

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE, 23, 1881.

No. 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
J. N. ROGERS

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

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JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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tisement payable in advance. Others  
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Any subscriber failing to receive this  
paper promptly and regularly, will  
please notify us either in person, or by  
postal card, we will take pleasure in cor-  
recting any mistake in this office.

## Locals.

New goods at D. C. Brown's.

Try Denton City Pottery Works.

New wheat flour at McKeehan Bros.

Pine Tar, Sulphur, and Crude Car-  
bolic acid at McConnell's.

See Grocery card of Adamson &  
Wescott in this weeks issue.

Prof. M. M. Jackson will lecture on  
music at West Fork church to-mor-  
row night.

Appollinaris Water, natural min-  
eral water, cures billiousness. For  
sale by McConnell.

The creek is nearly as low as it has  
been for several years, and needs a  
washing out badly.

Some cattle buyers are putting in  
an appearance, and considerable mon-  
ey from this source will soon be in  
circulation.

Col. Bessett who has just return-  
ed from Cook and Grayson counties,  
reports the country as being quite as  
dry as it is here.

Knox has depleted his stock of dry  
goods wonderfully, yet in the line of  
clothing, fine hats, boots and shoes,  
and dress goods, the best assortment  
in town may still be found.

Just arrived at D. C. Brown's, a  
nice line of Bretonne, Languedoc,  
and Valenciennes laces.

T. E. Horan keeps his stock up by  
constantly receiving fresh supplies  
and keeping steady at work this hot  
weather.

Why don't some of our moneyed  
men build a few comfortable residen-  
ces to rent? Not a day passes but in-  
quiry is made by persons who want  
houses, and at present there is not a  
vacant one in town.

On last Tuesday W. L. Head, the  
man confined in jail for lunacy, being  
chained in the room at the head of  
the stairs, broke his chains but re-  
mained very quiet as though his  
chains were solid intending at night  
to get out. Sheriff King was absent;  
the other prisoners informed Attor-  
ney Stark of his condition and inten-  
tion, whereupon he was confined in  
the cage.

On the 21st inst. W. L. Brumbelow  
11 years old, was driving his father's  
wagon and two horses, when they  
became frightened at a heap of stone  
and ran away. The boy finding he  
could not stop the team jumped out  
unhurt and the horses made sad hav-  
oc of the wagon, bursting one wheel  
to atoms without damage to them-  
selves. Brumbelow was in town yes-  
terday trying to purchase another  
wagon.

Last evening Ed. Wolffarth received  
a letter from Jack Swartz, Eureka  
Springs, Ark., saying; "The city is not  
two years old and has 20,000 inhab-  
itants," its no wonder, for Ed Wol-  
ffarth says: "The waters have great  
medical properties, they make the  
blind walk and the lame see.

### Jack County Ahead.

The richest specimen of copper ore  
yet seen in Texas was found within  
6 miles of Jacksboro, call at Dr.  
Gresham's Drug Store and ask Dr.  
Cornelius to show it. He says it is  
the purest specimen he ever saw.

Last Saturday evening Dr. Gresh-  
am discovered that his shepherd dog  
showed signs of Hydrophobia, he  
closed the doors and in a few min-  
utes the dog was raving mad, he  
jumped at Mrs. Gresham, who was  
standing by the window but did not  
touch her. The family were kept in  
the house till some one came for the  
Dr., this gentleman gave the alarm,  
and parties soon came and killed  
the dogs. Fortunately no one was  
hurt.

Sweet cider at McKeehan's

T. C. Rector has bought out F. D.  
Malory, horses, cattle, wagon, tent  
and everything else for \$1700.

Eld. Jarrell will preach at the  
Presbyterian Church next Thursday  
night.

The mercury rose to 107 at the  
Signal office yesterday.

### Hotel Arrivals.

#### HORTON HOUSE.

Jos. S. McCreight, Clay county;  
J. P. Loving, R. E. Krueger, Sher-  
man; B. F. Christian, Whitesboro;  
J. H. Stuart, T. C. Berry, Dallas;  
W. W. Davis, B. H. Russey, I. W.  
Stephens, R. Pierce, James T. Burnes,  
Weatherford; W. Hendricks, H. W.  
Peak, Galveston; Y. C. Edmondson,  
Waxahatchie; B. R. Willett, Walter  
P. Stewart, L. L. Moore and family,  
Los Valley; G. W. Goode, Webb City;  
J. H. Baker, M. F. Pruett, J. Leorark,  
David Pevehouse, — Dix, county;  
Wm. Mott Henrietta; I. B. Hardy,  
Gatesville; W. M. King city; D. P.  
Barto, Decatur; W. W. Frippet Ft.  
Worth; W. Greathouse, Palo Pinto;  
Phil. Lanins, Gainesville.

#### WICHITA.

A. T. Burnes, Gainesville; J. W.  
Cates, Weatherford; D. V. Kerbie,  
Wm. Kerbie, B. Nix, J. H. Kiser,  
G. S. Kerbie, A. L. Gunter, Parker  
county; B. F. Martin, Whitt; E. W.  
Nicholson, W. J. McClure, Wm. Tay-  
lor, city; P. T. Burt, Galveston; Wm.  
Campbell, G. V. Stacy, H. Ward, W.  
Brummett, county; Thos. E. Gerrin,  
Denton; H. P. Purnell Ft. Worth;  
J. C. Denny and lady, Dallas.

### Another Discovery.

By intelligence received from the  
Warner Observatory, Rochester, N.  
Y., it appears that still another com-  
et has just been discovered by Dr.  
Gould, Director of the Cordova Ob-  
servatory, Argentine Republic,  
South America. This comet seems  
to be the great comet of 1807, and is  
located in the Constellation of the  
Dove, Right Ascension 6 hours and  
Declination South 30 degrees. It is  
not visible from this latitude and not  
known yet that it will be, although  
it is likely to be as the comet of 1807  
was distinctly seen. No apprehen-  
sion need be had over the unusual  
appearance of comets during the  
present year as they do not possess  
the power to work injury upon the  
earth or any other planet.—[This  
Morning we saw a comet, about 30  
or 35 degrees east of North and a-  
bout 20 degrees above the horizon.  
—[Ed.

## D. C. Brown

HAS REMOVED HIS

New Spring Stock

of goods,

into his

NEW HOUSE.

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.



**The Most Noble Order of the Garter.**

"My stars and garters!" exclaims some lady, without having the slightest idea of the origin of the saying.

The most noble order of the Garter excels all other orders in the world. None can be admitted to it who are not of noble descent; it entitles one to the society of kings; and the order being limited, the honor is greater to the recipient.

We are told that it originated in the following way; When the countess of Salisbury dropped her garter at a ball, King Edward III. picked it up, and seeing his nobles smile, he exclaimed, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense;*" then added that shortly they should see that garter advance to so high an honor and renown as to account themselves happy to wear it.

Like many other popular traditions, this is doubted. The original statutes make no mention of the fact. Whatever its origin, its purpose was to encourage valor and probity, and to bind the knights closer in unity and concord.

When the first great feast was to be celebrated, heralds were sent into all countries, inviting knights to visit England, to show their prowess at military entertainments.

Emperors did not disdain to belong this order, the head of which was the king of England. Among those enrolled were the kings of France, Germany, Denmark; Portugal, and Sweden.

