

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY, 14, 1881.

No. 4.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Entered at the Post-office at Jacksboro Texas as
second-class matter."

Business Office, in the ODD FEL-
LOW'S BUILDING South East Corner
of the Public Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Subscription \$1.00, per annum.

Approved Advertisements published
at the following Rates:

| space. | 1 mo. | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 year. |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 sqr | \$2.50 | \$6.00 | \$10.00 | \$15.00 |
| 2 sqs | 3.00 | 7.50 | 12.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 sqs | 5.00 | 12.50 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| 1 col | 8.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 50.00 |
| 1 col | 12.00 | 30.00 | 50.00 | 80.00 |

One-third added to the above rates for
ads on first page.

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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.

AUSTIN

IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE
LOCATION OF THE

University of Texas

and respectfully solicits the votes of the
people at an election to be held on Tuesday
September 6, 1881.

President Garfield.

The following was sent this morning:
Washington, July 11.

To Lowell, Minister, London,—At
the beginning of the tenth day since
he was wounded the symptoms of the
resident are all hopeful and favora-
ble. Suppuration goes on, with his
higher pulse or temperature than
would be expected. His milk diet of
pint to a pint and a half per day, is
digested and his physical
strength keeps up wonderfully and
his mind is entirely clear and active,
without showing excitement. His
physicians do not count him beyond
anger, but general confidence in his
recovery is strengthened every hour.

BLAINE,
Secretary.

Locals.

No paper next week.

Try Denton City Pottery Works.

Estray at F. Bessett's 1 sorrel

horse, no brand, 1 gray mare JB on
left shoulder. In good shape to be
posted.

Hotel arrivals crowded out this
week.

We say to our Newport subscri-
bers, that we will if possible get the
Citizen to them earlier.

This (Jacksboro) school communi-
ty was organized Wednesday evening
at a town meeting, by the appoint-
ment of Messrs. Stanley Cooper, R.
R. McKeehan, and W. M. King as
trustees.

The Campmeeting at Carroll's
creek, closed last Sunday, with 5 ad-
ditions by letter, 3 by baptism and 1
awaiting baptism, about 12 conver-
sions reported. The preaching was
very good.

McConnell is stocked with school
books and school stationary for the
fall session, and will be able to supply
any and everything in this line at
Fort Worth prices. Also miscellane-
ous books, Bibles, Wall-paper, and
Fancy Goods.

J. H. Henderson, our "inimitable
barber" went to Ft. Worth on the
4th to meet his mother from "ole
Virginy." The woman arrived safe-
ly. And now the son who has not
saw his mother for 20 years, says,
"What is home without a mother?"

Prof. O. W. Keeler of Ft. Worth
is in the city in the interest of the
Knights of the Golden Rule, and will
be pleased to meet our citizens at
the Court House to-night, where he
will explain the plan and purposes of
the Order with the view of establish-
ing a castle of the same. All are in-
vited to come out.

The Executive Sunday School
Committee requests that all Sunday
School men, meet the Committee in
Jacksboro on Saturday morning the
23 inst. to select the place &c., to
hold the Picnic on 28 inst.

Criminal docket in District Court
was taken up this morning. A spe-
cial venire for three different murder
cases in attendance.

Later: The State vs. Jones Leon-
ard for the murder of Leroy and
Doyle, taken up and jury impaneled.

There are now no visiting attor-
neys here, this speaks well for the
Jacksboro bar.

There is a bunch of goats at A. L.

Henson's in good shape to be posted
branded circle on left jaw.

The Masonic fraternity have com-
pleted and turned over to Mrs. Turn-
er a very neat little residence, ample
in size for the wants of her family.
It was built by Geo. W. Latimer un-
der contract with the Masonic com-
mittee for the sum of two hundred
dollars. This amount was made up
as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Masons (members of the Lodge and non-affiliated) | \$93.00 |
| Fort Richardson Lodge | 79.00 |
| Persons not Masons | 28.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$200.00 |

Early one morning the past week,
W. J. McClure, went to his poultry
house to get some eggs, and thrust-
ing his hand into a nest, and feeling
something cold, he drew it out sud-
denly, he immediately discovered a
snake going out the other side, which
he soon dispatched, and finding it
very large at one place he concluded
to make *post mortem* examination.
Instead of eggs, he found a large
porcelain door knob with the iron
shank. The knob had been placed
in the nest for a nest-egg. "It's not
all gold that glitters," nor eggs that
are white.

**Send the minutes
of your Association
to this office to be
printed. They can
be printed in about
10 days from the
time they are receiv-
ed. Work done well
and as cheap as the
cheapest. Send your
manuscript well
written and your
money in a postoffice
money order or reg-
istered letter. Ad-
dress, J. N. Rogers,
Jacksboro, Texas.**

The first bale of cotton of this
season arrived at Houston July 9
and sold for \$425.

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.



ONE NEW-YEAR'S CALL.

[Demorest's Monthly.]
Concluded.

New-Year's night was cold and dark. The hard snow lay on the ground in crisp surface, that crunched under the boot-heels of the unfortunate pedestrian who was forced to be without. The stars had retreated behind the clouds as if tired of shining in such raw, chilly weather, and altogether it was not such a night as any one would choose for any festivity out doors.

If any one had been there to see, they might have observed two little figures stealing down with wary, careful footsteps the back stairs to the "two grandmothers' and Aunt Pitkin's house."

But then there wasn't any one to see! So Posey and Tom crept out safely, and closed the door without even so much noise as a mouse would make.

When they got there, however, it all came near being spoiled by Posey bursting into such a fit of laughter over Tom's singular appearance that it was with difficulty he could shake her into anything like a sober state at all.

"Do stop laughing!" he implored in a terrible whisper, under an awful old beaver hat that looked as if it had protected Noah from the deluge. "I don't look any worse than you do, I'm sure."

"If you could see yourself," said Posey, faintly, and sinking down on the snow, perfectly exhausted.

"Jerusalem!" he retorted. "Well, if you could only catch a sight of your gown! Never mind, Po, we're a match—about as ill-looking a couple as you'd want to meet. Come, do get up and let's start."

Posey smothered a final laugh, and gracefully accepted the kind attentions of her cavalier to arise, and the two callers departed in state well worth witnessing.

They turned down the long village street; Aunt Pitkin's long calico gown, which Posey had borrowed without the formality of asking for it tripping her up miserably at every third step. A little black bonnet, with a long veil that floated behind, gave her a most melancholy air, somewhat relieved by an old-fashioned, many-colored table spread that in elegant folds fell from her shoulders as a shawl.

"Your old waistcoat's a burstin'," announced Tom, cheerfully, when they had gone some little distance down the road. "I wish you had it safe home again. There! don't you hear it?"

