

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 19 1882.

No. 29.

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

We call the special attention of those interested in the Jacksboro High School, to a mistake last week in the price of tuition, we omitted (to \$3.00) in fifth line. It is now corrected. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

With the beginning of the year the Graham Leader put on a new dress, and enlarged to a 7 column paper. The Leader is well printed on good paper and is our oldest, and one of our best exchanges.

The Seymour Cresset is another welcome exchange. It comes to us enlarged to a 7 column paper.

Locals.

Hon. C. W. Merrill returned from Tennessee a few days since, and looks to be in fine health.

A full line of rubber goods at D. C. Brown's.

I will buy for cash, or take on account and for goods all classes of cattle at highest market price. JAMES W. KNOX.

A full line of Zeigler Bros. hand made Ladies' and Gents' Shoes at reasonable prices at D. C. Brown's.

LOST! I have lost a light bay mare 3 years old blaze face, branded J 4 E on the left hip. I will pay a liberal price to know where she is J. E. Erwin, Jacksboro, Texas.

A full line of woolen goods at greatly reduced prices at D. C. Brown's.

What Toy Pistols Will Do.

Last Sunday morning Robt. King, Sheriff King's oldest son was handling a toy pistol, when it fired accidentally, the ball taking effect in his left thigh. The wound is not serious He is improving and will be able to be out in a few days.

We presume the people are preparing for a very bloody and unheard of tragedy, as parents in all

classes of society, have furnished their small boys from 4 years and upward with toy pistols to train for who knows what?

Philadelphia Merchants Hand Made plain and box toed Boots superior in Quality and Lower in Prices than any goods of the kind ever offered in this market at D. C. Brown's.

Last Friday Justice Hightower and two other gentlemen struck the track of a pony, they believed to have been stolen a week or two before, and followed the tracks about two miles, when they came up with the pony in possession of Jack Benson. Esq. Hightower and the two gentlemen brought Benson to town the same evening, and he is now lodged in jail. This is the same Benson who was accused of robbing Abner Rhoades Jr.

As the winter is passing away and spring approaching D. C. Brown would call the attention of the public that he is desirous of reducing his stock before taking an inventory and will offer special inducements to cash and responsible buyers in order to reduce his stock to make room for his spring purchases which will be on hand March 1st 1882.

McKeehan Bros. have bought out Knox & Fant's entire stock of groceries. They still continue to have a large and complete stock which they sell at reasonable prices.

Submit it to the People.

The prohibitionists in Texas constitute a large body of respectable, useful citizens, who mean well—whose views and desires merit thoughtful, impartial consideration—and if these citizens desire to test the sentiment of the State on a prohibition amendment, the Examiner holds that the Legislature can well afford to and should take the necessary steps to submit the question as early as practicable—say at the general election in November, 1882.—Waco Examiner.

Goods at Your Own Prices.

We call special attention to the U. S Marshal's sale here next Monday.

The entire stock of goods, wares and merchandise lately in the store of H. Horton, at Jacksboro, consisting of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready made Clothing, Calicoes, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Hardware, &c.; in fact everything that the people need will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION. Also twelve head of Stock Horses, the Gin, Gin Bands, Belting, Stands, Engine, and Boiler, (not including the land), also the Iron Safe.

Come one, come all! Goods at your own price! CASH is the word. Remember, Jan. 23, at Jacksboro.

More About Schools.

I believe that free schools will only be a success when local taxation is allowed by law. Under the present law the non-resident owner of lands pay only a nominal tax for school purposes, while the great burden of building school houses and maintaining schools is borne by the actual settlers and the non-resident owner gets as much benefit in the advanced value of lands as the occupant.

I believe that as a matter of political economy it is cheaper to educate the people, so that they can take care of themselves, rather than to be taxed to support them as paupers or punish as criminals.

The support of criminals, and their prosecution is one of the heaviest burdens the tax-payer has to bear be they resident or non-resident.

I believe that schools are an investment not an expense.

RESIDENT.

J. W. STARK,

Watch  Maker and JEWELER.

East Side Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

NO PATENT, NO PAY.

Obtained for Mechanical Devices, Com-pounds, Designs and Labels. All preliminary examinations as to patentability of inventions, free. Our "Guide for Obtaining Patents" is sent free everywhere.

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LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 rail-

road (Dallas and Fort Worth not ex-

cepted).

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 mer-

it a continuance of the same.

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and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to by
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ELLY, and can obtain patents in
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Times-Democrat.
ORLEANS DEMOCRAT AND
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DATED DECEMBER 1,
1881.

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General Information.
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Louisiana, Texas, Ark-
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THE THREE SPINSTERS.

I.

In the good old times of yore, there once lived a maiden who was so lazy that her mother, though she might say what she pleased, could never make her spin. At last the good old woman was so overcome by anger and impatience, that she gave her daughter a sound beating, at which she began to cry out lustily. Now it happened that the queen was riding by in her carriage just at that time, and when she heard the weeping, she ordered the driver to stop, entered the house, and asked the mother why she was beating her daughter so violently that everybody who was passing could not help hearing the noise. Now the woman was ashamed that her daughter's laziness should be found out; so she said: "I cannot keep her from spinning; she will ever and eternally spin, and I am too poor to buy flax for her."

Then the queen replied: "There is nothing I so much delight in as spinning, and I am never so happy as when I hear the wheel whirring. Give me your daughter to go home with me to my castle. I have flax enough, and she shall spin just as much as she pleases."

The mother consented with all her heart, and the queen took the maiden away in the carriage with her. When they had arrived at the castle, the queen carried her to three rooms which full from top to bottom of the finest flax.

"Now," said she, "spin this flax for me, and when you have finished it you shall marry eldest son. True, you are poor, but I won't mind that as your unwearied industry will be a sufficient dowery."

The maiden was badly frightened, you may be sure, for she could not have spun the flax even if she had lived three hundred years, and had worked at it every day from morn till night.

As soon as she was alone she began to weep, and sat for three days without stirring a finger. On the third day the queen came, and when she saw that no flax had as yet, been spun, she was very much astonished; but the maiden excused herself by saying that she had not yet been able to begin her work on account of her great sorrow occasioned by her separation from her mother. The queen was satisfied with this, but told her, upon going away: "In the morning you must certainly begin to work."

II.

Now when the maiden was again alone, she was at a perfect loss what to do. As, in her despair, she was sitting before the window, she saw three old women coming toward her, of whom the first had a wide flat foot; the second a great big under-lip which hung down o-

ver her chin; and the third a very broad thumb. When they had reached the window, they stopped, looked up, and asked the maiden what was the matter with her. When she had disclosed to them her trouble, they offered to assist her, and said:

"If you will invite us to your wedding and not be ashamed of us, and will call us your aunts, and, moreover, give us seats at your table, then will we spin away all the flax for you, and that in a short time."

