

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE, 30, 1881.

No. 2.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

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"second-class matter."

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LOW'S BUILDING South East Corner
of the Public Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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at the following Rates:

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Legal, transient and foreign adver-
tisement payable in advance. Others
monthly.

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.

Oranges at Fant & Strickland's.

We think the house between D. C.
Brown's old stand and the Red Store
would be greatly improved with a
new front.

I have the celebrated A. B. C. car-
riage paint. W. T. Mills.

Ira Cooper has moved his cattle
west. One herd of 1100 head passed
through town a few days ago.

Lucy Hinton Tobacco at Fant &
Strickland's; try it.

L. A. Wilson leaves this morning
for his ranch in Archer county and as
soon as he can gather his cattle which
will require about four days, he will
move them to the edge of the plains
near John Hensley's ranche.

W. T. Mills is prepared to furnish
you any shade of mixed paint from
a half pint up.

The average weekly issue of the
Rural Citizen for May was 513 copies
for June 550.

For the largest stock of staple and
fancy groceries and lowest prices
call on Fant & Strickland.

Eld. W. A. Jarrell, Baptist, will
preach (D. V.) at the Presbyterian
Church to-night and to-morrow
night.

Trade is dull just now and every
body is waiting for rain. Corn could
be bought for 50 cents per bushel if
rain comes soon. \$7.50 is offered
for millet; farmers ask from \$8.00 to
\$10.00 per ton; no sales.

There is much talk about the pros-
pects of a railroad to Jacksboro at
an early day, we are safe in saying
the rumor is not without founda-
tion, and in the near future will fur-
nish our readers reliable facts which
will go to show that preparations
are being made to have the road in
Jacksboro within 12 months from
to-day; of this, more in the future.

Robinson & West are the recip-
ients of a very handsome book case
presented by Edward Eastburn esq.
It is of magnificent walnut and ma-
hoginy, about twelve feet in height,
with full glass doors, and capacity
for holding 250 law books. It was
forwarded from Robert Mitchell's
establishment at Cincinnati, and one
of the finest pieces of furniture of
the kind we have seen.

W. T. Mills has opened a Paint
Shop opposite McConnell's Drug
store, where he will take pleasure in
furnishing any quantity or shade de-
sired; also the celebrated A. B. C.
carriage paint. In unmixed paint
he has Oils, Turpentine, Colors,
White lead, etc., all at reasonable
prices. Mills is a fine painter, and
will do you a first class job on short
notice if desired.

Worms are playing havoc with the
cotton at Waco.

Four million dollars have been
subscribed at New York to extend
the Texas and St. Louis road from
Waco to Rio Grande.

Troupe was recently visited by a
terrific wind storm, which blew dust
and sand so thick into the air as to
blind the sight except for a short
distance.

A severe wind storm from the
northwest struck Tyler about 10
o'clock Thursday and prostrated sev-
eral old buildings and some shade
trees, but otherwise doing no dam-
age to the town. It blew several
trees across the Narrow Gauge road
and broke the telegraph line, but the
track is now cleared and their trains
were only delayed a few hours.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

W. J. McClure, W. Callaway, city;
A. F. Anderson, F. Bessett, W. Brum-
mett, Geo. E. Daily, F. G. Bransford,
P. H. Fullingim, W. H. Brummett,
H. Ward, W. M. Byrd, county; N. A.
Lillard, M. M. Garwin, Whitt; Prof.
J. D. McKinley, E. A. Clarke, Weath-
erford; Joe Flanagan Boston Mass.;
W. E. Preston; J. T. Chambers, Waco;
T. L. McKinley, Keechi; C. A. Em-
bry, Sand Valley; W. T. Welis, Pauls
Valley; B. T. Draught, Ft. Worth;
A. C. Kidd, Salt Creek; W. S. Hughes
Kerrsville; J. W. Goode, Archer city;
M. G. Stewart, Gertrudes; J. W.
Simpson, Mt. Hecla; J. A. Hudson,
Howard Valley; J. W. Zooke, St. Joe
Mo.; John O. Ford, J. W. Clifton, Ft.
Worth; R. H. Dixon, Ga.

Our citizens were shocked to learn
a day or two since of the death of
Col. Jno. W. Davidson of the 2nd U.
S. Cavalry, which occurred at St.
Paul, Minn., on the 28th inst.

Col. Davidson graduated at West
Point in 1846 and was commissioned
Brevet 2nd Lieutenant in the second
dragoon, now the second Cavalry.
He served through the war with Mex-
ico with his regiment, and rose by
degrees to the rank of captain which
rank he held when the rebellion broke
out. He served principally in the
southwest during the war and was
brevetted at various times for gallan-
try, having been made Major-General
in 1865. At the time of the increase
of the army in 1866 he was appointed
Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Cav-
alry and served with that regiment
until about two years since, when he
was promoted Colonel of the Second
Cavalry. He commanded at Fort
Richardson from August 1866 to
February 1868, and was beloved by
every one who knew him. His fam-
ily have the sympathy of every one
who was acquainted with them.

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.



Machine Work and Hand Work.

The student of industrial economy has no more interesting and perplex-subject to consider than that of the relations between machine labor and hand labor. It is an attractive theme, too, for the general reader, who does not care to enter into the deeper questions it suggests, but who often wonders where in this age of invention, the work of machines is to stop, and whether, by and by, there will be any need of hand work at all. We travel by steam; we send messages by telephone; we are clad in machine made goods; in the furniture and decoration of our houses we make much use of mechanical products; the very food we eat may be sown, and raised, prepared for the table by inventors' contrivances. And so, as we come to rely upon one machine after another, and see, in the field of inventive discovery, the absurd become the practicable, and the possible the indispensable, we ask ourselves where it all is to end. Shall we, at length, die and be buried by means of some patented device?

And yet we see, as we look a little closer, that mechanism has limits which it cannot pass, notwithstanding its seeming powers. The world's great statues are not those of the age of telephones and electric lights; they have come from the centuries long past. The great masters of painting or music are not of to-day; the richest and rarest fabrics do not come from the huge modern factory; nor is nineteenth century architecture above that of the times when appliances were few. Even in such things as metal-working and book-printing, in which modern machinery would seem to lend most aid, we are not able to point out gains commensurate with the merely mechanical improvement. Machines have made the world brighter and better; have given to the poor the luxuries of the rich; have shown us the poverty and barrenness of the "good old times;" but still they have stopped short of the achievements of the handicraftsman, and have left to the patient individual toiler the best part of making the beauty and worth of the objects wherewith we surround ourselves. After all, we shall not discover any substitute for the brush of the painter, the chisel of the carver, or the deft fingers at the loom.