The habit and ensigns of the order were rich and glittering. The garter was appointed to be worn on the left leg, a little beneath the knee; it was not confined solely that part, however. It was adorned with gold and precious stones, fastened with a gold buckle, and the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense;*" was in pearls, diamonds, or rubies. The garter sent to Gustavus Adolphus had each letter of the motto composed of diamonds, for every stop there was a diamond encircled by diamonds, and the buckle was encrusted with the same; in all there were four hundred and eleven of these precious gems. King Charles II. had a garter of blue velvet, the borders wrought in gold, on which the king's likeness was engraved. The motto was in diamonds.

The mantle, in shape, was like a Roman toga; at first it was of cloth; in the reign of Henry VI. the material was changed to velvet, the color was blue. In the reign of Elizabeth, the mantles sent to kings were purple. The left shoulder of the mantle was adorned by a garter. The lining was of white silk, and affixed to the collar by a gold and silk cord, at the end of which was a button covered with a net of gold.

The surcoat or mantle, sometimes called a tunica, varied during differ-

ent reigns in color and material; in later times it was usually of velvet. It was ornamented with small garters, embroidered in silk and gold. A duke could have one hundred and twenty garters, while knight bachelors could only have sixty. When these surcoats were of cloth, they were lined with pure minever fur; the sovereign wore ermine. These costly linings were succeeded by white silk.

The hood and cap were made of the same material as the surcoat, and adorned with small garters. The hood ultimately gave way to the cap, which was made of black velvet, with three white plumes and a jeweled band.

The cross of the Order, encircled by a garter, was worn on the left side of the riding cloak. The star (hence the exclamation, "My stars and garters") was subsequently introduced, and had beams of silver shooting out in the form of a cross.

The collar and George, the latter being introduced by Henry VIII., were parts of the ensigns of the Order. The collar resembled a broad, flat chain, and was composed of gold pieces shaped like garters; the ground was blue enamel; the letters of the motto were gold, and surrounded red and white roses in enamel, these, alternating with the golden garters. At a later period, the roses were all red. In the middle of the collar was pendent an image of St. George on horseback, attacking the dragon with a spear. This was adorned with diamonds and other precious gems. The lesser George of the Order was sometimes worn around the neck, attached to a ribbon or gold chain. It was usually of gold, sometimes enameled and adorned with diamonds. At a later period the blue ribbon to which it was attached was spread over the left shoulder, then brought under the right arm, where the George hung.

The ensigns of the Order were not to be withdrawn from a knight during life, excepting he was guilty of heresy, treason, or cowardice in battle; sometimes prodigality was included. Lord William Paget was deprived of the ensigns in Edward VI.'s reign, because both of his noble blood. They were restored in the next reign.

When a knight was found guilty of offense, the George and ribbon were taken from him, then the garter. His coat of arms was removed removed from over his stall in the chapel, his banner and sword were cast down, and all were kicked out by his companions into ditch—a most inglorious ending of what was supposed to be the greatest of earth-honors that England could confer or mortal man receive.—[Demorest's Monthly.

**The Discovery of Silk.**

The discovery of silk is attributed

to one of the wives of the Emperor of China, Hoang Ti, who reigned about two thousand years before the Christian era; and since that time a special spot has been allotted in the gardens of the Chinese royal palace to the cultivation of the mulberry tree—called in Chinese the "golden tree"—and to the keeping of silkworm. The first silk dress in history was made, not for a sovereign nor for a pretty woman but for the monster in human shape, Heliogabalus. Persian monks, who came to Constantinople, revealed to the Emperor Justinian the secret of the production of silk, and gave him some silkworms. From Greece the art passed into Italy at the end of the thirteenth century. When the popes left Rome to settle at Avignon, France, they introduced into that country the secret which had been kept by the Italians; and Louis XI. established at Tours a manufactory of silk fabrics. Francis I. founded the Lyons silk works, which to this day have kept the first ranks. Henry II. of France wore the first pair of silk hose ever made, at the wedding of his sister. The word "satin" which in the original was applied to all silk stuffs in general, has since the last century been used to designate only tissues which present a lustrous surface. The discovery of this particular brilliant stuff was accidental. Octavio Mai, a silk weaver, finding business very dull, and not knowing what to invent to give a new impulse to the trade, was one day pacing to and fro before his loom. Every time he passed the machine, with no definite object in view, he pulled little threads from the warp, and put them into his mouth; soon after he spat them out. Later on, he found the little ball of silk on the floor of his workshop, and was attracted by the brilliant appearance of the threads. He repeated the experiment, and by using certain mucilaginous preparations succeeded in giving satin to the world.—[Hatters' Gazette.

**Celebrated Men of Humble Origin.**

John Adams was the son of a farmer, and Benjamin Franklin was the son of a tallow-chandler. Pope, one of the greatest of English poets, was the son of a linen draper. Bloomfield wrote his best poem, "The Farmer's Boy," while working in the garret as a shoemaker. Gifford, the first editor of the *Quarterly Review*, began life as a sailor-boy, and afterward served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker. Ben. Johnson, the dramatic poet, worked for sometime as a bricklayer. Shakespeare was the son of a poor man, who could not write his name. Burns was the son of a small farmer; Allan Cunningham of a gardener; Hogg was a shepherd; Ebenezer Elliot worked in an iron foundry; Falconer was a sailorboy; Thomas Moore was the son of grocer; Gerald Massey is the son of a canal

boatman, and began life as an errand-boy, and was next an operative in a silk mill; Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," began life as a hosier, and was almost wholly self-taught; Cobbet was in early life a farmer's boy, and afterward a private soldier; Isaac Walton, the angler, was a linen draper; Dr. Isaac Miller, Dean of Carlisle, and his brother Joseph, author of a "History of the Church," began life as weavers; Dr. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, got his education at Oxford by entering the University as a kitchen-boy; John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was a tinker, and entirely self-taught; James Ames, the antiquary, was an ironmonger; Hugh Miller, the geologist and journalist, was a quarryman; Camden, the great historian, was the son of a house painter; Caxton, who was the first to set up a printing press in England, was apprenticed to a weaver; the dramatist Holcroft was a groom; Sam Pepys was the son of a tailor; Richardson, the novelist, was the son of a joiner. Among the scientific men, Simpson, the mathematician, was a weaver; Captain Cook was the son of a peasant, who, at 70 years of age, learned to read that he might peruse the narrative of his son's voyages; Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the cotton spinning machine, commenced life as a barber; Brindley, the engineer, commenced life as a mechanic; Sir William Herschel, the illustrious astronomer, was a musician in the band of a regiment; Faraday, the chemist and natural philosopher, was a book binder; Ferguson, the astronomer, was a shepherd; John Hunter the celebrated surgeon, and his brother William, the eminent physician, were the sons of a farmer; Chantry, the sculptor, was a milk-boy; and Flaxman, another great sculptor, was the son of a plaster-cast maker; Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, was the son of an inn-keeper; Opie, the painter, worked in a sawpit; and Hogarth was apprenticed to a working engraver; Sir John Hawkins, the famous admiral, began life as a house-builder.—[American Sentry.

**Sin and Sorrow.**

Passion and prejudice, bad habits, selfishness, indifference, lack of principle, unregulated desires, undisciplined feelings, are the main cause of sin and sorrow. The more fully we appreciate this truth the more capable shall we be of distinguishing degrees of guilt, and of lifting up those who need our help far more than they deserve our censure.

