

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL, 28, 1881.

No. 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Business Office, in the ODD FELLOWS BUILDING South East Corner of the Public Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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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 at twenty-five cents per line.

Locals.

Sweet Chocolate at Coppins'.

A full line of Herrich's medicines at Dr. Gresham's drug store.

We received a communication too late for this issue.

McKeehan Bros. have millet seed at \$1.00 per bushel.

Mason Oldham has a large lot of New WHITE sewing machines on hand.

Town is full of cow-boys, and two large herds of cattle have passed through to-day.

Coppins has 160 acres of land to sell, two houses on it and 30 acres under fence. Will trade it for a wagon and team, or cattle. If

T. E. Horan sells as cheap goods as can be bought at the rail road. He is constantly receiving new goods to keep up his large stock.

Mr. Reuben L. Marsh, proprietor of the Twin Bed Spring, was in town last week and sold to several parties. Dr. Cornelius says he would not take double the price for his and be without.

WANTED! "Mule Colts." Cash will be paid for good mule colts.

M. G. Stewart,
Gertrudes,
Jack Co. Texas.

Don't forget to show the RURAL CITIZEN to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe for it, if he does not already take it.

Sam. Ingram has taken charge of the meet market and will endeavor to keep a good supply of the best meats the market will afford. Fresh beef 6 to 8 cents.

Sheriff King has returned from Huntsville, whither he conveyed two prisoners.

Coppins has just received a fresh supply of genuine honey in 6 lb. cans, also has steam dried Alden apples.

It takes light eight minutes to pass from the sun to the earth; but it don't take a hungry man one minute to walk from Stramer's fine vegetable garden to his restaurant table where he can get a square meal for 25 cents.

Wanted for subscription on the CITIZEN; wood, corn, corn meal, bacon, and lard for which I will allow the highest cash price.

J. N. Rogers.

Miss Bessie Nicholson, of Weatherford, who has been visiting her sister in this place returned home last Monday.

Mrs. T. E. Horan left Sunday morning for Ft. Covington N. Y. and Montreal, Canada, to visit relatives. Mr. Horan accompanied his wife to Dallas and on his return, took in Ft. Worth and Weatherford.

Dr. Young asks us to call in his appointment to speak on prohibition, as he cannot be here.

The voice of the sheriff resounds musically at the court house window, calling, O-yes! O-yes! and the average citizen skulks through back alleys to avoid jury duty at the county court.

The doctors complain of it being *fearfully* healthy, there being little or no sickness in the country. A few more heavy rains and overflows, will cheer them up.

The Rev. Mr. Niles, the new Presbyterian minister is expected to arrive on Friday or Saturday, and will preach at 10:30 Sunday morning. He will reside at the post for the present.

Mr. W. W. Duke has been confined to his room for some days, partly from rheumatism, and partly from the effects of a fall from his horse. We hope soon to see him out.

Rheims Tonic Stomach Bitters are giving wonderful satisfaction. This is *not* an alcoholic beverage but a genuine medicine, possessing fine Tonic Properties. H. H. McConnell is sole agent for Jacksbors.

An unusual number of commercial travelers have been in town this week, all of which lights up the faces of hotel and livery stable keepers.

It is a settled fact, that Eugene Sage keeps the Boss Hotel of Jacksboro. If you doubt it call at the well known Horton House and see for yourselves.

County Court opened at 9 o'clock Monday a. m. April, 25, and adjourned this morning.

Cases disposed of.
For keeping gaming table, Jury Trial, Verdict guilty, appeal taken.
For disorderly house, Jury Trial verdict guilty, fine \$100.00 and cost.
For simple assault. Plead guilty and fined.

For gaming. Plead guilty and fined.

Two cases dismissed by State's Attorney.

Judgements aggregate \$140.00.
Fines \$30.00.
Total \$170.00.

Expenses about \$65.00

Ten Dollars Reward.

Estrayed from Martha E. Small, at Jacksboro, on the 7th inst. 2 bay mares; one dark and the other a light bay 5 or 6 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, dark bay branded H B and the light W B and both on the left shoulder, the dark bay has a blemish in the right eye. When they left each had on a very small rope 15 feet long. I will pay \$10 reward for their delivery at my residence about 1 1-2 miles north of the West Fork and 2 miles above the mouth of Lodge Creek in Jack county.

Martha E. Small.

Post-office, Jacksboro.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

Wm. H. Glaskin, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. B. Knolls, Denison; J. C. Loving and Lady, Lost Valley; W. S. Terry and servant, Dallas; Frank Millwee, Archer City; J. T. Carroll, David Pevehouse, Co.; J. M. Fay, city; A. F. Anderson, James D. Gaile, Co.; W. B. Robinson, Galveston; T. C. Rector, C. E. Hooper, Co.; C. F. Ballens, Tarrant Co.; J. M. Maddox, Keechi; W. B. Munson, Sherman; Willie Cleaver, city; C. Kidd, B. V. Coulson, A. J. Ross, Dallas; T. E. Horan, city; Misses K. C. and L. R. Burkhart, Matagorda; James W. Loving, Los Valley; Willie F. Stewart, Gertrudes.

HORTON HOUSE.

James T. Burne, Dennis A. Peale, Weatherford; J. H. Short, Warsaw, Mo.; B. R. Willet, Co.; J. C. Hitch, Gainsville; G. W. Ketrtridge St. Louis; G. W. Willson, St. Louis; Wothington, Wharton Co.; S. A. Miller, Crocket; E. W. Nicholson, city; E. R. Haynes, Tip Rush, Decatur; G. W. Core, Mo.; R. E. Kruger, Sherman; John Woods, Big Wichita; J. M. Brannon, Ft. Worth, Chas. Beterton, Dallas.

D. C. Brown

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW

SPRING

STOCK!

His stock of Dress Goods, after a

close examination is by far the

LARGEST and most **COMPLETE** ever

brought to this market.

His **PRICES** are **LOWER** than the

same goods were ever offered in this

Market.

He sells the best quality for the

least money.

His stock is entirely new.

No remnants of old stock.

His motto is to sell goods at such

rates as will leave no goods that will

require forced sales to close them

out.

Having shared the patronage of

the public by adhering to the fact

that business well attended to, serves

both buyer and seller, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

Call and see him. No trouble to

show goods.



CON THE GAMIN.

From Golden Days.

Continued.

He sprang to his feet and began fumbling for his clothes in the dark, for the lights were out, and he heard a wild uproar of cries and trampling feet.

He was but partly dressed when his state-room door was burst open—for he had left it unlocked—and Con, the boot-black, rushed in shouting:

"Pole Laval! Pole, wake up!"

"I am up," said Pole. "What is the matter?"

"We've been run into and she's sinking! answered Con. "Hurry up! Git a life preserver if you can!"