"It's a step on the snow," said Posey, hurrying on. "Sh!" and she tried to scud faster than ever.

"Which place shall we go to first?" whispered Tom, as they were hurry-

ing along. "Let's try to get in to the Bassetts."

"No, you don't, my fine fellow!" said a voice close behind them that made Tom skip in astonishment, while all the blood in Posey's face fled, leaving her as pale as a ghost; and a firm hand, from which there was no getting away, grasped the gentleman caller by the collar.

"Lemme alone!" roared Tom, giving a terrible lunge to one side. But all of no use. The hand held on as if it never meant to let go.

"Do you s'pose I'll let such strange customers as you go prowling around?" said the man, giving the collar such a shake that Tom saw a thousand stars, although there were none visible in the heavens. "Why, I'm the new constable, 'pointed to-day." Here he straightened himself with such an air that, in spite of his misery, Tom could scarcely keep from bursting out laughing.

"We're—only—callin'," began Posey, with an awful gasp.

"I know it," said the man. "I've seen you—be'n watchin' you a-skulkin' along. Now you call at the Station House. That's the place for beggars."

Beggars! The children stood as if paralyzed for just one second.

"How dare you!" began Tom, glaring up in the big man's face.

"None of your sass to me," said the newly fledged constable, delighted to show his power. "Now then, start, both of ye, as quick as you've a mind to!"

"I wish—we'd—never left—either of the grandmothers!" sobbed Posey, stumbling along in wretchedness, relentlessly urged on by their captor.

"Or Aunt Pitkin," said Tom grimly. "If we ever do see them again, I guess we'll know better'n to be such geese!"

"They're just lovely!" wailed Posey, in such grief that it nearly broke Tom's heart; "and we've been so bad!"

"Well, I never!" cried a voice; and the first thing they knew, they all ran pell-mell in the darkness into a tall gaunt woman going with rapid footsteps the other way.

"Oh, Aunt Pitkin!" cried Tom, giving such a joyful wrench that he broke clear away from the grasp on his collar, and precipitating himself into her arms. "Is it really you?"

"I think likely," said Aunt Pitkin, coolly. "There, there, Posey, child, you'll choke me to death. Who's this man tom?" she asked abruptly, pointing to the guardian of the peace, who had staggered back against the fence, regarding matters and things in general.

"He's—"

"I was just seein' 'em home safe," said the man quickly. "Good evening," and touching his hat he was off.

"I'm sure I'm very much obliged to you," said Aunt Pitkin after him.

"Oh! Aunt Pitkin!" cried Posey in horror, and stamping her foot in vexation, "he's an awful man. He said we were beggars, Aunt Pitkin! And

—oh! don't let him go—don't!"

"And he was going to haul us to the Station House," said Tom, vindictively. "Now, Aunt Pitkin, just think of that!"

"Well, I don't think," said Aunt Pitkin, demurely giving one keen glance all over their attire, "that he was so very far wrong after all. I guess we won't say anything about it Tom," she finished with a little laugh, "but we'll start for home."

And start for home they did. And there, at the door, were the two dear old grandmothers!

"I'm glad you're home safe," was all they said. And the little wanderers went in to forgiveness.

And this was the only and the best call of the year.

How Japanese Fans are Made.

A British consul in Japan gives the following particulars touching the manufacture of folding fans at Osaka:

As in many other branches of industry, the principle of division of labor is carried out in the fan making trade. The bamboo ribs are made in Osaka and Kioto by private individuals in their own houses, and combinations of the various notches cut in the lower part are left to one of the finishing workmen, who forms the various patterns of the handle according to plans prepared by the designer. In like manner the designer gives out to the engravers the patterns which his experiment teaches him will be most likely to be salable during the ensuing season; and when the different blocks have been cut, it still rests with him to say what colors are to be used for the two sides of each fan. In fact, this official holds, if not the best paid, at any rate the most important position on the staff, in ordinary. When the printed sheets which are to form the two sides of the fans have been handed over to the workman, together with the sets of bamboo slips which are to form the ribs, his first business is to fold the two sheets of which the fan is to be composed, so that they will retain the crease, and this is done by putting them between two pieces of paper, well saturated with oil, and properly creased. The four are then folded together and placed under a heavy weight.

When sufficient time has elapsed the sheets are taken out and the moulds used again, the released sheets being packed up for at least twenty-four hours in their folds. The next process is to take the ribs, which are temporarily arranged in order on a wire, and "set" them into their places on one of the sheets, after it has been spread out on a block and pasted. A dish of paste then gives the woodwork adhesive powers and that part of the process is finished by affixing the remaining sheet of paper. The fan has to be folded up and opened three or four times before the folds take the proper shape; and by the time the fan is put up to dry, it has

received far more handling than any foreign paper could; and indeed, foreign paper has been tried, and had to be given up as unsuitable for the work; but with great care the Osaka fan-makers have been able to make some fans with printed pictures which have been sent over from America, though they were invariably obliged to use one face of Japanese paper. The qualities of native paper now used are not nearly so good as those of which the old fans were made, and, in consequence, the style of manufacture has had to be changed. Instead of first pasting the two faces of the fan together and then running in pointed ribs, the ribs are square, and are pasted in their places in the manner described above. The outside lacquered pieces and the fancy work are all done in Osaka and Kioto, and some of the designs in lacquer on bone are really artistic; but the demand for the highly ornamented description of fans is not sufficient to encourage the production of large quantities of first-class work. When the insides are dry, the riveting of the pieces together, including the outer covering, is rapidly done, and a dash of varnish quickly finishes the fan. —[Ex.]

A Cure for Slander.

The following very homely but singularly instructive lesson is by St. Philip Neri:—

A lady presented herself to him one day accusing herself to be given to slander. "Do you frequently fall into this fault?" "Yes, father, very often," replied the penitent. "My dear child," said the saint, "your fault is great, but the mercy of God is still greater; for your penance do as follows: Go to the nearest market, purchase a chicken just killed and still covered with feathers; you will then walk a certain distance, plucking the bird as you go along; your walk finished you will return to me. Great was the astonishment of the lady in receiving so strange a penance; but silencing all human reasoning, she replied, "I will obey you, father, I will obey." Accordingly she repaired to the market, bought the fowl, and set on her journey, plucking as she went along, as she had been ordered.

In a short time she returned, anxious to tell of her exactness in accomplishing her penance and desirous to receive some explanation of one so singular.

"Ah!" said the saint, "you have been very faithful in the first part of my orders; now do the second part and you will be cured. Retrace your steps; pass through all the places you have already traversed, and gather one by one all the feathers you have scattered."