"With all my heart," she replied. "Come right in now and begin to work immediately."

Then she let the three strange old women in, and made a gap in the flax in the first room, in which they sat and began to spin. The first drew out the flax and trod the wheel, the second moistened the thread, and the third twisted it and beat her thumb on the table; and as often as she did so a skein of yarn fell to the earth, spun as beautifully as it could be. The maiden kept the three old women concealed, and whenever the queen came, she showed to her the pile of skeins already spun: so that there was no end to her praises. When the first chamber was empty they went to the second, then to the third, and soon they were all finished. As the three old women were about to leave, they said to the maiden: "Do not forget what you have promised us. It will be for your good."

When she showed the queen the empty rooms and the huge heap of yarn, the latter began at once to make preparations for the wedding; and the bridegroom congratulated himself that he was going to have such a skillful and industrious wife, and praised her very much.

"I have three aunts," said the maiden, "who have been very kind to me, and whom I would not like to forget in my good fortune. Pray give me permission to invite them to the wedding, and to give them seats at my table." Of course the queen and the bridegroom very willingly gave their consent.

When now the feast had begun, the three old spinsters walked in, dressed in the strangest sort of costumes; and the bride said: "Welcome dear aunts."

"Ach!" said the bridegroom, "how in the world did you come by such ugly relatives?"

Then he went to the first who had the broad flat foot, and asked: "How did you get such a broad foot?"

"From treading a wheel," said she.

Then went he to the second and said "Do tell me where you got such a hanging lip?"

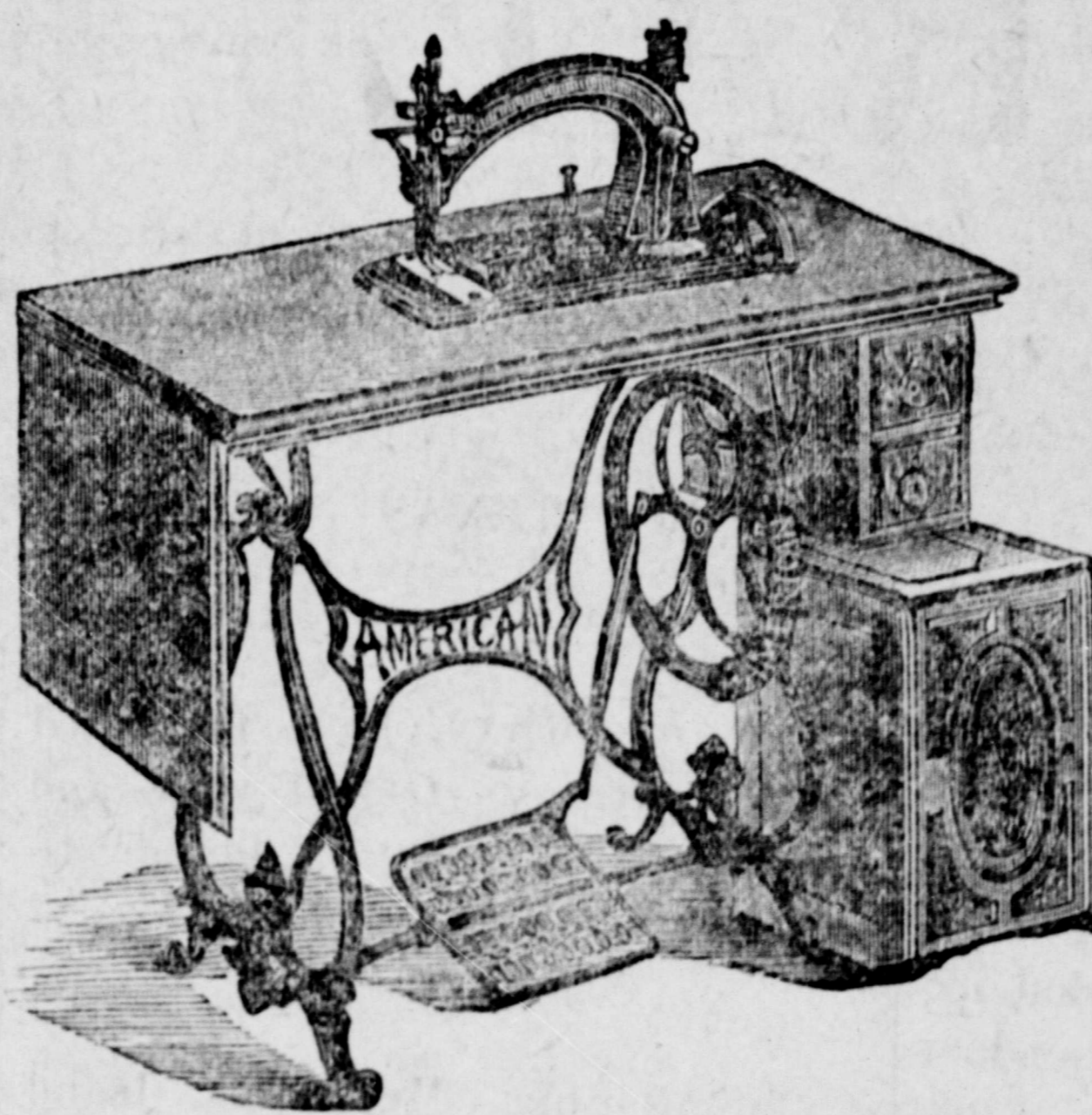
"From licking flax," was the reply.

Then asked he the third: "And how did you get your broad thumb?"

"From twisting thread," said she.

Then the king's son shuddered and said: "Then my fair bride shall never, never again touch a wheel."

And thus, by keeping her promise, she got rid of the disagreeable flax-spinning, and became the bride of a king's son.



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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.

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EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.