The essential difference between hand work and machine work is that there is individuality in the one, and not in the other; that in one is the element of personal character—of hopes, and ambitions, and fidelity to a constantly rising ideal, while in the other there can be no more than the cold reflection of an individuality, and faithfulness to a single immovable plan. When we possess a

hand, we feel that we own a part of the artist himself—perhaps the best part of him. We look face to face upon a character with no intervention of middle man or machine. This is a revelation of himself; it is one man's story of his inner being, or of an intrinsic part of it. He who values any external object which comes from the hand of man, values it for what of character and purpose he finds therein. If it lacks these, it is to the wise man poor and unsatisfactory; if it possesses them it is honored by him as a presentation of that which makes life worth living. And as there can manifestly be most of the maker's character in that which comes from him most directly, it proves to be true, and must always prove true, that no mechanical contrivance can supplant, or compete with, direct individual work.

What can be done by personal force and individual purpose in the things man makes, is of course not less to be recognized in that part of our influence which is more direct,—"face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." A part of our work in life may not inaptly be called machine work, while a part is stamped with the individuality of the workman, and carries with it a character of its own. There is, of course, a considerable share of our life's doings which may properly be—must be—performed somewhat mechanically. Dr. Holmes once wrote of walking, under the title of "The Human Wheel, its Spokes and Felloes;" and as our bodies sometimes remind us of machines, so a part of our acts are like the workings of mechanism, and do not exhibit the most characteristic qualities of their doers. But not all our lives, nor the best part of them, are to be spent in a treadmill round of mechanical duties, so that our own acts shall be distinguishable from those of others. The truest and noblest of our deeds must be marked with a distinguishing purpose and a special character, which shall exemplify and embody the purpose and character of ourselves. If we teach, it must be, in large part, by personal influence; for teaching is something more than a mere imparting of instruction—a guide-post can do that. If we warn and counsel, our words and our example must be made potent by a more personal and individual and living influence than that of a scarecrow or a wax work at Madame Tussand's. Be sure that, if you do your duty, your pupil, or your child, or your friend will remember you, as well as the words you spoke; that he will treasure that which you give him, and will prize it for its individual qualities, that which it has of kinship with yourself, rather than for its superficial and mechanical resemblance to this or that possession of others.

Just as hand-work can adapt the means to the end, while machine-work must turn same material to the

same uses, so the influence of a personal force, if wisely exerted, is always careful to note the time and circumstance, the material and the need. Christ, a recent writer has said, "was not content to deal with human nature in the mass. He was observant and studious of distinctions of character. * * * — [Sunday School Times.]

Funeral Customs.

No country honored its dead more than Greece. The corpse was never given over to menials, but was tended to the last by the family. They laved it, and anointed it, and placed garlands on the head, and bore it to the vestibule of the house, and laid it with its feet to the door, to show that it was about to take its last journey.

The funeral ceremonies took place sometimes before daybreak; especially was this the case in Athens. First came the torch-bearers, then the coffin carried on a bier, then the male relatives, and lastly the women. Stationed along the route were persons playing solemn airs on the flute. The scene was most impressive as the procession wound through the narrow streets of Athens in the gray light of the early morn. When the cemetery was reached, the body was laid in the grave with the face toward the west. If the body was to be cremated, a funeral pile was reared, oil and perfumes were poured over it, and the corpse laid on. The torch was then applied by a relative of the dead, and, after it was consumed, the ashes were deposited in an urn and buried. The graves were adorned with flowers, a sacred duty which the friends never failed to perform.

The funeral ceremonies of the wealthier classes of the Romans were conducted on an imposing scale. The body was attired in rich garments, and placed either on a bed of ivory, or one that had ivory legs, a purple cloth, embroidered with gold, being thrown over the corpse. Flowers were strewn over the bed, but the dead were not adorned with them, save in the case of a person who was entitled to a wreath of honor, which was generally made of thin gold leaf. Branches of cypress and fir were suspended outside the door as a sign of a death in the house. The body, placed upon a bier, was borne to the grave either by relatives or freedmen. The corpse was in a tomb made of stone or brick, or it was cremated. After the body had been reduced to ashes on the pyre, the hot ashes were extinguished with wine, and the bones collected by the relatives in the folds of their mourning robes, and, after being sprinkled with milk and wine, were dried with linen inclosed in an urn, and deposited in the grave.

In Egypt, when a person died, the women of the family put mud on their faces, and covering their heads with a veil, rushed into the streets lamenting and crying. They were

joined by relatives and friends, and if the dead was a person of consequence, strangers added their cries of grief. The dead was carried to the grave on a bier by friends, who relieved each other. First came a procession of youths chanting solemn dirges; then bier followed, behind which were the female mourners, veiled and shrieking loudly. The male relatives went ahead of the bier, and, if the deceased was wealthy, several camels preceded corpse, bearing bread to be scattered to the poor. The female relatives wore at the funeral a strip of blue cloth around their heads and hanging down their backs. In more ancient times the funeral ceremonies of the Egyptians were very elaborate.

In Olden times in France, when a corpse was borne to the grave, the relatives and friends followed it in a procession. They wore black cloaks, the length being regulated by the degree of relationship. Long black bands were on the hat; the hair, unpowdered, hung down the back; and, in lieu of cloaks, judges and lawyers wore black gowns. Men wore "weepers" on their sleeves, which were bands of white cambric. All wore white gloves and long pendant, white cravats. People of the highest rank wore *cottes crepes*, a sort petticoat to represent the ancient dress of a warrior. All above the common rank had their cloaks in trains, these being carried by servants. Servants also surrounded the deceased, carrying torches, and armorial bearings if he was noble. People of rank or wealth sometimes hired from fifty to five hundred poor persons, over whom gray cloths of no especial form were thrown, and who walked ahead of the procession carrying lighted torches. Empty carriages followed in procession, the mourners and friends not getting in until the funeral was over. This was the way in which funerals were conducted prior to the Revolution in France. Royal widows, in France, wore black crape veils, one corner of which formed a point over the forehead, while the rest fell over the back and swept the ground. A round white tippet was a part of the widow's costume.