"There are two here," said Pole, and he pulled them down, as he spoke, from the shelf over his berth and handed one to Con.

They went out into the saloon, which was full of half-dressed people, men shouting and rushing about and women screaming and crying for their children.

All was darkness: but suddenly a glare of light burst on the dreadful scene, and a man rushed up from the lower deck, shouting to the passengers to cast themselves overboard, for the steamer was on fire!

Almost in a moment, the saloon was filled with smoke and the sound of roaring flames.

"Where's that little girl and her mother?" cried Con. "Do you see them Pole?"

"No; but their state-room was on this side. We must find them," answered Pole.

Just then, looking down the long row of doors, they saw Mrs. Gracie come out of her room, with Edith clinging to her hand, pale with terror, but very quiet.

Pole ran toward them, and Con started to follow; but he heard a woman crying out that she could not find a life-preserver, and he turned back and gave her his own and stopped to help her put it on.

Mrs. Gracie and Edith were hastening to the forward end of the boat, where most of the saloon-passengers had fled before the fast advancing flames. They saw young Laval approaching, and Edith cried out:

"Mama, look! There is that boy! Perhaps he will help us."

"That I will!" said Pole catching her words, as he came up.

He began at once to fasten his life-preserver around Mrs. Gracie; but the lady made a hasty motion to prevent him.

"No, no, dear boy; keep it for yourself!" she exclaimed. "Or, if you will part with it, give it to Edith. I only fear for my child."

"Take it, madam; pray do not hesitate," persisted Pole. "There is no time to lose. The little girl is light, and it will be easy to keep her afloat, if we cannot find another life-preserver."

At this moment Con came up.

"Ain't the little girl got no life-preserver?" he asked.

"No," said Pole. "Where can we find one?"

"Ain't no more," returned Con. "I just give mine to a woman that couldn't get one."

"There were two in our state-room," said Mrs. Gracie; "but the straps were gone, and they were useless. I wish you would take this back," she said, to Napoleon.

He shook his head.

"No, ma'am. But I wish you had yours, Con."

"I wouldn't be bothered with it," said Con. "I can swim like a fish, and I'm strong as a horse. Can you swim?"

"Yes," said Pole.

"All right. I'll tell you what we can do for the little girl—"

And Con dashed into a state-room, and came out immediately, dragging a mattress from one of the berths.

"Catch hold o' this, Pole," said he, "We'll drop it overboard and put the little girl onto it, and we can swim alongside, and the lady can hang on. Come along; it's getting hot here!"

They hurried out to the end of the boat. A few passengers lingered there, afraid to escape the flames by plunging into the waves, but most of them had already gone overboard, some with life preservers, and some clinging to chairs, or whatever they could find to support them.

The boat had tipped over to one side so far that it was not much above the water.

Con, whose conduct showed that he possessed the quick thought and presence of mind which is as necessary as courage in such a time of peril, directed the movements of the party, and they all acted upon his instructions, without question or comment.

He helped Pole to lift the mattress up and balance it on the rail, and then he said:

"I'm goin' over first, and you drop the mattress down to me, and then drop the little girl, and I'll take care of her. Don't you be afraid ma'am; I won't let her sink."

Mrs. Gracie answered calmly:

"I am not afraid to depend upon you, my brave boy. May heaven bless you!" she added, pressing his hand, as she clasped Edith in her arms, and awaited the moment when she must let her go.

Con laid his hand on the rail, and giving a glance and a nod to Pole, leaped over, and sunk beneath the waves. He came up again in a moment, and called:

"Now, Pole!"

Pole pushed the mattress over the rail, and let it fall.

The moment it struck the water, Con seized it and held it steady, shouting:

"Now the little girl!"

"Come, Edith," said Napoleon, gently, holding out his hands to her.

He thought she would cry and cling to her mother, but Edith proved that she also could be brave.

She kissed her mother, silently, and stepped at once upon the rail, holding Pole's hand. He took her in his arms, and, leaning as far over as he could, he dropped her very carefully down upon the floating mattress.

"All right!" cried Con.

Pole then assisted Mrs. Gracie to go over, and he followed last, glad enough to get clear of the burning deck, for the flames had spread so fast that the steamer was now almost entirely wrapped in a sheet of fire.

The water was full of people struggling for their lives, and their cries for help were terrible to hear. Many had perished, but some had found safety in the life boats, and others were being rescued by boats sent out from the steamer Stonington, with which they had collided, and from other steamers which quickly came to their aid.

Mrs. Gracie, supported by her life-preserver, kept fast hold of the mattress upon which Edith was floating, and the two boys, both good swimmers, pushed it before them, trying to move in the direction of the lights which glimmered on board the Stonington.

Con had called himself "strong as a horse" with good reason. More than once he left his friends to go to the aid of some persons in extremity, and he seemed to feel no weariness, even when they had been in the water for a considerable time.

But Pole, weakened by his late illness, could not endure so much; and the watchful Con perceived that he was getting pale and exhausted.

Suddenly he let go his hold of the mattress, turned his white face to Con, and gasped:

"I can't stand it any longer. Good-by, Con; I am going to sink!"

"No, you ain't!" shouted Con, grasping him with a vigorous hand. "Not if I know it!"

"Oh, Pole! Don't sink, Pole!" cried Edith, in a frightened voice. "Get on here with me, quick!"

"No" said Pole, faintly.

"No" said Con, "he'd only sink you. I'll see to him, never you fear. Hang on to me, Pole."

"No—I should—drag you down—with me," gasped Pole.

"You ain't goin' down. If you do, I go too, for I shan't leggo of ye! Don't give up yet, Pole! There's a boat comin', Pole!"

But Pole did not answer, for he was nearly insensible, and had no strength to cling to his companion.

Con was obliged to support him bodily; but, fortunately, the approaching boat was near at hand, and he was able to keep the fainting boy up until help reached them.

The boat came up and took them all in, and they were soon placed in safety on board the Stonington; but when they reached the steamer, Mrs. Gracie was in a fainting condition, and Edith was nearly as helpless.

The only one of the party who was not overcome by cold and fatigue was Con, the gamin, who had

been used to both ever since he was born.

Con remained with Pole, while Mrs. Gracie and her daughter were taken into the cabin, to be cared for by the lady passengers.

The steamer which had been injured by the collision started back to Stonington, with those of the rescued who desired to be taken there.

Con, who felt as strongly attached to Napoleon Laval as if he had known him allifetime, was not a little troubled about his condition, for he had been so completely chilled and exhausted that he seemed unable to revive.

Though he spoke and moved about, he was scarcely in his senses, and when they landed at Stonington, in the early morning, Con gladly accepted the invitation of a kind-hearted deck-hand and took him away at once to the sailor's house where both the boys received every attention that generous hearts with humble means could offer.

