

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER, 8 1881.

No. 24.

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

Locals.

Green apples at Dr. Banners.

The largest stock of furniture in North Texas at D. C. Brown's.

The "small boys" have all ready began taking their Christmas.

A full line of tin ware at D. C. Brown's.

Buskin & McMillan who have purchased the business of Dr.'s Gresham & Cornelius, will open a well selected stock of Christmas goods on or about the 15th inst. Friends of the old firm will find no lack of respectful attention. Please call and see us.

S. W. Eastin received to-day one hundred bushels of bolted meal.

Go to S. W. Eastin for mackerel, he has just received 50 kits of those fine fat mackerel.

The young people spent a very pleasant evening at Mr. Harrell's last Tuesday evening.

Jacksboro--Ft. Sill Marriage.

A marriage by telegraph occurred on Tuesday evening at our telegraph office. The bride and groom being at Fort Sill, Judge Jones pronounced the words and Mr. Sherry transmitted the lightening flash, which made the two souls one. A congratulatory message was sent the happy couple at the conclusion of the ceremony by Judge and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. Glassford and Mr. Sherry.

Gents hand made Phil. boots plain and box toe guaranteed to be lower price and superior in quality to anything of the kind ever offered in this market, at D. C. Brown's.

L. L. Crutchfield returned from Seymour last night and says: "Local Option beat Whisky 12 votes," in Baylor county last Monday.

Dr. Banner will sell groceries as low or lower than any house in town.

McKeehan Bros. have the very finest sugar house molasses, and choice Louisiana molasses, both articles genuine. Call and see them.

If you want cheap groceries go to McKeehan Bros.

A full line of ladies, misses and children's hand made shoes from the best selected material, by the most skilled workmen in Philadelphia. Every pair warranted to be superior to anything of the kind ever brought to this market, at D. C. Brown's

T. E. Horan has a full stock of saddles and everything in a saddle line that may be wanted at living prices.

This week Mr. George W. Moore received a letter from J. H. Stradley. They were camped on Little Croton creek, but would leave there next morning, going further west. They were in fine health and spirits, except that Jim Rose had been firing his pistol to scarce the cattle, and on returning it to the scabbard it accidentally went off, the ball taking effect in his horses neck, breaking it.

E. M. Callis' cotton gin was burned yesterday, the fire originated in the lint room; supposed a match run through the gin. Loss about \$1,000.

S. W. Eastin has just received eight thousand pounds of flour bought before the advance.

Col. F. Besett was in town last Saturday and says there is no grass between his ranch and town, it was destroyed by the worms.

N. Atkinson says there is a new plant on the prairies, partaking of the nature of both grass and the common weed. Cattle eat it with great avidity.

I have just received an elegant line of Blankets, Shawls, &c. at prices to suit all; would also remind the "Generous Public" that no shoe brought to this market will begin to compare with my "Bryan Brown Shoe Co.'s" Goods. Satisfaction is guaranteed in their brand. I will pay for all damages if any of their goods should rip. No other maker will do this. Remember my stock of Boots & Shoes is the best.

Respectfully,
James W. Knox.

Now is the time to subscribe for the CITIZEN. It will be enlarged the first week in January to an 8 column folio, and from January 1st the price will be \$1.50, send one dollar now and get the paper for next year.

There will be a meeting of Ft. Richardson Lodge A. F. & A. M. on Saturday night, the 10th inst. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the W. M.
H. H. McConnell, Sect.

J. E. Erwin is putting his brand on the WG cattle in Jack county. Don't fail to see McConnell's display of silver ware.

Lieutenant W. A. Glassford, inspecting officer of the U. S. Signal Service is in town on an inspecting tour, he finds this office, which is in charge of Mr. J. P. Sherry, O. K. to a dot. Lieut. G. goes from here to Henrietta. These gentlemen have our thanks for their kind favors.

New Barber Shop!! Having moved into my new shop, (Thos. Ball's old office) I beg to inform my customers and the people generally that I am now fitted up in the very best style for convenience &c. I have in connection with my shop an elegant bath room where the weary traveler or others can be refreshed with either cold or hot baths. Do not fail to call on me, I know I can satisfy the most fastidious.

Very respectfully,
J. H. Henderson,
Barber.

Don't forget that S. W. Eastin will give you the top prices for your hides &c.

H. Horton is still selling the cheapest goods in town for cash.

Bring your butter to S. W. Eastin, he wants all you can make and will give you the highest price.

The Artesian Well. Springs of Water, Wood. Future Possibilities of Jacksboro.

Robinson & West's well flows freely. This was unexpected to all parties, as the well is only 165 feet deep; and no pipe had been provided, hence much water must necessarily waste through openings in the rocks and the 20 feet of wood curbing at the surface; nevertheless it flows out and over a considerable portion of Mr. West's yard.

With Artesian wells so easily obtained, and the inexhaustable amount of good water afforded by the many springs and the creek, all available for machinery that may be placed above high water. An abundance of wood for fuel, and coal near enough for practical purposes, cotton, wool grain are produced in the surrounding country, and these may be vastly increased. The exceeding good health of the place, certainly makes Jacksboro a first-class site for a manufacturing city. Add railroads for transportation, and Jacksboro certainly offers greater inducements to Manufacturing Capitalist than any other town in North Texas.

D. C. BROWN

HEADQUARTERS for

STOCK-MEN,

FARMERS,

EVERYBODY.

D. C. Brown would inform the People that his Fall and winter stock of General Merchandise is now complete in all the Departments.

That he defies competition west of Fort Worth, and is ready to compete with any of the markets on the railroad (Dallas and Fort Worth not excepted).

He pays the Highest Price for Wool and Cotton.

He keeps everything necessary to supply the wants of the people.

He sells more goods for less money than any other house in North-west Texas.

Call and see for yourselves, that the above statement is correct.

Very thankful for past patronage, by continuing to sell the best goods for the least money, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

HOME

SIGHT-SEEING IN CANTON, CHINA.

After seven hours ride up the Pearl River, bordered by rice fields, banana and other fruit trees, with green hills not far distant or a background, upon which were tall pagodas and stone watch towers, formerly used by the Government in case of war, we arrived at Canton. As we approached the city the great number and bustle of the Chinese junks seemed like a real struggle for existence. As soon as we reached the wharf we were surrounded by junks and boarded by one or more from each one seeking passengers or employment from the many Chinese passengers aboard our steamer who had been stretched out upon the floor during the trip gambling and smoking opium. These junks are worked mostly by women and girls with occasionally one or more men aboard.

A little old cross-eyed woman who spoke a very little pigeon English, came up to us with a card of the Canton Hotel, the only hotel for foreigners in this city of a million and a half inhabitants. We immediately got aboard her sampan and were rowed and sculled across the river to the very door of the hotel, a very unpretentious-looking building of two stories built upon piles over the river. As it was not yet four o'clock we engaged a Chinaman, Ah Cum, as guide and started out to see the sights.

We went first to Howam, the largest temple in Canton. Having lived three years in Japan, we naturally compared the Buddhist temples here with those in Japan. In Japan, when one enters a temple, Buddhist or Shintoo, he first removes his boots and then goes in stocking feet over the lacquered walks and floors polished like mirrors, so clean that a cambrie handkerchief could not be soiled if used as a duster upon them. Here we entered with muddy boots, for it was raining at the time, into filthy courts and temples where we had to drive out of our way chickens, dogs, and even hogs. In this temple are kept twelve sacred hogs, which looked like any other hogs, except that they were older and fatter. The gods at the gates and the gilt images of Buddha were very much larger than those of Japan; the principal other difference was the stench and filth spoken of above.

We then visited the foreign concession, where where we found many large, beautiful residences, with beautiful gardens, broad walks, lawn tennis grounds, and apparently everything that a foreigner could desire about his residence.

We then crossed a small bridge into the native city of Canton, and took sedan chairs, the only means of

conveyance. These chairs are covered with a kind of green oil cloth to protect one alike from rain or the fierce rays of the sun. They are suspended to long poles and borne upon the shoulders of coolies, one or two before and one behind.

From the time when we were small school boys we had heard that the streets in Chinese cities were very narrow, but we had no idea of seeing such close quarters. The whole city of Canton seemed like one immense brick building with passages cut through, which they call streets, and rooms and shops hewn out of the solid quarry and left entirely open to the street. At night the shops are closed up entirely by long black board shutters, and joss sticks and candles placed before each.

We were surprised, too, to find almost no women in the streets or shops. I suppose on account of their cramped and distorted feet, nor policemen anywhere, though afterward we saw some policemen at the court with prisoners.