The duty of being cheerful is one which is at all times binding upon us. We have no right to be morose or sullen, or accustom ourselves to look upon the dark side of things. No sense of the solemnity and importance of life can excuse us for giving way to a sour and unhappy temper.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.**

be submitted to a Vote of the People on the First Tuesday in September, 1881.

*Resolution proposing an Amendment to Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, Article V., of the Constitution of the State of Texas.*

**SECTION 1.** BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, article 5, of the constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE V.—JUDICIARY.**

**SEC. 2.** The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices, four of whom shall constitute a quorum of the whole. A quorum being present they may organize two divisions, to consist of three judges, the chief justice to co-operate with either section. Judges of a division shall constitute a quorum. One of the members in either division dissenting may refer any question case, or the whole cause, to all the members of the court, when a decision be made by a majority of a quorum of the whole that may be present. No justice shall be permanently assigned to any one, but the justices may alternate in such rules as the court may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court shall be appointed by the governor, until the next general election; and the chief justice of the present supreme court shall be chief justice of the supreme court created by this article, until the next general election, at which election shall be elected seven justices, whose term of office shall be six years, and who shall select a chief justice from among their number, who shall hold his office for two years, or until otherwise ordered by the court.

The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election for state or county officers. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have been practicing lawyer or a judge of a district court in this state, or such judge and lawyer together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold office for the term of six years, and of them shall receive an annual salary not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election for state or county officers, and the justices so elected shall hold such offices for the unexpired

term of the office. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein provided, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases of the district or county court has original or appellate jurisdiction, and of such cases as may be prescribed by law; and appeals from interlocutory judgments, with such exceptions and under regulations as the legislature may prescribe. The supreme court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of HABEAS CORPUS, as may be prescribed by law, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court and the justices thereof may issue the writs of HABEAS CORPUS, PROCEDENDO, CERTIORARI, and other writs as may be necessary to exercise its jurisdiction. The legislature confer original jurisdiction on the supreme court to issue writs of QUO WARRANTO and MANDAMUS in classes of cases defined by it except as against the governor of the state. The supreme court also have power, upon affidavits or otherwise, as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. The supreme court shall hold the transaction of business from the Monday in October in each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital and two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall after so provide.

**SEC. 5.** The court of appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision of said court. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at

the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or judge of a district court in this State or such lawyer and judge together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the court of appeals, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election, and the judge or judges so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

**SEC. 6.** The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the state in all criminal cases of whatever grade. The court of appeals and the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, issue such writs as may be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall have power, upon affidavits or otherwise as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital, and at two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

**SEC. 8.** The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; of all cases of divorce; of all misdemeanors involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for trial of title to land, and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, issuing out of said court without regard to value; of all suits, complaints or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of HABEAS CORPUS, MANDAMUS, INJUNCTION and CERTIORARI, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control, in probate matters, over the county court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and of administration, probating wills, for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates, and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guardians, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the county commissioners' courts, and shall have general original jurisdiction over all causes of action whatever, for which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this constitution. All cases pending in the court of appeals, of which the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction, under the provisions of this article, shall be certified and the records transmitted to the supreme court, and shall be decided by the supreme court as if the same had been originally appealed to such court.

**SEC. 17.** The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; PROVIDED, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby required to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of submitting the foregoing amendments to the qualified voters of the state, and to cause to be published, once a week for four weeks, at least three months prior to said election, the above proposed amendments in one weekly

newspaper of each county in the state in which a newspaper may be published, and he shall direct said election to be held in accordance with the law regulating general elections. Upon the receipt of the proclamation of the governor, the county judge shall proceed to issue his writs of election, appointing judges of election in accordance with the election law. Those desiring to vote for the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "For amendment to article five." Those desiring to vote against the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "Against amendment to article five." Immediately after the election the officers of each precinct shall forward to the county judge of their county a duplicate return showing the number of votes cast for or against the amendment, and on the tenth day thereafter the county judge shall open and count said returns, and forthwith forward to the secretary of state, in a sealed package, a tabulated statement thereof showing the total number of votes cast in the county for or against the amendment, and on the fortieth day after said election the secretary of state shall, in the presence of the governor and attorney-general, open and count said returns; and if it shall appear from the returns that a majority of the votes were cast for said amendment, it shall be the duty of the governor on the following day to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact that said amendment has received a majority of the votes cast at said election, and shall proclaim that said amendment has become and is a part of the state constitution, and this amendment shall take effect from and after said proclamation.

Passed March 14, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

**Joint Resolution amending Section 24 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.**

**SECTION 1.** Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas; That section twenty-four (24) of article 3 of the constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows (viz.):

**SECTION 24.** The members of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not exceeding five dollars per day. In addition to the per diem, the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five (\$5.00) dollars for every twenty-five miles, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or water routes; and the comptroller of the state shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or a called session; PROVIDED, the regular session of the legislature shall not continue longer than one hundred days.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the governor be requested to submit to the vote of the electors of the state the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution, at an election to be ordered on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, in accordance with the provisions of article 17 of the state constitution.

Passed March 22, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house

**THE STATE OF TEXAS,**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. I, T. H. BOWMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, passed by the 17th Legislature, and published by direction of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State.

Witness my official signature and [L. s.] the seal of State affixed, at the city of Austin, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881.

T. H. BOWMAN,  
Secretary of State.

**The Coal Beds of Wise County near Bridgeport.**

Mr. Charles Cates, the fortunate owner of the track of land near Bridgeport in which the coal is situ-

ated, has at considerable expense developed the coal in 160 acres of his land. Some time since he procured the necessary machinery for boring and employed experienced persons to do the work. He has bored seven holes at various places on a tract of 160 acres, and in every hole found coal from thirty to forty inches in thickness. By an accurate calculation he has proven that the 160 acres will average over 3 1-2 feet of pure coal. The covering is slate and varies in thickness from 1 to 10 feet. The coal is found from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface. He has had the coal tested in the forge and by coal experts and found in every instance that it is better by 25 per cent. than the McAalister coal found in the Nation. He is now sinking several shafts, and in a few days will be taking out coal in quantities sufficient to supply all within reach. Some idea can be formed of the vast value of this coal by calculation. One hundred and sixty acres of land covered with coal three feet in thickness will produce over twenty millions of bushels, and at twenty cents per bushel is worth over four million dollars. Although no explorations have been made on other surveys, there is every reason to believe that all the adjoining surveys are under laid with coal beds. In the last hole bored by Mr. Cates he found coal twelve feet from the surface forty-six inches in thickness excluding the shell coal on top and bottom and including only the solid coal. The bed runs into a mountain, and the indications are that it grows thicker under the mountain. Within the last few days a vein of coal was discovered cropping out in the river about one mile from the point where it was first discovered, about seventy feet below. This proves that there is a second bed under the first, and in all probability thicker. This is no fancy sketch, no exaggeration, it is reality, and there is no reason why Wise county should not furnish the people of Texas all the coal they may need for the next half century at least.—[Decatur Tribune.]