In the meantime, Mrs. Gracie and Edith were looking for them all over the steamer and amid the crowd which thronged the wharf, but they looked in vain.

Edith shed tears of disappointment, and her mother was equally sorry to lose sight of the two brave boys, to whom she justly felt that she owed a debt of gratitude. She made many inquiries, but, though there were several persons who remembered having seen the boys, no one could tell what had become of them.

A special train conveyed the rescued passengers of the Naragansett to Providence, but Pole and Con knew nothing about this, and it was late in the day before they started for the city. By that time, they were refreshed with food and warmth and rest, their wet clothing was dried, and Pole had recovered his strength and spirits.

They took leave of the sailor's family, with earnest thanks and heartfelt gratitude for all their kindness.

Concluded next Number.

Three Things.

Age of Progress.

Three things to do—think, live and act.

Three things to think of—life, death and eternity.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness, and affection.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends, and contented spirit.

Three things to like—cordiality, good-humor, and cheerfulness.

Senator Conkling.

Dallas Herald.

The Philadelphia Times scores Senator Conkling, of New York, unmercifully. Every blow it makes cuts deep, and then it proceeds to administer a sharp biting lotion upon the raw places. "It is no longer disguised that the chief inspiration of the deadlock in the senate is Senator Conkling, who is employing it to enable him to mature his plans for coercing the withdrawal or effecting the defeat of Mr. Robertson as collector of the port of New York. The ostensible plea of postponing most important public business to furnish republican spoils to such men as Gorham and Riddlebarger is bad enough; but when that struggle is made to humiliate the president by the defeat of a confessedly competent and upright public officer, solely because he is independent in his fidelity, the whole country is made to share the shame that an arrogant senator would fling upon its executive. It is known that President Garfield has already requested the senate to act upon the nominations submitted by him, and leave question of petty officers for future consideration, but Senator Conkling means to degrade the president for daring to nominate an honest and competent officer who won't confess his servitude to the lordly senatorial leader. As long as no executive session can be held, no nominations can be confirmed; and if all nominations fall for want of consideration in the senate, Mr. Robertson must all with them."—[Dallas Herald.

International Monetary Conference.

Paris, April 22.—The international monetary conference was opened Tuesday by Barthelmy St. Hillaire, minister of foreign affairs who welcomed the foreign delegates, and said that if the conference did not achieve immediate success, it would at least have raised controversies which are indispensable to discovery of the truth and the establishment of principles which will bear fruit in the future.

On motion of Mr. Evarts, Delegate Magnin, the French minister of finances, was elected president of the conference. M. Magnin in the opening address, reviewed the different phases of the question and showed the conveniences which the system established in 1867 of a gold standard with silver as a transitory companion had brought about in Germany. He dwelt on the recommendation in favor of bimetallism by the committee of the United States congress in 1876. He explained the causes of the non-success of the monetary conference in 1878. As regarded the objects of the present conference, it was indispensable, in order that silver shall regain its former value, that it should again be freely coined side by side with gold. He said that he hoped that the deliberations would show

that international bimetallism was the only system for restoring monetary regularity in all parts of the world. It was not a question of discussing a treaty by which some would gain and others lose; it was simply a question of forming in good faith, and with knowledge of the subject, decisions equally favorable to all parties. He concluded as follows: "We in no wise claim to impose our opinions on others. All systems can be put forward and freely discussed."

The conference then proceeded with the formal business of organization, and appointed a committee to report at the next sitting of the conference.

It is said the government will submit to the conference a memorandum upon the history of the gold and silver standard question in Germany.

Fifteen states are represented: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, England, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The English and Italian delegates had not arrived.

Mr. Cole Makes a Dignified Defense of the Lone Star State and South in General.

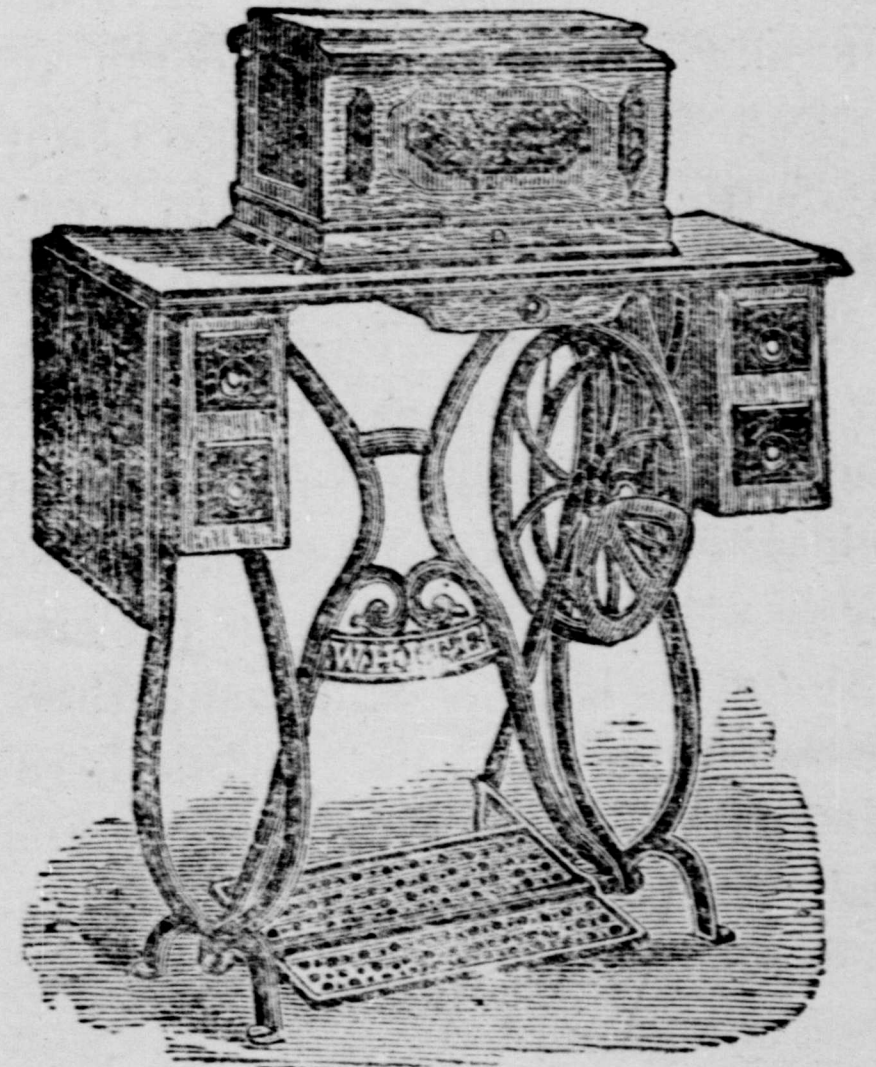
Washington, April 21.—In the United States Senate Mr. Cole took the floor in reply to portions of Mr. Frye's speech, which he declared to be remarkable for the recklessness of its statements and falsity of its charges. It arraigns the people of a whole section and makes charges, which if true showed that these people were not fit associates for any civilized people. He did not envy the man who could find it in his heart to speak of any portion of the people over which the flag of his country floated. He did not believe the people of Maine endorsed the denunciation of the senator. He believed that they were more patriotic and had more pride of country than to endorse it. The man who fomented strife and stirred up sectional feelings and inculcated animosity could not be a statesman nor could he be a patriot. He then proceeded to reply to charges made by Mr. Frye of fraud in Texas, denying explicitly their truth, and referred to the charge that in Harrison county, in that state violence had been reported to keep the republicans from the poles. This wholesale charge against the people of that country was unverified by a single record, by a single affidavit, by a single statement, except of the senator from Maine. It was false. He meant it in no offensive sense to the senator, who of course, made his statement on information, but he branded the charge as false from beginning to end. The sun of heaven did not shine upon a land wherein thought and utterance & action of the people of all classes, conditions and colors were more free than in Texas, and every allegation

