

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST, 18, 1881.

No. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

J. N. ROGERS

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

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Cards or communications containing personal matter will be inserted only as advertisements, and will be charged for at twenty-five cents per line.

Legal, transient and foreign advertisement 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 correcting 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.

Locals.

We are authorized to announce that there will be a railroad meeting at the Court House on Saturday the 27th at 1 o'clock p. m. Let all interested the welfare of Jack county be on hand.

Bacon has advanced. See quotations.

Prof. Bowie has moved to Grayson county.

Wanted: 50 cedar fence posts. J. N. Rogers.

Try Denton City Pottery Works at 7 to 8 cents per gallon.

Goods delivered free. See card of New Grocery Store.

A new supply of the "Revised New Testament" at McConnell's.

Mr. E. A. Weatherby is a permanent attache of the telegraph office.

R. S. McLeod is in town interviewing his many old friends, of which he has hosts.

We need some stove wood, will those who have promised wood please bring us a load.

Adamson & Wescott have the finest lot of water melons of this season. Call and see them.

J. W. Stark is putting up a neat little house, north of Conway's shop, for a jewelry shop.

Since we have begun to talk railroad, street drumming has been inaugurated; other improvements (?) to follow.

Capt. Eastin's new store is rapidly approaching completion, and will be an ornament to the business end of the town.

Maj. Horton is now having a pair of New Fairbank scales erected on the public square and will be ready to begin weighing cotton in a few days.

G. W. Vanderburg has remodeled the old Rock Store, the oldest store house, except one, in the town, and Dr. Banner has filled it with groceries.

McKeehan Bros. are making considerable improvement in their building, and will have plenty of room for their immense stock when completed.

Curt, the little son of J. C. McKeehan, to whom we referred last week as being badly burned, is slowly improving and is now able to walk about.

See card of Fant & Strickland in advertising column.

They have the largest stock of groceries in town and will sell them at prices which can not be beat. Call and price their goods.

The fall fights were opened early yesterday morning, by Colston, a drummer, and R. K. McKeehan. It appears that the drummer was trying to sell McKeehan one-fourth chest of tea the day before, and McKeehan accused the drummer of trying to sell it to him at 5 cents per pound above the price, when a few unpleasant words passed and the drummer struck McKeehan and so the fight began. They were separated by friends and both parties plead guilty before Justice Williams, and were each fined \$1.00 and costs.

Fant & Strickland are now receiving a complete stock of furniture, chairs, beds, bureaus, washstands, tables &c. Also all sizes and qualities of coffins and trimmings, when you need anything in the furniture line call and see them they will save you a trip to the Rail Road.

Prof. J. W. Peterman has been engaged by the trustees to teach the public school at this place. The Professor is well and favorably known by several parties here, and is expected to make a success of the school. He has engaged Mrs. Dr. Banner as assistant. The school will be open for scholars over and under the scholastic age. Terms

will be reasonable. The school is to open the 1st Monday (5) of September, at the Masonic Hall.

By Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 18, 8:30 a. m.

The President passed last night very comfortable, sleeping the greater part of the time, there has been no further vomiting.

Executive Mansion: Major Brock of the Metropolitan Police force who has just come to the Executive Mansion, was summoned to the telephone a moment ago and was informed by a policeman whom he had dispatched to the jail to ascertain what truth there was in the rumor concerning Gitteau's attempt to assassinate a guard; that the guard was outside of the cell door and noticed that the prisoner was acting in a strange and unusual manner and he (the guard) thought he was trying to hang himself. The guard opened the door, and on entering the cell, Gitteau seized him and a scuffle ensued during which the guard drew his pistol in self defense and it was accidentally discharged. Hearing the report of a pistol another of the guards rushed to the scene and separated the men. There was no damage by the discharge of the weapon.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 17, p. m. —The following was received this afternoon: To Mrs. Garfield: "I am anxious to know how the President is to-day and express my deep sympathy with you both."

[Signed] THE QUEEN.

The following was the reply: To her Majesty Queen Victoria:—Your Majesty's kind inquiry finds the President's condition changed for the better in the judgement of his medical advisers. There is strong hopes of his recovery. His mind is entirely clear and your Majesty's kind expressions of sympathy are gratefully acknowledged by me.

[Signed] Lucretia R. Garfield.

To Lowell 4 p. m. Blain Sect. sent the following at half past four. The physicians report that the President is in better condition than at any time during the past 48 hours, he has retained a very small amount of liquid food in his stomach and hope is somewhat revived. (Signed) Blaine, Sect.

New Grocery Store.

Will sell groceries as low as the lowest. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Free delivery any where in the town or post.

M. R. BANNER.

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

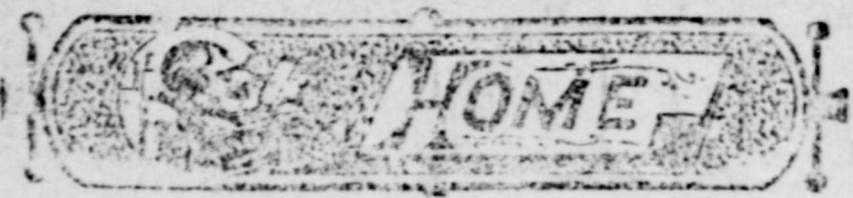
that business well attended to, serves

both buyer and seller, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

Call and see him. No trouble to

show goods.



MEMORY.

Written by President James A. Garfield, twenty years ago.

'Tis beauteous night; the stars look brightly down
Upon the earth, decked in her robe of snow.
No light gleams at the window, save my own,
Which gives cheer to midnight and me.
And now, with noiseless step, sweet memory comes
And leads me gently through her twilight realms.
What poet's tuneful lyre has ever sung,
Or delicate pencil e'er portrayed
The enchanted, shadowy land where memory dwells?
It has its valleys, cheerless, lone and drear,
Dark-shaded by the mournful cypress tree.
And yet its sun-lit mountain-tops are bath'd
In Heaven's own blue. Upon its craggy cliffs,
Robed in the dreamy light of distant years,
Are clustered joys serene of other days.
Upon its gentle, sloping hillside bends
The weeping willow o'er the sacred dust
Of death's long, silent years, and round us stand,
As erst they did before the prison-tomb
Received their clay within its voiceless halls.
The Heavens that bend above that land
are hung
With clouds of various hues; some dark
and chill,
Surcharged with sorrow, cast their sombre shade
Upon the sunny, joyous land below;
Others are floating through the dreamy air;
White as the falling snow their magrins tinged
With gold and crimsoned hues; their shadows fall
Upon the flowery meads and sunny slopes,
Soft as the shadow of an angel's wing.
When the rough battle of the day is done,
And evening's peace falls gently on the heart,
I bound away across the noisy years,
Unto the utmost verge of memory's land,
Where earth and sky in dreamy distance meet;
And memory dim, with dark oblivion joins;
Where woke the first remembered sounds
that fell.
Upon the ear in childhood's early morn;
And wandering thence, along the rolling years,
I see the shadow of my former self.
Gliding from childhood up to man's estate,
The path of youth winds down through many a vale
And on the brink of many a dread abyss,
From out whose darkness comes no ray of light,
Save that the phatom dances o'er the gulf
And beckons toward the verge. Again
the path
Leads o'er a summit where sunbeams fall;
And thus in light and shade, sunshine and
Gloom,
Sorrow and joy, this life path leads along.

The Six Shooter Must Go.

[Texas Live Stock Journal.]