**Another Smash Up.**

Out at Baird this morning another wreck occurred on the Texas and Pacific railroad. Engine No. 72, bound west, was run into about one mile east of that town at the water tank by some loose cars, which got out of the yard and ran down grade till they collided with No. 72. In the smash-up engineer Burns, a most excellent gentleman was killed, and injuring fireman Richardson so badly that he died in a few hours afterward.—[Commercial.]

Krupp the great German cannon maker has on hand now, orders from Sweden for 50 of his guns; from Roumania for 100; from Holland 120; from Italy for 400, and from Greece 700, a total of 1370 guns. Yet we are told that Europe is in a state of perfect peace and harmony.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

WHITT.

For the Citizen.

Whitt June, 18 1881.

I notice in the CITIZEN of June 9th 1861 in a communication headed Post Oak May 21, stating "the web worm is playing sad havoc. We would like to know if any of your correspondents are in possession of any means by which we might get rid of the destructive pest." In answer I will give a never failing remedy, take equal parts of Phosphorus and Olive Oil, mix well together in a glass vessel, then get you a small stick of hard wood, sharpen the end to a point, when this is done take your mixture and stick and go into fields where the worms are at work and catch them and tickle their throats till they open their mouths then dip the sharp end of the stick in the mixture and put it in the worms mouth; it will kill them almost instantly, this is a very rapid and effective means for destroying the web worm if you have expert helps, and the more helps you have the faster you can get rid of them.

Truly,  
W. F. M., M. D.

**Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Sunday School Convention.**

The Convention met at the Presbyterian Church on Saturday, 18th inst., and organized the "Jack County Sunday School Convention"

Permanent officers elected for the year.

- Sil Stark, President.
- G. W. Rogers, first vice president,
- S. R. Riggs, second " "
- C. C. Weir, third " "
- M. F. Pruett, fourth " "
- J. M. Hughes Secretary.
- Dr. P. Gresham, Treasury.

An executive committee was appointed consisting of S. R. Riggs, D. A. Price, G. L. Clonts, G. F. Daugherty, W. J. Womack and J. A. Walker.

Agreed to have a Picnic on the

last Thursday in July at Jacksboro. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed to report at next meeting.

A committee on programme for the Picnic was appointed,—and they reported the following

Programme for the Picnic on the last Thursday in July 1881.

Opening:

Hymn: by all the schools, "All Hail &c.

Invocation, Eld. L. D. Tipton.

Address of Welcome, Sil Stark.

Response, F. G. Bransford,

Music. M. E. S. S. Jacksboro;

Dusies of Parents to S. S. S. R. Riggs.

Music. Pres. S. S. Jacksboro.

Address to children, G. F. Daugherty.

Music. N. Creek S. S.

Are Lesson Leaves Beneficial.

J. N. Rogers.

Music. Union Point S. S.

DINNER.

[Music]

Report of Sabbath School secretaries.

13. Best Method of Securing attendance, C. C. Weir.

Music. Howrrd Valley S. S.

How to Secure the attendance of the young, J. A. Hudson.

Music. Keechi S. S.

Qualifications of a S. S. Teacher. J. Hiner.

Music. West Fork S. S.

[Valedictory Remarks].

Doxology.

Opening address on any topic not to exceed 10 minutes. General remarks on each topic by each speaker not to exceed 5 minutes each.

All schools not heretofore represented are requested to come as a school to the picnic and to send three delegates to the convention which meets at that time.

The object of the Jack Co. S. S. Convention is to increase the interest and number of S. S. in Jack Co.

Frank and Will Kirby and Joel Blackwell were arrested in Parker Co. on 15 inst., on a charge of mur-

der of Bud Scroggins and were brought here on the 16th. Blackwell proved himself to be, not the man wanted and was released.

It is alleged that the Kirbys with others not yet arrested, went to the Indian Territory in search of stolen mules and found the mules and arrested Scroggins and started to return with Scroggins under arrest. Some days after the dead body of Scroggins was found hanging to a tree on Howard's Creek in this county. They waived an examining trial and gave bond in sum \$1000. each.

West Fork Mission, June 14 1881.

Mr. Ed: Please publish in your county paper:

**Camp-Meeting** commencing on Lynn Creek, Aug. 25, 1881. All are invited especially ministerial help, and we hope all will come prepared to camp, we have a nice location, clear water and plenty of it.

Jno. A Gardener.

**The New Orleans and Denver Railroad Via Decatur a Fixed Fact.**

We hear from reliable authority that all necessary arrangements for the immediate completion of this railroad to Decatur have been made. Already four hundred wagons and teams are on the line of the survey this side of Fort Worth ready to begin work on the grade, and we are informed will begin so soon as the right-of-way is procured. Right-of-way agents are along the line taking deeds, and in a few days will have procured for the road the right-of-way from Decatur to Fort Worth. Those professing to know, assert that the road will be completed to Decatur before the 1st of January next, and in less than one year the old moss backs of the county (if sich thar be) can witness the performances of the iron horse by jest coming down to Decatur a leetle.—[Decatur Tribune.

Attorney General McVeigh and Post Master General James are still unearthing the immense Star Route frauds. Mr. James is making vast reductions in Star Route contracts.

In the last three months over \$800,000 in the United States, and over \$90,000 in Texas alone.

The citizens of Young county have offered \$2000.00 reward for the murderers of Martin of Belknap.

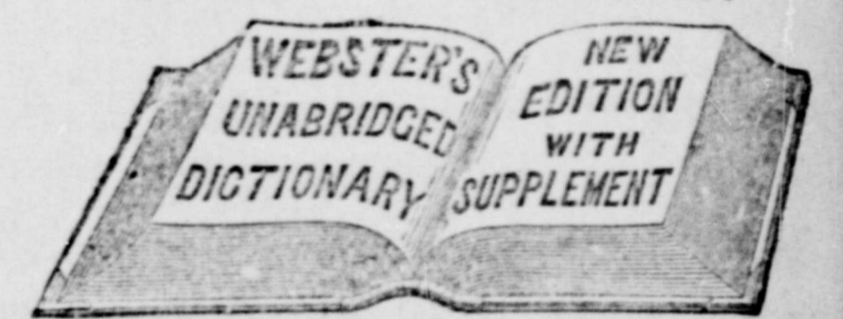
General summary of the semi-annual statement of the finances of Jack County Texas, including two Quarters, beginning Nov. 10th 1880 and ending May 7th 1881.

Total registered indebtedness of Jack county Nov. 10th 1880, \$10,055.49. Cash on hand Nov. 10, 1880 \$144.38.

Total registered indebtedness of Jack county May 7th 1881, \$7930.49. Cash on hand May 7th, 1881, \$2185.39. Decrease of indebtedness \$2125.00. Increase of cash balance, \$2041.01.

[The full statement may be found Posted on the courthouse door on the 1st day of July next.

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**WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.**  
1023 Pages. 3000 Engravings. FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES. Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, ALSO, A NEW Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 NAMES.

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" Counting House " with many illustrations, and valuable tables not to be found elsewhere

**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, Brown & 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.

# Rural Citizen.

J. N. & Alice M. Rogers. Editors-

We acknowledge a call from Prof. M. M. Jackson of Savoy, Texas, on Monday last.

The Sunday School Convention met at the time and place appointed and organized. See synopsis elsewhere.

Our Whitt Correspondent's answer to "NASCENT" is somewhat like our Yankee friend's great chintz bug & potato beetle remedy, which was a neat package that was not to be undone until it was to be used; when opened there was found to be two very smooth blocks of wood, with the following directions: "catch the bugs and be careful to place their heads between the blocks and press them very closely together; this remedy never fails as a bug & beetle remedy."