to the contrary he stood here to denounce as false and slanderous. The senator from Maine had taunted the south with its poverty. That poverty had been brought about by the war and by the infamous carpet-bag governments which had been placed over the southern states under the reconstruction acts. The people of the south were now striving in every state to make an honorable payment or an honorable adjustment of their debts. They were taxing themselves to the utmost capacity for the schools, believing that universal education must go with universal suffrage. Colored children had the same amount raised for school purposes as white children had, all over the south. The people of the south would redeem the south. They would place her where the good and lineage of her people, where her glorious climate and her fertile soil deserved that she should be placed. All bringing of bones of dead issues into this chamber would not prevent the south from becoming the equal in intelligence, in cultivation, in labor and in aspiration of the north, east or west. The people of the south are of the same race as the people of the north—a race which had never been dominated by an inferior race and never would be. That race meant to govern in the south and 4000 entering wedges, such as was supposed to have been entered in Virginia, would not deviate it from its course or change the rules. He dwelt at some length on the improvement of property in his own state, instancing in proof of it the fact that in 1866 there were but three hundred miles of railways in the state, while to-day there were three thousand six hundred miles of railways in active operation and nineteen roads in course of construction. He asserted that the state had in all other respects increased in material prosperity, and declared that these salient facts gave the lie direct to every statement in the speech of the senator from Maine. Reverting to the question before the senate, he asserted that that fight was made by the republican party, not a free vote and fair count, but to obtain political power. As long as by objugation, by demonstration, by slander and by abuses, the republican party kept the south under the impression that carpet-bag governments would be again placed over it, just so long would it be solid and could not be broken. It could be broken only by kindness and statesmanship.

Pittsburg, April 21.—The first case of trichinosis ever developed here made its appearance in Alleghany last Tuesday night in the person of a German named Frank Neiz. On that evening he ate freely of pork, which was not well cooked. About two hours after he grew violently sick, and terrible pains spread


over his entire body. He was next taken with vomiting and purging passing blood and small pieces of flesh. A physician was summoned, who pronounced it trichinosis, and upon submitting a small piece of the flesh to the microscopical test in a net work of muscles seventeen trichinae were found. Proper remedies were administered, and the patient is slowly improving. Neiz refuses to state from whom he purchased the pork.

Mason Oldham,



DEALER IN all First Class Sewing Machines. **THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.** Needles and attachments of all kinds. Depot one door south of McConnell's Drug Store.

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 Eody 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) 93 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. **J. CRISTADORO,** 93 William Street, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. }
April 14, 1881. }

Editor of the Rural Citizen:

Dear Sir:—I will drop you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along; to our great surprise, we came through Kansas City. We left Weatherford last Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, arrived at St. Louis Thursday morning. On account of the high water and the bridge being unsafe, the rail road company runs this way, by Chicago. We have been here since Thursday night, but will leave here in a half-hour, and if we have no more bad luck will reach New York in a few days. Give my respects to the citizens of Jack Co., and thank them for their kindness to me while I resided with them. I will write to you again from New York. With respect to you all I remain as ever,
Your friend.

WILBURN WALKER.

Mr. Walker is on his way to Brazil, South America, and has promised to write regular to the CITIZEN.

WHITT.

For the Citizen.

Corn is up and the farmers are busy planting cotton. We are needing rain; our gardens are looking nice, but a frost came the other night and bit the tops of the tender plants and corn. There was not much wheat sowed this year, but what there is looks well. The cattle men started on a roundup down Brazos two weeks ago, they will be back and roundup Rolling Valley in three weeks, cattle are looking well for this time of the year, grass is growing and they are fattening, the loss of cattle is small this year considering the bad winter. The health of our neighborhood is good.

TOM.

Remember to date your correspondence, Tom.

Danger Ahead.

That the banks have the power to precipitate a panic, there is no longer a shadow of doubt, since their recent test trial. That they have the power to produce a disastrous financial crash, a sudden tornado of ruin and bankruptcy, a destruction of values, a prostitution of business and a total collapse of industries, forcing millions of unemployed laborers upon society to clamor for "bread or blood," and thus invoke the strong arm of the law to centralize sovereign power in the despotism of one or a few tyrants, is just as true and certain as they possess the power to repeat their efforts of a few days

past.

If the power of the national banks, like the executive department of government, was restricted to the management of American citizens, imbued with American ideas and possessed by American pride and patriotism, the danger would be less.

But the law makes no distinction. It turns over to the holders of United States bonds the absolute monetary prerogative of the government. The worst enemies of the republic may become invested with the power to prostrate and ruin the nation in a day. Whenever our government becomes obnoxious to tyranny they may seize our monetary prerogative under the national banking system, stamp out democracy and establish a despotism upon its ruins. Such is the god we have set up to rule over us.—[Chicago Express.

Peruvian Matters.

Panama, April 22.—Affairs in the Peruvian capital and throughout the distressed country generally, the people are in a worse condition now than was considered possible six weeks ago.

Sensible people looked to the nomination of Senor Caldion, a patriot and remarkable, as provisional president as offering the best possible avenue of escape from the tremendous difficulties in which they are involved. They presumed that the new government would not fail to win the support of all the departments of the country. In this hope they have been bitterly disappointed. Arequipa, where the only visible remnant of Peru is sure, only military is now to be found, the withered debris of an army of 75,000, half of whom have no arms with which to oppose resistance to the Chilians, has declared in favor of the dictatorship of Pierala and announced war to the bitter end with Chili. Pura and several other departments have followed the same example, while the municipality of Lima itself has not hesitated to increase compulsion and disorder by openly resisting certain recent decrees of the new president.