The funeral customs of the Jews differ in most respects from those of the Christians. When the body is placed in the coffin, the nearest relatives approach and ask pardon of the deceased for any act of theirs that may have offended him in his lifetime. Women are not permitted to attend the corpse to the grave. The seven days following the funeral are given up to mourning. The mourner sits with feet bare on the ground, the only employment allowed being the reading of religious books. The rabbi makes a cut in the garment of each mourner, and tears it, which rent must not be sewed up until after a certain number of days. Business may be attended to after the seven days of mourning.

* * * [Demorests Monthly.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS

...submitted to a V... on the First Tuesday 1881.

...Resolution propos... Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, THAT the constitution of the judicial department shall be so amended as to...

SECTION 2. The supreme court shall consist of five justices, one of whom shall be chief justice and four of whom shall be associate justices. A quorum shall consist of three justices, who shall co-operate with the judges of a division of the court. One of the justices dissenting may refer a case, or the whole case, to the court, and the decision shall be made by a majority of the court, which shall be permanently established, but the justices shall have the power to make such rules as the court shall see fit to adopt. The judges of the court shall hold their offices until the next general election, at which time they shall be elected seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The chief justice shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The associate justices shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The judges of the court shall hold their offices until the next general election, at which time they shall be elected seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The chief justice shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The associate justices shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The judges of the court shall hold their offices until the next general election, at which time they shall be elected seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The chief justice shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The associate justices shall be elected for a term of seven years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

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

Joint 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, That sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, article 5, of the constitution of the State of Texas, shall 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, each to consist of three judges, the chief justice to co-operate with either section. Two judges of a division shall constitute a quorum. One of the members in either division dissenting may refer any question in a case, or the whole cause, to all the members of the court, when a decision shall be made by a majority of a quorum of the whole that may be present. No justice shall be permanently assigned to any division, but the justices may alternate under 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 there 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 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 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.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the state. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases of which the district or county court has original or appellate jurisdiction, and of such other cases as may be prescribed by law; in appeals from interlocutory judgments, with such exceptions and under such 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 justices thereof may issue the writs of ADAMUS, PROCEDENDO, CERTIORARI, and other writs as may be necessary to force its jurisdiction. The legislature may confer original jurisdiction on the supreme court to issue writs of QUO WARRANTO and MANDAMUS in classes of cases specified by it except as against the governor of the state. The supreme court shall also 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 proper exercise of its jurisdiction. The supreme court shall for the transaction of business from the first 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 hereafter 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. 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 Indian Territory.

Washington, June 24.—No official information has been received at the interior department relative to the reported exodus of white intruders

from the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory. The published statement concerning the movement of troops and terror and distress in the territory is generally discredited at the interior department. The secretary of the interior, however, has decided in view of the uncertainty of the laws bordering on the questions involved to submit all legal questions to the attorney general, urging a speedy opinion from him. In meantime United States Indian agent Tuft has been directed by the secretary to request Gov. McCurtin to suspend action under the permit law till further advices from the department.

Wild Camels in Arizona.

It is not generally known that camels roam over the desert wastes of central and southern Arizona, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Many years ago—we believe it was in 1853—a number of camels were imported into Texas for use on the western plains, where the scorching rays of the sun poured down on the sandy desert, and where water was to be had only at long intervals. We are not advised as to the success of the undertaking on the plains of Texas. The war coming on the camels were either sold or allowed to roam at large, and a portion of them found their way to Arizona, and were used for a time in carrying freight across the California desert; but from some cause or other, perhaps from a want of knowledge as to the peculiar habits of the animal, they did not prove profitable, and were turned loose on Gila and Salt River bottoms where they continue to remain. The old camels have brought forth young and multiplied, until now they roam along the lower Gila in large numbers, and seem to be contented and happy. The old ones are still tame, but the younger generation is a little shy, not having been accustomed to the ways of men. The country seems to be peculiarly adapted to the camel, and we have no doubt they will continue to increase in numbers, until a drove of wild camels will become as common on the western plains of Arizona as buffalo are now on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains.—[Citizen.]

Sheriff Melton of Young county has captured in Coleman county, the three murderers of Martin of Belknap.

The sheep-men of Williamson county have organized a sheep grower's and sheep-breeders' association.

Crop reports around Lyons are favorable, though rain is badly needed.

Eastland claims to have shipped this season nearly 400,000 pounds of wool.

The demand for labor in and around Denison greatly exceeds the supply.

CORRESPONDENCE

NEWPORT.

For the Citizen:

I see a statement in your paper that the M. E. Church was to give a concert here on the 4th of July. The M. E. Church South has an organization here, but its mission is not to give concerts, but to have the gospel preached. The young ladies and gentlemen of Newport and vicinity gave a very nice entertainment in the spring, the proceeds of which went to furnish our house of worship with a pulpit and lights. It was intended to give another about the 4th of July but it is thought by many that a revival of religion is more needed than a concert, and it has been abandoned for the present at least. The pastor and members of the church feel grateful for these marks of kindness shown by our young people. Respectfully,

W. W. BRIDEWELL, Pastor,
M. E. C. South, Newport.

Newport, June 22, '81.

Miss Annie E. Simpson was married the eve of the 16 to Mr. Samuel H. Barton of Mo. Crop prospect very encouraging till the last few days, rain needed now. Delpho.

PAULINA.

For the Citizen.

Paulina, June 25 1881.

Health continues good, weather excessively warm and dry, corn nearly dried up, cotton looking fine, farmers are done work, wheat all stacked but none threshed. Parson Evans preaches once a month at our school house, the people turn out well to hear the Parson, a housefull more than could get in. We think an arbor would be better than a house to meet in this warm dry weather. We are sorry to hear that our sheep herder lost all his sheep on a game of checkers. He is a single man and got in a game with a fine young lady, she winning all his sheep, then he bet his shepherd dog and lost him, then he

bet himself against the dog and lost; the young lady now owning sheep, dog, and herder; we understand he wants to rent a house and this accounts for it all. We hope rain will come soon and make the farmers some corn yet. We are going to the Brazos, fishing; if we have good luck we will divide with you Mr. Editor. Peace and harmony prevailing we remain
Reader of the Citizen.
[Good luck to the fishing party.]