There was no room for a Chinaman to pass our chair in the street without first tipping up one side of his broad brimmed straw hat, and when we turned a corner the coolies were obliged to go with the ends of the poles inside the open shops.

We visited the cat and dog restaurant, saw some of them cooked in the form of savory outlets, while others were waiting in cages to tickle the palate of some Chinese bon-vivant. We did not stop to dinner there. We next visited the temple of five hundred gods and the disciples of Buddha, among which, and occupying a prominent place on the left hand of Buddha, was Marco Polo, the Genoese navigator, supposed to be the first foreigner who visited China. —[Cor. St. Louis Republican.

WORK VALUABLY FOR HOME.

Every true man should build for himself a home, be it ever so humble in its beginning. Industry and frugality and good judgment will make of it the most lovely spot of earth. The man without a home is like a sojourner without a country. The richest, happiest, and the best man in the wide world is he who has a pretty, comfortable home of his own, good health, and owes no man a cent, even though his entire worldly possessions would not sell for a thousand dollars, and though he has never held so high an office as town constable or roadmaster. He can not feel that interest in other people's real prosperity that he feels in his own, and without such property we could have no country worthy a name. He would scarcely care to risk his life in defense of the hearthstone of his landlord, but let that hearthstone be his own and woe to the invader who should threaten it with desecration. The homes of the people are the strength of the State. Build them, beautify them, own them, and be happy. This is the fair deduction from hosts of instances and is the true philosophy of home making and home owning. —[Ex.

BUY ONLY

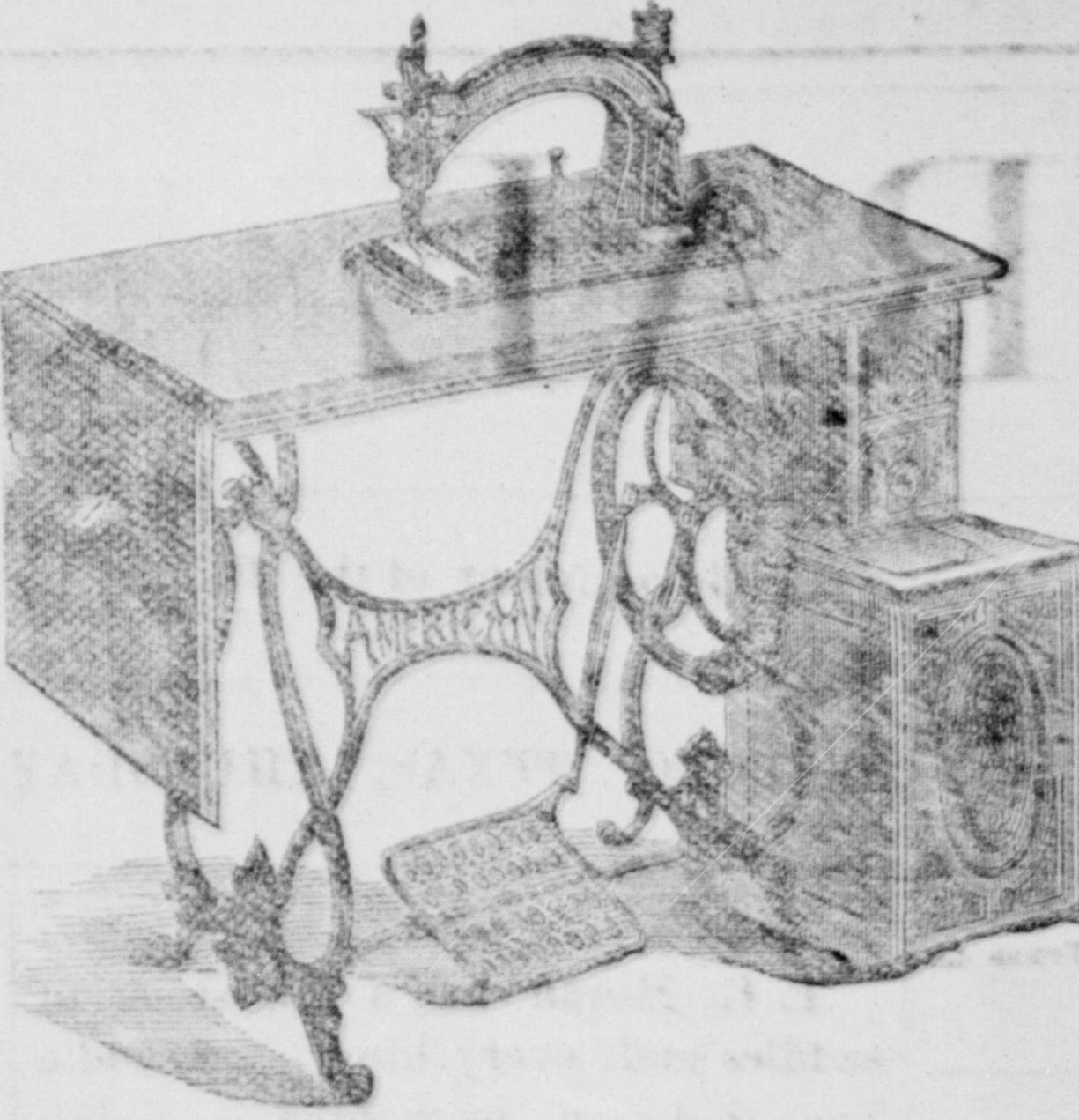
THE NEW AMERICAN

It is the Only Sewing Machine which has a

Self-Threading Shuttle.

IT HAS SELF-SETTING NEEDLE, NEVER BREAKS THE THREAD, NEVER SKIPS STITCHES, IS THE LIGHTEST RUNNING.

The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect



The Best Family Sewing Machine!

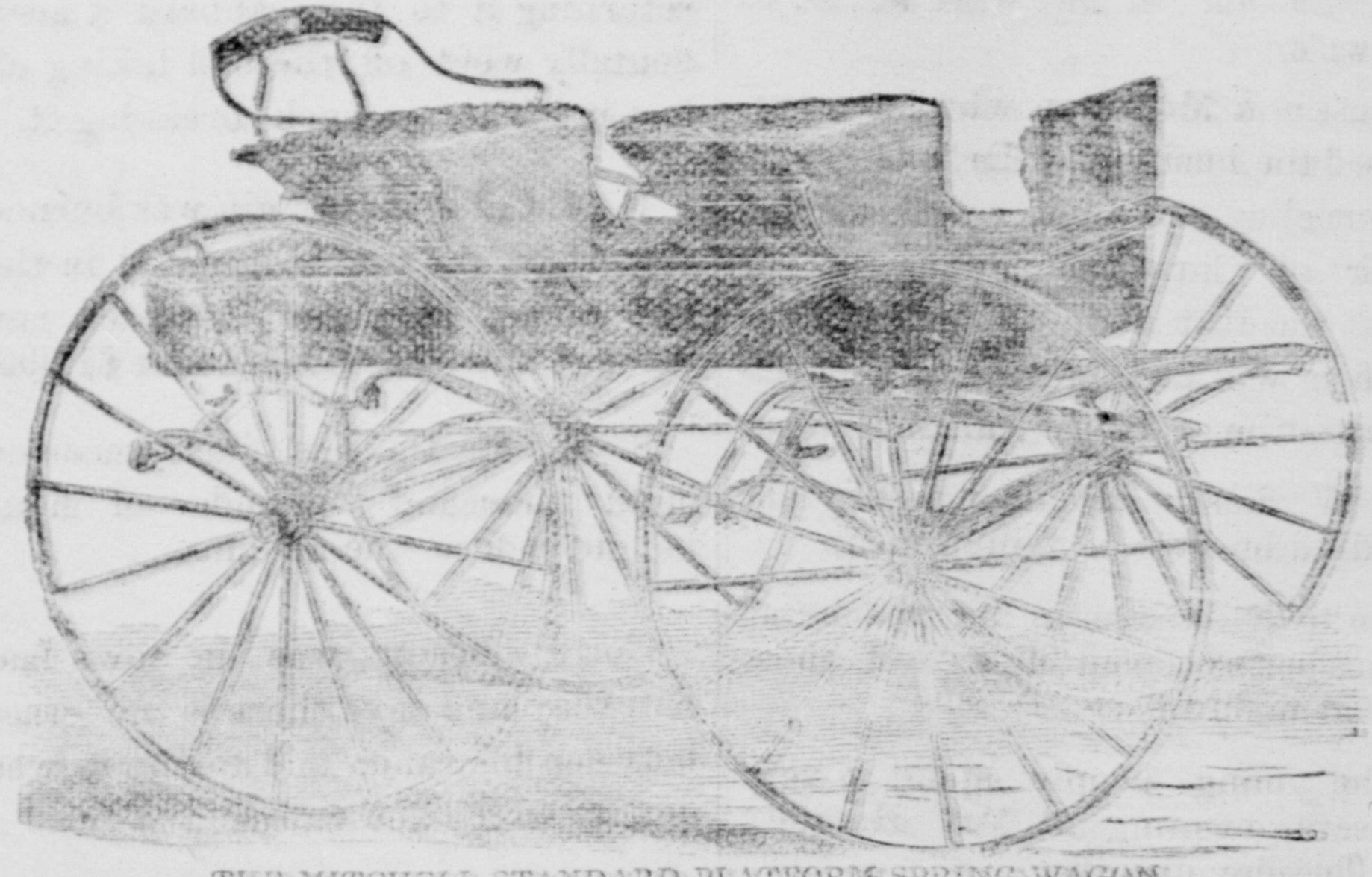
The NEW AMERICAN is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application.