A railroad committee from Jacksboro, whose chairman is the Hon. Thos. F. West, left Weatherford this morning on their way to Houston to confer with the Central company in regard to the extension of a road through Weatherford to Jacksboro. They left in company with our committee from this city, and will act in concert with them.—[Daily (Weatherford) Commercial.

This is "brand" news to us; but if Judge West will secure the construction of a railroad through and a depot in Jacksboro, his name will be handed down to future generations as a benefactor of the human race in this corner of the world.

The Post Office was moved again last Friday, and now, H. H. McConnell officiates. Mr. McConnell is an old experienced Post Master, and no doubt will give equally as good satisfaction in the future as he did in years past. For the information of our subscribers at other offices we say that we have interviewed Mr. McConnell on the subject of delivery of the mail. He says that it is the design of the department that mail matter shall be delivered by the most practical rout so as to reach its destination at the earliest moment practicable, and that he will do all in his power to accommodate all parties who receive their mail from or passing through this office:— for example, our subscribers at Christian will hereafter receive their mail on Saturday instead of Tuesday following.

## The Rural Citizen, its Outlook, and Politics.

With this issue we begin the second volume of the RURAL CITIZEN. We offer our grateful thanks to our contributors for their valuable assist-

ance and to our advertisers and subscribers for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

The first copy of the CITIZEN was issued on the 4th of June 1880, a small 12 page paper the whole containing only 480 square inches printed matter. On the 24th of Sept. following, it was issued in its present form and size, containing about 936 square inches printed matter. Our subscription list has increased slowly but very steadily, and to day the outlook is very favorable. We hope before the close of the 2nd Vol. to be able to enlarge again and to increase its literary and news value.

We have said but little of politics, nor do we expect to have much to say in the future; however we deem it due our subscribers, that we give our principles. It has been and will be our rule to give as full and impartial news, reports, and opinions of the different parties as our space will permit, so as to keep our readers posted on all important questions that may arise.

We believe in our motto of the CITIZEN; "A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Honest, faithful, and capable men for office.

We are not opposed to railroads or any other legitimate business corporation, but we are in favor of the people, a majority of the people, controlling the government, and the government controlling the railroads and other corporations in such manner as will be to the interest of both corporations and people.

On the financial question we stand on the old Democratic platform:

The first Democratic platform was adopted in 1840. Upon the bank question, the 5th resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress have no power to charter a bank of the United States; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, above the laws and the will of the people."

This was almost stereotyped for years.

We find this in THE PLATFORM OF 1856.

"That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of

Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

"7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people."

In 1868 the following appears.

"3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable: all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

"4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

"5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the producer and the bondholder."

Believing these great fundamental principles lay at the foundation of our republican institutions and trust in the guidance of Divine Providence we will continue to labor for the people.

A recent Washington telegram says: "Postmaster-Gen. James has cut off \$20,000 from useless star routes this month, and it is estimated that he will save at least one and a half million dollars during the first fiscal year of his administration by abolishing unnecessary star routes and cutting down the costs of others. He has saved over \$200,000 as compared with last year's expenditures in contracts for the next year for envelopes, postal cards, etc. Published statements of James' savings and of

his mode of conducting the department on strictly business principles lead to expressions of fear from some quarters that he may seek to economize too far. It can be stated that there is no danger whatever of this. Postmaster-Gen. James fully appreciates the growing needs of this country in the way of mail facilities. It is his purpose to increase and enlarge the facilities for the distribution of mails in all sections of the country. The star routes will receive as close and careful attention from him as the largest cities, and all branches of the service will be improved.

## Refunding.

Secretary Windham deserves great credit for dealing so wisely with the national debt. Before the opening of the coming fall he will have refunded some \$700,000,000 of fives and sixes into 3 1-2 securities. The arrangement lasts until the next Congress convenes, when, perhaps, a 3 per cent bond can be floated; which will take up this and the other indebtedness of the government. This conversion of so large a sum, without a jar to the business of the country, is justly regarded as one of greatest financial feats of the age. The immediate future of the country never seemed so prosperous and so hopeful. Money will be easy, prices will advance, and all who are industrious, prudent, and enterprising, will make money.—Demorest's Monthly.

We are authorized to announce that Eld. W. A. Jarrell will preach at WHITT on Tuesday night, June 28th; at Spring Dale Wednesday night, June 29th; Jacksboro, Thursday night June 30th; at Carroll's Creek, Saturday 11 o'clock A. M. This begins the Baptist camp meeting at this place.

The undersigned would state to the public, that the WICHITA HOTEL will be, still run as a hotel, and a continuance of the patronage of the public is requested.

A first class stable will be run in connection with the house.

Thanking my friends for their custom in the past and asking them to continue it in the future, I am, Respectfully,

MRS. W. W. DUKE.

June 1st 1881.

# T. E. HORAN,



Manufacturer of

All Styles Texas Saddles, Harness, COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Plow Harness, Harness and Trace Chains, Leather Leggings and Saddle-Bags, Sole Leather, Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts.

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especial attention given to Repairing. Carriages trimmed to order.

COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

**Directory of Jack County, 1881.**

District court convenes the 2nd Monday in Mar. July, and Nov.  
 A. J. Hood Judge.  
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.  
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.  
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes every first 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: Pret. 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 Friday for both Civil and Criminal business.  
 J. A. Hightower, Justice.

**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 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.  
 James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,  
 W. M. Secretary.

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

 BAPTIST. Service at the Presbyterian Church 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.  
 A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

PREBYTERIAN. 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.

**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.

**HOTELS.**

**WICHITA HOTEL,**  
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
**W. W. DUKE**  
 Owner and Proprietor.  
 Firstclass accommodations.

H. Horton, Owner. Eugene Sage, Pr'tr.  
**Horton House.**  
 North East Corner Public Square,  
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
 Is now prepared to Accommodate Boarders and the Traveling Public with the best fare, at reasonable rates.  
 Good sample room on first floor.

**McKEEHAN BROS.,**  
 DEALERS IN  
**Groceries & Provisions.**  
 South Side Public Square  
 Jacksboro, Texas.  
 Call and see them.

**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.  
 W. J. McLURE

**Boot & Shoe Maker.**  
 Repairing neatly done.  
 Fine Custom Work a Specialty.  
 Shop, South of McConnell's Drug Store.

**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 Denominational books and tracts.  
 The Publications of the TEXAS BAPTIST PUBLISHING HOUSE for sale here at Publisher's prices. Subscription for the TEXAS BAPTIST received here for \$2.00 per annum.  
 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.

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by J. R. Keith and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Pret. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one flea bitten grey horse 8 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded P on left shoulder, P on right shoulder and D on the right hip.  
 May 28th 1881. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Taken up by M. L. Estes and estrayed before James Reagan J. P. Pret. no. 5 Jack County, Texas: One black gelding 12 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded E D on left shoulder and dim brane on thigh.  
 D. B. Mizell.  
 June 9th 1881.

Taken up by T. L. McKinley and estrayed before James Reagan J. P. Pret. No. 5 Jack county, Texas: One chestnut sorrel mare 3 or 4 years old, 13 hands high and branded N (n inverted) on right shoulder.  
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.  
 June 20th, 1881.