Times change, and men change, and should change, with them. In no branch of industry are changed methods and new ways more marked than in the cattle raising business. Years ago, when the Indian hovered about the frontier, and when the cattle ranch was an outpost of civilization, it was not only meet and proper but absolutely necessary that men

engaged in the cattle business should go constantly prepared for lurking danger. At all times an irruption of Indians was imminent; at any day white men as bad, or worse than Indians, might be expected to "rustle" for stock regardless of brand or earmark. In this school the Texas cowboy was educated; his life was one of hardship and constant peril. The dangers that beset him necessitated a readiness and preparation to meet them—and it was this wild, reckless, semi-savage existence that gave to the world the typical Texan: a dashing cowboy on horseback, and sporting wide sombrero, jingling spurs and huge pistols. And so deeply rooted is this idea that even now when a young man comes from the older states and goes out on the range—tenderly reared though he may have been, refined, perhaps some mother's darling—the first thing he deems it requisite to do is to buy an ample felt hat with brass cord, enormous spurs and big pistols—and he is then ready to soak himself in mean whiskey and help "take the town."

But the times that made the Texas cowboy, and gave him name and fame, have passed away. The iron horse goes plunging over plains that were the Indian's hunting grounds; churches and school houses have replaced the savage wigwam; organization and system now award disputed claims, and no more is the strong hand and ready revolver required to adjudicate. Peaceful people live where savages roamed, and peaceful methods have been substituted for the rough usage that prevailed—and all semblance of the past should now be laid in the grave where that dead past lies. The sixshooter is no longer an adjunct of the cowboy's outfit, and it should go. The revolver is a relic of by-gone times. It was necessary once, but it is not needed now. Peaceful farmers, sheep raisers and cattle men are occupying the ground once inhabited by Indians; no danger threatens those engaged in the stock business; the organized round-up allows each man his own arms and are not now requisite to settle disputes over property. The revolver is therefore an unnecessary appendage, and should be discarded.

The six-shooter misrepresents stockmen and is repulsive to quiet citizens who see it mostly in "ranch outfits" that travel among them in quest of cattle. People, who once glorified the cow-boy in all his rude paraphernalia of border life as their picket-guard, now regard his entrance in their midst with a terror little short of that they once felt for the savage against whom they looked to the cow-boy for protection. The man of capital seeking investment in stock is made to feel very uncomfortable, if not positively nervous, at finding himself surrounded by men presumably engaged in a peaceful business and yet armed to the teeth, as if in momentary expectation of warfare; they may be ever so civil and quiet, but he sees only the means all

too abundant for mischief should they "get the devil in them."

The six-shooter should go. It is not only unnecessary to the cow-boy's defense, but it emboldens him to commit excesses of which he would not be guilty without it. "Taking towns"—the horror of quiet, law-abiding people—would never occur to the cow boy if he was not armed. The six-shooter accompaniment puts the cow-boy upon a lower plane than he is entitled by his manhood and arduous calling to occupy. It degrades his vocation and is likely to become an aspersion upon the character of his employer. It produces a false impression of the state and of the owners whose employes wear it. It disturbs and antagonizes quiet citizens in other pursuits. It deters capital, for no man wants to place his money where revolvers appear necessary to guard the investment. It prompts men to the commission of bloody deeds. It is unnecessary. It is worse than useless, and it should go.

Inside the plains the six-shooter is not required, and the JOURNAL trusts that leading stockmen within the line will take the initiative and abolish it from their ranches. When the revolver is made to go, a long stride will be taken in the right direction, for the day is rapidly coming when stock raisers will be as discriminating in their selection of employes as is the merchant—and there is no reason why they should not be. The distinctive feature of the cow-boy is no longer the revolver, and the way to drive ruffians and desperadoes from the range is to discard every semblance of the time when the ranch was their sure refuge—chief among which is the six-shooter.

The cattle business is attracting the attention of the world's capital. Stockmen are yearly rising in public estimation and becoming known as the shrewd, energetic, business men and open hearted gentlemen that they are—and not as a coarse, brutal desperate class, as they were once supposed to be. In self-defense they should abolish the six-shooter and retain none but gentlemen in their employ. Cow-boys who "take towns" are now a bad investment, and every day makes the investment worse for raisers. Cow-boys with pistols are repulsive to peaceful people, and stockmen will mitigate much of the prejudice against them and promote the growing feeling of liberality for them by not offending those among whom their employes are compelled to go. The six-shooter must go, and stockmen should be prompt to recognize the fact.

Princess Dagmar—A Sketch of the New Empress of all the Russians.

The Princess Dagmar, as the Empress is still called in the land of her birth, grew up with her sister Alexandra, now the Princess of Wales, at

the Danish Court with very moderate surroundings. The Queen was an excellent mother and sought to develop in her daughters the woman rather than the Princess. It used to be said at the capital that the Princesses were made to help in making their own dresses, and that the furniture in their common bed-room was covered with inexpensive calico. A story of the naive admiration expressed by Princess Dagmar on being shown the wedding trousseau of one of the noble ladies at Court, and her longing wonder whether she would ever herself own "such handsome things," was told with a touch of sympathetic pride by the people of Copenhagen, with whom the two Princesses were great favorites. Dagmar had won her way deepest into the people's heart, however. Her sweet disposition, the winning grace of her manner, and the perfect freedom with which she, like her sisters (and indeed the whole royal family), moved among all classes of the people were calculated to gain for her an affection that followed her to her new home, and found expression at her wedding in a score of ways that touched the heart of the princess profoundly. At every subsequent appearance at her father's court she was received by the people with an enthusiasm that even embraced her husband, despite the rumors of his sinister character and violent temper that from the beginning had threatened to make the match an unpopular one. The Czarewitch apparently took kindly to this popularity, and when at Copenhagen, mingled freely with the populace. His bluff soldierly way soon found favor, and when Dagmar's children, in little kilied suits and with dark hair "banged" over their foreheads, began to be seen about the park at Freedensborg, "grandpapa's summer palace, the reconciliation to the foreigner was complete.

One of the causes that contributed to the popularity of the Princess Dagmar was, perhaps her name. Her father had wisely given to all his children, except Alexandra, old, historical Danish names, identified with the past of the Nation. Frederick Ohristian, Valdemar and Thyra are all names that hold a high place in Danish history and live in its songs and traditions. But of all the Nation's great names none is dearer to the heart of the Danish people than that of Dagmar, the Queen of the victorious Valdemar, and the friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the land, whose goodness was so great that on her untimely deathbed, according to tradition, no greater sin weighed on her conscience than "sewing a sleeve on Sunday." The people of Copenhagen among whom the Princess Dagmar moved liked to compare her virtues with those of the beloved Queen, and at her departure for her Russian home the fervent wish followed her that she would prove in truth a veritable Dagmar—a "Harbinger of day" to the unhappy people whose Empress she was some day to become. The Princess was not a handsome child, her features being clumsy though pleasing; but she grew into a beautiful woman, like her sister Alexandra. In every print shop in Copenhagen pictures of herself and husband, with their children, are for sale. The children have little of their mother's looks, but bear a strong resemblance to their father.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Does the State Recognize any Religion?

Waxahachie Enterprise.