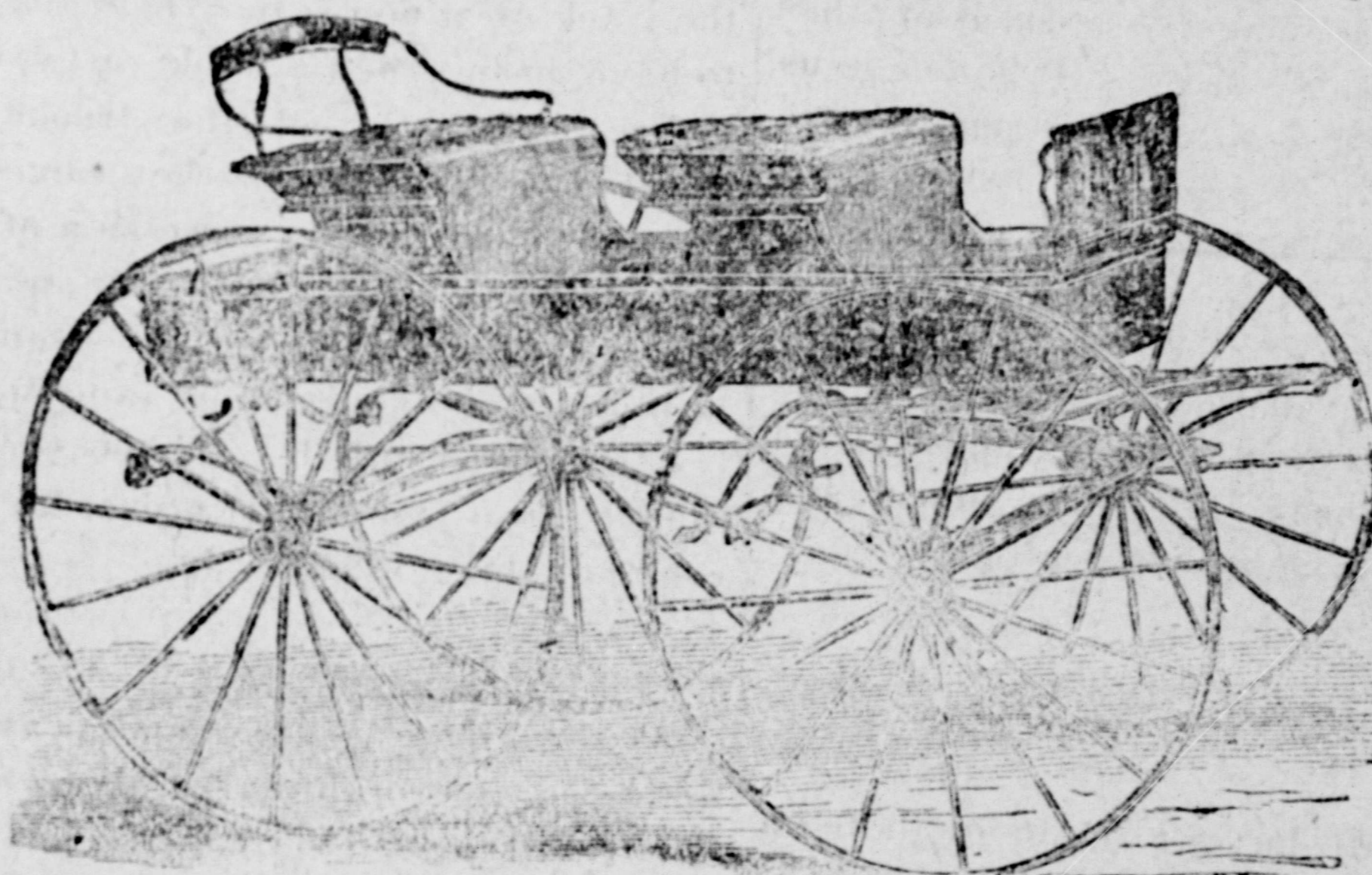
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Manufacturers of FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.

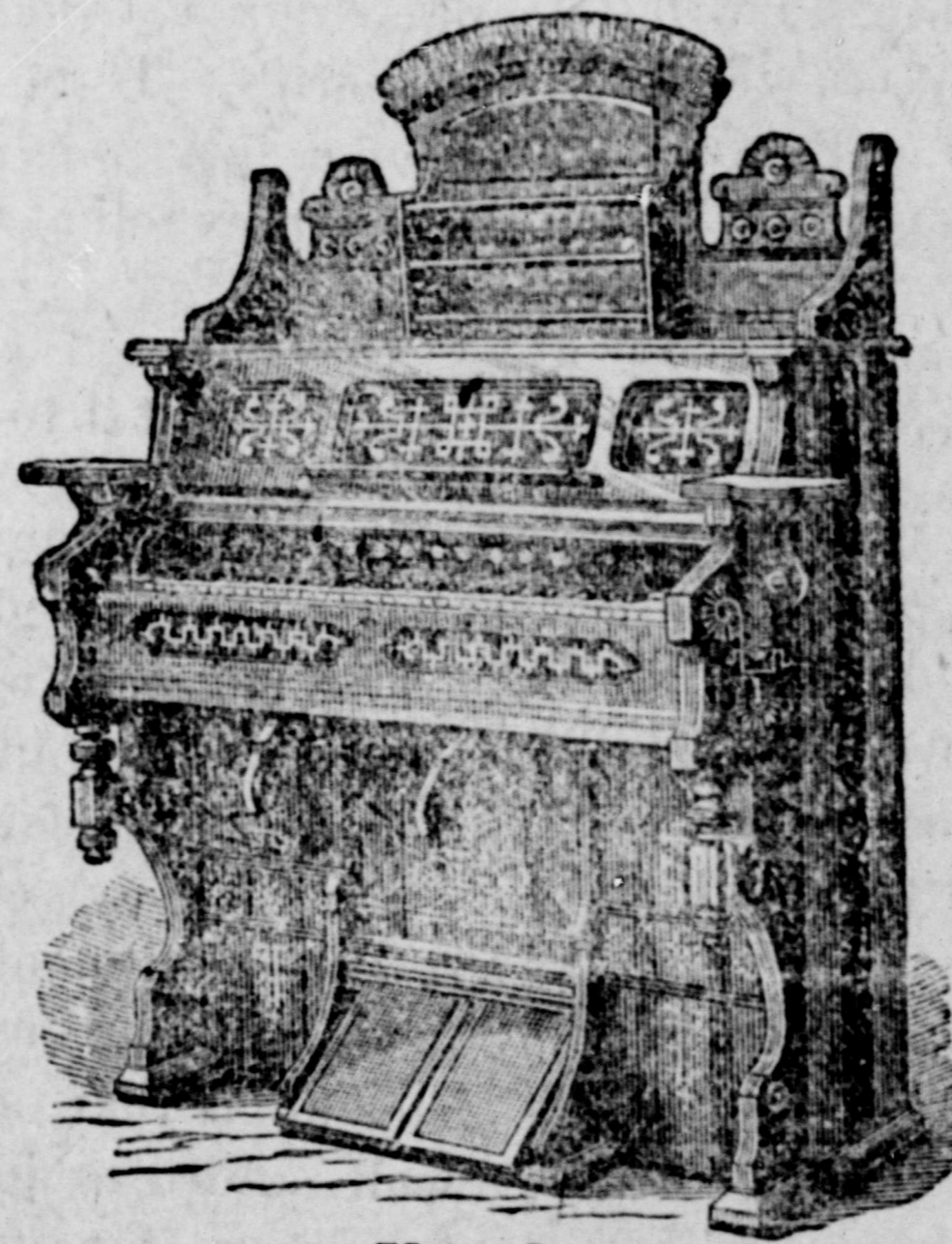


THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-Spring and Four-Spring Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies. The MITCHELL WAGON is a monarch of the Road; only 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 Dept. 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!



No. 291.

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

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

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Exchange Items from Times-Democrat.

Something Strange in Lumber.