AGENTS WANTED.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 1313 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
C. H. STRICKLAND Agt. JACKSON.
G. A. WEBSTER, Manager DALLAS, TEXAS.
MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

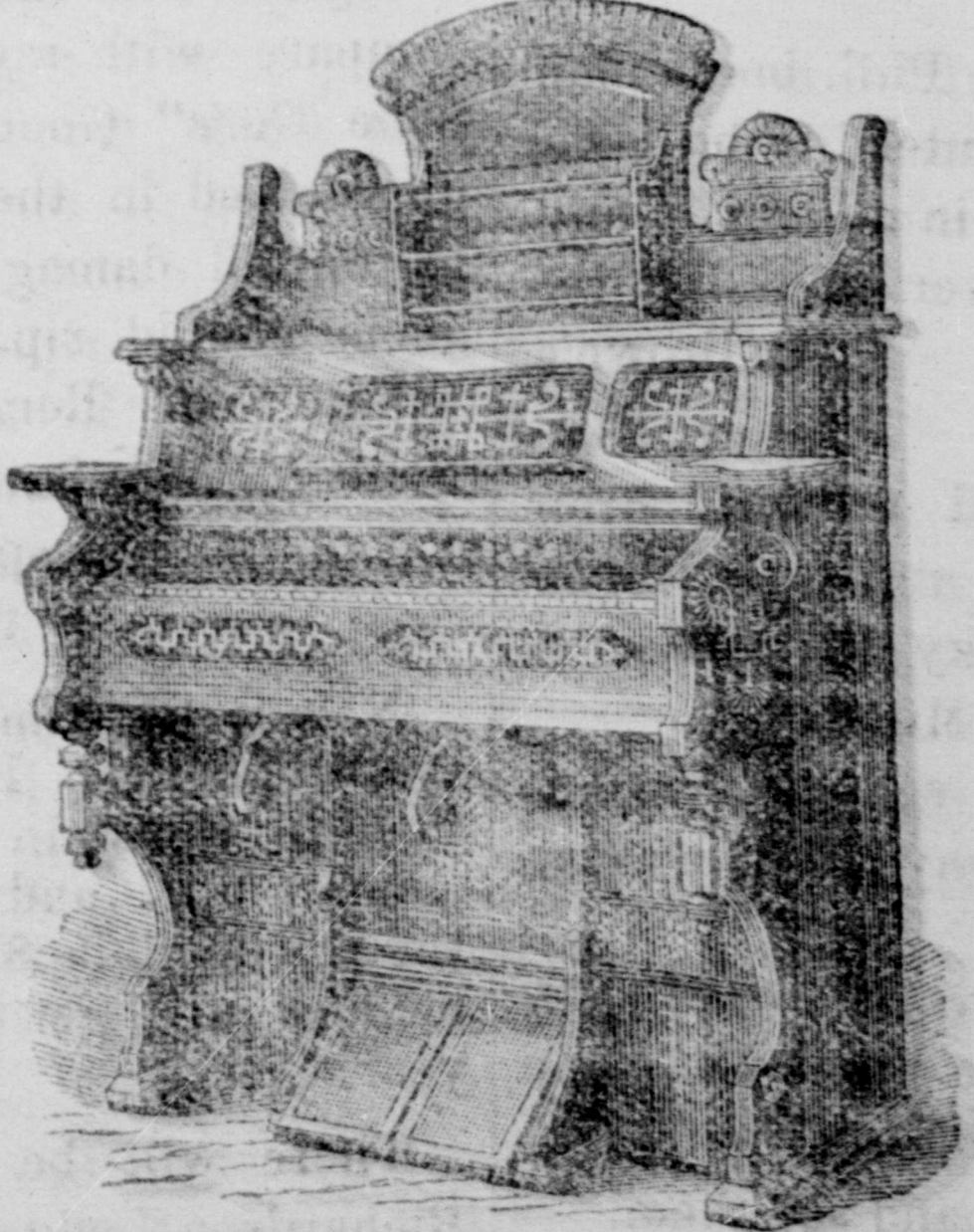
Manufacturers of **FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS**



THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-String and Four-String Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies. The MITCHELL WAGON is monarch of the Road; on the very best stock used in its construction and made by the best wagon mechanics in the world. The Spring Wagon and Buggy Department is entirely separate from the Farm Wagon shops. And for the manufacture of this class of work we have facilities unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue and Illustrated Price List. MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

The Estey Organ STILL LEADS THE WORLD!



EST. 1851

Don't fail to send for Illustrated Catalogue before deciding what to buy.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, Brattleboro, Vt.

A Terrible Weapon.

A recent dispatch from Reading, Pa., says a large and distinguished company of inventors, mechanics, and engineers, military and naval men were gathered at the Reading Iron Works this afternoon to witness the casting of a section of the Lyman-Haskell accelerating or multi-charge cannon. It is expected that this new addition to the enginery of war will prove a veritable annihilator. The claim of the inventor, T. R. Haskell, of New York, is that it will propel a ball weighing 150 pounds a distance of twelve miles, or penetrate two feet of solid wrought iron. He is supported by disinterested military experts, one of whom, General John Newton of the United States Army, says that the gun will surpass the celebrated Armstrong pattern, and that for sea-coast batteries it will prove more efficient than the best in Europe. The theory of the invention is the gradual accumulation of velocity or power by a succession of charges of powder exploded behind the projectile as it passes along the bore. A charge of eighteen pounds of coarse-grained, slow-burning powder is placed in the breech, and twenty-eight pounds of quick burning powder in each of the four pockets along the bore. As the ball, placed in motion by the breech charge, passes each of the pockets the contents explode, increasing the velocity, until it leaves the gun with terrific force. The cannon will be twenty five feet long with a bore six inches in diameter. At a recent test in the Washington Navy Yard, one of these guns—two and one-half inch bore—was fired from a distance of 200 yards, the ball passing through a five-inch wrought iron plate, and eighteen inches of solid oak timber, dropping into the water 100 yards in the rear, while the shot from a Whitworth gun remained in the iron. At the furnace to day 57,000 pounds of cold blast charcoal iron was used in making the casting. It will probably take three weeks for the iron to cool, and when finished it will be taken to Sandy Hook to test.

Ft. Worth Advance: The following are some of the comments of the leading journals of the country on the extraordinary trial now in progress at Washington City. It will be seen that the assassin has made a bad impression:

"The most persistent, audacious, impudent villain that ever appeared in a court of justice."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Moral imbecility is what is the matter with Guiteau, and what affects all men who commit crime; most of all, a man who plans and executes a malicious, deliberate murder."—Indianapolis Journal.

"It cannot be denied but that the defence is making out a pretty strong case for Guiteau on the question of insanity. The theory that the prisoner is feigning insanity for the purpose of influencing the jury is not supported by the facts. He is clearly weak-minded, whether responsible or not."—Philadelphia Press.

"The London News pronounces Guiteau sane enough to hang. The newspapers, with the usual assurance of the fourth estate, are trying the Guiteau case extra judicially."—N. O. Democrat.

"One would infer from the proceedings that all the witnesses in the case and every one who has anything to say adverse to the assassin, was on trial, and Chas J. Guiteau, lawyer, theologian, and lecturer, was the prosecuting attorney."—Chicago Times.

"Whatever his vagaries, therefore, and however much he may have overrated his powers, he was plainly responsible for the murder of the president, because he knew, first, that it was assassination, and secondly, because he deliberately weighed his grievance and counted it sufficient for the commission of the crime."—Inter Ocean.

"Guiteau has established a precedent in Judge Cox's remarkable court which permits every murderer on trial for his life not only to conduct his own trial, but to blackguard every witness who is to appear against him, and every man, witness or otherwise, who presumes to speak unfavorably of him."—New York Tribune.