On Sunday night at the Methodist church Prof. N. B. Henry delivered an able and eloquent address upon the subject of "The Bible in the Public Schools." After stating that the Bible was not excluded from our schools by the law of the State; as some seem to think, and that it could not be excluded, as it was a part of the common law of the land and its pure and elevating truths and precepts almost universally received and acknowledged as the foundation of our political institutions and the palladium of our rights and liberties, he showed that the welfare of the State demanded Bible instruction, and that man is naturally a religious being. He then referred to the reciprocal relations existing between the State and her citizens, and the rights and duties growing out of those relations, and that no duty or obligation incumbent upon the State was paramount to moral and religious culture. These propositions were forcibly illustrated and supported by historical facts demonstrating the superiority of a christian people over a nation of heathens or infidels. The unwarranted declaration of skeptics, scoffers and infidels that the state recognizes no form of religion is among the most absurd of all fallacies. The humble invocation for the blessings of Almighty God in the preamble to our State constitution, the solemn oath prescribed for administration to every public officer, from the chief executive down to the lowest official in the service of the people the exemption of church property from taxation and ministers of the gospel from certain civil duties, the employment of a chaplain at the expense of the State to impart religious instruction to the soldiers in the army and navy, and to convicts in the penitentiary, and to invoke the blessings of Providence upon the meetings and deliberations of the legislature; the law recognizing "all days appointed by the President of the United States or the Governor as days of fasting or thanksgiving," and all the eminent common law writers from the compilation of the Dome-Book, or *Liber Judicialis*, by King Alfred, down to Blackstone and the writers of the present day,—all emphatically recognize the religion of the Bible and the fact that Christianity is truly a part of the law of the land. These croaking atheist and scoffing infidels who are ever ready to howl over constitution liberty and religious freedom, are now striving to accomplish their designs against Christianity by confounding religion with sectarianism, and hence their protestations against religious instruction and the use of the Bible in our public schools, as unwarranted by the constitution and tending to an alliance of church and state. But such reasoning, however plausible,

can never be accepted by an intelligent people, even though emanating from men in authority and of high intellectual attainments. It is useless to evade the question. The contest between religion and irreligion, Christianity and infidelity, has fairly begun, and it behooves every true patriot to gird himself for the warfare, and when the election rolls around, to cast his ballot for men who will not seek, under the hideous mask of imaginary constitutional restrictions, to deprive him of that natural and inalienable right to have his children instructed in those divine precepts and principles which involve both their temporal and eternal interest.

We are glad Prof. Henry chose this subject for his address, and hope such sentiments will be proclaimed from the pulpit and the press, from the school room and the rostrum, until hydra-headed infidelity shall no longer be able to raise aloft its slimy crest. We believe in the fullest freedom of conscience, but that so-called liberalism which would exclude all ideas of deity and religion from the young and rising generation simply to gratify the whims of a few chronic grumblers, is more akin to diabolism than to true freedom, and should never be tolerated by an enlightened christian people.

Reunion at Dallas.

An Advance special from Dallas, gives the following; "The Missouri ex-Confederates this morning (11th) assembled at Craddock's opera house, and formed a permanent state organization, the society to be composed of all Missouri ex-Confederates living in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The state of Missouri was omitted, as it was considered proper; that she should organize an association of her own. Gen. L. D. Jackson, of San Marcos, was chosen president. The following were elected vice presidents: Col. T. H. Murray, of McKinney; Col. John Coffee, of Georgetown; Major A. J. Dorne, of Austin, Col. J. H. Caldwell, of Waco; Lieut. W. H. Trallinger, of Sherman, and Major Waldo, of Houston. Col. D. A. Wil-

liams, of Dallas, was elected secretary and treasurer. The following compose the executive committee: Gen. L. M. Lewis, of Waxahachie; Col. C. S. Mitchel, of Dallas; Col. R. W. Buster, of Dallas. A resolution was adopted condemning the intemperate speech made yesterday by Grisby. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Fisher, of Dallas, an old soldier under Col. John T. Crisp, condemning the recent proceedings instituted in Hopkins county, Texas, against Col. Crisp for murder, alleged to have been committed during the war, and expressing sympathy for, and confidence in Colonel Crisp, as an upright, honorable gentleman, and characterizing the proceedings as a persecution. After considerable warm discussion the resolution was withdrawn. The association claiming it was foreign to the objects of the society, which are purely social. The meeting adjourned after voting to hold the next reunion at Sherman on the second Tuesday in Aug., 1881.

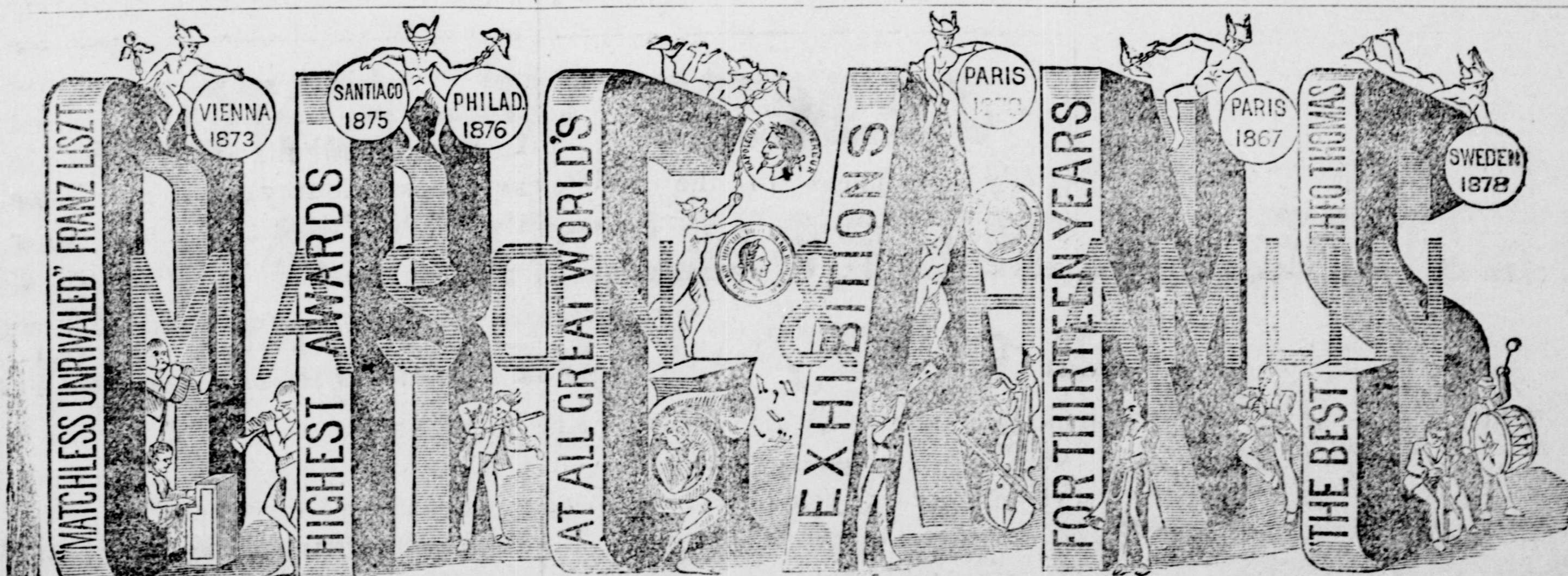
Virginia Democracy.

Philadelphia Times.

Virginia Democracy, if its utterances can be taken as proof, has nevr reached a higher tide of political good sense than in its action yesterday. The platform adopted is in every sense an admirable definition of sound political faith. The party holds the state morally and politically responsible for the payment of its creditors and the party promise is explicitly given to pay the debt with a fair interest. The public school system, inaugurated before its exaction by the constitution, will be maintained and extended by enlightened reforms. The capitation tax will be maintained as one of the most available resources to that end. Among the points worth attention in the assemblage was the presence of several delegates who had previously identified themselves with the republican movement. The significance of these defections attests the strong feeling excited by the "Kid's" shameless sale of himself in the senate in the spring. The utterances of the

convention on the debt question leave it impossible for any honest man in the state to doubt his duty in the casting of the vote. It is very rare indeed that a political platform, embodies so pointedly and so pithily its principles. They sum themselves up—honest payment of the debt; preservation and extension of the school system for white and black; an honest ballot and an honest count, and the equal protection of the citizens irrespective of race or condition before the law. It is very rare indeed that a democratic utterance compels an approval so unqualified as this admirable document must elicit from fair minded men. The convention rejects as a slander upon the fair fame of the state the insinuation that the ballot is not free and the rights of the citizen not protected. Identified with such eminently wise and conservative principles it behooved the convention to select men of conceded stamina to carry them out. This seems to have been done in the selection of Mr. Daniel, an able and popular man, who will be remembered as having seconded the nomination of General Hancock at Cincinnati, and who is everywhere known as one of the most polished orators of Virginia.

