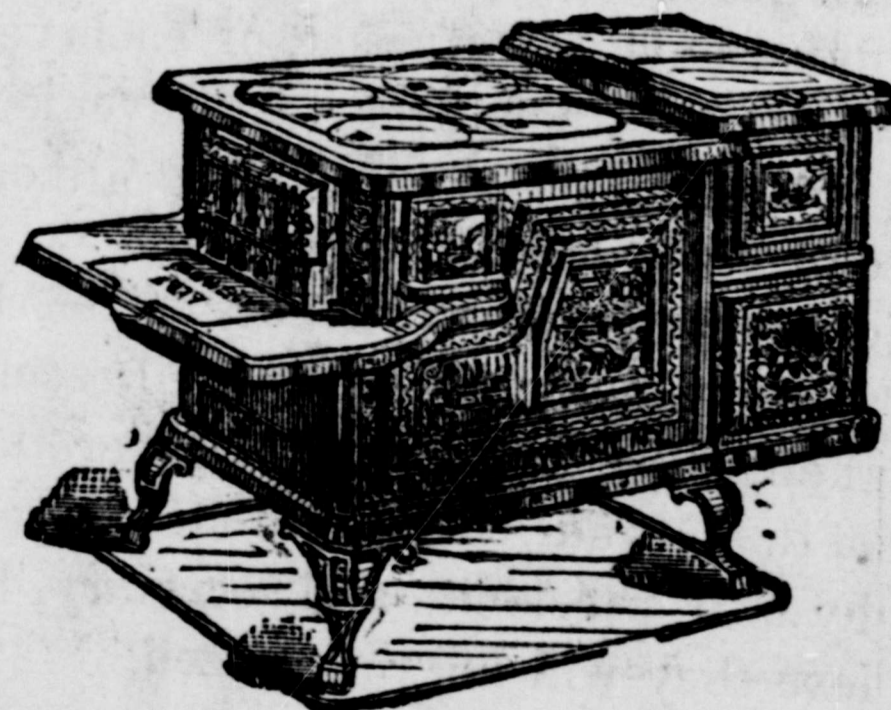
S. G. Adamsom.

DEALER IN

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

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

S O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chilled, and Haiman, steel and cast plows. Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware. Guttering & Roofing a Speciality. JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM,
DEALER IN,
SEWING MACHINES.
Office at McConnell's Drug Store, Jacksboro, Texas.
St. John, White & American Machines A Specialty.

**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.