"Guiteau seems to be enjoying himself at the trial, and is evidently having 'dead loads' of fun. He gets plenty to eat, which relieves him of the necessity of beating the hotels and boarding houses, and above all he has the entire country for his audience."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

"The murderer of the president having got things into such shape as to enable him to manage both sides of the miserable farce going on in Judge Cox's criminal court, the third week of the show will begin this morning with that additional attraction."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"It is evident that Guiteau had a definite object in view. He shot with a purpose definitely elaborated. His own statements prove that. The whole history of his movements, previous to the assassination, his preparations, his declared motive, prove that he was possessed of ample reasoning powers. His play in the court room is too transparent to deceive any reflecting person."—Courier Journal.

The Weatherford Commercial says that the engineering corps engaged in locating the Central Texas and North-western railroad line from Waxahachie to Weatherford, are within six miles of the latter city which they will reach Saturday.

Secretary of the Navy's Report.

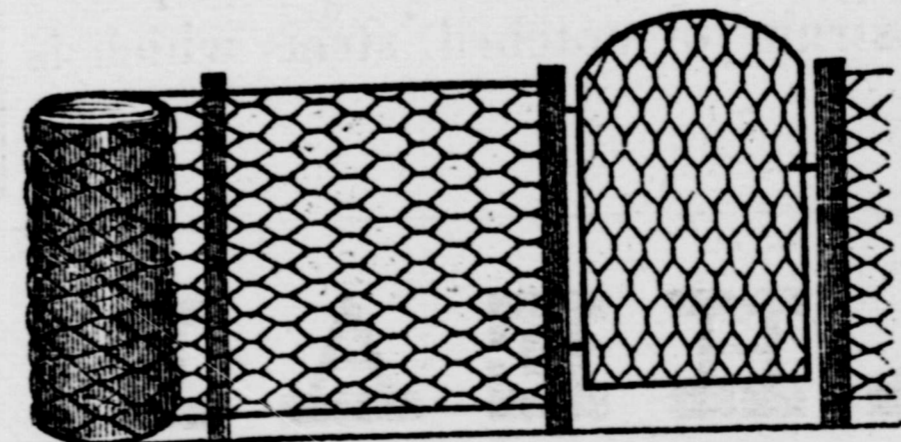
Washington, Dec. 1.—The Secretary speaks very highly of the officers of the navy. He says: "Upon the whole, whether it be as a means of self protection to a long line of cities and harbors on coasts, to guard our commerce on the high seas, or to insure our citizens sojourning in foreign lands and their property and person against outrage, or take and keep our proper place among the nations, or to maintain a sentiment of patriotism connected with our navy and with the memories of its departed glories, or to reap the advantages of the researches and labors of its officers in the further progress of advanced science, it becomes the duty of Congress to see to it that the Navy of the United States should not be left to perish through inaction, but should be restored to a condition of usefulness in which it may on occasion be expanded as to become a ready means of protection at home or in an active or aggressive warfare in the ports or waters of an enemy. The Secretary recommends the plans of the Advisory Board telegraphed yesterday. Estimates for the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, amount to \$20,079,716.

A dispute about a passage in the Bible between Henry Ladd and his wife, who live at a place called Oil Trough, in Arkansas, culminated in a quarrel in which Ladd shot his wife through the body inflicting a wound from which she cannot recover.

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

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

THE SEDGWICK



Steel Wire Fence.

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net-work without barbs, it will turn dogs, pigs, poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without danger to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farmers, gardeners, stock-raisers, and railroads; very desirable for lawns, parks, or cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards in every respect, and far better than barbed wire. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength, and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL IRON Automatic or Self-opening Gate. Ask hardware dealers, or for price list and particulars address
SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.
Or call at the CITIZEN office.

Dr. Philip Gresham's

New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

From one of the most reliable houses in the United States:

Also Druggists' Sundries and Notions,

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and

Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

DR. J. C. CORNELIUS

So well known in the county is always present to attend the demands of the public and his experience as a physician guarantees the careful compounding of prescriptions.

S. G. ADAMSON

DEALER IN

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

He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantee goods to be as represented. He buys wheat; buys and sells corn and produce generally. Will pay 2 1/2 cents cash for cotton in the seed.

J. W. STARK,

Watch  Make
and JEWELER.

East Side Public Square.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. James' Annual Report. His Professions Versus His Practices. How He Ignores His Civil Service Rules.

From our regular Correspondent, C. A. S.]

Washington, D. C. Nov 25. 1881.

Postmaster General James has completed his annual report and his suggestions on civil service reform are so good (alas! that they should be at such variance with his practice) that I will venture to send an extract. He says:

"Some method of relief must be provided from the overwhelming pressure for appointment to clerkships and other subordinate positions and from the equal pressure for the removal of capable and experienced assistants to make room for those who are not more competent. Appointment by influence naturally results in making the tenure of office depend not upon fidelity and efficiency in the discharge of official duty, but upon the assiduous cultivation of the favor of a patron. Such a tenure is incomputable with the self respect of the incumbent, and the service must necessarily suffer from the decline of its moral. But the evil consequences cannot be limited to the public service; they affect all political action, the purity and vigor of the government, and the national character itself. The question, therefore, is one of far higher importance than that of the comparative fitness of clerks in the employment of the government, and really concerns the character and success of republican institutions."

This is the way that Mr. James writes, but it is notorious that he has dismissed hundreds of able postmasters in Virginia for no other than political reasons, replacing them, in every case, with less experienced, if not totally inexperienced, men. An example, that has come in a peculiar way to the attention of your correspondent, will better illustrate Mr. James' method than volumes of annual reports. About three months ago, he discharged W. H. Smith, the postmaster at Scionville, Pulaski Co.,

Virginia, against whose management of the office there had never been the pretense of complaint. He discharged him against the respectful written protests of nineteen in twenty of the patrons of the office, and he appointed in his place Joseph Covey, an illiterate, disreputable man, the owner of a little log apple-brandy distillery, who lives two miles from the post office, which is farther than the postal law allows.

A defiant, square toed advocate of all the vices of our most vicious civil service system, is not half so dangerous to republican institutions as an insinuating hypocrite like James, who praises reform with his pen while he stabs it in his practice where Guitteau shot Garfield.

But it is not only in Virginia that the public service has deteriorated under the brief management of the New York Reformer. His own loudly trumpeted rules have been conspicuously ignored and trampled upon by himself right here in Washington again and again. Only last week a man was appointed to a \$1,600 clerkship who did not pass examination, whose only claim was that his father is a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was appointed over competent, experienced clerks, who have been long in the service, and who are getting only \$1,200 per year.

VENICE LETTER.

Regular Correspondence.

Venice, Nov. 12th, 1881.

The judicious traveler would not be long in Venice before he hired a gondola, and learned still more to appreciate the convenience of these ancient vessels and the perfect adroitness of their rowers. It is extremely difficult even for a practiced University oarsman to acquire the skill of the gondolier. Deftly withheld from "gowing" by the fist-like back screw which the gondolier gives, the black hull glides along like a living thing, rearing over the scarcely stirred water that quaint rostrum of notched steel which is

certainly a survival of Roman ship-building. With this sublime species of hackney cab at the water-gate all Venice may be visited, even to the innermost "vicolo." In these delicious conveyance you study, sketch, play music or cards, make love, or sleep as well as in a house. There are no rude stoppages or collisions, no hideous city uproars. At each water-worn corner, as the gondola glides near it, the cautious oarsman whispers rather than speaks a gentle "sta lie," or "gia preme," warning any craft which may be coming from out the gloom to pass to left or right. If there be such a one, its gondolier replies in the same muffled, mysterious tone, and black hulls glide swiftly by, while another long lane of marble facades, paved always with the green sea, opens through the low doors of the cabin. Days pass before the enchanted visitor realizes that this is indeed a capital without a horse or a wheeled vehicle in its confines; that there is clamor, no dust, no mud, no noise by day or night louder than the soft lapping of the tideless Adriatic on the steps, the "preme," "sta li," or "gia e" of the boatman, and the wash of the sea-weed which grows along the basement. The black boat seems to move like a thing of the night and to belong to it, sombre and soft and still, gliding like a shadow into shadows, and threading the maze of canals as if the eyes carved upon the bows could really see in the dark. Every trip, every errand at such times is a voyage of romance. From the Riatto to San Latute, from St. Mark's to the Guidesso, from the Lido to the Bridge of sighs, the place is full of memories bewitching or tragic. That may be Shylock's house where the water-rat nibbles, and where the door stands half open. Where you drop your cigar-end is the Canal Orfano, forbidden of old to fisherman, because the Dread "Ten" were wont to drown there the victims condemned by the "Lion's Mouth." Though the heavy shadow cast by the Bridge of Sighs, comes a gaily lighted gondola full of masked signoras bound to the ball

and chatting in the soft Venetian dialect which blunts to a lisp all the sibilants. Nor is it true that "in Venice Tasso's echoes are no more." If you have the right kind of gondolier, and put him on his metal, he can quote more than one soft love passage from the "Gierusalemme," or at least make the water and the oar keep in music to "La luna sta in mezzo di mare," or some other barcarole.