Send the minutes of your Association to this office to be printed. They can be deliver'd in about 10 days from the time they are received. Work done well and as cheap as the cheapest. Send your manuscript well written and your money in a postoffice money order or registered letter. Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.



SUPERB DRAWING ROOM STYLES, \$200 to \$500 and upwards; FOR LARGE CHURCHES, \$570, \$450, \$300 and less; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., \$84 to \$200 and upwards; POPULAR STYLES in great variety, \$22 to \$200 and upwards. ORGANS FOR EASY PAYMENTS, \$6.38 per quarter, or \$5 per month and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS free.

THESE ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY UNRIVALED IN EXCELLENCE, WHILE THE PRICES ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY INFERIOR INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Our Commercial Future.

Western Rural.

While the importance and grandeur of the commercial future of this country must have been apparent for many years to the observing mind, more recent developments and advances have attracted greater attention and comment than ever before. Our resources are so vast and varied, our advantages of natural water power so great, our communication with the sea board so perfect, that nothing but sheer stupidity can fail to see that the United States will yet feed and clothe the world. In agriculture the people have bent their energies to the development of the science, and to improving the means of gathering the harvests and preparing the grain for market, until we can raise, garner, and place upon the market larger crops at less expense, from the same quantity of land, than any other country in the world. At the present time the cheapness of our land also gives us a vast advantage over older countries. While in time this advantage will be lost, it is so far in the future as to require no serious attention now. The cheapness of land also enters largely into the cause of our ability to produce meats, butter and cheese at a minimum expense, and consequently to largely supply the foreign market with these articles at a satisfactory price to the consumer and with gratifying profit to ourselves. But leaving details and looking upon our commerce as a whole, the increasing balance of trade in our favor shows the eager demand for American productions. There is not the slightest reason why this demand should not constantly increase. We are very rapidly getting into better shape for the increase of all kinds of production. We are learning by experience; we are daily becoming better acquainted with our varieties of soil and the nature and desirability of different grains; the fruits of inventive genius are continually becoming larger, enabling us to increase the results of labor; there is a growing desire to utilize our water power in manufacturing, and there is

an unceasing application of thought to the problem, how can we manufacture our raw staples so as to compete with the old world? This problem will not long go unsolved. Yankee pluck and Yankee genius will yet line our water courses with profit paying mills, and the ships that leave our harbors will go laden with our manufactured products instead of our raw material. The time is not very far in the future when even sugar will be profitably and plentifully manufactured in the United States. There is no reason why this country should not manufacture all the sugar which it needs, not only for its own use, but for exportation, and it will do it. We have plenty of soil suited to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the inventive genius of the country will furnish new and improved methods for the manufacture of the sugar which will enable us to produce it at a far lesser expense than the imports of sugar now cost us. What is needed to start this interest with vigor is encouragement from the governments of States in which there is land suitable to the cultivation of the sugar beet or from the general government. The importance of the subject will soon attract special attention from the authorities, and the beet sugar industry will become one of the most important in the country. In France and Germany the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar are a success, and they became so through governmental encouragement. The American nation is too close an observer not to learn the lesson which this teaches, and it only remains for our States "to get round to it" to do likewise. Still another great advantage which we possess is found in our immense coal beds, and the consequent cheapness of fuel. While our water power is extensive, we have many sections of country which have no water power, and which cannot reach one and realize any profit upon their raw material. To such sections the coal mine is open, and they are enabled to manufacture at a very slight advance upon the cost of water power. In many of our mining districts the

coal deposit and the metal deposit are side by side. Nature has been profligate in every respect in her bestowal of wealth and the means of obtaining it, in this beautiful section of the earth. We have soil and climate for nearly everything that grows; we have nearly all the minerals of the world; we have waters to drive our machinery, and coal to feed our furnaces and move our engines; and we have industry, intelligence and enterprise to utilize all that nature has given us. We are young but hardy; comparatively inexperienced we are rapidly learning; brave, we are venturesome; and in this we acquire useful knowledge and reap our most golden harvests.

With all these advantages the future commerce of the American nation must grow to proportions which scarcely the wildest fancy can now paint. Our cities and towns must grow and multiply; the hum of the factory must mingle with the singing of every considerable stream in the land; our shipping must cover every sea, and the waters of every commercial port of the world must be loaded with American productions.

Cleburne Chronicle: The English government and the people generally have been frightened out of their wits by the discovery of ten infernal machines at Liverpool, having crossed the Atlantic in two ocean steamers, six in one and four in the other. These machines were shipped from Boston and were concealed in barrels and marked cement. The objects of their manufacture and shipment are unknown, but it is supposed the Fenians had something to do with the matter. They may have been intended as warning messages, but there is no reason to believe that they were intended to be used on English war ships, inasmuch as the Doterel, an English man-of-war, was recently destroyed in a manner that left the conclusion that it was thus made way with. A strong sympathy in behalf of Irish agitations has always existed in this country, but it is not a sympathy in its widest scope which will not fail to condemn un-

sparingly all attempts by such sinister and dastardly means as the destruction of life by any cowardly agencies, to say nothing of their horror of all infernal machines, whether used on shipboard or elsewhere. There are weapons of war which are recognized as legitimate, but nitro glycerine machines and coal torpedoes, resorted to when no war has been declared, are beyond the pale of civilized warfare, and excite only abhorrence and condemnation.

It is not yet settled how the tickets for the location of the university shall read.

THE Texas and Pacific Railway
And its Connections.
—FORM THE—
Most Direct and Quickest Line
—FROM—
all points in TEXAS,
—TO—
St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Indianapolis, Toledo, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, —AND ALL POINTS—
North, East and South-East.
Connections.
At TEXARKANA, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain and So. Ry. 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, Marshall Tex. Gen'l P. & T. Agt., Marshall Tex.

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—EXTRA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 18.

The Rail Road Coming!! An Impromptu Meeting; Speeches Delivered; Proceedings Etc. Etc.

In our issue of Thursday, a call was made for a R. R. meeting to be held at this place on the 27th inst. The meeting was placed on the 27th inst. in order to give all persons living in the county time to take part therein. Since which time the Engineers of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. have made their appearance between this place and Weatherford, surveying routes for this road. Under the circumstances it was decided best to call a meeting of the citizens to take such steps as might seem best for the interest of Jack Co. until the meeting called for the 27th inst., hence the meeting was held, whose proceedings we publish below.

Col Walter Gresham business manager of the G., C. & S. F. road, who our readers will remember passed through this place last week returned to this place on the evening of the 18th inst. and spent yesterday in town visiting his brother, our esteemed townsman, Dr. P. Gresham and other old time friends. Col G. has passed through Young, Baylor, Archer, Wichita and Clay counties, and is well pleased with the outlook as to the interest of the G., C. & S. F. R. as well as the people of the State.

While our R. R. meeting was in session on motion Col. J. R. Robinson was appointed a committee of one to request Col. Gresham to address the meeting, Mr. Robinson introduced Col. Gresham to the meeting.

We will give a synopsis of Col. Gresham's speech in next issue.

The committee appointed by the meeting we understand, start on their mission on Monday, we trust that abundant success may attend their efforts. We hope that every citizen of the county feeling an interest in its development will be present on the 27th inst. Whether we are ready for the Rail Road or not, it is standing at our doors, and will come like death whether we will or no and hence as sensible men let us one and all do the best we can for the inter-

est of Jack county. Come one come all to the Court house, Saturday 27th 1 o'clock p. m.

Proceedings of the Meeting.

Jacksboro, Texas,
Aug. 19, 1881.