**TUTHILL'S TALKS.**

Albany, N. Y., June 17.—The following is the vote at noon to-day for senator in the place of Roscoe Conkling: Jacobs 47, Conkling 27, Wheeler 36, Cornell 8, Lapham 16, Bradley 1, Folger 3, Tremaine 3, Crowley 1.  
 The vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Platt was as follows: Depew 53, Kernan 48, Platt 23, Cornell 10, Crowley 5, Lapham 1, Wheeler 2.  
 The president declared no choice had been made, and on motion the convention adjourned.

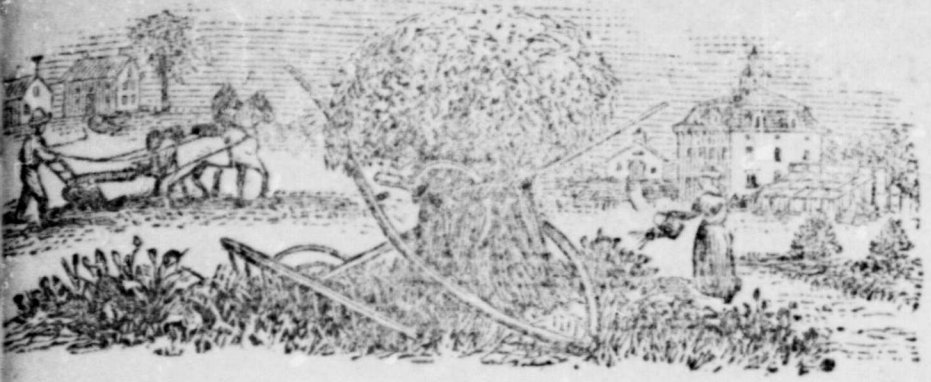
In joint convention to-day, during the call of the roll for a vote on the Platt vacancy, and when Assemblyman Tuthill's name was called, he arose and said:

"Mr. President—I desire to be excused from voting and to plainly state my reasons. From the beginning of this contest my vote has been cast in one direction. I have endeavored to be consistent not only with my convictions but my record. For two years I have consistently given my voice and my vote for all measures tending to relieve the people from unjust discriminations and unequal, inequitable taxation. In this course I have reason to show I am fully sustained by my constituents. In all these efforts I have been baffled by this same corrupt power which confronts us to-day. To continue to oppose this overshadowing power is still a duty which is clear to me, and for the performance of which New York constituency will as a right hold me to a strict accountability when they come to understand the painful and shameful facts now being had, I have advocated a caucus in accordance with all former usage to nominate candidates for whom republicans could unite in voting; but all attempts in this direction have been defeated. What influences I ask, have been brought to bear to prevent the republicans from conferring together? Who have prevented us from having a caucus? The men who have undertaken to represent and speak for the national administration. Overwhelming corporations have been present everywhere. Who have they attempted to put in the senate of the United States? Why have they feared and refused to attend a republican caucus to pass upon their candidates? Can it be possible that the republicans are to be kept thus disorganized in order that corruption might do its perfect work; that men were to be forced into a position of individual liberty in order that material influences might be attempted before party pledges should

bind them? The tax payers who are robbed by unjust taxation, and farmers and business men who are robbed by dishonest rates and charges, will answer. Why, all these bold and high-handed proceedings have been a token that they are only a part of the general and constant raid on the public rights. It is an open secret that a candidate of a corporation is and has been for years and years their head lobbyist. A. D. Barber has been his confederate and associate, and Edwards and the rest of the gang are the lieutenants in their work of infamy and corruption. The room of A. D. Barber has long been the headquarters and den where legislation is bought and sold and where certain legislators gamble with lobbyists and claim agents, and where a game of cards is made to cover naked bribery. I know enough, sir, of what I am saying to take the responsibility of saying it. If those who frequent Barber's room for such purposes complain of this statement, let them deny my proofs, and also let a committee of this joint convention be raised, and I will furnish the witnesses who will uncover this foul nest of legislative jobbery. I go further and say, in this corrupt canvass, which has been made here, and which is not yet ended, Barber and his corrupt agents have been controlling and leading managers in managing to put in the senate of the United State their chief, the man who supplied them with their money to corrupt and debauch representatives sent here by the people. No administration, sir, can afford to be represented by such a candidate, pushed by such men resorting to such means to break up the Republican party and to betray and disgrace the state. From the day the first ballot was taken every hour has made clearer the wickedness and dishonesty of opposition set up ostensibly in the name of the administration. The disclosures day by day fill the public print and public hearts with shame, and the present issue is whether monopolies, corruption, frauds and plunder are to rule and decide the question now pending before us. For my part, confirmed and fortified by all that has happened, I take my stand more firmly in favor of men whose hands have not been stained by corruption, and whose canvass does not proceed by bribery, lobbyist patronage or corruptionists' directions."

Mr. Tuthill continued his arraignment of the administrative republicans, and at close withdrew his request to be excused from voting, and announced his vote for Thomas C. Platt.

A special from Albany, N. Y., to the Star, says it is a singular circumstance that several large checks were cashed by Albany banks, drawn by lobbyists and Senators, who were working for Depew for senator, about the time Bradley alleges he was bribed by Sessions. On the day of the  
 Concluded on last page.



**Importance of Agriculture.**

Rural Messenger.

Agriculture is a pursuit which underlies the whole superstructure of civil life. Its antiquity denotes its importance, and its history presents the most imposing array of benefactions to man kind that can be found through the whole range of human history. Its victories are the peaceful conquest of the plowshare; the triumph of civilization over every element of barbarism. Its mission, the diffusion of contentment, happiness and prosperity; the promotion of the triumphs of mind and the transmission of the blessed light of the gospel of every land, on the wings of commerce, nourished and fed by uxuberance of its productions, and its monuments, the imperishable gratitude, the ceaseless expiration of every heart in the land it blesses. Such is the vocation of the farmer.

**Seed Corn.**

In a recent address on the subject of corn Professor Beal remarked that the topmost ear was the best for seed. Of two fields, one planted with seed taken at random and the other selected in the field, the latter yielded as much again as the former. Manure and cultivation may be thrown away on poor seed. The best time to cultivate corn is before planting. A shallow cultivation was recommended. Twenty-three ears of corn can be produced from one kernel—by proper cultivation and the use of the best seed as high as twenty-five ears. Smut is a great damage to corn, and smutty corn is very injurious to cattle.

Boston, June 16.—During the past week the attention of Inspector Field, of the office department, has been called to what is thought to be a swindle carried on by the use of the United States mails. In a religious paper there appeared a conspicuous advertisement, so worded as to convey to the reader an impression that by sending two three cent stamps to the revised New Testament publishing house, located at 79 Milk street, in this city, a revised copy of the New Testament would be forwarded to the party sending the stamps, but by return mail the sender received a circular, wherein it was stated that copies of the New Testament, elegantly bound, etc., could be had for \$1.50 apiece, and calling for agents to introduce them throughout the country. Letters addressed to the advertising firm began to pour in at the rate of 200 or 300 per day, and when officer Field discovered the modus operandi of the

firm he applied for a warrant, which was placed in the hands of a deputy marshal for service. That official found in the fourth floor of the building named in the advertisement one Martin Gerirsh, who claimed to be a representative of the advertising firm. Gerrish was taken before United States Commissioner Hallett and gave bonds in the sum of \$500 for his examination to-day. The government alleges that business has been carried on for nearly a month, and a large number of persons defrauded thereby.