"But, father," exclaimed the poor woman, "that is impossible. I cast the feathers carelessly on every side; the wind carried them in different directions; how can I recover them?"

"Well, my child," replied the saint, "so it is with your words of slander; like the feathers which the wind has scattered, they have been wafted in many directions; call them back to you can. Go and sin no more."

History does not tell us if the lady was converted; but it is probable she required a saint to give the lesson one should be a fool not to profit by it. [St. Louis Evangelist.]

Interview with Senator Maxey.

Galveston News.

Reporter—Senator, in regard to Star Route investigations now in progress, what in your opinion will be the ultimate result?

Here the senator stopped and said that he did not wish to be understood as making any apology or explanation in answer to any attack that had been made upon him through orance on the most part, but stood on the record to bear him out, but length said:]

Senator Maxey—I have no other means of determining the probability of this investigation than others who read the papers, unless in fact that I have examined the testimony taken by Messrs. Blackburn Blount, Clymer, Hawley, and Meron, sub-committee of the house appropriation committee, and the people have not had the opportunity, congress did not order its publication. The appropriation committee a few copies struck, one of which were at my house. There is not sufficient in that examination to prosecute any one, and the committee evidently so considered, as they made final report. What evidence the postmaster general and attorney general may have I do not know. Success, of course, depends upon the evidence they may be able to procure, and this evidence must come from outside sources, as I think the action of the appropriation committee clearly shows that they did not consider that they had sufficient.

Reporter—Much has been said out the failure or neglect on the part of our senators to see that the guilty parties, if such they were, had been brought to justice. Was it the power of the senate to commence such investigations as would produce such result?

Senator Maxey—I know that there is an idea with some that senators and representatives should have known all about these alleged frauds, and should have ferreted out the guilty parties and brought them to trial, conviction and punishment. That would be a complete answer to say the house sub-committee on appropriations was an able and honest body of men; that they worked faithfully for the country and made no report, and that the postmaster general and attorney general, with all the power of the government behind them, have worked diligently for months, and are not ready to place any case before the grand jury. It is not reasonable, therefore, that any senator or representative, by his own efforts, and without the power the house appropriation committee had, and without the power which the postmaster general and the attorney general have, could have succeeded, when these gentlemen, with all diligence, have not been able to present a case. You ask if it is in the power of the senate to begin such investigations. I answer, the senate, un-

der the constitution, is not only absolutely without grant of power to originate investigations involving official corruption (or the alleged corruption), which if sustained, would necessarily result in impeachment, but by express grant of the constitution the sole power of impeachment is in the house of representatives, and the sole power to try all impeachments is in the senate. Investigations of this kind always originate in the house, and in this case, by resolution of the house passed on the 8th of January, 1880, the house referred the whole matter to the house appropriation committee, and that committee have sole charge of the investigations. The senate never ordered any investigation by any committee, because it was the special, right and duty of the house to take the lead. The investigation in the house, as far as it went, was directed to the cause of the contemplated deficiency, and as to whether the discretion vested by law in the postmaster-general to expedite the service and increase number of trips had been wisely or unwisely exercised. This is clear by the fact that the principle witnesses before the house committee were the postmaster general, the second assistant postmaster general and a number of contractors. In discussing the deficiency appropriation bill reported by the house appropriation committee, Mr. Blackburn stated that the question of fraud was not presented by the committee, nor was it before the house. When the bill reached the senate it was referred by the senate to the appropriation committee. Neither of the Texas senators was on that committee. It was by the committee submitted to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Wallace, Beck Booth. Mr. Wallace, in reporting the bill back, stated they had taken some oral testimony, as some of the contractors claimed they had not a chance to appear before the house committee. Mr. Wallace stated to the senate that there was no fraud shown in the testimony examined; the house testimony was before them and the only question before them was whether it was best to break down a large number of routes west of the Mississippi, or was it best to continue the mails, that the committee thought it best to continue the mails. Fraud was not charged by either committee, but on the contrary the committees, through their spokesmen, declared that it was not an issue in the passage of the bill. It is proper in this connection to say that the bill was never referred to the senate post office committee, was never examined by that committee, and the committee had no more to do with it than other senators not on the appropriation committee, to which it had been referred and by which it had been reported. The general law in force when the contracts complained of were made gave control of the entire subject of contracts to the postmaster-general. Congress had nothing whatever to

do with the contracts, and has not now, nor has any other senator or representative anything to do with them. If there is reasonable ground to believe that officers of the department have acted corruptly, then, upon such information, the house, not the senate, would order an investigation, for in the case impeachment would be a consequence. If frauds were perpetrated by contractors and others without collusion with the officers of the department, then, under the constitution, the courts, not congress, would take hold, for the trial of all crimes (except by impeachment) is by jury.

Reporter—What has congress to do with the amounts paid to the star route contractors and the fixing of the amounts?

Senator Maxey—As to the price paid to star route contractors so stated, senators and representatives have nothing to do. These contracts were made by the executive, not the legislative department of the government. The constitution says that the president shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This he is supposed to do in this case, through the postmaster general, and in discharge of that duty the investigation is now going on to see whether or not the laws were faithfully executed. All that members had to do, or at all events it was all that I did, was to secure the best service for the people I could when petitions came from them, showing that their service was insufficient. In every such case I sought to give them better service, and was successful in many cases, and failed in others. Behind every recommendation of myself (and I have no doubt of every member of the delegation), will be found on file petitions from the people interested asking better service. I am very glad I was able to serve them, and shall do so as long as I have the power. With the recommendation and filing of the papers, my duty ceased. I never knew the amount of increase in any case, and never inquired, for the matter was not under my control, and my recommendations were for lawful increase. A number of my recommendations will be found in the speech I made on the bill March 15, 1880, and others of like character are on file with petitions from the people. I had a right to suppose, and did suppose the department would do its duty according to law. If there is a single route recommended by me in which fraud was practiced, it was necessarily after the papers were filed, and I have no knowledge of it, nor do I believe that fraud will be found in any of the Texas contracts. With others I had nothing to do, although one paper made a tempest in a tea pot about a route Mr. Welborn and myself recommended in the Indian Territory, but that was a link necessary to connect Gainesville in Texas, with Mobeetie, in Texas. My recommendations were confined to such routes as our own people were concerned in. I