At an impromptu Citizens Rail Road meeting held Aug. 1881 the following proceedings were had to wit:

Maj. Horton was called to the chair, and Judg L. P. Adamson elected Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed upon the subject of Rail Roads, by call J. R. Robinson, Z. E. Coombes and J. N. Rogers, Editor the Rural Citizen, and Col. Gresham one of the officers of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. also addressed the meeting.

A committee of four, consisting of S. Cooper, J. N. Rogers, L. P. Adamson and Dr. Cornelius was appointed to select a committee of suitable persons for a R. R. committee to act until the regular meeting, and to report *instanta*.

The Com. retired and then returned the following names as a suitable committee, to wit:

Jas. R. Robinson, W. Callaway, S. W. Eastin, Z. E. Coombes and Jas. W. Knox. The report of the Com. was unanimously adopted and on motion of J. R. Robinson Dr. P. Gresham was added to the Com.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday, 27 inst.

L. P. ADAMSON, Sect.

H. Horton, Pres.

Latest From The President.

Washington, D. C., 19th.

The following was sent yesterday evening to Lowell, Minister to London; at half past one.

The President is better than at any time during the past four days. There is an increase of hopeful feeling in regard to his recovery.

[Signed] BLAINE, Sect.



Rural Citizen.

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

WACO

Is our choice for the location of THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS at The Election. Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881. She is more central as to territory and population, more accessible by rail, affords cheaper living, is one of the most beautiful, healthy, intelligent moral and enterprising cities in Texas; and the decision of her people to education which wrought the splendid and universal success of her schools mark her as THE PLACE for "The University of Texas."

We acknowledge a call from the Rev. John Powell, on last Tuesday. He has just returned from a visit to North Kansas, on the Verdigris River, where he says crops are very

We call the attention of our readers to the article in the Home department copied from the Texas Live Stock Journal. We are glad to see an able and influential paper taking high moral ground.

Col. Gresham, of Galveston, Att'y for the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe R., spent last Friday in town. He is looking out a route for the location of his road. This branch of the road is destined for the Pan-handle or some point beyond.

It is with satisfaction that we call attention of our readers to the article of J. W. Stark, Watch maker and Jeweler. Mr. Stark is a citizen of this place, and from our acquaintance with him we take him to be quite a gentleman, and solicit for him a liberal patronage.

We are not yet prepared to make change in the day of publication. We wish to accommodate the great number of subscribers, but unless we can accommodate more by a change than we discommode, we will continue to publish Thursday even-

Rev. W. H. Niles gave us a call yesterday. He is endeavoring to induce the Chapel Hymn and Tune book in his church at this place. We like the style of the book very much. Mr. Niles is quite a worker, and has succeeded in procuring an offering for the Presbyterian church, and we will, doubtless, succeed in procuring a good Hymn book.

Shall We Enlarge the Citizen?

We propose to enlarge the CITIZEN to an eight column folio as soon as we prudently do so. It will require considerable outlay of money and we must see that we are safe in doing so. If crops had not been so short, the time, we think would have

been near at hand. However we intend to leave nothing undone that is possible for us to do, to make the RURAL CITIZEN the best family news papers, both in size and literature, in North west Texas. The enlargement of the Citizen depends upon the encouragement of our home people.

The Nation's Invalid.

North Texas Advance.

If we are to form a correct opinion of the president's condition from the attending physicians, we would say that his situation was critical and not very flattering to his final recovery. The daily rise of fever over one hundred will have tendency to weaken him a good deal, and the superabundance in the flow of pus will weaken him more. His abdomen has been cut and gouged by the surgeons for the purpose of letting this accumulation out, when the real cause of so much inflammation is left untouched. This we consider to be the bullet, which still remains imbedded in the right groin. If that had been removed in the early stage of the disaster, we have no doubt the president would now be walking about. We do not attribute any poisonous effects to the bullet, separate and distinct from the irritation it produces, but this itself is sufficient to cause constant formation of abscesses and a constant recurrence of his daily fever, which has now produced a great increase in his pulse without much rise in his temperature, and this shows an extreme degree of weakness. We have, from the symptoms manifested, reasons to believe that his fever is of the hectic character, or from the absorption of matter which produces pyemia or blood poison. We may be in error, but we can't look upon it in any other light. The several efforts to relieve the system of pus without removing the cause has brought about a condition which we regard as ominous and full of danger. We sincerely hope that our view is incorrect, and that the president will eventually recover. But if he should not, the nation will hold the attending physicians responsible for the negligence of extracting the bullet, which ought to have been done weeks ago—a negligence which must be attributed to profound ignorance or timidity on their part, unsanctioned by correct judgment.

Commissioners' Court last week, cancelled script to the amount of
 Issued \$3700.00
 \$780.80.

General summary of the Finances of Jack County, Texas, August 5th, 1881.

May 7, 1881 Total amount script outstanding \$7038.10
 Total amount cash on hand 2185.48

Excess of script over cash on hand \$5752.06
 Aug. 5, 1881 total amount script outstanding \$6694.36
 Total am't cash on hand 1364.23
 Excess of script over cash on hand \$5330.13
 Difference in excess of script May 7 1881 and Aug. 5, 1881. \$422.93.

Election Precincts and presiding officers of the election Sept. 6.

- Precinct No. 1. Election held at Court House. S. W. Eastin.
- Prec. No. 2. W. W. Duke's ranch, J. W. Dodson.
- Prec. No. 3. Jasper Creek School House. J. A. Shook.
- Prec. No. 4. Lick Branch School House, D. A. Wilson.
- Prec. No. 5. F. G. Bransford's F. G. Bransford.
- Prec. No. 6. A. Riddle's Ranch Geo. West.
- Prec. No. 7. Gertrudes, J. W. Coulston.
- Prec. No. 8. Cottonwood school house. J. W. Simpson.
- Prec. No. 9. Salt Hill School house. J. H. Brown.

A London dispatch says a demonstration of the industrial classes in favor of the preservation of home industries and protection of national labor against unfair foreign competition, took place at Exeter. Mr. Bostwick, proprietor of the Mining Post, presided. Delegates were from workmen's societies of Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow and elsewhere. The chairman condemned free trade, and said France had made the greatest advancement during the last twenty years. America came next, while England was a poor third. He advocated a duty of one shilling and a quarter on all imported iron. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the government and leaders of the opposition.

THE REUNION OF THE MISSOURI EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

What One of that Devoted Band says of the Meeting.—The Finale.

I went on a pleasure tour. I went neither to spend time nor money foolishly nor grudgingly. I expected to see many of my old friends and comrades whom I had not seen for years, and comrades dear with whom we had gone through "scenes fierce and wild." Our meeting was more than I had anticipated. There was a large crowd collected, and all enthusiastic.

Dallas showed us a hospitable welcome, and on the 10th we commenced mingling through the throng for familiar ones. The first we met, was a young man who had enlisted with us in the "lost cause;" he came with out stretched hands, but his utterance was choked; had we both been alone, we might have soothed our feelings of sad joy in a flood of tears. We then went on meeting and shaking hands with many of our old comrades until the hour of speaking, which was proceeded by prayer by Dr. J. R. Graves, of Memphis, Tennessee, and suffice it to say, that with his earnestness of speech and sublime invocations for the sons of his country, I never heard anything surpass it from the lips of man.

We were then entertained with patriotic speeches, by men of brilliant minds, who though still brave, yet, were ever willing to forgive, and our hearts once more throbbed in fond memory of our illustrious dead, and for the common country of our liberty-loving sires. After finishing our meeting, and the drama was ended, our thoughts were then of beloved ones at home. And what will be the finale of that devoted band; the hand of a moving Providence will soon tell. Almost twenty years have passed away since

Their bugles sang truce for the night clouds had lowered,
 And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky,
 While thousands had sunk on the field overpowered,
 The dead to rest and the living to die.