Adieu, Texas, June 27, 1881.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—I herewith give you report of Keechi Union Sunday School for the quarter, ending June 26 1881 average daily attendance 82 monthly attendance 355. Total attendance for the quarter 1065. No. of verses recited during quarter, 920.

John H. Brown,
Secretary.

Keechi Items.

Ven nor you going to schtop dishry vedder, eh? Tici not goot to gif us so mooch drout.

Some one on the east fork of the Keechi is claiming our country. We can't put up with that, you are only a leaf of our tree.

Brown's mill is liable to stop grinding, that is if it does not rain soon.

The Rev. Wright is conducting a series of meetings at the Keechi school house. Two members were annexed to the so-called "Campbellite" church at that place last Sabbath, viz.; Miss Alice Wilkerson and Mr. Houts of Dillingham.

Mr. H. W. Clingman lectured the brethren at Keech school house some time since on the subject of needless and frivolous talking. It is said he "teched" the feelings of some.

M. B. Fryar the merchant at Christian is one the "chiefest" of the checker players of the Valley.

T. J. Atkinson is putting up a very

fine two-story frame house.

Mr. M. L. Sikes talks of building.

The farmers are expecting a steam thrasher through the valley to do their threshing.

Atkinson's school is progressing finely, attendance good and rapidly increasing. Mr. Adams has the school in charge. He is an efficient and untiring teacher. Success will crown his efforts to make it a good school.
"KEECHITE."

A writer in a popular journal who has traveled in the Western States has discovered the scales by which titles are given:

A speaker at an American Convention being addressed as Colonel, declared that he was not even a captain.

"Don't you live in Texas?" he asked.

He owned that he did, and in a house with two chimneys.

"Then I was right," exclaimed the man. "Out there, if a man has three chimneys on his house he is a general if two he is a colonel; if only one, he is a major, and if he lives in a dug-out and has no chimney, he is a captain, anyhow."

Locals.

Try Denton City Pottery Works.

The sheep growers' Association of North West Texas meets at Graham on the 2nd day of August next.

Notwithstanding the resignation of Mr. Ledue, tea will continue to be raised in China, and if you want a good article of that commodity go to D. C. Brown's

Broke Jail.

Last Sunday evening about sunset, John Welch discovered the prisoners going out the back door of the jail. He gave the alarm and in an hour or less time four of them were locked in the cage; one is still at large. Sher-

iff King had just gone to supper. The prisoners were in the corridor where they are always kept in daylight. The ceiling over this part of the jail has cleats 2½x6 inches, about 30 inches long, nailed on with large spikes or nails. The prisoners had pulled off one of these and there being a piece about 4 inches square broken off the top of the door at the corner opposite the hinges, in that, after burning off one corner of the cleat to fit, they put it in and pryed open the door breaking the staple; over which the hasp was placed to fasten it. Head, the lunatic stopped in the deputy's sleeping room and put on a clean shirt and went back up stairs, he said it was too hot below. After Pitts found they were discovered, he turned and walked to Sam's Saloon and called for a drink. The citizens gave very prompt and efficient aid in capturing the prisoners for which Sheriff King and every else should be very thankful. Condra made his escape. On Monday evening, Sheriff King had Head and Pitts outside the corridor helping to fix the door of the corridor, Pitts was holding the lamp; while the Sheriff, Stinson, Dan Conway and Head, were closely engaged, Pitts managed to get shut of the lamp and started for the outside. Dept. Stinson heard his feet on the stair and started for him and overtook him at the foot of the stair. Conway says he begged to stay out but King told him he had favored him "for his good conduct on Sunday but he had spoiled it all."

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.

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 July 28th.

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

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. Ediorst.

The Red Gap Baptist Association meets at Tank Valley on Friday before the 3rd Sunday in August; instead of at Graham.

Having had occasion to visit our County Jail a few times in the last week, we would suggest to our fellow citizens and especially to the Commissioners Court: that there should be some improvement made in the Jail. While I believe prisoners should be securely confined I don't believe they should be tortured. The present arrangement of the Jail is not much short of torture, as pure fresh air is almost excluded. The remedy proposed is:

1st. That a strong iron lattice be run across the room at the head of the stairs to allow prisoners to be placed during the day, where they could have a little light, and fresh air.

2nd. That the openings in the outside walls around the corridor be enlarged so as to admit more fresh air. At present there is not enough light admitted to see anything; it is always necessary to have a lamp or candle to read or eat by. While all prisoners should be kept securely they should be treated kindly. J. N. R.

Circular Letter.

DALLAS, TEXAS, }
June 20th, 1881. }

To all Ex-Confederate Mo. Soldiers:

After an extensive correspondence with our Comrades throughout this State, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, a REUNION has been determined upon to take place at DALLAS, on August 10th and 11th, 1881. It is designed to form an Association which shall be a Permanent Social Organization until the last of the members of that gallant and heroic band, from our loved Missouri, who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy, through disaster and defeat, with an unyielding, unwavering and unfaltering courage, faith and devotion, shall have passed away to join the Comrades gone before.

No men ever exemplified a higher devotion to duty, or a sterner courage in war, or a purer, more unselfish patriotism in peace, than you to whom this is addressed.

Calling to your minds the hallowed memories of the past, and the recollections of friendships formed and hardships endured together twenty years ago, we earnestly and heartily invite each and every one of you to be present.

The meeting has been determined upon for the 20th Anniversary of the battle of Oak Hills; because it is a leisure season of the year, and because it is the anniversary of the first great battle fought on Missouri

soil between the contending armies. The gallant soldiers from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, who have participated in that sanguinary struggle, are cordially invited to be present with us.

Distinguished Comrades from Missouri and other States, have been invited, and signified their intention to be present.

Come all! and let us meet once more.

John M. Stemmons. C. S. Mitchell.
Jessie Strong. D. A. Williams
Geo. M. Swink. J. E. Barkley.
T. B. Fisher. E. G. Bower.
J. B. Scruggs. W. H. Lemmon.
Thos. H. Murray.

A Disputed Honor.