**Another One of Gould's Movements.**

The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

The largest railroad suit which ever came before the courts of the United States has just been commenced here before Judge Warren Bristol, of the third district court of the Territory. It is between the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico. The suit is brought to recover all that portion of the Southern Pacific built upon the land grant of the Texas Pacific in New Mexico, which is over a stretch of country from the Sansimon river, on the Arizona line, to within four miles of El Paso, Texas, a tract of 130 miles. A temporary injunction has been granted restraining the Southern Pacific of New Mexico from using, occupying or running its road within the limits of the land grant of the Texas Pacific, or on its right of way in New Mexico, and Judge S. B. Newcomb, of Las Cruces, has been appointed temporary receiver. The order to show cause why the injunction and receiver should not be continued is made returnable at Santa Fe on June 24.

The attorneys for the Texas Pacific railroad company are ex-Judge John F. Dillon, General Wager Swayne, of New York; H. M. Herman, of Kansas; ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, and the local attorneys, Breeden and Waldo, of Santa Fe, and A. J. Fountain, of La Mesella. At least \$6,000,000 of property is involved in this suit, and the counsel employed are among the best legal talent of the country. This suit has been brought since Jay Gould was elected to the presidency of the Texas Pacific.

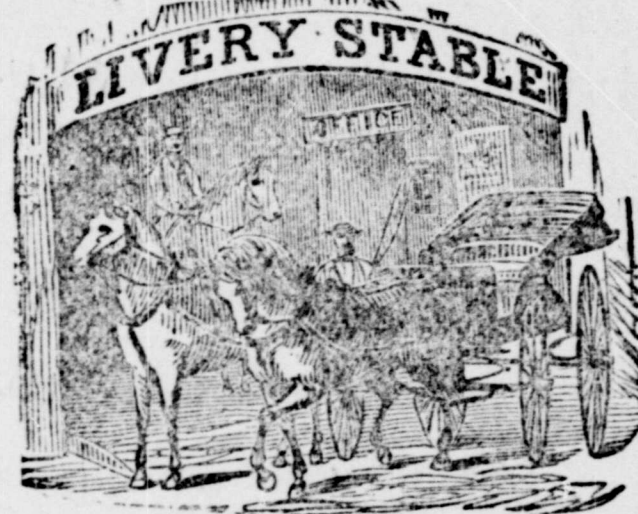
San Francisco, Cal., June 16.—A Tucson dispatch states that about weeks ago four Americans were killed near Frintore, in Chihauhau, three of whom are supposed to have been cow-boys. For the last week cow-boys have been concentrating near Gatesville with the avowed purpose of avenging the death of their comrades. They threatened to take Frintore. Last week word was sent to the Mexican consul at this place, who sent a warning to the people of Frintore, and also notified the Mexican federal troops, of which there are 200 stationed on the San Berndino ranche.

Yesterday, cow-boys, seven in number, and well equipped left Wilcox for the purpose of carrying out their threats, and it is believed there will be bloody work as they are the most reckless gang of desperadoes ever banded together. The Mexicans will either have to leave the place or make a hard fight.

**Physician's Notice.**

Dr. A. V. Ginn, Announces, to the public that, he has his business now so arranged that he can give his entire attention to professional calls; and may always be found at his residence, on the Whitt and Graham Road 10 miles south of Jacksboro, unless absent on professional duties.

**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.  
1 horse per week. \$3.00

**New Steam Cotton Gin.**

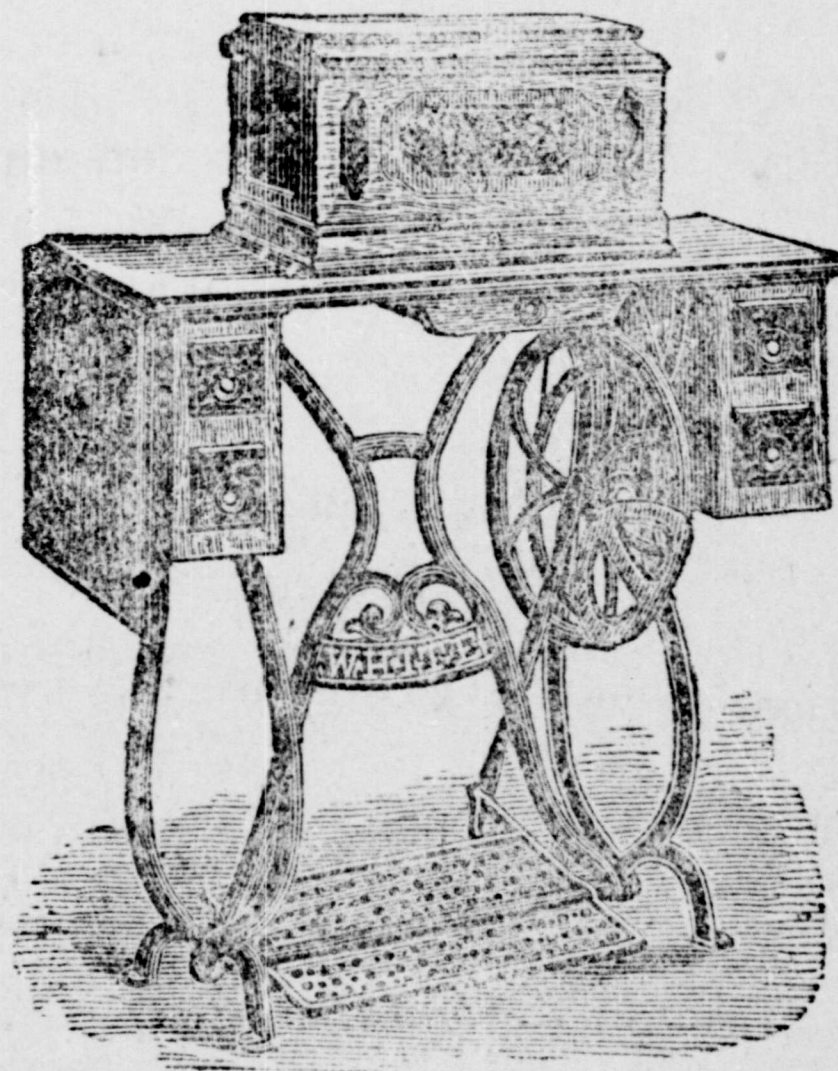
Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.

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.

**W. T. Mills,**  
Sign, Carriage, and Furniture  
**PAINTER;**

also Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, and Calcimining.  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

**Mason Oldham,**



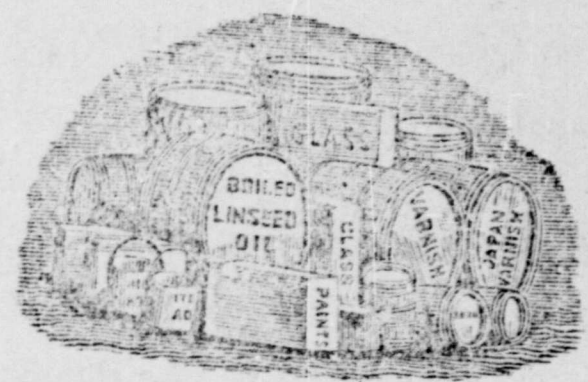
DEALER IN  
all First Class Sewing Machines.  
**THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.**  
Needles and attachments of all kinds.  
Depot one door south of McConnell's  
Drug Store.