speaking from memory, having no papers before me, having no thought when I came here of being interviewed, but I think I have stated the record with entire accuracy. And now let me say on my own account that I, as well as my colleague and the six representatives in the house, are doing our very best to secure appropriations to improve your harbor and others in the state, erect public buildings, etc. Now if the officers intrusted with such disbursements should make fraudulent contracts, and the money be wasted, have the kindness to suppose that members of congress are but human beings, and cannot foreknow all things. It would be just as reasonable and fair to claim that I and your representatives should be held responsible for such frauds, as to argue from our efforts to procure the legislation which would furnish our people with the best mail facilities, or secure facilities under existing legislation, that we should be held responsible for the subsequent contracts for carrying the mails made by the executive officials of the post office department. The mail service to the people of Texas has constituted a very large part of the particular interest and benefit which they received from the federal government. I take pride to myself that I have done all in my power to extend and increase it, in my place as a senator and a servant of the people, and shall continue to do so, so far as needed by our rapidly increasing settlement of the country and augmenting of its business. The development of all frauds in contracts I can only hope will be made and punished, the public attention thrown full upon this branch of the public service, and better administration secured. A vague impression that seems to have prevailed in some quarters that, being on the postoffice committee in the senate, some supervision of postoffice contracts ought to have come within my duties, has no foundation. No enemy, partisan enough or unscrupulous enough, has ever suspected me of personal connection, even in the most indirect or remote manner, with any postoffice contract.

With this the interview closed, and thanking Senator Maxey for his courtesy, as well as for the information he had so gladly given, the reporter withdrew.

Jack County S. S. picnic meets Thursday July 28th. Every school in the county is invited. The arrangement of the Convention is for every family to bring their refreshments.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCK CREEK.

For the Citizen.

The health of the community is good, weather dry, we are needing rain very badly. The farmers say if it does not rain soon there will be nothing raised; I believe cotton looks very well yet; some corn is standing the drouth tolerably well, but the most of it is burnt up.—A Sabbath School was organized at Webb City last Sunday. Every one seems to take great interest in it. Parson Evans continues to preach for us every first Sunday, there is always a large crowd assembled to hear the Parson.

Our picnic on the 4th was a success, nearly every body and his wife was there, but we missed the pleasant faces of our editor and his family why didn't you come? The day was spent in the most enjoyable manner, speaking, music both vocal and instrumental, dancing, base ball and eating were the amusements of the day. That night a gay little party assembled at Mr. Merrill's of Little Los valley and danced the "we sma hours" away. A party of gentlemen have just returned this afternoon from a fishing excursion down the creek and brought a fine lot of fish with them. There is to be a picnic down on the creek next Saturday, I believe it is to be a Sabbath School picnic, I wish them a fine time.—Just now while writing this a deer and two small fawns came up within fifty yards of the house. How does that sound coming from as thickly settled country as this? What has become of Ranger?

Jysy.

NEWPORT.

For the Citizen:

June 29, 1881.

Newport still stands the storm of dry sand and hot winds. Long faces have become very fashionable. A few days more dry weather will completely ruin corn, but cotton is not damaged any yet.—Mr. Stevens from Queen's Peak commenced school here on Monday. His school

numbers forty. He is a good scholar and from all appearance a highly cultured gentleman. We hope he may be successful in building up a good and permanent school.—By the way we were about forgetting that since our last letter Mr. Sam. Barton, late of Mo., came into our community and took to wife one of Clay county's fairest daughters, Miss Anna Simpson. Of course young men generally dislike to see our fair young ladies taken off to other climes by old bachelors, but the writer extends congratulations.—It is our unhappy lot to chronicle the death of one of H. H. Hall's children. The grief stricken parents have the sympathy of numerous friends.

JAY.

[The above should have appeared in last issue. Jay will please excuse an oversight.]

WARNER OBSERVATORY,
Rochester, N. Y. July 1st, 1881.

Editors:

The question as to whom the honor of having first seen the present comet should belong, has become a vexed one, and it is a matter of justice, as well as of public interest, to ascertain the name of right one. We trust, therefore, you will give the following item, or something of a similar nature, a place in your columns, in order that no injustice may be done to any one, and that proper attention be given all.

Sincerely,

C. S. WHITEMORE.

Sec'y

Who Saw it First.

The question of who discovered the present comet has become a most momentous one. Over 500 persons have laid claim to the honor and the Warner Prize of \$200, and all of them are within comparatively the same time. It is desirable that no injustice be done in this matter, and to this end all parties who saw the comet during the week ending June 25th, or previously, will please forward their claims without delay to Prof. Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester N. Y. It is certain the discovery was made by a private individual, but who that individual is, remains to be seen.

District Court convened Monday morning, Hon. A. J. Hood on the bench.

GRAND JURORS.

John H. Brown, Foreman; W. E. Johnson, Mark Bean, C. T. Wescott, J. A. Baker, Freeman Bessett, James A. Dean, Ira Cooper, J. A. Shook, Elijah Harrell, T. F. Horton, H. M. Lawrence.

The Civil docket is very light, only two cases have come up to be disposed of.

The Indian Nation Troubles.

Little Rock, Ark. July 6.—Advices from Fort Smith say that a committee of citizens of that place has just returned from the Choctaw nation, where they went hoping to induce the Indian authorities to allow the whites in the country to remove thence at their convenience. The committee called on Gov. McCurtain and found him encamped in Scullyville county with about one hundred Choctaw militia, but no U. S. soldiers. He received them courteously and extended such hospitalities as his hurriedly constructed headquarters permitted. They stated that the object of the visit was to interview him in regard to rumors afloat concerning white settlers in the territory which caused great uneasiness and excitement among innocent families who were induced to open farms within the Choctaw nation by his own people, and were not aware of the tax that would be levied upon them. As these people were law-abiding, and had now exhausted their means in tilling the soil and cultivating their crops, it would be a great hardship upon them to drive them out of the country. Governor McCurtain denies ever having threatened to eject any white settler who had complied with the law. Those who have not will be compelled to leave. The hardship to farmers living on leased farms is this: Their farms and improvements will be sold at auction and the proceeds donated to county purposes. Many innocent farmers are occupying lands leased from Indians, and have made substantial improvements, which they will lose, un-

less they can make the party they leased from pay them. The time in which intruders may leave has been extended to August 1. The committee believe the governor is blameless in the matter. White families are leaving daily.

On the 1st of July the ninety-day laws of the legislature session went into effect. Among the most important are the Common-Sense Indictment bill, which Governor Roberts thinks may prevent the quashing of many indictments; also the acts granting land pensions to old veterans and to crippled Confederate soldiers; the act setting apart 300 leagues of land out of the public domain for county school funds; the act limiting the plea of intoxication and temporary insanity in defense of crime; the law establishing the Thirty-sixth Judicial District; and the law attaching a large portion of Hill to Johnson county.

1881.

1881.

FORD'S CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.
EDITED BY S. H. FORD, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

SALLY ROCHESTER FORD,

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St. Louis, Mo.

Send for specimen number.

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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.

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Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.