Two simultaneous dispatches have been received by Prof. Swift, of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., by which it appears that another great comet has been discovered. Prof. Sharpless of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, states that L. T. Edwards saw it with the naked eye on the morning of June 23d, and Mr. Edgar L. Larkin, of New Windsor, Ill., also reports seeing it and that it is vast. It seems probable that the tail is not less than 15 degrees in length while the head is as bright as Jupiter. The new comet is located in the constellation of Auriga about 8 degrees from Capella, and it is not improbable that it may be the much expected comet of 1812 which should appear not far from that locality. As the two dispatches were received in Rochester simultaneously, there is some question as to whether the honor of discovery, and the Warner prize of \$200, belong to Mr Edwards or Mr. Larkin.

Panola Watchman: Many farmers have announced the appearance of the regular boll worm in their cotton, though, when they come as early as this, it is said that they seldom do much harm, as they generally die out before the boll gets large enough for them to injure it much. Cotton is subject to too many casualties for farmers to rely upon it as a source of revenue. They must diversify if they would prosper.

Grand Exhibition and Concert at Chico, Texas.

The grand exhibition and concert which took place at Chico on the 18 was witnessed by a large and appreciative assembly. We feel wholly inadequate to the task of doing justice to the excellent manner in which this exhibition was gotten up, and certainly think Prof's Alderson and Jones deserve much credit for so successful an entertainment. The examination which continued for two days was exceedingly interesting. We would mention two classes in

particular which we had the pleasure of listening to, viz: "Physiology" and "Higher Algebra." The pupils in these showed they had made rapid progress considering the length of time they had been studying them. The first evening exercises, which consisted of dialogues and plays interspersed with music were very good, but the Friday night entertainment far surpassed the other. Among the many good plays we mention the "Fruits of the wine cup," "The women's convention," and "The origin of Adam and Eve" which were exceedingly well rendered and greeted with immense applause by the audience which was estimated at three thousand, not only the friends and acquaintances in the immediate vicinity were present but quite a merry and select crowd from Jacksboro, Decatur; and other places of note. Among others from Jacksboro were Mr. Moore and his charming daughters Misses Emma and Nannie, accompanied by Misses Josie Majors and Anna Nicholson. The Jacksboro party was perfectly charmed and delighted with their visit and Chico, it being a romantic and picturesque little scene, nestled among the green. But more especially were the young ladies impressed by the gallant and chivalrous behavior of the Chico young gentlemen. They are certainly perfect Apolos in form and Chesterfields in address, with the exception of one in particular who proved a deserter; however we will excuse him and attribute his conduct to ignorance of etiquette. One of the most attractive features in the entertainment was a song, "The Brooklyn fire" by little Barrett Hudson who gives promise of becoming a fine vocalist. Miss Anna Nicholson was very unexpectedly called on by Prof. Alderson to participate in the musical part of the entertainment and she cheerfully complied with his request. Last but not least we would call attention to the kindness and hospitality shown us by Mr. and Mrs. Manning proprietors of the Chico hotel, who will long be remembered by all the party with much pleasure. We will not conclude our remarks without making further mention of Prof. Alderson and his model school. I would advise all parents

who desire thorough educational advantages for their sons and daughters to patronize his school, and wishing him every success in his noble undertaking, we bid you all adieu.

A VISITOR.

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.

THE
Texas and Pacific Railway
And its Connections.
—FORM THE—
Most Direct and Quickest Line
—FROM—
all points in
TEXAS,

—TO—
St. Louis, Memphis,
Chicago, Nashville,
Cairo, Louisville,
Indianapolis, Chattanooga,
Toledo, Atlanta,

—AND ALL POINTS—
North, East and South-East.
Connections.

At TEXARKANA, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain and So. Rwy. for all points North, East and South-East.

At LONG VIEW JUNCTION, and MINNEOLA, with all trains on International R. R. for Tyler, Palestine, Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio.

At DALLAS, with trains of the Houston & Texas Central Rwy. for Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas.

At SHERMAN, with H. & T. C. Rwy. for all points on the line of that road.

At FORT WORTH, with Stages for all points in western Texas.

At SHREVEPORT, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS,

—FROM—
Fort Worth, Dallas & Sherman,
—TO—
St. Louis,

Any information in regard to rates of Freight and Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to.

GEO. NOBLE,
Gen'l Supt.,
Marshall, Tex.
W. H. NEWMAN, R. W. THOMPSON, Jr.
Gen'l Frt. Agent, Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
Marshall Tex. Marshall Tex.

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: 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 Friday 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 320
 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jack-boro 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.

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.

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. McCURE

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 at \$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. Prct. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one flea bitten grey horse 8 years old, 13½ 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. Prct. no. 5 Jack County, Texas: One black gelding 12 years old, 14½ 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. Prct. 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.

Leprosy in the United States.

New York Tribune.

The nightmare story of Mr. Geo. Cable of a leper secluded for years in a house in New Orleans turns out to be no novelist's fancy, but only a small part of the terrible fact. The annual report of the Louisiana board of health for 1880, just issued, contains a detailed statement of the progress of the Asiatic leprosy in that state during the last century. It was brought in 1680 to the West Indies by the negro slaves, and thence to Louisiana. In 1778 this disease was so prevalent among the blacks, together with the African elephantiasis, and another equally horrible, named Yaws, peculiar to Guinea negroes, that a hospital for lepers was established in New Orleans.

At the present time the majority of lepers in that city are found to be whites, of French, German and Russian extracts. The disease seems to be hereditary, and certain families are known to be infected by it and are shunned as corpses would be, could they walk and move and spread about the contagion of death. The mother of one of these families, when the disease showed itself, was deserted by husband, children, and nursed until her death by a young girl who is now a victim to it. An Italian Catholic priest who attended cases of leprosy in the Charity hospital is now dying of it in the same house. New Orleans, it appears, has no separate asylum for these incurable patients, and they are received into the charitable hospital and placed in the crowded wards to scatter death.