T. E. HORAN,

Manufacturer of

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

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Flow 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

Special 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 & Animal 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.

GERARDES mail only runs to Gerarades.
 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 Kosston, 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.
 H. H. McCONNELL,
 Postmaster.

W. J. McCLURE

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

Secret Societies.

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

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.

Z. E. Coombes,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.
 Prompt attention given all business.
 2-1 to 2-29

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.

J. W. STARK,
Watch and JEWELER.
 East Side Public Square,
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by J. L. Cheues and estrayed before William Obarts, Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 2 Jack Co. Texas: One black mare, white spot in forehead, 5 years old 14 hands high branded 50 with a bar above, on the right hip and shoulder: Also one black two year old filly white spot in forehead, branded 60 on the left shoulder and marked split in the right ear.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.
 July 21, 1881.

Taken up by J. C. Stanton and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Prct. No. 1 Jack Co. Tex.; one bay horse about 12 years old, 15 hands high branded  on left shoulder, blind in left eye, three white feet, star in forehead, small snip on the nose and valued at ten dollars.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.
 July 30 1881.

Taken up by J. A. Brummett and estrayed before William Obarts, J. P. Prct. No. 2 Jack county Texas: One sorrel horse 6 or 7 years old 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks on back, and branded SV on left shoulder: One brown mare and colt, mare 15 hands high, branded M on the left shoulder, colt not branded; also one black 2 year old male colt branded M
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

Taken up by W. H. Brummett and estrayed before Wm. Obarts, J. P. Prct. No. 2 Jack county, Texas: One light bay horse both hind feet white, blaze in his face, ear mark over bit in each ear, saddle marks, a blotch brand on left shoulder and 7 on left hip, 8 years old and 14 1/2 hands high; also one brown horse 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot and left fore foot white, saddle marks, Spanish brand on left shoulder.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Aug. 6 1881 Co. Clk.

Taken up by C. E. Rentz and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Precinct No. 1 Jack county Texas: One dun horse (stallion) 7 years old 14 1/2 hands high, branded D on the right shoulder and thigh; and one bay mare 12 years old, 14 1/2 hands high both hind feet white, branded 36 on the left shoulder.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.
 Aug. 13 1881.

Texas produces 400,000 head of cattle annually.
 The taxable property of Galveston is reported to \$25,000,000.

DeGress has appointed two negro clerks in the Austin postoffice.

The Grand Lodge of colored Odd Fellows met at Dallas last week.

The German language is to be taught in the public schools at Houston.

The wheat crop in Gaudalupe county is said to be the finest ever raised there.

This is the fifth year that Houston leads the United States with the first bale of new cotton.

The wheat crop of Grayson county turns out most excellently and there will be a large surplus.

A good rain around Alvarado has saved the cotton in that section.

Over twenty-one railroads are in course of construction in this state.

Up to the 7th inst nine new bales of cotton had been received in Austin.

Late rains in Erath county have given promise of good cotton crops.

The first bale of cotton for this season received at Hillsboro sold for \$100.

Rusk county News: If the worms do not make their appearance within the next few weeks, an average cotton crop in this section will be assured.

The indications now seem to be certain that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway will soon be expected from Cleburne direct to Weatherford.

It has rained nearly every day in Colorado county for some time past, and nearly every cotton plantation in the county has a crop of worms.

The various railroad lines centering at Houston contemplate the establishment of an extensive union hospital in that city.

The negroes of Crockett are excited over the report that President Garfield requests a guard, composed of twenty-five negroes from each county in Texas, and each to receive \$50 per month.

The citizens of Henderson have met and adopted resolutions protesting against the action of Governor Roberts in refusing to concur with the governors of other states in appointing a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the recovery of the President.

Gainesville, Texas, takes the tape. The local press chronicles the fact that a tape worm sixty-five feet long has been taken from the stomach of a four-year-old boy.

The Austin Citizen remarks: "There is a good deal of gush over one of our city hack drivers who was formerly a lawyer. This is all wrong. If the man is trying to do right now, why bring up his past life against him."

The Texas Pacific Railroad company laid 31 miles of track during the month of May, and 45 miles during June. It requires five train loads of supplies and material per day to keep the rate at which track was laid in June.

The Tillotson Institute at Austin (for colored pupils,) is one of the stateliest school buildings in Texas. It is five stories high, including the mansard roof. It was principally built by donations from the North.



Every Month is Profitable Farming in Texas.

"In Texas our farmers continue their usual farming operations all the year round, being under no necessity of losing even a week's time owing to the cold of winter. As soon as the crops of one year are gathered our farmers immediately commence to prepare the ground for the crops of the next year; and the plowing, etc., is often done in the months of December and January, and even earlier for winter grains and some other crops. Most of our corn is planted in February. In fact the winter months in Texas are probably fully as valuable to our farmers as any in the whole year, while in the northern states these months are almost a total loss to the farmer, as nearly all he can then do is to provide fuel and shelter to protect his family and small stock against the severe cold, and to feed out to his head of cattle and sheep the food which he has had to lay up for them during the summer."

"But the loss of the winter months is not all, for the northern farmer has also to lose a considerable portion in the summer in providing hay, fodder and grain, to keep his stock through the winter, and he also has to give up many acres of his most valuable lands for the purpose of raising hay and other feed to carry his stock through the winter. All this sacrifice of time and labor in winter, and in summer to provide for winter, and this constant employment of so much of the farmer's capital in his best lands for making hay—all this loss is saved to the farmer in Texas, where cattle, horses, sheep and hogs provide for themselves the year round, and almost as well in winter as in summer."

"It is true our best farmers find it to their interest to make some winter provisions for their work teams, and milch cows, and lay up a little hay for their sheep during the most inclement days of winter. This is perhaps more necessary to prevent the stock from ranging far from home and to have them under proper control, than to supply them with sufficient food, for in fact they can often get better support for themselves in the prairies and timbered bottoms, if permitted to run at large, than the farmer can give them. We may here remark also, that there are very few parts of Texas where hogs cannot also provide equally well for themselves the year round, either on grass or other roots, or on the usually abundant acorn and pecan mast. In good mast seasons, the mast is often sufficient to fatten them, even without corn, though the bacon is much improved by a few weeks feed on corn."—[Ex.]

Sheep Notes.

One reason, says a writer, that we are so taken aback once in a while by our sheep suddenly dying and doing badly, is that we have not carefully noticed them every day, and they have gotten badly out of whack before we saw anything was amiss; They need to be watched every day, to see how each one eats, drinks, and gets up and goes off in the morning. I think more time and sheep can be saved by a few minutes notice early in the morning than any other time in the day. Often sheep will come in in the evening full to bursting and seem to be all right, but in the morning there is a changed appearance altogether. The ears hang down and the eyes are watery, and the general appearance is languid and drooping. It is sure indication of going amiss. Their health demands attention at once. Lambs are sure to show by a cough and grating of their teeth, and a sick appearance, the appearance of what we call worms and that is so much to be dreaded in the fall after a wet season. Notice the sheep every chance you get. Learn the individual habits of each sheep. Some of them have individuality strongly marked in them, and some of them are like other folks nobodies in the flock. Notice the dainty eaters, and if they have a poor chance at the grain and hay, put them off from the strong ones, so they can go slow if they want to. Notice the ewes at lambing time. Some always have milk for their lambs to begin with, and some don't. Some always have vigorous lambs, and some don't. Some never raise lambs that amount to anything. These you want to find out sure, and sell to the butcher. Notice those that are a success in raising lambs and in shearing heavy fleeces and being vigorous and healthy, imparting to their progeny, and the sheep that you make a success. And notice the feeble, imbecile sheep in your flock that raise few or no lambs, and shear light, dry fleece, that cost you each year a little more than they bring in to you, and actually make you poorer. It don't pay to raise a feeble or deformed lamb. It don't pay to keep old sheep. It don't pay to sell the tops off of your flocks. It don't pay to buy the tail end of somebody's flock. It don't pay to keep a scallawag end to your own flock. Notice what pays and what don't.—[Ex.]