Rural Citizen

N. & Alice M. Roge

We acknowledge a visit from traveling agent Advance; he reports interests of this valuable in a very prosperous

We take pleasure in the new law of E. Coombes. We have two gentlemen personally acquainted with the gentleman and lawyer.

The editor of the Patriot says he will not advise this paper. Well then we take it that the thing and business proposition to mix in the Carrier-Chronicle.

But whether a man is right or abetting that is to be wrong, in business, is a question. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

New BIOGRAPHICAL an excellent feature of the edition of Webster's Universal Biographical Dictionary given the names of noted persons of modern times, with a list of the dates of their birth and their nationality, which is designed for purposes of reference, to answer questions which often arise as to the character of their actions and contains many names of persons still living, and the date of each name is given.

The people of Waxahachie are working to secure the Waxahachie taproot. —Lamar Banner.

And our people are secured, too, by the city before Christ and Commercial.

This is the road meeting to be here in fear.

THE SURVEY TO V

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Rural Citizen.

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

We acknowledge a visit of Dr. J. B. Boyd, traveling agent of the North Texas Advance; he represents the interests of this valuable paper as being in a very prosperous condition.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the new law card of Judge Z. E. Coombes. We have conversed with two gentlemen who have been personally acquainted with him for years, and they speak of him as a gentleman and lawyer.

The editor of the Paris North Texan says he will not advertise a saloon in his paper. Well that's his privilege. We take it that temperance is one thing and business another, and don't propose to mix 'em.—Sherman Courier-Chronicle.

But whether a man is justified in aiding or abetting that which he believes to be wrong, in order to secure business, is a question.—Advance.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.—

An excellent feature of the New Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just issued, is the New Biographical Dictionary, in which are given the names of nearly ten thousand noted persons of ancient and modern times, with a brief statement of the dates of their birth and death, their nationality, profession, etc. This is designed for purposes of ready reference, to answer the questions which often arise as to when and where certain persons lived, and the character of their achievements. It contains many names of persons who are still living, and the pronunciation of each name is given.

The people of Weatherford are working to secure the extension of the Waxahachie tap road to that city.—Lamar Banner.

And our people are going to have it secured, too, by its completion to our city before Christmas.—Weatherford Commercial.

This is the road that we are expecting to be here in less time than a year.

THE SURVEY TO WAXAHACHIE.

Captain T. G. Williamson, chief engineer of the Houston and Texas Central railroad company, is in the city, and will commence in the morning the survey and final location of the road from Weatherford to Waxahachie. And immediately after this survey is made, the grading will be commenced and pushed through to an early completion. So our people may as well make preparations for a grand boom in Weatherford this fall. No town in northwest Texas will do

the amount of business that our city will do the coming season. This news will lighten the hearts of many who have heretofore been despondent and hopeless.—Commercial.

We notice objections are constantly appearing in secular papers against the revision or translation of the scriptures, and but very few make any attempt to enlighten the people on the subject. These objections come up both in England and America. Our attention has been drawn especially to the protest made against the revision, first, as sapping the foundation of Christian faith, and playing into the hands of freethinkers; and secondly, to protest against the version as involving an attack upon English language in its mature and robust form. Under this objection the alleged impolicy of the revision is pointed out as tending to impair the authority of the inspired book by departing from its time hallowed phraseology.

Of the merits or demerits of the of the work we have nothing to say as that falls under the head of Theological rather than literary discussion.

There always have been objections to giving the people a pure version of the scriptures in the English tongue. Wm. Tyndale, was burned at the stake and after John Wyckliff's bones had lain in the grave forty years they were dug up and burned, for giving the English speaking people the Bible.

The English language continued to improve apace with the increasing refinements of the English people, and new versions and revisions of portions and sometimes the entire bible continued to appear, notwithstanding there was great opposition.

We here give specimens of the LORD'S PRAYER as it began at different dates.

In the year 700, the Lord's prayer begun thus:—

'Uren Fadar thie art in heofnas, sic gekalgud thin noma, to cymeth thin rick; sic thin wila sue in heofnas and in eatho.'

Two hundred years after, thus—

'Thee ure Fader the ert on heofnum si thin namage-hal-god. Com thin ric. Si thin willa on eorthan swa, on heofnum.'

About two hundred years after this, in the reign of Henry II., it was rendered thus:—

'Ure Fader in heaven, rich Thy name be hailed eber lich, Thou bring us ty michell bliss: Als hit in heavenly doe That in yearth beene it also,' &c.

About one hundred years after, in the reign of Henry III., it ran thus: 'Fader thou art in heaven blisse, Thine Helye name it wurt the bliss Cumen and not thy kingdom, Thin holy will it be all don In heaven and in earth also,

So it shall be in full well Ie tro,' &c.

In the reign of Henry VI. it began thus—

'Our Fader art in heavens, halie-wid be thi name; thy kingdom come to thee: be thee will don in earth as in heaven,' &c.

In 1537, it began thus:—

'O, our Father who art in heaven! hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled as well in earth as it is in heaven,' &c.

In 1862 it was rendered thus:—

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come; thy will be done, as in heaven, so also on earth.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts, as also we forgave our debtors

And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

The following is a version of the hymn in St. Luke, (chap. 1, 46,) usually called the Magnificat. Its date is not known:—

'My soule hogis, or lofys, God, and my spirit joyed in God my hele.

For he has by holdyn tho mekenes of hys handemayden.

Lo therefore blyssed me schal say all generations.

For he has done grete things, for he is mighty, and holy the name of hym.

And hys mercy from progeny to progenys, to tho dredande hym.

He made power in hys arme, he sparbylde tho proude in thought of theire herte.

He put down tho mighty of sete, and heghed tho meke.

Tho hungry he fillede with godys, and tho ryche he lefte vyde.

He toke Israel hys chylde, unthought of hys mercy.

As he spake to our fadyrs, Abraham, and sede of hym in worldys.'

The Spartans of old showed no mercy to fat humanity. They paid much attention to the rearing of men. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degrees of fatness to which it was lawful in a free state to any citizen to

extend his body. Those who dared to grow too soft or too fat for military exercise and the service of Sparta were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Naucelis, the son of Polybius, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable way of living, which was declared unworthy of a Spartan.—[Ex.

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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.
 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

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at the Jacksboro Postoffice.