DeGress.

For the Citizen:

DeGress' Dec. 6th, '81.

The busy buzz of the circulas saw each and every day is proof enough that a great deal of lumber is being sawed at the mill from which our town and community in general contemplate making a great many improvements this winter in the way of building &c. Most all of our citizens intend erecting new dwelling houses of a larger and more substantial order so as to be up with the times and to supply the much needed articles of comfort and convenience. Perhaps while the building fever is at such a high temperature we may get a new school house which we are very much in need of. The free school has not been very successful so far, in point of numbers.—The Sunday school reorganized the third Sunday in last month, and elected G. R. Griggs superintendent, D. J. Files, and W. C. Ellis teachers and J. M. Gibbon, secretary and treasurer. It meets every Sunday at 9 a.m. SAXET.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

THOS. F. WARDEN

Wishes to say to the people of Jack county, that he has a first-class well augur, and proposes to devote his whole time to boring wells, and asks their patronage.

Price; under 300 feet \$1.00 per foot. Satisfaction as to amount of water guaranteed, if not stopped; and if stopped to be paid in full for work done.

AHEAD OF ALL! Knox to the Front again.

His Prices are Lower than any in Town.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform my old customers and the public generally that I now have on hand decidedly the best selected and best stock of "General Merchandise" ever brought to this market, and as usual my prices will be a little lower than can be had elsewhere.

I have learned by experience that the "Best is always the cheapest" and buy my goods accordingly. I buy no Shoddy Goods. Having learned that if you can sell a customer good goods he generally "calls again".

I can say without fear of contradiction that my stock of Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Men's Boots and Shoes is by far the best ever brought to this market. Do not forget my "Bryan Brown Shoe Co.'s" goods: "Every pair warranted."

Fully appreciating the fact that our crops are a failure, I am perfectly aware that prices must be low to sell goods and have marked my goods accordingly.

My stock of clothing is unequalled. My stock of Boots and shoes is unequalled, and in fact my entire stock is UNEQUALED in point of quality and prices in this Town. It will afford me pleasure to duplicate any Rail Road prices to be had anywhere.

Thankful for past patronage and fully expecting to increase it in the future by giving best goods at living prices, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

JAMES W. KNOX.

McCONNELL'S HOLIDAY GREETING.

RURAL CITIZEN—Supplement Dec. 8 1881.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Christmas, the season of universal joy among all civilized people is again at our doors, and all classes and conditions of men look forward to it as a time bringing more or less happiness, as their surroundings and circumstances, and tastes will admit of. More especially is it the children's one great Holiday of the year. How longingly do they look forward to its approach, how they count the passing days as bringing it nearer, and what visions float through their little brains as they dream over and discuss what Santa Claus may bring them. It is the duty of every parent, as far as their means will permit them, to make their children's lives happy, and the little gifts lovingly bestowed, will shed an influence that will reach far along the vista of life, and form bright spots to look back to in the days to come, when the child has become a man, and the realities of life are before him. In view of the fact that I have heretofore endeavored at this season to make a specialty of Holiday Goods, I have this year determined to present to my friends such a variety and quality of appropriate goods as to make competition an absurdity, and have purchased the various lines of goods offered, at "Headquarters" in each department, thus securing not only every advantage in style, novelty and quality, but also in prices. Being aware that my stock will be scrutinized by as experienced and intelligent a community as there is in Texas. I would beg leave to indicate a few of the specialties in each department.

SILVER WARE.

I shall show in silver ware, among other things,
 Cake Baskets,
 Card Receivers,
 Boquet Holders,
 Napkin Rings,
 Sugar Shells,
 Syrup Pitchers,
 Pickle Castors,

Breakfast Casters, 4 bottles,
 Breakfast casters, 3 bottles,
 Butter Knives,
 Vases,
 Mugs,
 Knife Rests

and a variety of other beautiful and useful articles, all of which observe, *are the very best tripple-plated ware*, (no cheap John single-plate), and are marked at the Chicago list prices, thus giving my customers the advantages, of freight, time and risk in ordering.

FANCY GOODS.

Want of space forbids more than a mere reference to this line, I will name

Writing Desks,
 Portfolios,
 Collar & Cuff Boxes,
 Work Boxes,
 Handkerchief Boxes,
 Stereoscopes,
 Stereoscopic Views,

Photograph Abums,
 Autograph Albums,
 Bohemian Glass Vases,
 Toilet Sets,
 Cologne Sets,
 Glass Card Receivers,
 Moustache Cups,

Presentation Cups,
 Parian Statuary,
 Busts of Celebrities,
 Brackets,
 Wall Pockets.

In fact in these goods, it would take an entire number of the CITIZEN to enumerate them, much less a "supplement."

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

Family Bibles,
 Pocket Bibles,
 Hymn Books,
 Standard Poets,
 Standard Novelists,
 Standard History,

Illustrated Juveniles in every variety, from the finest of Routlage's London Juveniles, to the showiest 5 cent primer. Of these goods I have over eight hundred volumes, and can give Sunday Schools and others wanting a number of volumes, bottom figures.

JEWELRY.

I have a handsome line of Jewelry, most of it solid goods; some, of the best rolled plate, and a little, of the cheap sort, (such as this market has heretofore been supplied with); but we will tell you just what we are selling you—"you pay your money and you take your choice,"—and there will be no misrepresentation in this or in any other lines.

I have a few very handsome sets for Ladies—

also,
 Bracelets,
 Ear drops,
 Lace Pins,
 Apron Pins,
 Shawl Pins,
 Sleeve Buttons;

all good goods.

Also an endless variety of goods for Gentlemen's wear, consisting of

Scarf Pins,
 Shirt Studs,
 Collar Buttons,
 Watch Chains.

And in the way of

NOTIONS,

Have Cigar Cases,
 Match Cases,
 Match Stands,
 Photograph Frames,

Watch Stands,
 Smokers' Stands,
 Smokers' Sets,

and a thousand-and-one articles, "various and sundry" besides, which must be seen to be appreciated, and which is not practicable to enumerate.

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

Oh! now we strike the rising generation, and we know the little girls and boys will rise up and call us blessed (we hope the old folks will) for in this line, we know, we can hit the wants (or wishes) of all the youngsters.

Just think of it!

45 dozen of dolls, from 5 cents each to ten dollars each.

Dolls that say "Papa" and "Mama"

Dolls that walk,

Dolls that cry,

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

Wagons. Carts and Drums!

Fiddles and Trumpets!

Guns and Swords.

Toy Pistols, Tea Sets,

Doll Furniture, Toy stores,

Dogs, Cats, Horses, and in fact

the whole natural history represent-

ed in tin, wood and china.

In short we have exhausted our space; our subject we have only touched on. To conclude, our prices will "suit the times" and we all know what the times are.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New, I am

Very Truly,

H. H. McCONNELL.

Rural Citizen.

J. N. & Alice M. Rogers, Editors

The National Anti-Monopoly League.

Principles of the League.

Anti-monopoly.

We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few.

Corporations, the creation of the State, shall be controlled by the State.

Labor and capital—illies; not enemies; justice for both.

Address to the People.

(Continued from last week.)

As late Attorney General of the United States whose fidelity to the principles of constitutional law is as well known as his knowledge of those principles and his ability to set them forth in language which everybody can understand, writes thus concerning railroad monopolies:

"They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear; that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous oppressive and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun.

Now is this all.

"A grain dealer at Baltimore gets a reduction or drawback which is denied to others, and he makes a fortune for himself while he ruins his competitors by underselling them. A single mill at Rochester can stop the wheels of all the rest if its flour be carried at a rate much lower. By discriminations of this kind the profits of one coal mine may be quadrupled, while another, with all its fixtures and machinery, is rendered worthless. Such wrongs as these are done not only in few sporadic cases, but generally and habitually on a very large scale. Certain cotton whose refinery was on Long Island got rebates amounting \$10,000,000 in eighteen months, and seventy-nine houses (I believe that is the number) engaged in the same business were broken up. The creditors of the Reading Railroad having coal lands of their own, made discriminations between themselves and others which drove all competition out of the field, gave them the monopoly of the Philadelphia market and enabled them to charge for their coals as they charge for their freight—whatever they pleased. Thus producers, dealers and consumers all suffer together."