It seems somewhat strange that this country should import lumber, but it is a fact. The total value of lumber exported from Ottawa for the United States for the 11 months ending November 30 was \$2,069,159 an increase of \$87,602 over the same period last year.

The Leaps and Bounds of Our Industries.

The industrial development of the South is advancing by leaps and bounds, and the beauty of it is the fact that the other sections of the country have no feeling of jealousy, but, on the contrary, have only words of encouragement. We are glad that this feeling exists—glad in behalf of the South, glad in behalf of the other sections, and glad in behalf of our common country, in whose greatness and progress we all take pride.

Cattle Raising in the United States.

The magnitude of cattle raising in this country is something that can hardly be estimated, but the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad is gathering facts which show its surprising growth. The shipments of cattle over that road this season will reach 170,000, over 160,000 having already passed through Omaha, and these mostly from Nebraska. The best of the high-grade beef cattle pass through direct to Europe.

Profit of Handling our Raw Product.

Slowly the people of the United States, says an exchange, are discovering that there is a double profit to be obtained from the production and handling of raw products. The first and smallest profit is in the growing of these provisions and products, and the second and largest profit is in their manufacture to a higher condition. In this the cotton interest is discovering that there is a double profit in the manufacture into cotton goods that is found in the raising, and in the respect of corn the growers are finding that there is double profit in feeding it to stock that there is in selling it and still a much larger profit in making it into glucose.

The Cotton Trade in France.

The French cotton trade appears to be in a very distressed condition, in consequence of what is called the deplorably bad business done by the French cotton factories. France is essentially devoted to the protectionist system of political economy, and has prospered by it. But Gambetta has manifested a disposition in favor commercial reciprocity treaties, especially with England, and it is against these influences that the French cotton interests are now aroused to action

and protesting vehemently. Gambetta's statesmanship in this respect is intended more for diplomatic purposes than for political economy.

Where our Flannels, Blankets and Carpets Come From.

The United States produces nearly all the flannels, blankets and carpets we use, nine-tenths of the woolen shawls, fancy cassimeres, suitings, coating and hosiery we wear; two-thirds of the worsted dress goods; four-fifths of all the woolen fabrics worn by our people. Not one American in twenty but is clad from head to foot, out and out—his coat, boots, hat linen and flannels, his watch, his knife, his pencil, his gloves, his jewelry—each and all are American products.

The Limit of Railroad Building.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has been engaged in sketching the future of railroad development in the United States. He concludes, after allowing for one commercial crisis and one railroad panic within the next seven years, that 117,500 miles of new railroad will be built before the beginning of 1900. There were 91,000 miles in operation at the first of 1881, and he expects this figure to be swelled to about 209,000 by the close of the century. His theory is that we shall then have railroads enough, assuming, as he does, that what Massachusetts has, or will have on the completion of the Massachusetts Central, is to be taken as the measure of enough for the rest of the country. He finds that the State of Massachusetts had on January 1, 1881, one mile of road to each 4.12 square miles of surface, and the rest of the world followed in this order: Belgium, England and Wales, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana, New Hampshire, Switzerland, ending with New York, which has one mile of road to each 9.8 square miles. He concludes that some sections of the country will never need more than one mile of road to 64 square miles, while others will have it for 32, 16 and 8; since the presence of navigable streams and wide mountain ranges will affect the need and adaptability of a country for railroads.

The Independence of the Ax.

There is one peculiarity in the ax in which it differs from all other tools; which is that it has never been driven by machinery. The hammer, saw, plane, file and all manner of boring tools do their work with immeasurably greater rapidity and accuracy when they are connected with machinery. But the ax has hitherto maintained its independence, it submits only to the grasp of the human hand. The only approach to ax work by other

than hand power, so far as we have learned, is the use of a heavy ax driven by steam for the purpose of splitting blocks of kindling wood. The work of the ax, simple as it appears, is too various and complicated to be committed to insensate machinery. It would seem that more difficult things than this have been done, but no one has even attempted to contrive a machine which can be taken into the woods and used to fell trees, lop off their boughs, trim out the small twigs and prepare the wood for market. The millions of acres once covered by huge forest trees which have been denuded, have all been shorn by the ax.

Earning Power and Acquired Capital.

Taking the most authoritative and accepted data, we find that the United States stand at the head of nations in earning power, reaching \$825,000,000 annually, and this earning power proceeds at a greater ratio than either the United Kingdom, France or Germany. We add \$2,000,000 to our wealth each day. In actual capital acquired, the United States is set down at \$2,000,000,000 or next to France, that of the United Kingdom being set down at 44,000,000,000. The progress of the accumulation of wealth in Europe has been moderate as compared with our own.

The German Grain Trade.

During the last 30 years the German grain traffic has undergone a vast transformation. From having been a considerable exporter of wheat, rye and barley in 1848, and for many succeeding years, Germany has become a large importer of these cereals. Thus in 1880, the United States supplied Germany with 39 per cent. of her importations of wheat, 20 per cent. of her importations of rye, 22 per cent. of her barley, 9 per cent. of her oats, and 92 per cent. of her corn. From

these and other statistics the Congress of German agriculturists conclude that the future power of the United States, agriculturally, is so enormous as to render the struggle to preserve German agriculture one of life or death to the German people. The English farmer is confronted with a problem equally serious.

BUSKIN & GOE,

(Successors to Dr. Phillip Gresham.)

Druggists,

West Side Public Square,
Jacksboro, Texas.

Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

From the most Reliable Houses in the United States.
Also Druggists Sundries and Notions.

Tobaccos & Cigars.

Dr. J. C. Cornelius, so well known in the county, will still be present to attend the demands of the public.

Dr. John W. Goe,

Physician and Surgeon, Office in the Drug Store of Buskin & Goe; Residence, Wichita Hotel.

Ithaca Calendar Clock,

A

Perpetual Mechanical Calendar connected with the most superior Eight and Thirty Day (either weight or spring) Clock Movement.

IT INDICATES PERPETUALLY

The Day of the Month,
The Month of the Year,
The Hour of the Day,
The Day of the Week.