WEATHERFORD—Via Whitt, takes all mails south and east, and for other states.
 Arrives at 6 p. m. every day except Sunday.
 Departs at 6 a. m.
GRAHAM mail supplies way offices and takes letters to Belknap and Seymour.
 Arrives at 6 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
 Departs at 6 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
PALO PINTO mail supplies way offices.
 Arrives Monday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday at 6 a. m.
GERTRUDES mail only runs to Gertrudes.
 Arrives Monday and Friday 5 p. m.
 Departs Monday and Friday at 7 a. m.
HENRIETTA mail supplies way offices and Ft. Sill and points in the Pan-handle, also Archer City.
 Arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.
MONTAGUE mail supplies points between Jacksboro and Montague, via Newport.
 Arrives Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 6 p. m.
 Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p. m.
GAINESVILLE mail runs via Crafton, Pella, and Rosston, and supplies Chico.
 Arrives Monday and Friday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
DECATUR mail supplies points in Wise county, except Crafton, Chico, and Aurora.
 Arrives Monday and Friday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
SPRINGTOWN mail carries letters to Willow Point, Boonville and way points between Jacksboro and Ft. Worth, via Springtown.
 Arrives Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.
 All mails close thirty (30) minutes before the schedule time for departure.
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 Postmaster.

W. J. McCLURE

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 Fine Custom Work a Specialty.
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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.
 R. L. McClure. H. H. McConnell, Secretary.
 W. M.

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 Sunday at 10 1/2 a. m. and at night. Also 2nd Sunday morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.
 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.

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 Firstclass accommodations.

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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.

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 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.

Estray Notice!

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.

Reported by Wm. Hensley Com. pret. No. 2 J. C. T. One iron gray horse 4 years old brandrd J with a bar across it on the right shoulder, JM with a bar across them on right thigh and dim brand on left hip (shod behind) One sorrel pony mare blaze in face, 13 hands high brandrd A on right shoulder some roan hair in flank. Ore bay mare 7 or 8 years old about 14 hands high brandrd RA on left shoulder and J in a circle on left thigh, left hind foot white. a brown yearling colt with her no brand perceivable. Also one chesnut sorrel mare 8 or 9 years old about 14 hands high, blaze face saddle marks. shod in front and brandrd bow and arrow on left shoulder also a colt with her.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

July 12 1881.

Blaine on the Press.

The secretary of state has issued the following: To the press.—On behalf of the president and Mrs. Garfield, I desire to make public acknowledgment of the very numerous messages of condolence and affection which have been received since Saturday morning from almost every state in the Union. From the South as beautifully as from the North, and from countries beyond the seas have come messages of anxious inquiry, tender words of sympathy in such numbers that it has been found impossible to answer them in detail. I, therefore, ask the newspapers to express for the president and Mrs. Garfield the gratitude which they feel for the devotion of their fellow-country-men and friends abroad in this hour of heavy affliction.

[Signed.] JAMES G. BLAINE,
 Secretary of State.

More Wonderful than the Comet.

New Orleans Times.

One of the great attractions of a comet is variety, which lends to each succeeding one the charm of novelty. Were the evening skies dotted with nuclei with long flowing tails curving in graceful sweeps through space they would not be looked admiringly upon by the masses of the people nor would they be more frequently the subject of conversation than the stars are now.

But at present the world is astounded by the rapidly recurring phenomena. The eclipse has just passed, a softly radiant comet is visible in the northern skies, but what is of still greater import is, that the four planets which are nearest the earth, Venus— which is between us and the sun—Mars, Jupiter and Saturn—beyond our orbit, all are strung out in a line of battle as it were, in Aries, the first sign of the Zodiac. This is a phenomenon which if it takes place again, will not be for hundreds of years.

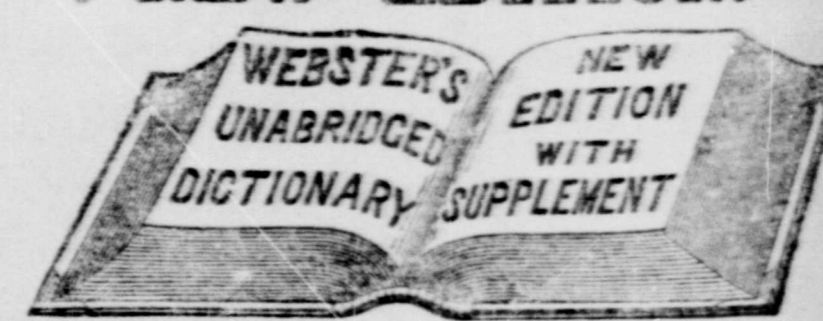
Next year Venus will be the evening star—in the West, of course—and Mars, having completed the half of his circuit around the sun, will be on the same side with her as he was of old, when Homer sang of the fall of Taurus, and Saturn will be left alone,

to be butted along by the Ram. To all who appreciate uncommon things should rise at three o'clock on a cloudless night to witness the marvels which the heavens are displaying.

The order of the planets, as at present ranged, is Venus, brilliant as a baby moon, farthest east or nearest the horizon, then Jupiter, Saturn, and fiery Mars at the top. A little to the north of Venus, the Pleiades may be found, and between the Pleiades and the comet, Capala snaps and twinkles, seemingly conscious that it is one of the most beautiful of the fixed stars. Such a wonderfully grand collocation of celestial bodies will never be seen again by any one now living, and the opportunity of witnessing it should not be thrown away.

The Weatherford Commercial says that we are entirely misled in regard to the Farmers' Alliance; that it is an alliance to hunt down thieves and bring them to justice; to uphold the civil law and not to destroy it; that it discountenances and condemns every thing in the shape of mob violence. The best farmers and best men of Parker and Jack counties belong to it. This being true it is an alliance that is praiseworthy. There ought to be such an organization in every county in the state, and assassins hunted down immediately after their crimes are made known. We believe there is virtue, intelligence, and firmness enough in every county and neighborhood in Texas to put down crime, without going outside of the pale of the law. Its majesty ought at all times to be sustained, and we are glad to know that the Farmers' Alliance is actuated by such worthy motives.—[Jefferson Democrat.

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Raising W... wool in the... a precarious... year there has... alarm lest the su... wools should... would overwh... Had... most amount of... would be lo... believed that... wool with... and Airica... rightly inform... in Ohio. Pa... and Michigan... so large an a... The keep of the... and were... at full price... be abandon... future the... will be suppl... South, as has... and is rapid... under the... made. And... of wool on th... has been pr... disastrous with... ereption. The... more and... sheep must be... et the uncer... is, drouth, S... particularly... costing \$... is too muc... where it has... from five to... For ten year... the West, ... haly. Of the... sity been... too un... crowding...



Raising Wool.

Raising wool in this country has been a precarious industry. Year after year there has been more or less alarm lest the small tariff upon foreign wools should be removed, which would overwhelm our domestic industry. Had this been done the vast amount of capital now in the hands of the wool growers would be lost, since it is so well believed that we never could produce wool with Australia, South America and Africa successfully.