Some of the results produced by the actual working of the system to

which we are opposed are referred to in a recent article in Scribner's Magazine for December, 1880, in the following language:

"It is little more than fifteen years since Huntington, Hopkins & Co. were hardware merchants of limited means in San Francisco. They built the Central Pacific Railroad and derivedly made fortunes estimated at from three to five millions each. They found the railroad enabled them to tax the production and commerce of the entire Pacific coast. Twelve years have crept behind, and recent estimates, based upon legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins place the partnership wealth of Mr. Leland Stanford at \$24,542,308; that of Mr. Chas. Crocker \$3,495,458; that of Mrs. Hopkins at \$23,280,072, while Mr. Huntington's wealth is estimated even higher than that of Messrs. Stanford and Crocker.

"It is about twenty years since the late Mr. Vanderbilt graduated from the steamship business into railroad management; his possessions at that time were valued at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; at his death, some three years since, they were estimated \$80,000,000.

"Mr. J. J. Gould obtained his start in the management of the Erie Railroad, in connection with the late James Fisk; at the time he gave his now famous testimony (in 1875), he was considered worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; to-day no one knows how much he is worth but in Wall street estimates are made ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

"Railroad men who have accumulated within a few years, amounts ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and to numerous to mention, as are those, also in branches of trade depending upon and closely identified with railroad transportation—shippers who, through the favor of railroad managers, have been enabled to outstrip or break down all competition.

"The true history of the Standard Oil Company could be written, it would read more like a romance of the Middle Ages than a statement of commercial facts possible in the nineteenth century. This is the organization to which the Hepburn Committee alludes as 'this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members decline giving a history or a description of

it lest their testimony be used to convict them of a crime."

The following extract from a recent letter written by Hon. David Davis, once a Judge of the Supreme Court now a Senator of the United States, indicates the serious nature of the problem before us:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malignant influence which it exerts by combination on the national and State Legislatures, is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near

future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on the one hand, and the people in an organized condition on the other, for control of the government. It will be watched by every patriotic with intense anxiety."

THE Texas and Pacific Railway and its Connections.

FORM THE MOST DIRECT AND QUICKEST LINE FROM all points in TEXAS, TO

St. Louis,	Memphis,
Chicago,	Nashville,
Cairo,	Louisville,
Indianapolis,	Cincinnati,
Toledo,	Atlanta,

AND ALL POINTS North, East and South-East.

Connections:

ARIZONA with all its lines to St. Louis & Iron Mountain and S. W. Ry. for all points North, East and South-East.

ARIZONA with all its lines to St. Louis & Iron Mountain and S. W. Ry. for all points North, East and South-East.

ARIZONA with all its lines to St. Louis & Iron Mountain and S. W. Ry. for all points North, East and South-East.

THE COW BOYS AND STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE.

None genuine with None genuine with out this Trade-mark.

THE COW BOYS AND STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE.

None genuine with None genuine with out this Trade-mark.

THE COW BOYS AND STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE.

None genuine with None genuine with out this Trade-mark.

Cinco Masonic Academy.

REV. J. FAALDERSON, President

The next term of this Institute will open September 12th 1881 and continue Forty Weeks.

Rate of Tuition per session of twenty weeks, on half in advance, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month.

Music with Instruments \$20.00 per session. Vocal Music free.

Board from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

For other particulars, address the President.

Cairo, Texas. W. W. Co.,

Only SLICKER made in this way. That will never come ahead not to (s) for "low" e call for "low" e's Fish Brand Slicker."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS.

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. A. J. TOWER, Sole Man Fr. Boston, MILLER BROS., Agents for Texas.

Horton is still selling his GENERAL STOCK of Merchandise cheap for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He also buys other COUNTRY PRODUCE.

SENATOR COKE OF TEXAS.

The Man Who is to Open Up the Gulf Ports if He Can.

St. Louis Republican.

U. S. Senator Richard Coke of Texas passed through last evening for Washington. At the last session he was member of the committee on commerce and during the Democratic ascendancy in the senate he was the able chairman of the committee on Indian affairs.

He was met at the Union depot by a representative of the Republican just as he was about to depart on the train, accompanied by Col. E. B. Culberson, representative in congress from the Second congressional district of Texas.

Senator Coke is a grand looking elderly man of the Websterian type of head. He said he had nothing to offer on general politics, and, with most of Southern congressmen, he expressed himself as interested in the development of his state in her material resources. He was shown by the reporter a report in a Houston paper of his reception at the Cotton exchange in that city, preparatory to his leaving for Washington, and on glancing over the report pronounced it correct and that what he said would supply the place of an interview. Therefore the following extract is made from the Houston Post:

"Senator Coke said that he had not come to make a speech, but that he could not refrain from alluding to a scheme in which the city of Houston and the whole state of Texas was interested—the ship channel. During the approaching session of congress he expected to give active attention to the interest of the Texas coast, including Buffalo bayou, in which he would have the co operation of the ballance of the Texas delegation, who would all strive to get the largest amount of money in order to get the largest amount of work in a given time in order to remove the bar which stood in the way of commerce to and from the gulf. Houston was a railroad centre interested in the navigation of the bayou, down which the commerce of the state might go, and the state of Texas must solicit the aid of the national government, to make a highway to the sea over which the commerce of the state might pass, but it was not his purpose to make a speech, but to get such facts about the city and the bayou as could be made use of in the senate to the advantage of the state.

"President McIlhenny, upon the conclusion of Senator Coke's remarks, presented the members of the exchange and other gentlemen to the senator individually, when a deal of hand shaking ensued.

"Mayor Baker being presented arose from his chair and, addressing Gov. Coke, welcomed him in behalf of the city, saying he was glad to see our representative in the United

States senate take such an interest in the welfare and prosperity of Houston, and the state at large.

"Senator Coke thanked the mayor for the kindly sentiments expressed by him.

"Capt. Hutcheson said he took great pleasure in welcoming the senator to whom the state owed so much. The speaker alluded to the circumstances—many years ago—under which Mr. Coke took his seat as governor of Texas. It was due to him as senator from Texas, it was to us, that we recognize and acknowledge his services. Houston had claims upon the United States government. It was to him who has power and will to enforce those claims."

Senator Coke's reception in Galveston was equally enthusiastic with that at Houston, and he goes to Washington as the representative of the "whole state of Texas."

The Waxahachie Extension.

The extension of the Central Texas and North Western railway, from Waxahachie to Weatherford and on northwest, to Denver, Colorado, as we have always said, is a certainty. Senator W. R. Shannon, returned from Caddo, Johnson county, on Wednesday's train. While at that place on Tuesday, he met Capt. Turner, the Engineer in charge of the survey, and Capt. T. advised our worthy representative, that his corps was now engaged in permanently locating the line from Waxahachie to Weatherford, and that he (Capt. Turner,) stated the grading would be commenced by Contractor Terrell as soon as the right of way could be secured. Col. Shannon says the route through Parker will be over a line satisfactory to all concerned.—[Weatherford Times.

The Stars and Stripes.

For the first time in its history, was carried through the streets of London in a public parade, on the 9th inst. It was the occasion of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor of that city. The flag of our country was conspicuous in the procession as it wended its way to Westminster was lustily cheered by as excited a throng as ever witnessed the Mayoralty procession. The bands, in turn, played the Star Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia. As the procession entered the palace yard, the American ensign was escorted by a guard of honor with bayonets fixed, and the English band playing "Hail Columbia." This was a magnificent demonstration on the part of our English cousins, which every American ought to enjoy and appreciate. It shows the vibration of the English pulse towards our country and countrymen, and ce-

ments the fraternal relations existing between the people of the two greatest countries on the earth.[Ex.

The town of San Jose, California, was excited a day or two ago by the discovery of three Chinese lepers in a small shanty near the railroad depot, where almost all the washing done by the Chinamen in town is performed. The lepers have been secluded there for some three years. One of them, although in an advanced stage of the disease, has been begging at night on the streets of

the city. The shanty has been used by the Chinamen as a resort for lepers, although nothing but shelter was given the poor wretches, and how they lived is a mystery.