If they continue to oppose pacification, there appears to be no other future before the country than its continued occupation by the Chilians and the exaction of the last dollar available in Peru for the support of the army of occupation. Pierala is in Janga, and his emissaries in the southern and northern part of the republic are active in their support of his government. It is almost certain that the government of the Senor Caldion cannot stand a moment if the Chilian soldiers are withdrawn. Dr. Raphiel Nuenvels, now president of the Republic has been nominated as a candidate for the President of Panama. His chances for election are first rate.

An extraordinary Gazette of April 7 contains a contract made by

St. L. N. B. Mys with the local government for the establishment of a bank at Calon with branch offices at Panama and Davids.

Two Pictures.

1. The income of Queen Victoria is \$3,000,000 a year, \$10,000 a day, \$1,000 per hour, \$16.66 per minute. She occupies three castles, with no rent to pay, and is waited upon by a retinue of an hundred and ninety-nine royal attaches and attendants all paid out of the government funds.
2. At a rough guess the royal gold and silver services at Windsor Palace are worth fifteen million dollars.

"When the queen entertained the emperor of Russia shortly after the marriage of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, gold plate to the value of ten millions of dollars is said to have been used."

REVERSE SIDE.

1. Prof. Kirk, of Edinburgh, Scotland: "In the vast hives of industry in Lancashire, England, there are thousands of mechanics who must emigrate or die of starvation."

2. The ordinary laborers of England live in miserable huts, many of them without floors or windows, and are compelled to support large families on an average of 70 cents a day.

A Well Full of Murdered Women.

Cairo has recently been plunged into profound consternation by the discovery of an appalling crime—or rather series of crimes—perpetrated in that city by a religious recluse, Sheikh Hamuda Berda, hitherto enjoying a high reputation for sanctity, and even popularly credited with supernatural powers of extraordinary efficaciousness in the way of curing female patients by holy spells, imparted to him by the Prophet. Women were wont to make pilgrimages from all parts of Lower Egypt to the house of this supposed saint, in order to solicit his intercession with Allah on their behalf. About three weeks ago the wife of an Egyptian officer betook herself to the Sheikh's residence for this purpose.

When, however, several hours had elapsed without anything having been heard or seen of her since she entered Hamuda's doors, her husband applied to the Cairo police for assistance to discover her whereabouts, and a rigid search was forthwith instituted in the holy man's domicile. To the horror of the unfortunate officers, his wife's body was found with several other female corpses, thrust into a huge cistern standing in the Sheikh's garden. The cistern, in fact, was brimfull of murdered women. Hamuda Berda, arrested on the spot and conveyed to prison, subsequently confessed to the cad that it had been his practice for some time past whenever consulted by a female possessed of rich jewels or other portable property of value to invite his visitor to take a walk with him in the garden, where he would then proceed to strangle her, despoil her remains and fling them into his cistern. Egyptian justice has probably by this time made an example of this saintly personage by hanging him up in front of his own house door.—[London Telegraph.

The Sunday Law.

Cincinnati, April 18.—Hon. Wm. Means, the newly installed mayor, issued a proclamation yesterday that he would enforce the laws forbidding Sunday theatrical performances. He also sent personal notices, with a copy of the law, to all managers of theatres, stating that he would enforce the law. Yesterday the usual number of Sunday theatres gave performances over the Rhine. No arrests were made yesterday, Mayor Means having ordered that arrests be made to-day.

Death of Beaconsfield.

London, April 19.—Lord Beaconsfield had a very serious relapse last night and died peacefully at 5 o'clock this morning. He was perfectly conscious to the last. Doctors Kidd and Quinn and Lords Rawdon and Banington were present when Beaconsfield expired.

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.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

We take pleasure in placing the "Weatherford Daily Commercial," the "Ft. Worth Daily Advance," and the "Age of Progress" on our exchange list.

The Greenbackers claim a gain in Michigan of 15,000 votes since last Novhember.

The reports of our exchanges on municipal elections, indicate that there is a great revolution going on in the minds of the people.

We call attention to Mr. W. Walker's letter; he is on his way to South America, and has agreed to give his friends through the CITIZEN a history of his travels.

We are authorized to announce that, the Teachers' Institute will reorganize at the Masonic Hall in this place on Saturday April 30, and will hereafter meet on the last Saturday in each month. Teachers are earnestly invited to attend, and all others will be welcome who take an interest in the success of our free school system and in the cause of education.

The RURAL CITIZEN calls the attention of its readers to the "Weatherford Daily Commercial," a live and spicy paper, filled with all of the latest news of the day. The subscription price is so cheap that every one should subscribe for it, being only 50 cents per month or \$6.00 per year, mailed post-paid to any address. Just one half the price of other daily papers.

Messrs. Boren & Oliver the editors and proprietors have in connection with this, one of the finest Job Printing Establishments in north west Texas. They guarantee satisfaction on all work.

Political Signs.

Republican cities have gone democratic and democratic cities have gone republican, in the recent elections. Party lines are getting more slack, and local considerations have come in for a good share of preference in these elections. Still democratic victories in old republican centers by small majorities may be taken to mean more than republican victories in democratic cities where the odds have been largely on the winning side. Because in the latter case the democrats have in most if not every instance been divided among themselves, and hence have made no flight in a party sense, whilst in northern republican cities the democratic majorities have been such as to show a small gain over last year's elections, thus evidencing a regular party contest. The great mass of the people may rejoice at the evidence of growing indifference as to what party holds the reins so that capable and trusty men wield them. This is the true theory and the sooner put in practice the better for all concerned. The question as to what a man believes is not so important now as the question as to what a man does, or will do. All theories are liable to be faulty, until tested in the crucible of practice; when polished and refined of the dross, the major part of mankind will acknowledge their virtues and appreciate their worth. The republican party both in its theories and practices has been trimmed year by year since it attained its abnormal growth. God has been kind enough to relieve it of several of its extremest representatives, and the calmer judgment of the better men of the party has yielded to the tests of time. The democratic party has been taught some severe lessons which its heaviest leaders have been slow to learn, yet they are slowly arriving at the fact that all that's good is not lodged with them. The ark of the government is neither with the one nor the other, but in the hearst of the millions, who read and think and vote for temselves. So mote it be.—[Advance.

Excitement runs high in Comanche county over alleged depredations by Panhandle cow-boys, representing ranches situated between the Wichita and Canadian rivers, have been rounding-up cattle in that and the adjoining, cutting out all estrays and driving them over. They refused to allow the inspector to examine the herd. A complaint was made against them, and Sheriff Gates summoned a posse of 100 men to arrest them. The pursuing party strated after the raiders Monday night and were expected to overtake them in Eastland county. Much fear is entertained that a battle may take place, as both parties are possessed of plenty of grit and ammunition.

A Blaze at Denton.