The president of the board of health has made a personal investigation into the extent of this disease even venturing into the lowest swamps of Bayou La Fourche. This whole district, he states, is several feet lower than the turbid bayou, sloping back into cypress swamps liable to overflow from crevices. The poor creole inhabitants live in low huts surrounded by wet rice fields, living upon fish and fish-eating birds. They are separated from the rest of the world, and have intermarried for generations. So impregnated with disease is this remote region that some of the exploring party were struck down on reaching it with violent hemorrhages and fever. Of all foul corners of the world it is fitted for the disease most dreaded by man since the beginning of the world to hide with its prey. Below Harang's canal President Jones found Asiatic leprosy existing in different generations of six families. Some of these wretched creatures have been driven

out from human habitation, and are living apart in the swamps, dying of decay. In some instances their flesh had become as insensible as bone, and they were able to handle fire with impunity. It was impossible to make a correct estimate of their numbers, as a rumor spread among them that the searching party had come to carry them off to an uninhabited island of the sea, and they hid themselves, their friends too refusing to tell their names or number.

In self defence, if for no more humane reason, the people of Louisiana, should provide a refuge where these accursed beings may be isolated and sheltered. The disease is as incurable and as contagious as in the days of Moses. The only other place where it exists in this continent, we believe, is in New Brunswick, near the Bay of Chaleur; the lepers there are confined in a hospital in a lonely spot known in the surrounding country as the Valley of Hell.

New Comet.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24.—Prof. Ormond Stone of the City Observatory observed a new comet last night. He says it is moving rapidly north. He is quite positive it is not the comet of 1862 but thinks it may be that of 1807 the return of which was not expected by astronomers for seventeen hundred years. He believes it is the same comet as seen about June 3rd by Dr. Gould in South America. The apparition is exceedingly interesting and will be watched every night by a corps of astronomers at the Cincinnati Observatory.

Washington, June 28.—The Smithsonian institute has received a telegram from Prof. I. Sharpless of Haverford college, Pennsylvania and Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester, N. Y. announcing the discovery of a bright comet eight degrees southeast of Capella. It is plainly visible to the naked eye, the nucleus being almost as bright as Venus.

A Mrs. Hampton, who was married to a Mormon, was recently interviewed by a Chicago reporter, to whom she made the following statement: When Mormon women are being married a white dress white with a flowing cape is over the bride's face until the groom lifts it. When the wife dies she is buried with this cape on her head, and when she is laid in her coffin the cape is thrown over her face. The teaching of the Mormon leaders is that she cannot be resurrected until the husband raises this cape from her, that if he is satisfied that she has been a faithful and obedient wife he will raise this cape and she may be resurrected. One of the most common threats, she said, by which her husband used to compel her to obedience was that if she didn't obey him "she should never be resurrected."—[Ex.

The general United States acreage in cotton, but the crop is poor, hence the well be anticipated little or no increase over that of the cause of bad crop is excessive weather, which sections of the planting season circumstances, the have exceeded year. However prospect of a may be regarded of spirits. The winter wheat disfavor; yet, in ed acreage is fully equal to increments to will not prevent however this have little to not extensively success or fail materially. for her wheat in winter. The crop for the some years, year and condition reported from average for is 76 per cent. however, come producing reg which is rather the Texas far cause greater prices, for his Texas has reason over her prospects. occur in the scarcely a do farmers may their labors the fields.—[E

Cotto

Washington is the report cotton and wh department of

Returns to the total increase cotton to be more than last as follows: Carolina reported of four per cent Carolina reported last year. 70



The Crop Outlook.

The general crop report for the United States is not very flattering. The acreage in cotton seems increased, but the condition of the crop is poor, hence the coming yield may well be anticipated with the idea of little or no increase in number of bales over that of last year. The chief cause of bad condition in the cotton crop is excessively wet and cold weather, which has prevailed in most sections of the south throughout the planting season. Under other circumstances, the coming yield might have exceeded that of any previous year. However, there is little or no prospect of a failure; hence the future may be regarded without depression of spirits. The decline in acreage of winter wheat may be regarded with disfavor; yet, inasmuch as the decreased acreage is small, and the condition is fully equal to that of last year, inducements to discontinue its growth will not prevail extensively. But however this may be, we of Texas have little to fear. Spring wheat is not extensively raised here, hence its success or failure will not affect us materially. Texas depends chiefly for her wheat yield upon that sown in winter. The condition of this crop for the state is not so good as in some years, yet the average acreage and condition seems better than that reported from other states. The average for the entire country is 76 per cent. The chief complaints however, come from the great wheat producing regions of the northwest, which is rather an encouragement to the Texas farmer, inasmuch as it will cause greater demand, hence higher prices, for his wheat. On the whole, Texas has reason for self-congratulation over her wheat and general crop prospects. Should no serious disaster occur in the near future, there is scarcely a doubt but that the Texas farmers may reap heavy rewards for their labors now being performed in the fields.—[Ex.

Cotton and Wheat.

Washington, June 15.—Following is the report of the condition of the cotton and wheat crop, issued by the department of agriculture to-day:

COTTON.

Returns to the department show the total increase of area planted in cotton to be less than one per cent. more than last year. Reports were as follows: 41 counties in North Carolina report an average increase of four per cent. 16 counties in South Carolina report the acreage same as last year. 70 counties in Georgia give an increase of two per cent. 5

counties in Florida give a decrease of three per cent. 14 in Alabama give a decrease of two per cent. 41 in Mississippi give same average acreage. 14 in Louisiana give an increase of three per cent. 67 in Texas give an increase of two per cent. and 32 in Arkansas give an increase of one per cent. 17 counties in Tennessee report average of 3 per cent. decrease. The condition is much lower, being 93 this year against 99 last year at same time, and 96 in 1879. Weather is generally reported wet and cold, the crop consequently is very backward.

SPRING WHEAT.

The acreage of this crop shows a large decline since last year. The acreage reported to this department is only 86 per cent. of that sown in 1881. The condition is lower, fully equal to that of last year at the same time.

WINTER WHEAT.

The condition of this crop is reported at an average for the whole country of only 76. The principal complaints are from Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, where, added to the most unfavorable weather, there is great damage from the chinch bugs and hessian fly. California reports an average low caused by cold weather and drought.

Remarkable Progress in Agriculture.
New York Herald.