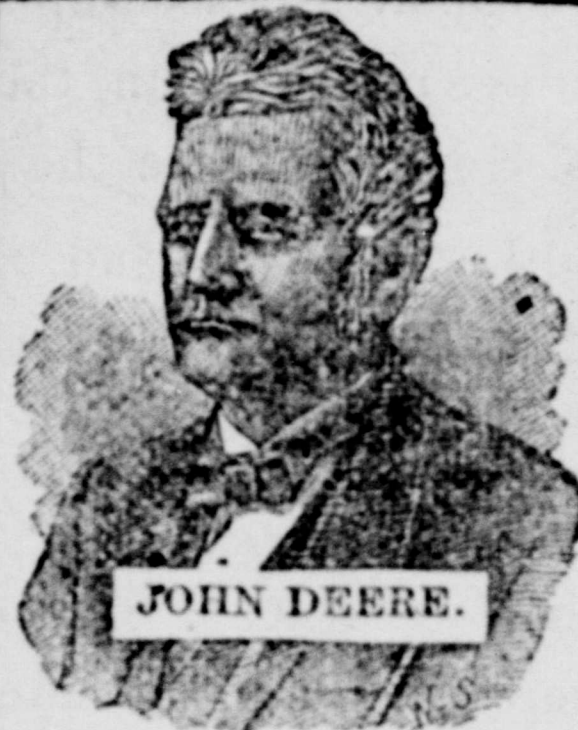
NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us must come forward and settle up in some way in the next thirty days, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

PHILIP G. ESHAM,
J. C. CORNELIUS.

Jacksboro, Texas.

November 15, 1881.



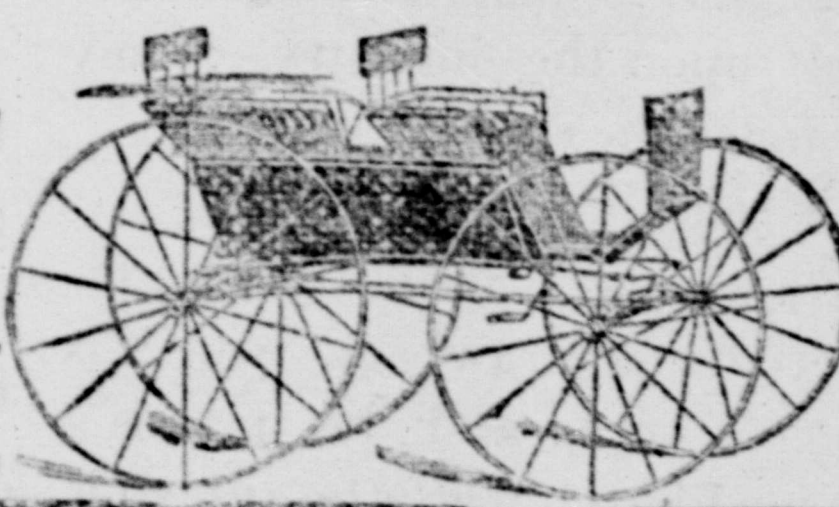
DEERE, MANSUR & CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
FARM MACHINERY.

<u>PLOWS.</u>	<u>CULTIVATORS.</u>
"JOHN DEERE" STEEL,	"ADVANCE" WALKING,
"GILPIN" SULKY,	"DEERE" SPRING,
"TEXAS CLIPPER" CAST,	"PEERLESS" COMBINED,
"ADVANCE" CHILLED.	"ARCTIC" TONGUELESS.

WESTERN VEHICLE HEADQUARTERS.

"CORTLAND" PLATFORMS,	"MITCHELL" WAGONS,
"STANDARD" BUGGIES,	"CORTLAND" BUGGIES,
PHAETONS, SURREYS,	OPEN ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, ETC.	PLEASURE WAGONS.

IMPROVED HOOSIER GRAN DRILL,
RAMEY & SCANTLIN EVAPORATORS,
DEERE ROTARY CORN PLANTERS,
FAN MILLS, CORN SHELLERS,
COATES' SULKY RAKES,
KENTUCKY CANE MILLS,
MOLINE STALK CUTTERS,
EXCELSIOR CIDER MILLS,
ETC., ETC.



CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the World.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, make a good, substantial Top Buggy for \$100, and a strong, durable Phaeton for \$140. The uniform excellence of these vehicles, resulting from carefully selected material and good workmanship, has given their Carriages a favorable reputation throughout the Union, in localities where they have been used for years by Liverymen, Physicians, Farmers, and others requiring hard and constant use, and has made the firm of Emerson, Fisher & Co. the acknowledged leading

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

of the American Continent. These Top Buggies are in every State from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and hundreds of testimonials have been received from every part of the country evincing the entire satisfaction of purchasers. Upwards of

85,000 CARRIAGES

manufactured by Emerson, Fisher & Co. are now in use, attesting their great and merited popularity, and in order to meet the demand which has increased year by year, the facilities of their mammoth establishment have recently been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style, during the busy season, about

400 CARRIAGES A WEEK.

The unequalled facilities of this firm enables it to produce good Carriages at a far less cost than the work of small makers in country wagon shops, and that class are now purchasing largely of us to supply their local trade. Send for Illustrated Price List of Carriages.

EMERSON, FISHER & CO., Cincinnati, O.



Over Production.

At times when prices are low we as farmers are sometimes led into the error of supposing that too much is being produced. So far this has not been true, and probably never will be. When every acre of territory shall be brought under cultivation and compelled to yield to the utmost it is altogether likely that if the rest of the world is doing justice to itself and society, there will be a good demand for all that is grown upon our farms. The difficulty is that there is under consumption and not overproduction at such times as we suppose the latter to be true. People do not consume as much as they should, because they have not the means to pay for it, and they lack the means because they are not performing their part of the compact which has been made between them and society. It is every man's duty to be a producer as well as a consumer, and if he is such he will consume his full share of the products of other people. But besides the large class of bummers and hangers-on, whom society has to carry, there are thousands upon thousands who through fear of soiling their hands or straining their muscles, attempt to live by what are considered genteel means, and lamentably fail. Such people deserve pity because of an apparent lack of real manhood, but society deserve a great deal more of pity, because of the burden which these people are to it. It is really a lamentable sight to look upon our learned professions, filled to overflowing, and containing entire armies who never have earned and never will earn enough in them to furnish a respectable livelihood. Yet in the face of this fact, so patent to all, there is a constant and large addition to the number. We have law and medical schools, almost without number, turning out hundreds of professional men every year. As one looks upon the graduating classes, he must feel something of sorrow, for he knows that scarcely one in a hundred will ever amount to anything and that the majority will virtually starve to death in a land where there is usually plenty of flour, potatoes and other staples.

We have too many lawyers and doctors. There is fortunately not enough quarreling among mankind to support the horde of lawyers decently and there is too much health for the respectable support of so many doctors. But while this is so there is plenty of room in other spheres of action. We hope that the young men who are contemplating

wrestling with Blackstone or rattling pill boxes all their lives will not be shocked or offended, if we suggest to them that there is plenty of room on the unclaimed prairies and plenty of good honest work in the mines. In the occupations here suggested there is greater opportunity, it is true, for soiling the hands, and no special opportunity is offered for wearing kid gloves and white neckties, but there is a grand opportunity to lead a useful and honest life, and to satisfy the cravings of the stomach. The majority of our farmers and other laborers are far happier than even the millionaire, with all the luxury that his wealth brings, and their condition is a perfect paradise compared with that of an unemployed hungry doctor or lawyer. We suppose that the world will always support more or less doctors and lawyers, and it always assesses itself very heavily to support the number that is supported. But it will not consent to support a hundred where only one is needed. For the sake of honest, industrious people who are laboring to produce something of value, and who are entitled to have what they do produce consumed, and for the sake of themselves we, therefore, earnestly advise young men to keep out of the professions. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any honor in simply having the name of being a lawyer or a physician. Men are not rated by their calling, but by what they accomplish in that calling. A highly successful farmer will win fame and an unsuccessful farmer will never be known scarcely outside of his own gates. A great lawyer will win fame, and one who is not great amounts to nothing whatever.—[Western Rural.]

Wheat.

It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America; yet prior to the discovery of this continent by Columbus, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice, and then showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil, and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Mrrie D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chauves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, Ecuador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, by the name of Fra Jodosi Bixi, introduced a new cereal; and it

is said that the jar which contained the seed is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and Dutch.—[American Miller.]