Denton, April 23.—A special to the Advance says: A fire broke out at 4:30 a. m. and destroyed J. J. May's drug store, W. H. Mount's clothing store, Matthey's photograph gallery, Scripline's grocery store, two restaurants, the Star saloon, a barber shop, and seven other places of business. Nearly twenty fine builhings were destroyed burning out the entire block on the west side of the public square bounded by Elm, Cedar, Oak, and Hickory streets. Loss on buildings about \$10,000 and stocks \$25,000 to \$30,000. Insurance as far as known, Sun Mutual, of New Orleans \$600, East Texas \$1000. Home, N. Y., \$1000. Springfield, Mass., \$1000. Miscellaneous compromises about \$2000. The fire is supposed to have originated in a barber shop from a coal oil lamp.

James Gordon Bennett, According to "Gath," can draw a check for \$10,000 on the New York Herald every week and still have a surplus at the end of the year. H. W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, says that Bennett's net profits are \$750,000 a year, and that the sum of \$3,000,000 has been vainly offered him for the Herald.

The Mississippi River.

New York Shipping List.

The jetty system applied with so much skill by Capt. Eads to the south Pass, has secured to the Mississippi river a deep and safe channel at its mouth at a cost of a little over \$5,000,000, but much remains to be done in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the security of its banks along its entire length. In 1879 a comiission was appointed by congress to investigate the subject, and a report was submitted during the past year. The work of the commission was mapped out from Cairo to the mouth of the river, a distance of 1,000 miles.

It was proposed, among other things, to compel the mighty current of the river to clear out the shoal places and make a channel for itself. To do this the low water channel would have to be narrowed to a maximum width of three thousand feet by a combined system of levees and of brush barriers and jetties. By this means the space between the new and old low-water banks would be gradually raised, and the contracted channel, quickened in flow of current, would be scoured out to a greater depth. This would tend to give the current a greater uniformity both of depth and velocity, and enable floods to pass off with greater speed. Levees would be needed to promote this work, as well as to protect the adjacent low-lying lands. It was not deemed advisable to straighten the channel to any considerable extent, and it was recommended that caving shores should be secured by "mattresses" of brush and rip rap works of stone. The work, it was estimated, could not be completed for less than \$23,000 per mile, or \$25,000,000 for the distance between Cairo and the passes. This seems like a large figure, but if the improvements could be substantially and permanently made at that limit, they would probably be worth much more to the country than the cost, should congress regard the scheme as worthy of consideration. It has been estimated that the area of rich bottom lands to be reclaimed under a good levee system is not less than 32,000 square miles, worth \$20,000,000 at \$10 acre. The annual products of the reclaimed alluvial lands, at ante-bellum rates, it is estimated, would be not less than \$300,000,000.

JAMES W. KNOX

Respectfully announces to the people of Jack County that his stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE is again complete in every DEPARTMENT,

and will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope and expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of goods to be as low as the same quality and quantity can be bought for anywhere.

My stock of clothing, Hats, and Gents furnishing goods is by far the largest, best, and nicest style of any ever brought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Crown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots and Shoes. These goods are sold with a guarantee by the makers and are the best ever brought to this market.

Please call and examine my goods and prices and be convinced that the above statements are ALL correct.

Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.

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 first Thursday 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 329 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

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



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

Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
 Stanley Cooper, N. G.
 S. O. Callahan, Sect.



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

A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

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

Rev. W. H. Niles, Pastor.

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

W. A. Gilliland, Pastor.

Estray Notice!

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.

Reported by Wm. Hensley, Comr. Prct. No. 2 J. C. T. One bay mare about 15 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, white in face, had on large bell, branded T-L on left shoulder: One sorrel colt 2 years, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, blaze face, no brands: One brown mare mule about 10 hands high, about 14 years old branded on left shoulder and thigh JH (supposed to be): One bay mare and colt, mare about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, left hind foot white, branded C-B on left shoulder and K I on the right, colt not branded: One bay mare about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, branded E I on the right shoulder and I on the left; and one 3 year old gray filly about 13 hands high, no brand. One Bay mare colt, no brand.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. W. Cannon and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams J. P. Prct. No. 1 J. C. T.. One brown horse 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, some saddle marks, no brands perceivable.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. A. Benson and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1 Jack county Texas. One sorrel pony horse 13 or 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, flax mane and tail, some white in face branded on PK the right shoulder.

march 31 D. B. Mizell, C. C. Clk.

Taken up by J. A. Wall and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Precinct No. 1 J. C. T., one bay mare about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, branded JF on left shoulder and hip, blaze face, both hind feet white and marked, under bit in the right ear.

D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by A. E. Murell and estrayed before Thos. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1 two mules and one horse; mules each 13 1/2 hands high, one sorrel the other brown, both shod before, the sorrel 6 and the brown 3 years old, both show harness marks, no brands. The horse, sorrel, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded C. H. on left shoulder, shod all around.

D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk.

Taken up by T. B. Nelson and estrayed before J. A. Hightower J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack county Texas; one bay horse, about 10 years old, branded W on left shoulder J-I [JH connected] knot on back.

D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Taken up by John Hill and estrayed before James Reagan J. P. Prct. No. 5 J. C. T., one black work ox 8 or 10 years old, marked staple-fork in left ear and crop and two splits in the right ear,

branded B

April 19 1881 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

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.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

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

Baptist Book Depository,

Odd-Fellows' Building,
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

J. N. Rogers, } Depository Agents
 Dr. P. Gresham, }
 Eld. W. B. Long, Missionary and Colporteur.

Has and will keep on hand a variety of Denomnational books and tracts.

Any book not on hand will be ordered on application at publishers' prices. Books of other denominations; Histories &c., can be had in the same way. Call and examine or See the Colporteur.

Alaska.

What do we know about Alaska? We know that it is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi river and north of the Carolinas and Georgia; that it has twenty-five thousand miles of sea coast; that it has the most magnificent scenery in the world; that it has the highest mountains in the United States, Mt. St. Elias raises 51,500 feet above the sea level; that it has 61 volcanos, ten of which are in active operation at

this date; that it has single blocks of ice twelve hundred feet thick, that it has more mineral springs than all the world combined, one which is eighteen miles in circumference; that all the seal skin sacques in the world start from there, that you can buy four six pound salmon there for one cent; that they have halibut, and her- ring, and oil fisheries there sufficient to supply the world, that three firms in San Francisco put up three thous- and tons of cod fish from the banks of Alaska last season; that it has thousands of miles of the densest and best timber in the world; there is iron, coal, silver, copper, petroleum, and right on the edge of Alaska three thousand English miners have for seven years past washed out in the aggregate over a million dollars in gold annually, that a stamp mill at Sitka has sent down \$55,000 in gold bricks as the first run of a stamp mill lately erected; that it has several different kinds of climate, ranging from the cold of Greenland to the temperature of Kentucky; that the Yucon river there is navigable for steamers a distance of fifteen hundred miles and for the first thousand from three to five miles in width, and its mouth so wide that you cannot see across it; that there is no law there, no courts, no judges, no lawyers, you may do murder, steal, rob, and burn and go unpunished; that we paid Russia seven million, two hun- dred thousand dollars for Alaska; that annually since the purchase, the Alaska Fur Company have paid the United States \$326,000 as rent for two small islands up there, a lit- tle over four per cent. on our invest- ment; that Alaska is west that there is a chance to go west and grow up; that all the above statements, incred- ible as they may seem, are facts com- piled from the United States coast survey, Professor Guyot, of Prince- ton College, and Rev. Sheldon Jack- son.—Ex.