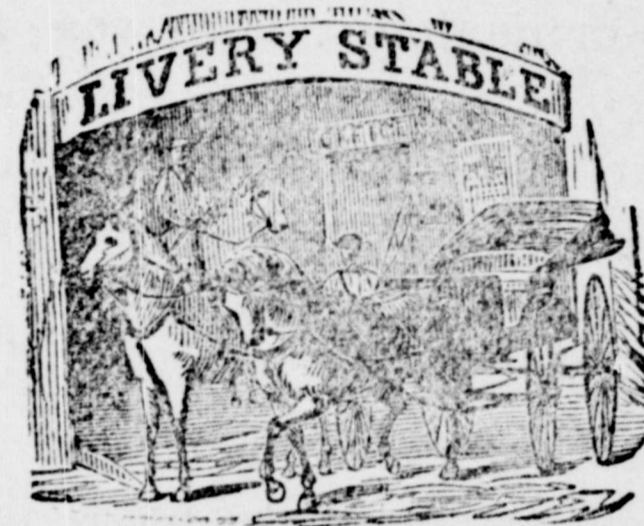
The census bulletin on agriculture just issued shows that the past ten years have been the most remarkable period of agricultural growth in the history of the country. The entire cereal product of the United States has made the enormous advance of nearly one hundred per cent. During the preceding decade the increase was but 12 per cent. while between 1850 and 1860 it was 43 per cent. As each census reports the crops of but a single year the returns of two censuses merely afford the data for comparing the crops of two seasons ten years apart. One of these may be an unexceptionably bad and the other an unusually good agricultural year. Hence a comparison of the two may show an increase either much greater or much less than has actually taken place. The apparent increase shown by the census of 1880 is doubtless considerably greater than the real. But making all due allowance for this consideration the fact still remains that the progress made in the production of cereals during the past ten years have been marvelous. The yield of wheat alone has advanced from 287,000,000, to 459,000,000 bushels, a gain of 73 per cent. while the product of Indian corn has sprung from 760,000,000 to 1,772,000,000 bushels, an increase of 133 per cent. The enormous productive capacity of the great west and northwest is shown by the fact that seven-tenths of the entire wheat crop

of the United States is grown in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin; while the three states Illinois, Iowa and Missouri together produced in 1870—the year covered by the census returns—upward of eight hundred million bushels of corn, or more than the yield of the entire country in 1869. Verily the United States will be able not only to feed its own rapidly multiplying people but also to supply Europe with bread and meat whenever needed.

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

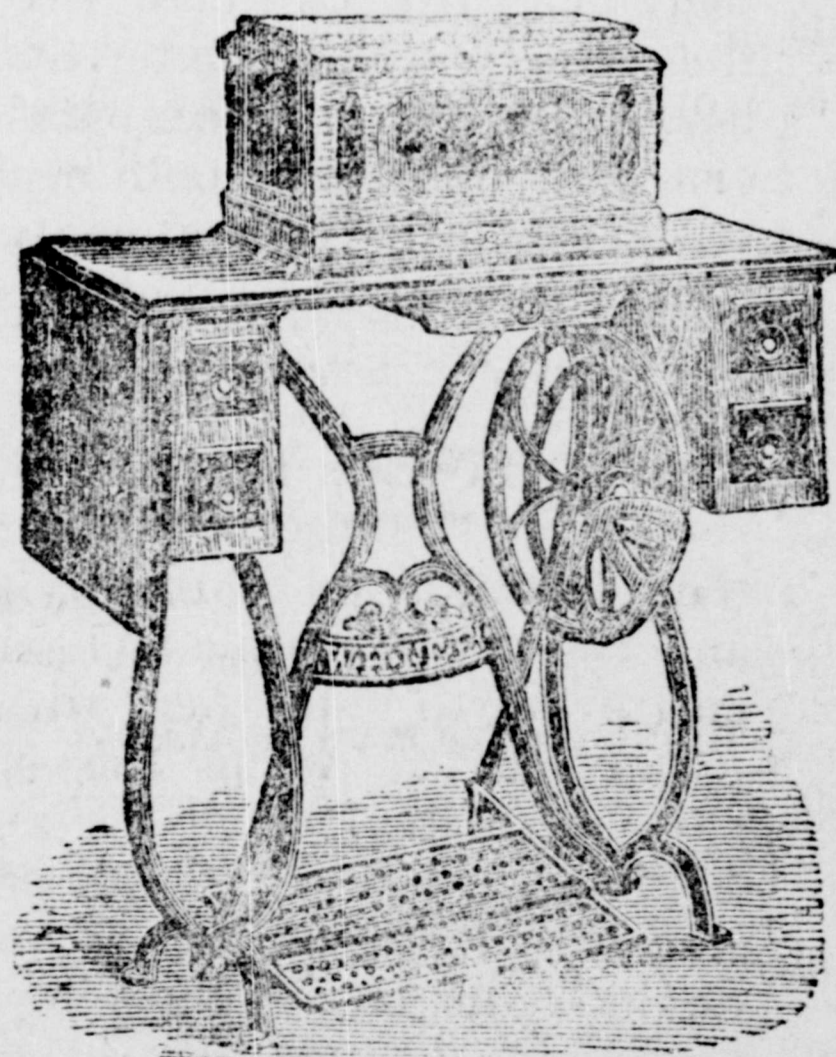
New Steam Cotton Gin.

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,



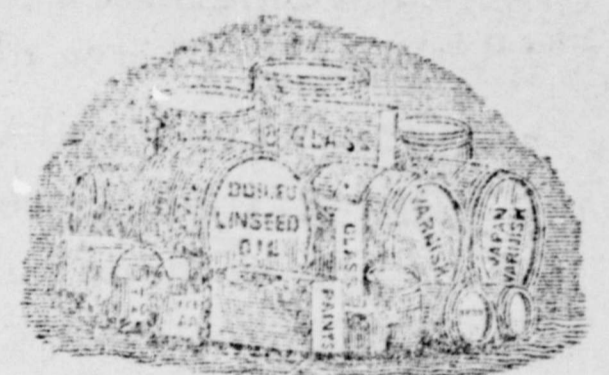
DEALER IN
all First Class Sewing Machines.
THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.
Needles and attachments of all kinds.
Depot one door south of McConnell's
Drug Store.

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 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.