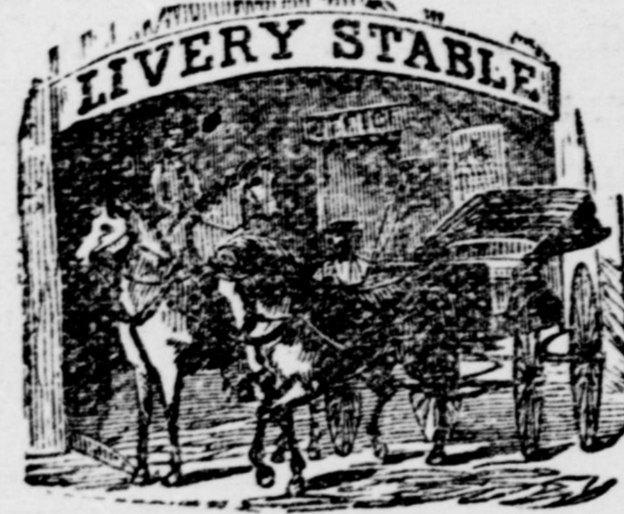
Mr. Freeman's Art Work has been exhibited in various fairs and exhibitions, for the superior excellence of which he has received Several Premiums and Three Gold Medals.

Will be here in February, 1882, and remain about one month. His object is to extend his acquaintance and exhibit his fine instruments. He will also be prepared to take Photographs Etc. Etc., in the highest style of the art.

Alfred Freeman,

ARTIST IN PHOTOGRAPHY, AND
EXPERT DEALER IN FINE PIANOS AND FINE ORGANS.
ESTABLISHED IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 1870.

CITY FEED, SALE, AND



PAT. E. WOLFFARTH,

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.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by James Felder and estrayed before William Obarts J. P. Precinct No. 2 Jack County, Texas: One bay horse about 13 hands high, 10 years old, branded in a circle over a half-circle on the left shoulder and VP on the left thigh and T with a — across the bar on the right shoulder: Also one bay mare, 2 years old 3 white feet, blaze in the face lower end turning to the left, no brand: Also one brown pony horse 4 or 5 years old both hind feet white, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead no brand. D. B. Mizell, Nov. 8 1881. C. C. C. Jack Co. Tex.

ROBINSON & WEST,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.
Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.
NICHOLSON & STARK,
LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.
Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents. Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

HOTELS.

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."

West Side Square.
Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

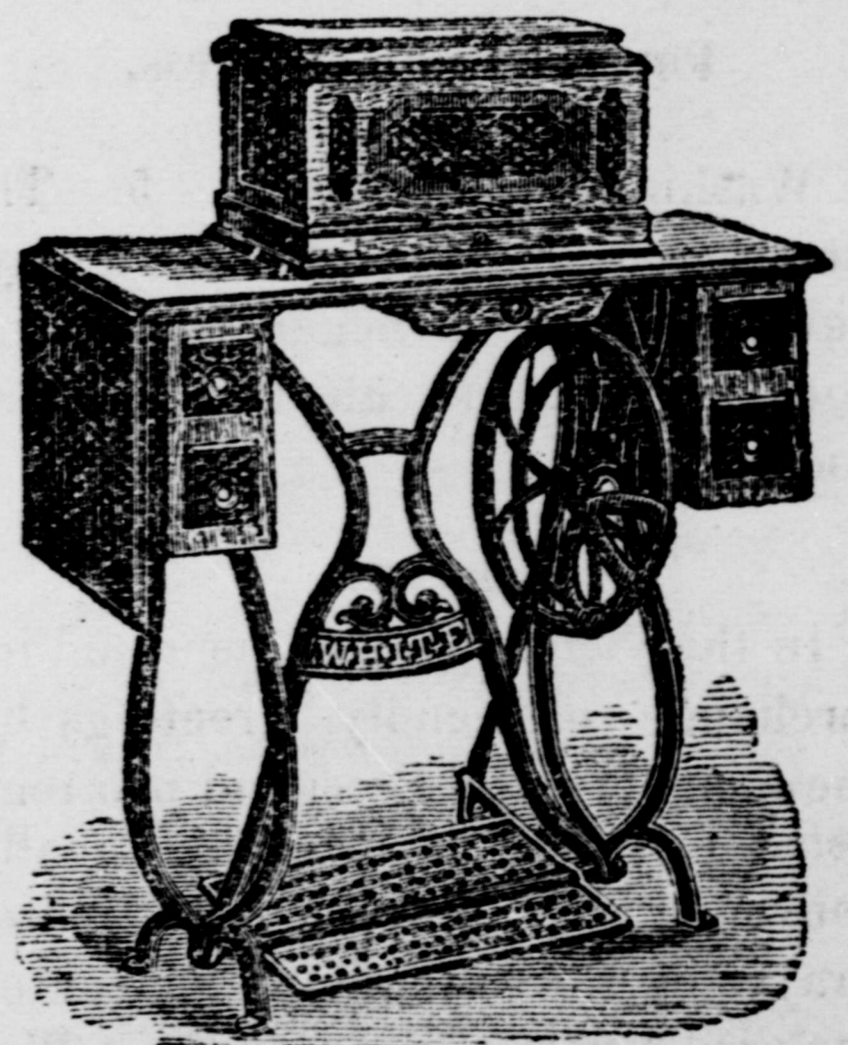
Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.
Toll 1-12
Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh
Grinds on Saturday.
Give him a trial.

W. J. McCLURE

Boot & Shoe Maker.

Repairing neatly done.
Fine Custom Work a Specialty.
Shop, East Side, Public Square

Mason Oldham,



DEALER IN
all First Class Sewing Machines.
THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.
Needles and attachments of all kinds.
I sell exactly at Ft. Worth and Dallas prices.
Depot in McCONNELL'S Dug-Strore
Jacksboro, Texas.

IN MEMORIAM.

Composed to the memory of R. C. R., Denton, Texas, died Nov. 22nd 1881.

On life's bewildered track I turn,
And think of hopes gone by;
How sad to think of one so young,
Should bloom so soon and die.

Of one in youthful days I loved,
When hopes swiftly on;
Of one, we hope to meet above,
When sands of life are run.

'Tis hard the cords of love to break,
By death's relentless hand;
And hard, to weep for those we love
Who join that heavenly band.

Within the vase of hope and love,
His memory sweetly reigns;
And in the realms of heaven above,
His spirit freely sings.

The thought; the blissful thought
how sweet,
When life's career has run;
That Father, Mother too may greet,
In endless bliss their son.

Oh dry the tear of sorrow's eye,
Since Jesus led the way;
And be like him—prepare to die—
"A debt that all must pay"

C——.
Jacksboro, Texas.

The account of another deplorable accident resulting from the careless use of fire arms comes to us from Morgan. A little son of Mr. Lomax, who lives near that place, was playing with a gun in the room where his sister lay sick in bed. The sister asked him to put it up. He playfully replied: "I will shoot you," at the same time pointing the gun toward her. At that instant the gun was discharged, the contents taking effect in her face and producing injuries from the effects of which she died.

Forty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, December 5.—The first regular session of the Forty-Seventh Congress began to-day and both houses were called to order at noon.

SENATE.

In the Senate, after the usual interchange of friendly greetings by the members, the President pro tem. Senator Davis, of Illinois, formally convened the chamber, and after prayer by the Chaplain, presented the credentials of Senator-Elect William Windom, of Minnesota, chosen to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation in the term ending March 30th, 1883, said vacancy having been temporarily filled by the appointment of Ex-Senator Edgerton.

After the reading of credentials, Senator Windom, accompanied by

Senator Hoar, appeared and was duly qualified and entered on his duties. Resolutions for the Committees on Notification to the House of Representatives and to the President, informing them of the organization of the senate, were adopted.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon and the roll was called, showing four members absent. Kiefer was elected Speaker.

Two hundred and ninety members answered the roll call, the absentees being Moses E. Scales and the vote for the Speaker was: Keifer 148, Randall 129, Ford 8. Necessary to a choice, 143.

Fulkerson and Paul, of Virginia, readjusters, voted for Keifer.

Texas and Great Western Railroad Co.

Secretary's Office.

Denton Texas, Nov. 29, 1881.

Notice is hereby given to all the stockholders of said railroad corporation, that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the company's office in the city of Denton, State of Texas, on Saturday the 7th of January 1882 at 12 o'clock for the purpose of considering and sanctioning the borrowing of money not to exceed 15,000 on each mile of said railroad of said corporation to be secured by the bonds of the railroad corporation and a trust-deed or mortgage upon its property and franchise.

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President Peirce, of the Sunset railroad, is having a private car built, which will cost \$30,000.

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 15 bbls. Molasses, all grades. 40 Kegs Nails.
 3,500 lbs. Chewing Tobacco. Bacon, Flour, Meal &c., &c.
 5 bbls. Rice. Just received 6 bbls. new syrup at August prices.
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- 7 1/2 lbs. " White " 1.00
- 1 1/2 lb. Fine Tea 1.00
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- Canvass Hams " 18cts.
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- Kansas " 4.50 per 100lbs.
- Syrups at prices to suit all.

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