Land for the Poor Man.

Before any honest poor man joins in the nonsense that is beginnig to be talked about the inability of any one who is not rich to get land to till he would do well to look into the facts in the case. There are mil- lions of acres of good land in the West that any poor man can secure a square half mile of, under the Home- stead act, by paying the cost of sur- veying. Should he prefer not to go so far, east of the Mississippi there are millions of acres more, as good as any over the rent of which Irish tenants and English land-lords are fighting that the poor man may get by "clearing it on shares with the present owners. If he objects to e- ven clearing land there are millions of acres which he can get the use by giving the owners a part of his crops. If he is too poor to reach the agri- cultural districts and manage a farm he can find within an hour's ride by rail of any large city thousands of acres which he can get the use of by merely paying the taxes, and if he knows how to raise vegetables he can find markets and good prices. The trouble is not that there is no land for the poor man, but that the poor man does not know what to do with land. Many a hard working family that is almost starving in New York might get a comfortable living out of the ground near at hand, now unused, if only they had known how to sow, till and reap.— [New York Herald.



EDUCATION OF FARMERS' BOYS.

Age of Progress

Certainly, if any children of any class of men need a superior education those children are the children of farmers. A farmer, more than almost any other man, has need to be a walking encyclopaedia. He should know a bit of almost everything. He should know how to work on the farm, at all sorts of work that is done on it; for if he does not know how to work himself, he will not know when a laborer has done a day's work, and the laborer will despise him and cheat him in consequence; for sometimes he will grumble when the laborer has done a good day's work, and at other times he will commend him for his diligence when he has done half a day's work.

Expensive machines often have to be used on the farm. If he knows something about them he may often save "a stitch in time saves nine." If he does not, he will sometimes lead them through the carelessness of his laborers, expensive things to lose. Again what a field the live stock on the farm opens before him—their breeding, their management, their diseases, their sale. In regard to soils and manure, and the different crops and grasses which grow on the farm, what a knowledge of geology, chemistry and botany is desirable. Of a knowledge of meteorology, so far as it is obtainable, few land in greater need than he for many of his operations are dependent on the weather. He has need so to be not altogether unacquainted with political economy; so that he may see how foolish he has been to let lawyers make his agreement, allowers to fix his rents, and everybody's representatives except his own make his laws. To any schools or colleges in which his children might be taught some of those things we would say, "welcome, welcome." But alas! why could we say welcome? To how many of the present struggling race of farmers, who cannot even afford to let their children go regularly to the common school where they are taught the three R's, would they be anything more than trees of knowledge, richly laden indeed with precious fruit, but which their children cannot be permitted to taste?

The "Year Without a Summer."

Hartford Times.

We continue to receive occasional inquiries concerning the "year in which there was no summer." Some persons appear to have a wrong idea as to the time. It was the year of 1816. It has been called the

year "without a summer," for there was a sharp frost in every month. There are old farmers living in Connecticut who remember it well. It was known as the "year without a summer." The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." January was mild, as was also February with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May, ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the fifth ice was formed the thickness of window glass in New York, New England and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. An August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northern wind prevailed nearly all summer.

Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in the middle states. Farmers were obliged to pay \$4 or \$5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.

Jack County Cotton.

The cotton raised in Jack county has been estimated at 1600 bales. From what we have learned we think it will exceed that amount.

We publish the following with the request that if there are any mistakes they may be corrected, and for points not heard from, to be furnished.

J. H. Brown ginned bales	179.
G. M. Vance " "	152.
Stead & Sons " "	160.
Sheerwood " "	160.
J. H. McDowell " "	209.
H. Horton " "	211.
L. P. Adamson " "	192.
E. M. Callis not heard from—	
Total,	1263.

Cotton raised in the county and taken to other gins.	
Capt. Greenfield of Willow Point,	125.
Whitt, estimated at	150 or 175.
Total	300.
Newport and Chico not heard from.	

We learn that a large amount has been taken to each of the last named places and perhaps there are other places to which cotton has been taken, and we wish any one who knows to write to us and don't leave it for some one else, if half a dozen write from every place it does no harm. Let us have the full statistics.

**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.

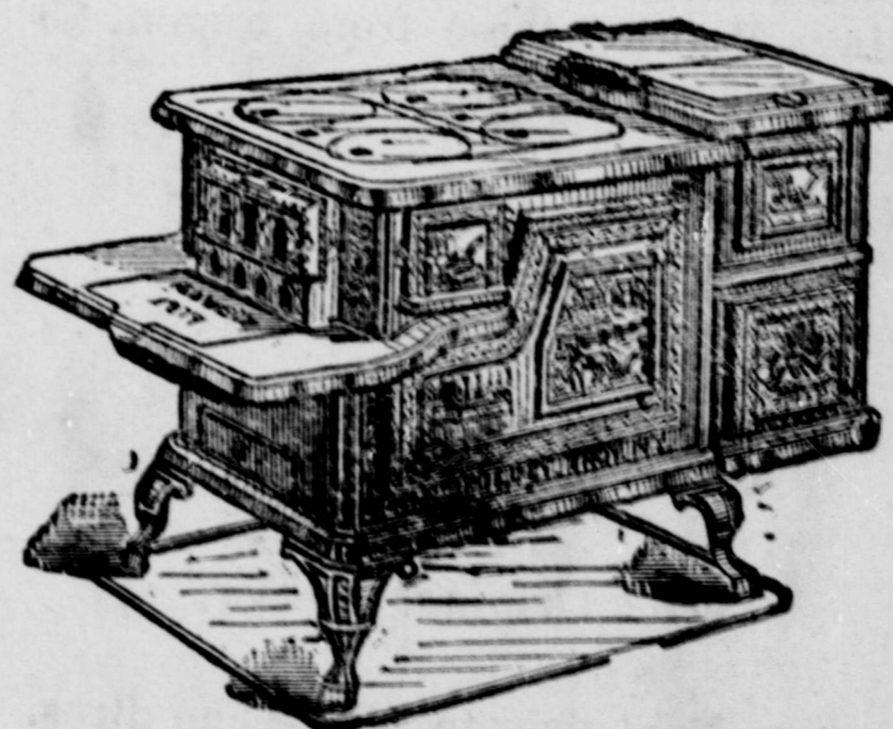
S. G. Adamsom.