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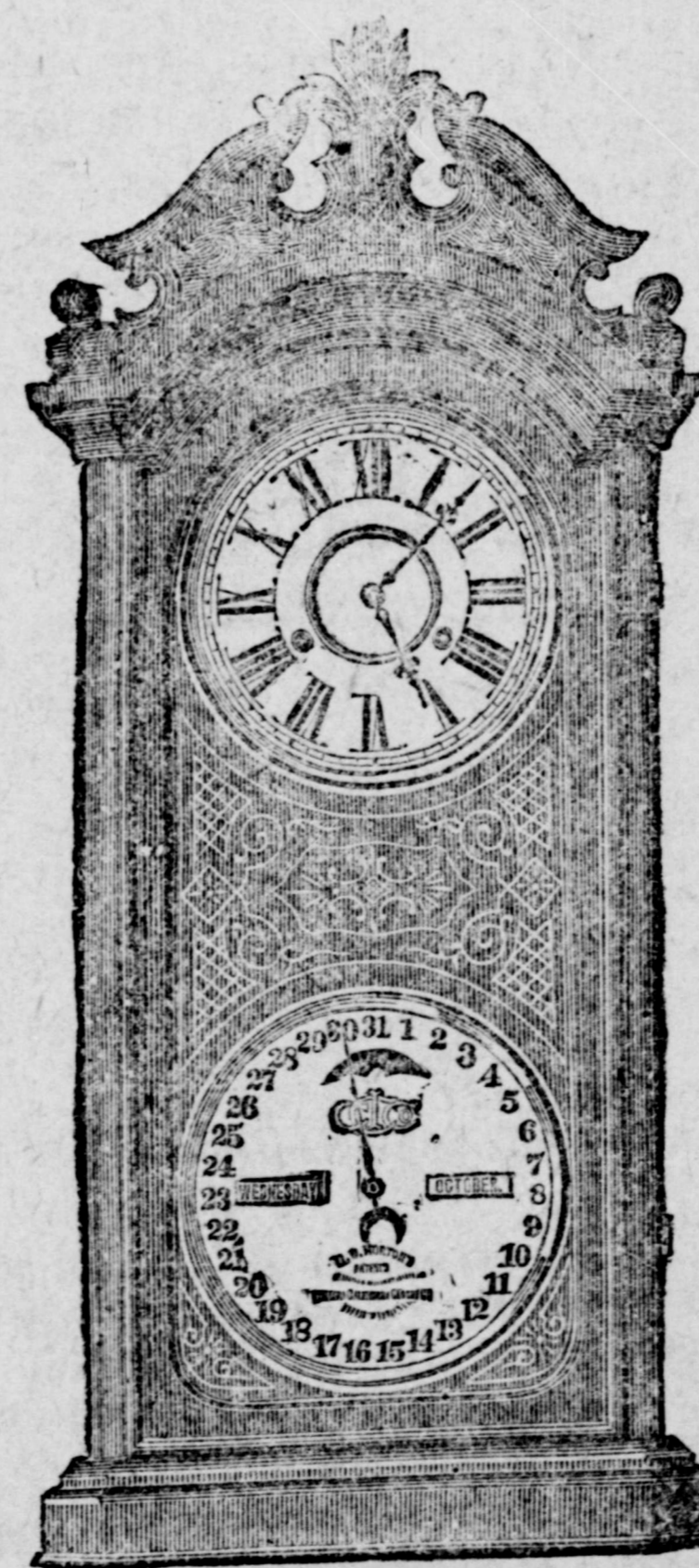
Ithaca Calendar Clock Co.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE WITH
WATERBURY CLOCK CO.,
No. 4 Cortland St.

Calendars Printed in all Languages.

It is indispensable to every place of business—a necessity in every household. Manufactured in numerous styles ranging widely in prices to suit the various wants of the public. All clocks are thoroughly regulated and calendars mechanically worked through the changes of eight years of time before leaving the manufactory.

ENQUIRE OF YOUR JEWELLER.



OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent)



PETER COOPER

[From a Photograph taken on his ninetieth birthday.]

I am sure all your readers will be pleased to possess a portrait and sketch of the extraordinary genius Peter Cooper.

Dr. Cooper is still hale and hearty, attends to business daily and never misses any important lecture at the Cooper Union.

Mr. Cooper was born in New York on the 12th day of February, 1791. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, of this city, who was a deputy quartermaster general in the Revolutionary army, expended much of his private fortune in the cause, and Mr. Cooper's father was lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. The son, apprenticed to a coachmaker, learned that trade, but went into other industries, and at length began to deal in glue and isinglass, and in that branch of trade he continued for more than forty years. In 1830 he erected extensive iron works in Canton, near Baltimore, and in 1845 he founded in Trenton, N. J., what was then the largest rolling

mill of the United States, for making railroad iron. In 1830 he built after his own design, the first locomotive engine ever constructed in the Western Hemisphere, and it was operated successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He served, many years ago, in both branches of the New York Common Council, and was one of the promoters of the Croton Aqueduct. As vice-president of the Public School Society, ere it was merged in the Board of Education, he became impressed with the inadequacy of our common school system, and it became his ambition to found an educational institution for the working classes. Hence the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

When Mr. Cooper transferred the edifice to the trustees in 1857 it had cost \$630,226; the additional story he has just completed cost \$70,000, and to these sums the founder has added a special endowment of \$150,000 for the support and in-

crease of the free reading-room and library. Since dedication day, in 1857, the trustees have expended more than \$850,000 in free instruction, and the cost of the free schools has been gradually increased until it amounts to \$50,000 annually. Day and evening schools have been maintained eight months in every year, and more than four thousand pupils have been taught the rudiments of science and art.

One hundred and fifty-three American and fifty-eight foreign newspapers, daily and weekly, and ninety-four magazines are kept on file in the free reading room, which is the largest in superficial area of any in the world. The library contains about fifteen thousand volumes. The reading-room is open from eight every morning until ten o'clock every evening, except on Sundays, when it is opened at 10 A. M. and closed at nine P. M. It is visited by an average of 2,000 persons daily, and in these winter evenings it is one of the most populous spots in New York. Every chair is occupied by a reader; the alcoves are filled with readers and writers of both sexes, surrounded by reference books and charts, and hundreds of men stand at the newspaper files.

The free lectures in the class rooms and the free lectures in the large hall of the Union—the former for students and the latter for the public—are also in the nature of schools, for the topics treated are always instructive. Want of room has been the only drawback felt in the institution for two or three years past, and to meet this want in a degree Mr. Cooper added the story that has just been completed. It is high above the structures at the head of the Bowery, and the outlook from its windows over the city is superb. An elevator has been put into the edifice to reach this upper story. In this additional story, room is made for night classes, and in the large room under the dome, looking down the Bowery, there will be a select li-

brary and art museum.

The institution is supported by the interest on funds that have been set apart by Mr. Cooper and by the income from the rent of the large hall and of the stores and offices in the first and second stories. The receipts for the year 1880 were \$60,379.27, and the expenditures \$45,454.24

On his 90th birthday, Dr. Cooper presented Cooper Union with a check for \$100,000 to pay for the top story and add to the reserve fund. Mr. Cooper in politics is an ardent Greenbacker and was the nominee of that party for President in 1876. He is author of some splendid Greenback pamphlets.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an improvement on ALLCOCK'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE Porous Plaster; all other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations. Beware of them.

See that you get an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER, which we guarantee has effected more and quicker cures than any other external Remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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.

Rural Citizen-- SUPPLEMENT.

January 19th, 1882.

A Shooting Affray. One Man Killed, Another seriously Wounded.