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. COENELIUS**

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.

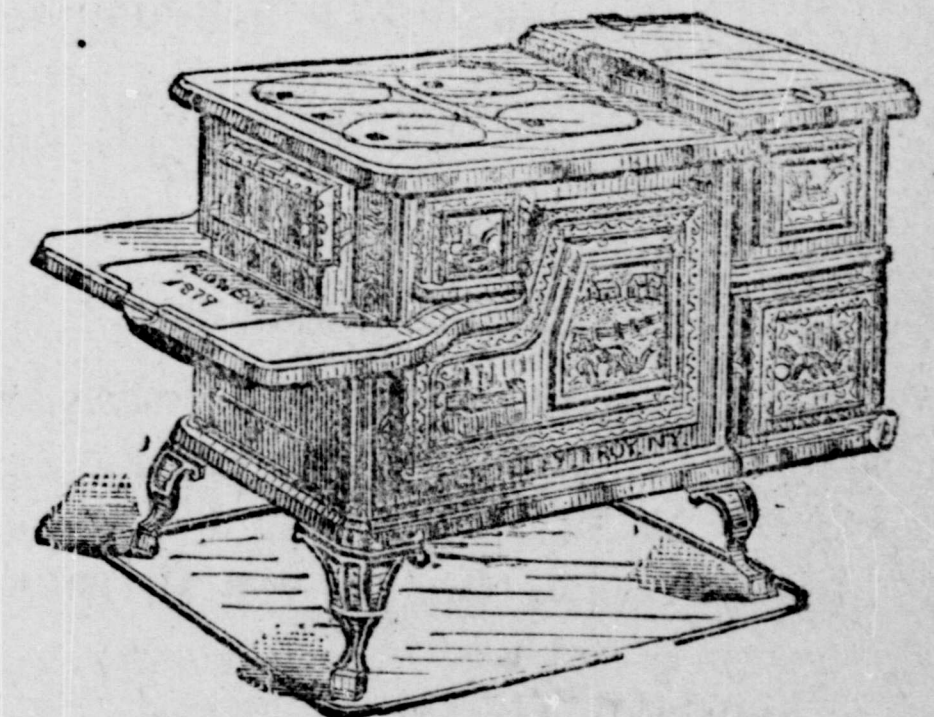
**ADAMSON & WESCOTT**

DEALERS IN

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

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

**S. O. CALLAHAN.**



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

Concluded from 6 page.  
alleged occurrence, and within two or three days previous it has been shown that checks to the amount of about \$24,000 were cashed, some of them through the usual channels, which were drawn by Bradley, Edwards Senators Wagner, Woodin and Sessions. Thus far the amount drawn by Sessions has been accounted for by the production of bills paid by him and most of Edwards' drafts claim to have been used in paying for votes on the Broadway underground railroad, at \$20 per head. All of the others may prove a mere coincidence, but if so it is an unusual one. It has not been positively proved that Sessions paid Bradley \$2,000. The stalwarts are positive that Bradley is telling the truth, and the half-breeds as positively deny it. The whole thing hangs on the oaths of the two men and the circumstances which surround it. As I drew from this testimony of Sessions, it is damaging in extreme to Depew's canvass.

**Mules Dying from Eating Western Corn.**

We are no chronic grumbler and do not like to picture awful realities, but sometimes we are forced to do so as a means of warning. The death rate of farm mules in this section is really alarming, and we understand that Western corn as food, is what is doing the work. While in Nashville the other day, we were informed by prominent corn dealers, that they would positively decline all orders for corn from this section during the summer months, and for this reason: The very severe winter froze up Western corn and it is now thawing, and cannot withstand the oppressive Southern heat but rots before it reaches its destination. All corn is sold with a guarantee for soundness. Hundreds of car loads have thus been lost, and many farmers have been compelled to buy because they could do no better; have fed the bad corn to their stock, hence the great loss of mules and horses. The Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee crop has been exhausted, and this class of corn alone seems fit for the southern markets. The only remedy we can suggest is that our planters put in heavily of peas, millet and other forage crops to which the late season is suited. It seems that providence is repeatedly warning the people of the south that they must care for themselves, and a curse like the one which now threatens us may prove a blessing in the end.—[Albany, (Ga.,) News.

**Pork Inspection in New Orleans.**

The New Orleans board of health have just concluded an exhaustive scientific examination of western pork on sale in the markets of that city, resulting in the discovery of trichinae in but one hog out of 1,300, and that one came from St. Louis, where it was "carelessly packed."

Southern hogs are pronounced absolutely in every respect.—Dallas Herald.

Late mail advices of grain crops are of a favorable tenor, the principal exceptions being Germany and Spain. There has been a protracted drouth in Germany, from which serious results are apprehended, chiefly for rye, the principal bread crop of that country. Russian reports are favorable as to most provinces included in the estimate.

Jacksboro, Texas. )  
June, 23 1881. }

Merchants report trade as very good the past week. Adamson & Wescott have made the heaviest grain trade this week, they having bought 400 bushels of No. 1 wheat in one lot and other lots the aggregate making 600 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel for No. 1.

**Grocery Quotations**

COFFEE—Rio 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
" Peaberry 4½ " "  
SUGAR—Crushed 7 —Coffee A 7½ —Fancy choice 8 —Prime 9lbs per \$1.00  
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.  
RICE—10 cents per lb.  
FLOUR— Victory \$3.60—Chrystal palace \$3.90—Superfine \$3.85.  
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, 15; canvassed hams 15  
Domestic 10 cts.  
Meal; 60 c.  
Cheese 20 cents.  
Nails, 7 c.  
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.  
Salt; \$2.60 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.  
Eggs, buying and selling @ 8½  
Coal oil 40cts.  
Fresh beef 6 @ 8 cents.  
Dry flint hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb and upward.

**Corn and Millet.**

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 55cts.  
Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.  
Wheat No. 1 = 1.00; No. 2 .90 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 9½ —Ordinary 6½  
Flour XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent 4.00  
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
Corn 32 @ 35 cents loose ear.  
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.  
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.  
Bacon 10½ @ 12c  
Coffee—Rio 12½ @ 15½c

**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.

tf

**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.

**Fant & Strickland,**

[Successors Ed. Coppins,]

**Dealers in Groceries & Provisions,**

Would announce that they are prepared to furnish all the old customers of the house, and as many new ones as may come, with Groceries,

Provisions,  
Canned Goods,  
Flour,  
Meal,  
Bacon.

And every thing usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, at the very lowest cash prices.

**Country produce bought at highest market rates.**

"Andy" Hughs well and favorably known in the county will be in attendance, and will be glad to see his acquaintances when they come in town.

**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.

Dallas Herald and Rural Citizen for \$2.50.

American Sentry and the Rural Citizen for \$1.65.

**JOB WORK** done neatly and at short notice.

Letter heads,  
Note heads,  
Visiting cards,  
Business cards, etc., etc.  
Legal blanks kept on hand and printed to order.  
Address, J. N. ROGERS, Jacksboro, Texas.