The Texas and Pacific railroad company has accepted 50 miles of track west of Carson, making 401 miles of accepted track on the main line west of Dallas and 622 west of Texarkana. There are 231 miles more of rail to-day, which is going down at the rate of two miles per day. The grading will all be finished by August 21, and the road completed in December.

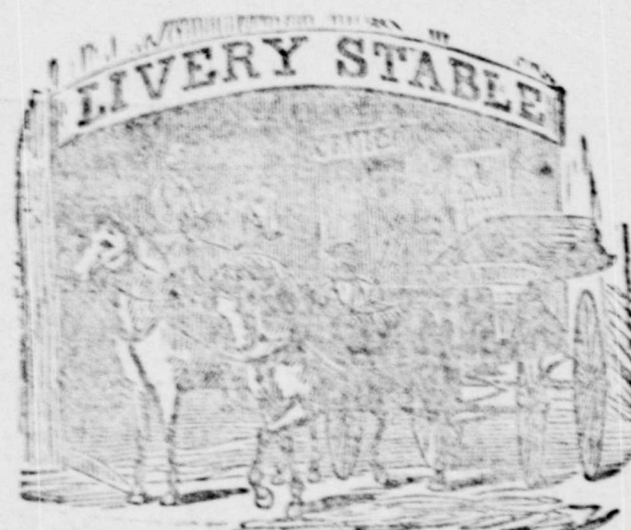
A man familiarly called "Uncle Johnnie Hall" was baptised at Lado last week by the Campbellites. This was his twentieth baptism.— [Dallas Herald.]

Office of Hide & Animal Inspector, }
Jacksboro, July 18, 1881. }
All persons driving cattle out of the county for the purpose of selling or shipping hides out of the county are hereby notified to have the same inspected before moving them.
J. S. Price, H. & A. Inspector.
A. J. Hughes, Deputy.

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.

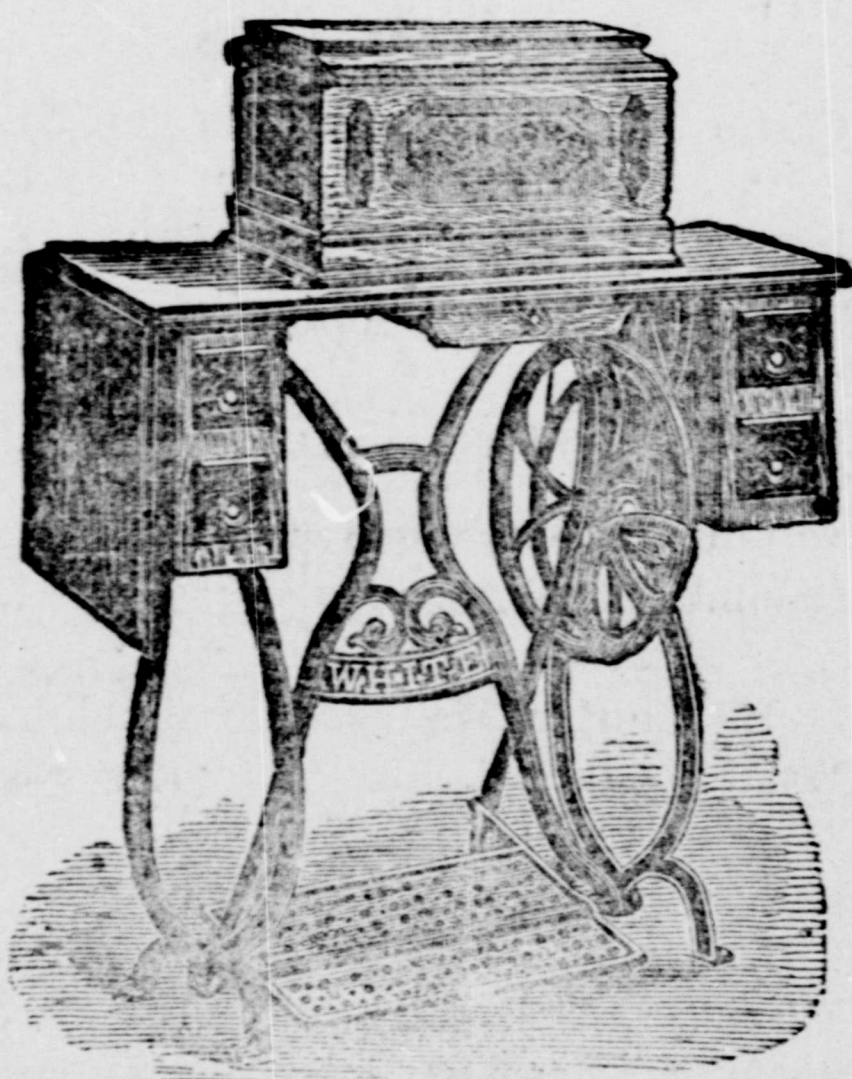
New Steam Cotton Gin.

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.

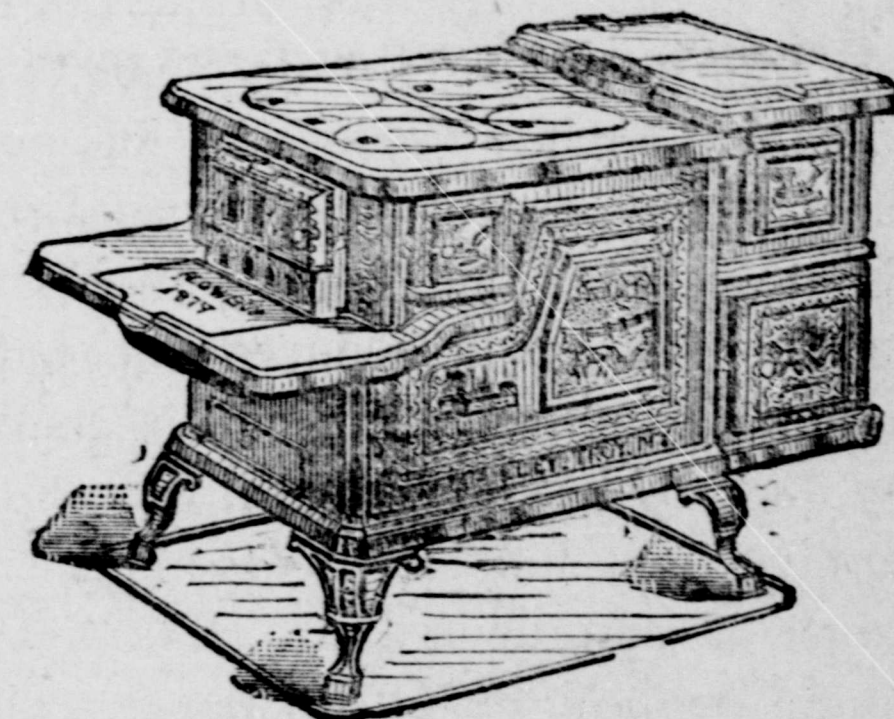
ADAMSON & WESCOTT

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.

The Public Finances.
Western Rural.