I am rightly informed, the raising of wool in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan, is not paying, although so large an amount is produced. The keep of the sheep is too expensive, and were it not for selling sheep at full prices, the business would be abandoned. Sometime in the near future the demand for such sheep will be supplied by the West and South, as has been done in California and is rapidly taking place in Texas under the improvement now being made. And then what? The raising of wool on the trans-Missouri region has been profitable, as a rule, and disastrous with a vengeance as an exception. The facts year by year become more and more apparent that sheep must be fed more or less to meet the uncertain emergencies of floods, drouth, fires, blizzards and storms, particularly of snow. This on lands costing \$40 to \$100 per acre, costs too much money, particularly where it has to be continued from five to eight months in the year. For ten years all the rush has been to the West, to raise wool most profitably. Of this rush there has of necessity been a change. The climate is too uncertain to admit of any crowding. There are serious questions as to the future of sheep and wool raising on the Western plains. The cheap lands of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and all the South, are attracting attention. They are so well adapted to the production of grasses, in a mild, genial climate, where pasturage may be depended on for nine to ten months in the year, and reserved pastures may be relied upon to bridge over the sixty to ninety days of Winter, without grain were it needful to do so. Particularly are the valleys and mountain plateaus of Missouri to-day attracting men who are judges of these matters and the locating of ranches is quietly going on at prices and with favorable possibilities that are astonishing. The prices are so nominal that single individuals purchase thousands of acres.—Ohio Farmer.

Transplanting by Night.

A gentleman, anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting by night instead of day, made an experiment with the following results; He transplanted ten cherry-trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected the crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with roots. The incident is fully vouched for; and if a few similar experiments produce a like result, it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do much at night.—[Ex.]

Uses of Charcoal.

Charcoal, laid flat, while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour, the burn seems almost healed when it is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents an unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens the air if placed in trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior," it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it one quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head.—[Ex.]

Cheap Hammock.

I want to tell you how to make a hammock. We have some that we planned ourselves, and find that after lying in them a short time we are completely rested. Take four yards of strong unbleached muslin, make a wide hem at each end, slip ropes through, fasten to a tree, and by changing your position a trifle, you have an easy chair, bed or a cradle. We find ours very comfortable to sew in. The whole family enjoy them, from the "husband" to the baby, from 4 o'clock they are occupied

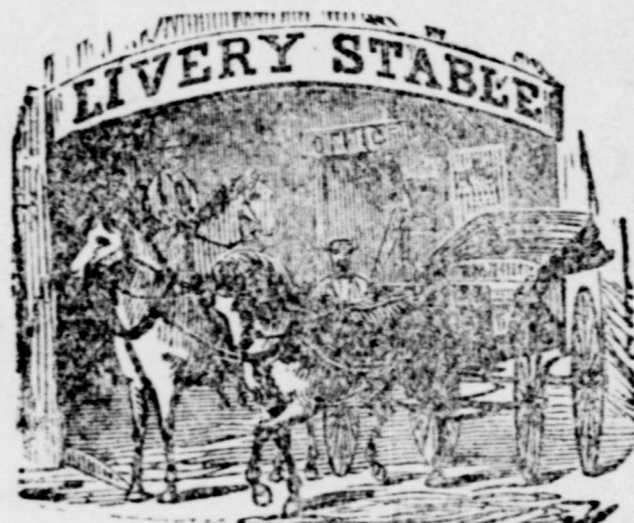
until night. They are particularly attractive and amusing to the children. I hope some one will try this kind of a hammock, then tell us how they like it. We could not get along without ours.—[Toledo Blade.]

One of the convicts recently pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. Roberts, named Myers, a negro, and who was in for twenty-five years was shot and killed the other night at Huntsville.

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.

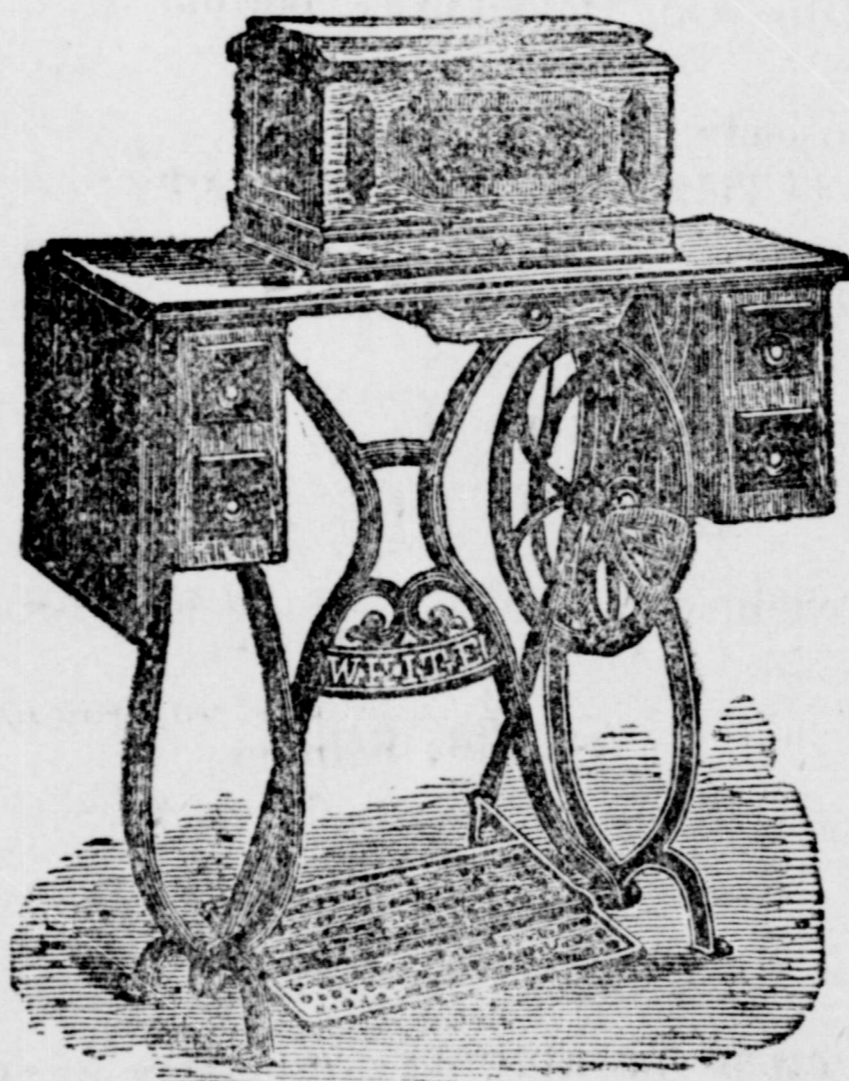
Keeps constantly on hand
Buggies and Hacks.
Always a good turn-out: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.
North-West corner Public Square.