Last Tuesday evening about 3 o'clock, the sound of pistol shots echoed from the south room over Sam's Saloon. A difficulty occurred between Pat E. Wolfarth and Lester E. Upham, in which pistols were used. Upham shot Wolfarth in the cheek with about a 32 caliber pistol the ball passing out back and under the ear. After Wolfarth recovered from the shock he shot Upham in the left breast the ball passing out through the back near the point of the right shoulder.

Esquire Williams held an inquest. Upham's Parents reside in Plymouth, N. H., his Uncle James T. Lovejoy in Graham Young Co. Texas.

Mr. Lovejoy, arrived yesterday and stopped at the Wichita Hotel. Was present at the funeral to day.

Upham was well raised, but was one of those men who have been led astray.

His Mother's letters were always very kind, and soliciting him to avoid bad company. In her last she begged him to quit the saloon.

Upham was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of this place, and his life was insured in the Order for \$1,000 00 in favor of his mother.

Although far from his native place the order that visits the sick relieves the distressed and buries the dead" laid him in his last resting place to-day.

Coroner's Inquest.

Evidence of witnesses sworn at Coroner's Inquest, January 18th 1882. On the inquest of Lester Upham, deceased L. L. Crutchfield, being sworn deposed as follows:—I was acquainted with Lester Upham, he is dead, I saw him alive the last time on yesterday evening about 4 o'clock, in the room, in Jack Co., Texas; I suppose he died from a wound in the breast caused by a bullet; I saw a difficulty commence between him and Wolfarth, I heard very little of the talk was not in the room, as I stepped in at the door I heard Pat Wolfarth say you are a sucker, deceased said I'm no more of a sucker than you are; Pat Wolfarth said, I'll show you, he shoved his chair back and reached over as though to take him by the face, deceased then rose and fired. Pat

Wolfarth then put his hand to his face and staggered up against the wall, deceased kept his position, while Pat Wolfarth was leaning against the wall I left the room, after I left the room I heard some shots fired, didn't see who fired them, when I came into the room I saw deceased in a falling position in the rear of the store. Deceased never spoke. Deceased went out at the door, I never watched deceased, Sam Ingram and Eugene Sage took charge of deceased, I saw the glimpse of the fire arm deceased shot, I was acquainted with the pistol; I never saw the pistol deceased used until the occurrence.

This all occurred on the 17th day of January 1882.

The whole affair occurred so quick that a man could hardly estimate the time. L. L. Crutchfield.

Lewis Chesser being summoned deposed as follows: I am acquainted with Pat Wolfarth and Lester Upham, I saw Lester Upham the last time alive on yesterday evening, he is now dead, I witnessed the first part of conflict which resulted in his death, it occurred in this room, I was present when Mr. Wolfarth came into the room Mr. Upham was present when Mr. Wolfarth came into the room, deceased was sitting by the table it was probably a quarter or half an hour after Wolfarth came in the room before the fuss commenced. Don't know what the fuss commenced about, the first of the fuss I heard Mr. Wolfarth said to deceased you are a sucker, deceased said I'm no more of a sucker than you. They were engaged in a game of cards at the time. Wolfarth took part in the game deceased was playing when Wolfarth came in the room. They were both sitting down at the time, Wolfarth called deceased a sucker they were at opposite sides of the table when Wolfarth called deceased a sucker, deceased said I'm no more of a sucker than you, Wolfarth said I'll show you, and reached over with one of his hands (I don't know which) toward deceased, I don't know what he did with the other hand, when they rose to their feet I heard one of them say draw your revolver, don't know which one it was, I was about 2 or three feet from the parties at the time they rose; I couldn't tell the difference in their voices, at the time they spoke one pistol fired, I didn't see either of their pistols at the time I heard the shot I left the room, after the first pistol fired. I did not see Wolfarth's

revolver before the first firing took place. Lester Upham fired the first pistol, when deceased fired at Wolfarth Wolfarth staggered up against the wall, didn't hear Wolfarth say anything, I went out of the room after Crutchfield, but Straner was after me, won't be positive about it, I did not see Pat shoot at all, when the first shot was fired we all rushed out of the room, I didn't come back until just before deceased died, it was 3 or 4 5 minutes before I come back, just after I had got in the adjoining room I heard three shots in rapid succession, they all heard about the same report, as thought from the same pistol, I had descended when I returned to the room he was sitting in a chair supported by Sage and Ingram. I think he was dead when I come into the room; I don't think Wolfarth used any oath during the time of the fuss; couldn't say Wolfarth took hold of deceased's nose. Don't know which one said "draw your revolver" that was before the first fire; heard that about the time the pistol fired. This all occurred in Jack county, Texas, on the 17th day of January 1882.

Louis Chesser.

D. D. Laycock being sworn deposes as follows:

I was present at the time of the conflict which resulted in the death of Lester Upham. It occurred in this room. I was present when Wolfarth came into the room. Deceased was present when Wolfarth came into the room. Deceased was sitting down when Wolfarth came into the room. I think deceased was engaged in a game of cards when Wolfarth came into the room. The first thing I heard Wolfarth say was, "You are a sucker." Deceased said, "I'm no more of a sucker than you are." It was only a few minutes after Wolfarth came in when this language was used. Wolfarth and deceased were engaged in a game of cards at the time of the fuss. I was in a distance to see, and did see what transpired. At the time Wolfarth called deceased a sucker. I have no idea what caused the language Wolfarth used toward deceased. I saw Wolfarth make an effort to reach across the table at deceased. Deceased moved back slowly as though to prevent Wolfarth from touching him. I did not hear either party say, "draw your pistol." I don't know where Wolfarth's other hand was when he reached across the table. When deceased shoved back, deceased drew his

pistol at the time he rose to his feet. As Wolfarth rose up and reached across the table, deceased rose. Wolfarth may have risen a little before deceased. I never saw Wolfarth's pistol till about the time he fired. [For want of space we can not close this statement, if any thing is omitted that any party wishes published, we will give it next week. Ed.]

W. B. Stramer.

I was present at the time of the difficulty between Pat Wolfarth and deceased. I was not in the room when Pat came in. Deceased was at the north part of table and Wolfarth at south side; they were playing a game of cards at the time I came in the room. I was sitting a little behind deceased, at his right looking at deceased's hand at the "pot". Pat threw up 4 red chips at center of table, deceased took his red chips in his hand and put up 4 and some 8 or 10 more. As deceased put up his chips Wolfarth threw down his hand, and said, "I won't play against you." Deceased, then said, "I don't care whether you do or not." Wolfarth then said, "I wouldn't play against a sucker." Deceased then said, "I don't think I'm any more of a sucker than you are." Wolfarth then said, "I'll show you," and reached across the table as though he had a notion of catching deceased by the nose. As Wolfarth made this movement, deceased then raised up, drew his pistol and fired. I think they both rose about the same time. I think Wolfarth made a move to get his pistol, at the same time deceased drew his, I won't be positive about it. When deceased shot, Wolfarth staggered around against the east wall, rather bent over trembling. He leaned against the wall in this position as though he was pretty badly stunned. I saw the blood oozing out of his cheek. I thought him pretty badly hurt and was watching for him to fall. I was standing about six feet north of the table looking at Wolfarth. Finally Wolfarth raised and fired; then fired twice in succession. I think the first shot Wolfarth fired struck deceased, can't say positively. I looked around and saw Lester doubled over a chair on the floor. I saw some blood, as the third shot was fired. I walked around by a table north of the table at which the parties had been seated; think all had left the room at the time, except the parties. I then left the room. Wolfarth then went into the north

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Woman's Rights in Congress. The Guiteau Trial. Bad Taste of Washington Shopkeepers. Revelry in Congress.