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.



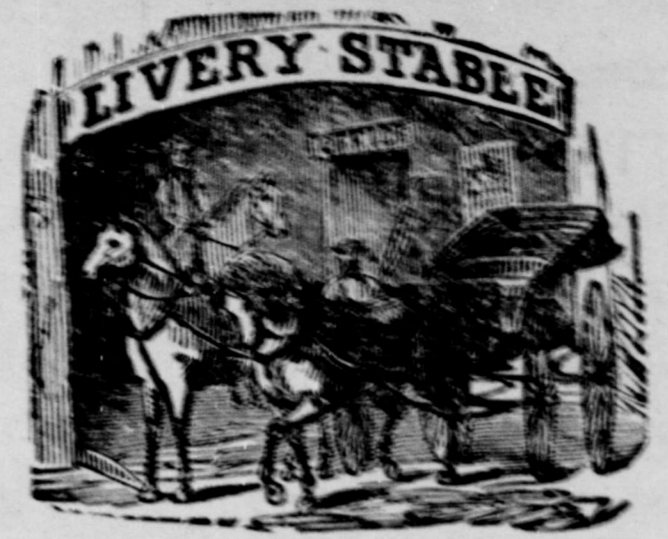
keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chilled, and Haiman, steel and cast plows.

Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

CITY FEED, SALE, AND



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.

Single feed 25cts. Single team or saddle horse per night 50cts.

Double teams per night \$1.00 if remaining to noon fed without extra charge.

1 horse per week. \$3.00

COPPINS AHEAD

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

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 1-2 or \$3.00 per bale.

Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh

Grinds on Saturday.

Meal 50 cents per bushel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

St. Louis, April 23.—Cotton shows an increase of receipts over the previous week, and fair movement, the sales being considerably over one thousand bales per day. The quotations were steady until Thursday when they declined 1-2.

Louisville, April 23.—During the week cotton has been dull, a sequel, in part at least, of all regular business in the previous ten days.

Memphis, April 23.—The summary of the general trade of Memphis during the week shows it has been fair for the season.

The entire farming interests are actively engaged in plowing and planting. High water and the threatened overflow, with other causes have checked trade to some extent, but not very much. The volume has been fully up to the usual standard for the season.

Large receipts of cotton at Liverpool, and the dullness of the market in that city have had a depressing effect on the staples here, and sales for the week have shown a falling off from the previous week. Exporters have been out of the market for three days, and what sales have been were to spinners. The future outlook is favorable, although the season is fully two weeks late. Preparations have been made for planting an acreage which will be equal to that of last year, both in cotton and corn.

English Estimates, 6,650,000 Bales.

Neil Bros. & Co. observe in their last circular:

We were told confidently, in January and February, by short crop-men that the deficiency of the crop would show itself by relatively small receipts after February. We asked in vain for the grounds of this opinion, for we naturally supposed that when such confident assertions were made there must be some definite foundation, real or fancied, for them. We did not succeed, however, in finding that there were any grounds for them, but still the assertions were reiterated in so confident a manner that they carried, in spite of our own information to the contrary, a certain amount of conviction, or at least of doubt, into the minds of those who are ready to accept assertion in the place of proof. We have now, however, an opportunity of testing the value of those statements. The foreign tables that during the four weeks from February 19 till March 18, the receipts from plantations amounted to 523,000 bales, against 252,000 bales last year, an excess of 108 per cent., and against 373,000 bales on the average of the past three years, and this rate of increase is still augmenting, the past fortnight having shown an excess of no less than 160 per cent. compared with last year. Should it continue to increase at the rate of 100 per cent. till the end of the season, the crop, assuming the corrections at the

close to be the same as last year, would come out: Total crop this year 6,642,000 last 5,757,000 bales.

Jacksboro, Texas,
April, 28 1881

The weather is fine, farmers at home at work, stockmen on the range; so business is comparatively dull.—Our merchants have good and full stocks on hand; no one need go to the rail road to get his goods. Canvassed hams have advanced and will soon retail higher than quoted.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
SUGAR—Crushed 7 —Coffee A 7½ —Fancy choice 8 —Prime 9 lbs per \$1.00
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
RICE—10 cents per lb.
FLOUR.— Victory \$3.00—Superfine \$4.00.
TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.
SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts, currants, 12½, prunes 12½.
Bacon; breakfast, —; canvassed hams 14
Uncanvassed hams — cts.
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.
Butter, 15 @ 20
Eggs, buying and selling @ 8½
Fresh beef 6 @ 8 cents.
Dry fnt hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb and upward.

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
Millet from wagon \$8.00 per ton.
Wheat 1.25 per bushel

Drugs.

Castor Oil, Cold, price per gal. \$1.75
" " Lubricating " " 1.10
Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35
Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20
Quinine P. & W. " oz. 3.45
Cinchonidia " " " 1.25
Copperas " lb .07
Sulphur (Flour) " " .10
Calomel Eng. " " 1.80
" Amr. " " 1.25
Morphine P. & W " drachm .95
White Lead S. P. " keg 3.00

Weatherford.

Flour—Fancy \$3.25,—Choice xxxx \$3.10

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 9 —Ordinary 6
our XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent 4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 25 @ 30 cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay - Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.
Bacon 10 @ 11½c
Coffee—Rio 13½ @ 16½c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

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

H. Horton.

His SPRING STOCK of

General

MERCHANDISE

IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

HE IS RECEIVING FRESH GOODS EVERY WEEK.

HE INVITES HIS OLD FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO COME AND SEE HIM

March 28, 1881.

H. H. McConnell's



Old Pioneer Drug Store,

HEADQUARTERS

For Drugs,
Paints,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles,
Garden Seeds;

and makes a specialty of

**School Books,
Stationary, and**

General Literature.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

My residence being in the rear of the store, I am always on the spot to attend to all calls in person.

1000 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED IN 1881

For The

RURAL CITIZEN

a weekly family

news paper.

THE CITIZEN IS DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The growing popularity and steady increase of the subscription list of the CITIZEN insures its success.

The editors will hereafter devote their undivided attention to the improvement of its columns, endeavoring to make it one of the most readable papers in Texas. We thank our friends for their patronage and ask them to lend us a helping hand so that we can afford to enlarge; which

we propose to do as soon as 1000 subscribers are obtained, and that without increasing the subscription price.

Terms, \$1.00 per annum.

Club rates with other papers.

WESTERN RURAL and RURAL CITIZEN together \$2.30.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT and RURAL CITIZEN both for \$1.90.

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Business cards, etc., etc.

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