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.
Give him a trial.

W. T. Mills,
Sign, Carriage, and Furniture
PAINTER;
also Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, and Calcimining.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Mason Oldham,



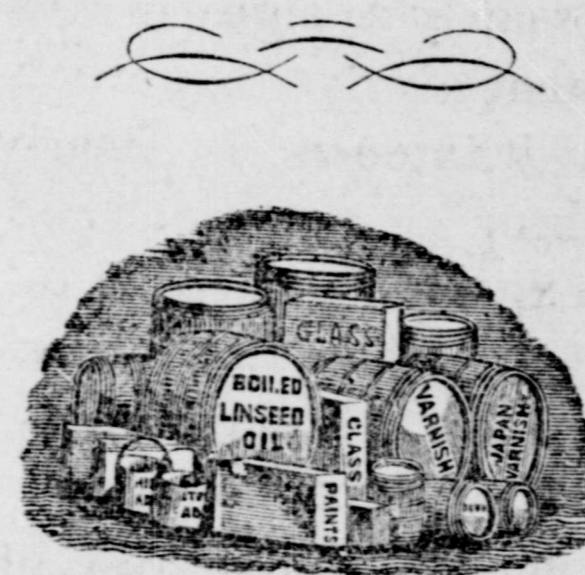
DEALER IN
all First Class Sewing Machines.
THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.
Needles and attachments of all kinds.
Depot one door south of Wichita Hotel.

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.

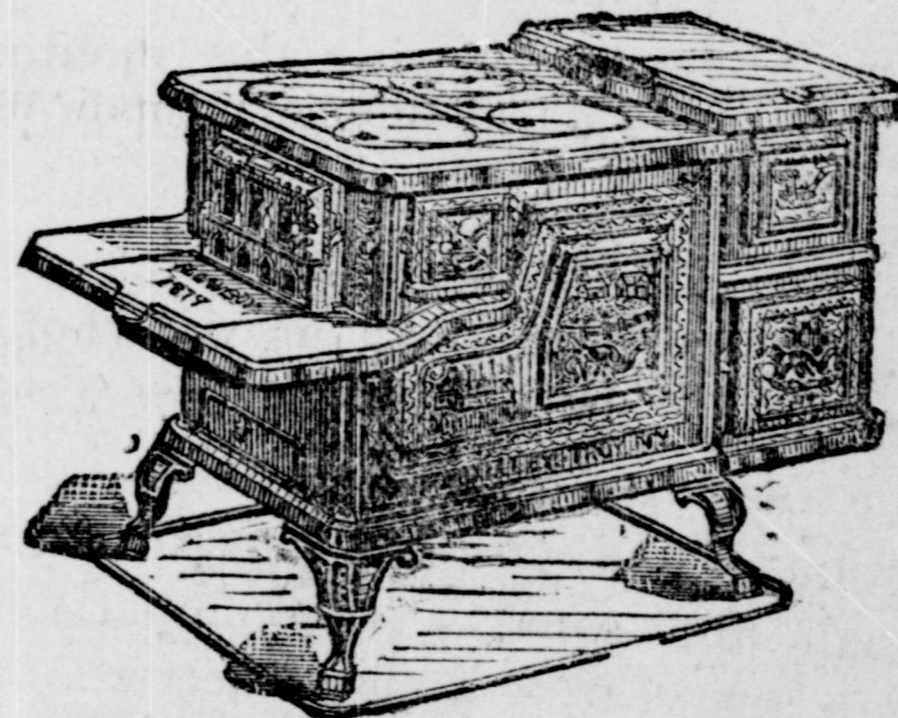
ADAMSON & WESCOTT

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

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Predicting a Panic.

London, July 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette in a leading article headed, "The Nearness of a Financial Crisis in the United States," argues that the stability of the New York money market depends on its power to continue drawing gold from Europe. The excess of exports over imports is not necessarily a sign of wealth. A nation that always exports more goods than it imports, is nearly always a debtor to a nation, and the excess of exporter is needed to pay its debts. Whether the process of exportation by drainage from Europe, which within the past two years has added £65,000,000 to the circulation of the Union, is to go on, depends on the ability of American control with its products in the markets of Europe. The indications are that the European harvest will be bountiful and that with competition and probably very low prices, with an overwhelming surplus yield, they might be able to do this; but should their surplus be as many allege, comparatively small, difficulties of their trade may well become serious. The article concluded as follows: "We think the proposition of the United States as not anything like so secure as the more sanguine Americans assume. They are just in circumstances where a financial crisis might develop with extraordinary rapidity. Some look for such crisis in the coming autumn, but we are by no means certain it will develop itself by then. Even should things come to the worst with them, the trade credit babble may go on swelling for months beyond the time when cautious men look for trouble. Holders of United States securities, however, must lay their account for the serious financial difficulties much sooner than contemplation or the wonderful progress of the past three years might lead them to expect."

Cotton Crop.

TEXAS.

There is general complaint of dry and hot weather, which causes some shedding in uplands. In a few localities web worms have appeared.

LOUISIANA.

The weather during the month has been too dry, but compared with last year decidedly more favorable. No lands of any consequence are abandoned. The stands on the whole are good. The plant is blooming and forming well. The present condition of the crop is good, though small and grassy. In comparison with last year, it is much better, but two weeks later. Worms and caterpillars are reported in several parishes with general complaint of drouth.

MISSISSIPPI.

The weather during June was dry and favorable for cleaning the crop, and compares favorably with last

year. There has been about one per cent. of land abandoned, owing to defective seed, to much grass and scarcity of labor. Boll and army worms are reported in three counties. There is universal complaint of dry weather. Rain is much needed for the growth of the plant. The crop is about ten days later than last year.

ARKANSAS.

The weather since June 14 has been hot, and generally favorable. Compared with last year it has been equally good. The cultivation of the crops is backward in consequence of grass and rains during May. Two and three-quarters per cent, of the lands planted in cotton have been abandoned throughout our district, which reduced the average to about that of 1880—81. The stands are only fair, but the plant is blooming and flowering well. Its general condition is good.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Rio 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
 " Peaberry 4½ " "
 SUGAR—Crushed 7 —Coffee A 7½ —Fancy choice 8 —Prime 9 lbs per \$1.00
 Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
 RICE—10 cents per lb.
 FLOUR.— Victory \$3.60—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; 80 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 5 @ 7 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 \$8.00 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 6
 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, \$6 @ \$7 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.

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, JACKSBORO, TEXAS. J. N. ROGERS, Texas.