[From our regular Correspondent..]

Washington, D. C. Jan. 14th 1882.

Since I last wrote, a committee on woman's rights has been created in the Senate, a clerk of committee appointed with a good salary, and for the first time in her long tramp of political progress, woman has firmly planted her official foot in the Capitol of the United States. I do not mean to say that individual advanced women have not planted their feet in the Capitol before. Frequenters of that historic pile are tolerably familiar with the faces of Misses Susan B. Anthony, Phæbe Cousins, Mrs. Sara Spencer, Belva A. Lockwood, and Dr. Mary Walker. The last named nondescript, by the way, barely escaped arrest this week, from a new policeman, who saw for the first time, the picturesque little woman in breeches.

You may have noticed that I have had very little to say about the Guiteau trial, notwithstanding the fact that it attracts so much attention here and elsewhere. The details of the case have been repulsive to me, and I have supposed that your readers have little interest in the horrible business, beyond a desire for its speedy culmination on the scaffold. It has been too long protracted, and the assassin has been given a lamentable fame. His vile photographs are in the shop windows side by side with those of his victim, and, in many windows, the pictures of the late President, his mother, wife, and Guiteau are arranged in groups. Such shocking indecences, it seems to me deserve hanging. In one window, a life size bust in plaster of the loathsome reptilian assassin is displayed, and Guiteau's signature blurs the autograph albums of a large number of ladies of Washington. I have been in the court

room but twice during the trial—once on the first day, when Ex-Secretary Biaine testified, and this week, when Judge Porter was arguing in favor of the prayers of the prosecution. Guiteau looks fatter, grosser, and more repulsive than when the trial began; his eyes are sore, and his forehead is covered with red blotches, said to come from a disgraceful disease. It is believed that the case will go to the jury before the end of next week.

Balls, receptions, and dinner parties occupy the attention of all those who are in society, and it is fortunate for our legislators that they are not expected to appear in Congress before noon, and that the House and Senate seldom continue their sessions longer than four o'clock in the afternoon. Since the hours are thus, a member of Congress, after reveling until three or four o'clock in the morning, is occasionally able to piece out the quorum. The festive member or senator who is at the theatre until eleven o'clock, and then banquets or dances until three in the morning, cannot be in the most favorable condition for scrutinizing tariff and appropriation bills.

Continued from the other side.

room, went out of the west door, then went down the stairway leading south to the back of the house. As I was standing on the top of the stair, Wolfarth was standing at the south end of the rock house. I holloed at him, and said, "Pat are you hurt bad, do you need any assistance?" he said yes. As I walked down the south stairway, Pat walked around toward the west alley. I then went into the saloon by the back way. Pat had his pistol in both hands. At the time I came down the stair, after going in the saloon, I then went out and walked west down the sidewalk, and met Wolfarth somewhere near McKeehan's Grocery. I didn't see his pistol at this time. We met Eastin below McKeehan's talking to Mr. Chesser. Wolfarth then went to Eastin and said something about wanting his pony or horse. I told him to come with me and get his wound dressed. I then started from south to Buskin & Goe's drug store. I saw Sheriff King told him he had better come down, that I thought there was a dead man down here. I left Wolfarth at this drug store and Sheriff King took charge of him. I am well acquainted with dec'd, always thought him a very quiet young man. I think the pistol here exhibited is the pistol Wolfarth used. The pistol dec'd used was a nickel plated pistol, didn't see it well enough to identify it; didn't see it any more after he fired. W. B. Stramer.

This closes the statement of those who witnessed the tragedy.

1881.

1881.

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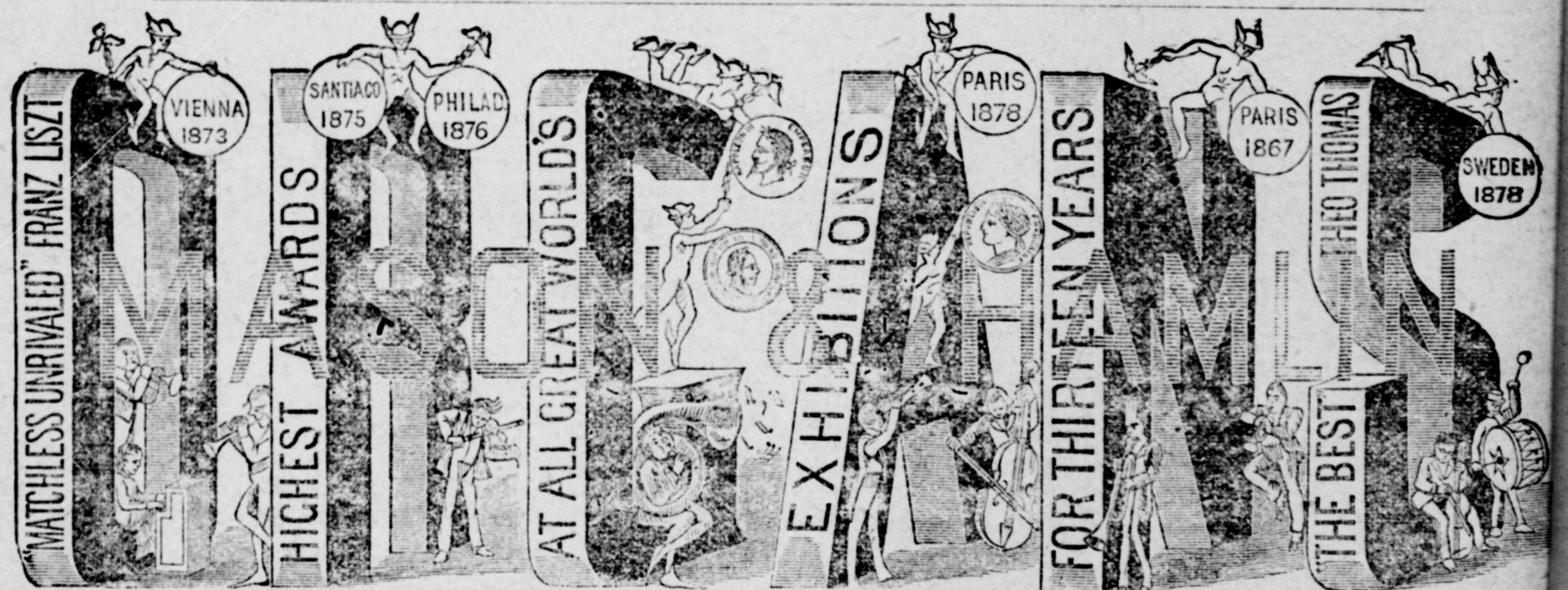
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Special Notice.