ADAMSON & WESCOTT

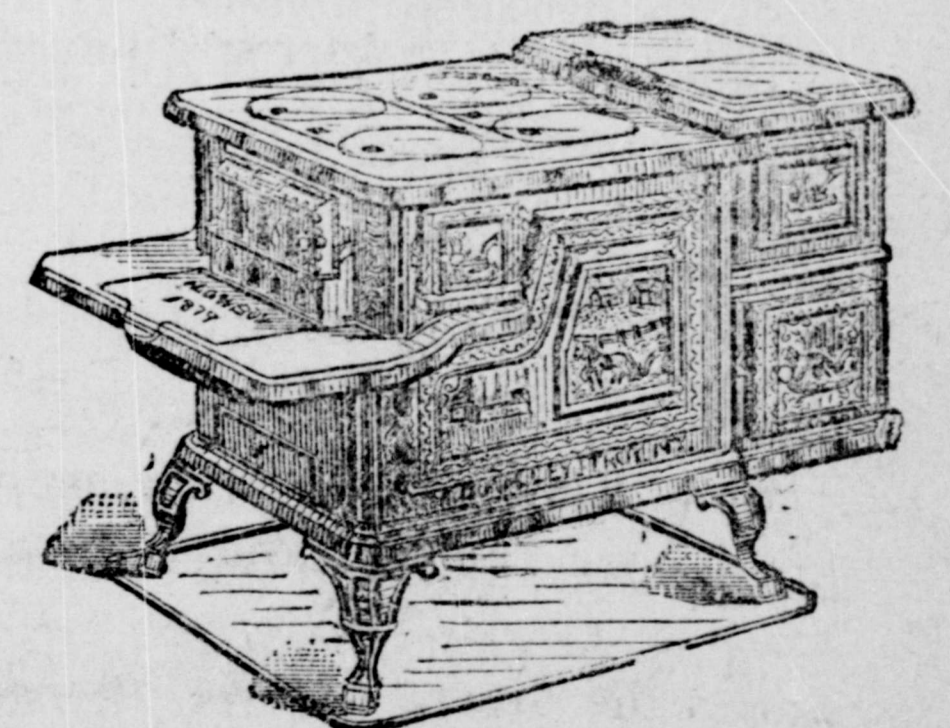
DEALERS IN

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.

Cotton.

Dallas Herald,

Receipts during the week have been very liberal for this year. The demand has been good in response to firm controlling markets. Middling and low midling grades have advanced 1-4 of a cent. Bradstreet's, of June 18th, contains a lengthy report of the condition of the cotton according to mail advices to June 18th, from which we extract the following:

The acreage planted this year shows only a moderate increase over that of last year. That larger increase was not made is partly due to the effect of the improved condition of the south in opening up new and, for the time being, more profitable fields for labor. This is notably the case in Texas, where railroad building has attracted labor from the cotton fields. Our returns indicate that the acreage in North Carolina and Virginia is greater than for last year by 7 per cent; in South Carolina, an increase of 6 per cent, this being the result of fuller reports than for last month, when an increase of 8 per cent, was shown. In Georgia an increase of nearly 5 per cent. On account of the lateness of the season our May report for Georgia was necessarily incomplete. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, about the same as last year. Fuller returns from Texas indicate an increase of about 43-4 per cent, being less than shown in May, owing to losses by overflows, etc., and Tennessee about the same. The general resultant for the entire cotton-growing region is an increase in acreage of 2 1-2 per cent. It should be noted that of late years a large increase of acreage and in yield has been going on in the hill lands of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. This is due in part to an increased use of fertilizers and to the natural extension of planting into the upland regions. In Texas and Arkansas the increased acreage is to be traced in a great degree to the effect of immigration in cultivating new lands. Lower Alabama and Mississippi are at a comparative standstill, with a tendency to decrease, so that any increase reported in these states will have occurred in the hill or upper counties. We have to report the general condition of the crop as fairly satisfactory. While it is true that serious complaints come from some sections, mainly from the rich bottom lands (this being especially true of the Mississippi valley) as to cleanliness of plants, it is still true, that even in these regions the plant got a good stand, is healthy, and only requires good weather to enable planters to clean the growing plants. Since June 8 the weather, as reported by telegraph, has been favorable, and in consequence the outlook is, on the whole, encouraging. In the Atlantic states and hill lands generally the condition of the crop is good.

The South.

Western Rural.

The present appears to be an era of encouraging peace and quietness in the great and naturally rich southern section of our vast country, and the journals of all parties and in all parts are noticing the fact with unconcealed pleasure. This is as it should be. It is to the interests of us all to have every portion of the country prosperous, although in the heat of political discussion we sometimes act as if it were not. There has been very much unnecessary bad feeling between the people of the North and South since the war, and yet it could hardly be expected that it could be otherwise. We sometimes attempt to make ourselves believe that the war was somehow different from wars in general, and that when it ended we should have sat down together and laughed over it. But unfortunately there was no difference between our war and any other war, so far as its effect upon the parties was and is concerned. One party was the conqueror and the other was the conquered, and however much we may theorize it is not natural for a man who has been whipped nearly to death to love the fellow who whipped him. The South has been in that condition and has failed to love the North from very natural causes. On the other hand the victor is apt to say a good many things, if, indeed, he does not do a good many things to irritate the vanquished, and we have not been an exception to the general rule. There have been volumes upon volumes of harsh language used by each section toward the other, which was entirely useless, productive of no good whatever, and was used simply because they were mad and wanted to say something ugly. The North would have acted much more becomingly, and it would have been much more dignified, if it had during these last fifteen years left out of its comments upon Southern people the sharp cornered words of the language, and the South was certainly not in a position to talk saucy or to be abusive. The war was ended in 1865, and it has been very puerile to keep up a full-sate of hard words, after the two armies laid down their arms. The state of things of which we speak has been largely the result of the professional politicians of both sections. The politician thinks that the country was made for his special use, and in this opinion both Northern and Southern politicians unite with the utmost fraternity. The Congress of the United States for years has been the arena of useless political fights which have been of incalculable detriment to the country. The Southern Congressman stirs up the blood of the South and makes the people feel that the entire North hate them with a profound hatred, while the Northern Congressman storms against the South until he makes the people of the North believe that the South ought to be hated; and so this unreasonable feeling has been kept alive, to the very great detriment of the South, and consequently of the whole country. * * *

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,

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Garden Seeds;

and makes a specialty of

School Books,

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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.

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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.

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Letter heads,

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Legal blanks kept on hand and printed to order.

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