The detailed official statement of the public debt reveals some interesting facts not to be ascertained from the ordinary telegraphic summary. In the first place, looking at the funded debt, we discover that the Oregon war debt, the last class of obligations due and payable at a fixed rate, disappears from the list of interest-bearing debts. On the 1st of July there was outstanding \$688,200 of this debt, all in coupon bonds. But \$156,750 remained unpaid on the 1st of August, \$531,450 having been paid; and of course the small remaining balance draws no interest. Of the loan of July and August, 1861, six per cent. there was outstanding a month ago a total of \$140,544,650, of which about \$110,000,000 was in registered bonds. There are now only \$127,597,200, all in registered bonds, continued at three and one-half per cent. The balance is \$12,947,450, of which \$9,450,300 has been paid, and \$3,497,000 has been transferred to the class of matured debt. The six per cent. loan of 1863 amounted on the first of last month to \$55,145,750 of which \$42,500,000 was registered. There is now outstanding \$50,457,950 in these bonds, all registered, continued at three and one-half per cent. The balance is \$4,687,800, of which \$3,468,000 has been paid, and \$1,219,200 is transferred to the matured debt. Five per cent bonds have also been paid to the amount of \$133,300. The grand result upon the interest bearing debt is that a sum of \$13,573,650 has been paid out right; and the interest has ceased upon \$4,883,100 more; and the interest upon \$178,054,150 has been reduced from six per cent. to three and one-half per cent, or forty-one and two-thirds per cent. The annual interest charged upon the debt as it stood July 1, was \$75,018,695.50; on the 1st inst. it was reduced to \$69,461,244.75,—a decrease of \$5,557,450.75.

The additions to the class of matured debt during the month amounted to \$4,883,100, as has already been stated. The actual increase of the item, however, only amounts to \$3,235,150, so that the sum of \$1,647,950 of bonds which matured earlier has been paid off. The actual reduction of interest-bearing and matured bonds during July was \$15,221,501. As this amount is only \$5,00,000 greater than the reduction of net debt, it follows that the unusual refunding operations of the Treasury have not seriously reduced the balance on hand. The amount of money on hand has diminished, it is true, but we must look elsewhere for the cause of that decrease. It is to be found in the interest payments. On the 1st of July there was accrued the sum of \$20,948,657.72; the amount which accrued during the month was about \$6,430,000; a total of \$27,379,000; which was reduced on the 1st of August to \$14,015,016.42. From this it would appear that the interest

payments during the month of July were upwards of \$13,000,000. This is an amount amply sufficient to account for the decrease of the balance. On the face of the account, however, the sum of \$6,933,640 is that by which the accrued interest has been reduced. The non-interest bearing debt shows the following changes: Certificates of deposit of legal tenders have decreased \$1,185,000; gold certificates have decreased \$33,100; silver certificates have increased \$717,450; paper money has decreased \$7,358; and the net reduction is \$408,008. The cash in the Treasury has decreased \$12,485,225.10, which is rather less than the amount of interest paid. This sum represents generally, though not quite exactly, the excess of payments over receipts by the Treasury during the month of July.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Strictly Rio 5½ lbs for \$1.00
" Java 3½ " " "
SUGAR—Cut Loaf 6—Coffee A 7½—
Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00
Tea 75 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
RICE—10 cents per lb.
FLOUR.—XXX 3.00 — Victory \$3.40
—Chrystalpalace \$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
" Kansas 14 @ 15 cts.
Lard Northern 16½ cts
Meal; 85 c.
Cheese cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.50 per sack. A sack of salt may
be 200 pounds generally less.
Eggs, buying and selling 10 @ 12½
Coal oil 40cts.

Fresh beet 5 @ 7 cents.
Dry flint hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb
and upward.

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 75cts per bu.
selling at 85cts.
Millet from wagon \$10.00 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

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10—Good Ordinary 8
Flour XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent
4.00
Corn meal— 1.15 per cwt.
Corn 50 @ 55 cents loose ear.
Oats 36 @ 38
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon. \$5
@ \$6 per ton. Millet do.
Bacon 10½ @ 13½c
Coffee—Rio 12½ @ 16½c

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.

Groceries!
Groceries

Fant & Strickland

have doubled their stock of
and fancy Groceries and are
prepared to sell them at prices
defy competition!

See below what
be bought for
dollar.

6lbs. Good Rio Coffee
5½lbs. Choice " "
5lbs " Mexican "
4lbs. Arburele's parched
8lbs. La. Brown Sugar
7lbs. " White "
1lb. Fine Tea
Clear sides Bacon at
Breakfast " " "
Canvass Hams " "

Victory Flour at \$3.40 per 100
Tex. Choice " 300 per 100
Syrups at prices to suit all.

Soaps, Potash, Lye and all kind
can goods at the lowest possible
ures. In short, we have the la
and best stock of groceries in
town and will make it to the a
tage of all to patronize us. "S
is believing." So call and ex
our stock, before buying.

We will not be under sold
FANT & STRICKLAND

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news paper

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RAL CITIZEN both for \$1.9
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for \$2.50.

American Sentry and the
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
printed to order.

Address, J. N. Roop
Jacksboro, Tex.

Rural Citizen—EXTRA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 18.

The Rail Road Coming!! An Impromptu Meeting; Speeches Delivered; Proceedings Etc. Etc.

In our issue of Thursday, a call was made for a R. R. meeting to be held at this place on the 27th inst. The meeting was placed on the 27th inst. in order to give all persons living in the county time to take part therein. Since which time the Engineers of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. have made their appearance between this place and Weatherford, surveying routes for this road. Under the circumstances it was decided best to call a meeting of the citizens to take such steps as might seem best for the interest of Jack Co. until the meeting called for the 27th inst., hence the meeting was held, whose proceedings we publish below.

Col Walter Gresham business manager of the G., C. & S. F. road, who our readers will remember passed through this place last week returned to this place on the evening of the 18th inst. and spent yesterday in town visiting his brother, our esteemed townsman, Dr. P. Gresham and other old time friends. Col G. has passed through Young, Baylor, Archer, Wichita and Clay counties, and is well pleased with the outlook as to the interest of the G., C. & S. F. R. as well as the people of the State.

While our R. R. meeting was in session on motion Col. J. R. Robinson was appointed a committee of one to request Col. Gresham to address the meeting, Mr. Robinson introduced Col. Gresham to the meeting.

We will give a synopsis of Col. Gresham's speech in next issue.

The committee appointed by the meeting we understand, start on their mission on Monday, we trust that abundant success may attend their efforts. We hope that every citizen of the county feeling an interest in its development will be present on the 27th inst. Whether we are ready for the Rail Road or not, it is standing at our doors, and will come like death whether we will or no and hence as sensible men let us one and all do the best we can for the inter-

est of Jack county. Come one come all to the Court house, Saturday 27th 1 o'clock p. m.

Proceedings of the Meeting.

Jacksboro, Texas,
Aug. 19, 1881.

At an impromptu Citizens Rail Road meeting held Aug. 1881 the following proceedings were had to wit:

Maj. Horton was called to the chair, and Judg L. P. Adamson elected Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed upon the subject of Rail Roads, by call J. R. Robinson, Z. E. Coombes and J. N. Rogers, Editor the Rural Citizen, and Col. Gresham one of the officers of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. also addressed the meeting.

A committee of four, consisting of S. Cooper, J. N. Rogers, L. P. Adamson and Dr. Cornelius was appointed to select a committee of suitable persons for a R. R. committee to act until the regular meeting, and to report *instanta*.

The Com. retired and then returned the following names as a suitable committee, to wit:

Jas. R. Robinson, W. Callaway, S. W. Eastin, Z. E. Coombes and Jas. W. Knox. The report of the Com. was unanimously adopted and on motion of J. R. Robinson Dr. P. Gresham was added to the Com.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday, 27 inst.

L. P. ADAMSON, Sect.
H. Horton, Pres.

Latest From The President.

Washington, D. C., 19th.

The following was sent yesterday evening to Lowell, Minister to London; at half past one.

The President is better than at any time during the past four days. There is an increase of hopeful feeling in regard to his recovery.

[Signed] BLAINE, Sect.