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Notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday,
28th of January, 1882, at the

BEANS CREEK MINERAL WELLS,
Vineyard City, Texas,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock
P. M. sell at public sale to the highest bidder for
cash, 18 town lots to-wit lots. Nos. — — — &c. as
shown and described upon the map of the town plat of
Vineyard City, Texas. These lots are beautifully loca-
in the town plat, Covering the prettiest part of the
town, beginning at the public square and running East
and north. The title is perfect and I hereby obligate
myself to make good and sufficient Warranty Deeds
to the purchaser of same. Remember the time and
place, and dont fail to attend the sale.

Respectfully,
E. W. NICHOLSON.

FORT WORTH.

Rural Citizen:

Ft. Worth, Tex. Jan. 16 1882.

We had a very pleasant Christmas, the sun shone and all was merry. A regular combat was fought with Roman candles on Main Street on Christmas Eve. The Stock Journal has been enlarged to twelve pages and is the largest printing office in Fort Worth, if not in the state. It is a paper that no stockman can afford to do without. I am now going to the Business Collegs, this is a splendid school for young men without means as they can work in the day and go to school at night. It is taught by Pruitt Bros. Any young wanting to go can write to them for terms, &c. The weather could not be more pleasant, it has not been at a freezing temperature but few times this winter. It has been raining three or four days, but the weather is warm so it is an advantage instead of disadvantage to both stockmen and farmers. The thus far has done no harm to stock, and if it continues as in the past there will be little or no loss. Fort Worth is threatened with small-pox and preventatives are being resorted to. TOM.

Tom we are in receipt of your photographs, for which receive our toanks, they are appreciated.—[Ed.

Gertrudes Texas,
January 17th 1882.

Rural Citizen:—Mr. Chas. H. Monks, the mighty Nimrod of this section, whilst hunting on the western edge of my Ranche a few days ago found, what he supposed to be the burial place of an Indian. In company with Mr. Monks we repaired to the spot yesterday, duly provided with pick and spade, and after throwing out a large quantity of rock and earth, found a number of bones, a portion of the skull and jaw bone with six teeth intact, is in a pretty good state of preservation. The only implement found is a stone tomahawk made of a very hard reddish, flint rock, different from any flint rock ever seen before by us in this section. This Indian had evidently been buried many years ago, from the fact of the lower extremities having all gone to dust and the finding of the stone tomahawk, for it is a well understood fact, that since the "best Government the world ever saw" has had the noble Red Man in its keeping, it has provided him with implements of more modern warfare with which to deal death to the pale face. The body of this Indian had been given noble sepulchre, having been placed in a niche, in an immense rock, in a reclining posture facing toward the west. Further explorations were cut

short, by a suggestion from Mr. Monks, that it was a long time between drinks.

M. G. Stewart.

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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 u 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.

Taken up by J. G. Eubank and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams J. P. Prec. No. 1 Jack Co. Tex., Dec. 7th 1881: One black filly 3 years old, 13½ hands high, no brands perceivable. And one bay horse 4 years old, 13½ hands high, some white in face, branded IS on the left shoulder. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Taken up by E. A. M. Owen and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Prec. No. 1 Jack county Texas; one sorrell horse 3 years old, 12 hands high, branded 60 on left side of the neck, IOU on the left shoulder and 7 on the thigh; also one sorrell yearling horse colt, blaze face both hind feet and one fore foot white. No brand.

Taken up by Theodore Green and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Prec. no. 1 Jack Co. Tex., one iron gray horse 4 or 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, left hind foot white, shod all round. 2 on the left shoulder.

Taken up by E. B. Baxley and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Prec. no 1 Jack Co. Tex., one bay mare 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all round, and branded JH (connected) on left shoulder; also one black horse 5 or 6 years old no brand. Dec. 24th 1881. D. B. Mizell, Clk. Co. C.

Taken up by John Nelson and estrayed before J. A. Hightower J. P. Prec. no. 3, Jack Co. Tex., one bay mare, 13½ hands high, 4 or 5 years old, saddle and collar marks no brand. Dec. 27th 1881. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Taken up by G. V. Stacy and estrayed before Wm. Obarts, J. P. Prec. No. 2 Jack Co. Tex.: One bay mare 8 years old, 14½ hands high, branded THE (connected) on the left thigh: One bay horse colt with a spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded 2 on left shoulder and CO on the left thigh: One bay pony horse 9 or 10 years old 14½ hands high, branded E on the left shoulder; One black horse 4 years old, 14 hands high, no brand perceivable. Jan 19 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

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CAPITOL CONTRACT.

Awarded to the Rock Island Syndicate.

Austin Statesman, Jan. 12.

The contract for the building of the state capitol was let yesterday, the successful bidder being Mr. M. Schnell, representing a wealthy Rock Island, Illinois, syndicate. Ever since the capital board composed of the heads of the departments and the two commissioners, began work in considering plans, specifications and other incidental matters connected with this great work the public has been looking forward with interest to the moment that was reached yesterday, when for three million acres of valuable grazing and agricultural lands a magnificent capitol, of grand and solid proportions, with all the modern improvements and suited to the grandeur of Texas undivided, is to be built within five years, according to the minute and exhaustive specifications and able contract carefully prepared by the wise and untiring deliberations of Governor Roberts, Attorney General McLeary, Treasurer Lubbock, Land Commissioner Walsh, Comptroller Brown and Capitol Commissioners Judge Joseph Lee, and Col. N. L. Norton. The labors of this board have been arduous and difficult. The detailed drawings and plans for the building were prepared with careful precision by Architect E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Michigan, whose energy and skill place him among the leading men of his profession.

The officers of the present administration and the commissioners certainly deserve the commendation and thanks of the people for the faithful and efficient manner in which they protected their interests in the execution of this important trust.

As an indication of the manner in which the interests of the state have been conserved, the contract as signed contained no alterations or concessions to the contractor who withdrew the modifications he desired, and accepted the contract as it was originally printed. Mr. Schnell, the contractor, will leave in a few days for the purpose of arranging his bond, which is fixed at \$250,000, and as soon as executed, work will begin and be actively pushed forward.

The impression has prevailed that both the bids presented for building the capitol were not confined to specifications. This is not so; the bid accepted was made upon the strict letter of the specifications while the other was not. The contract was modified, however, so as to make the state commissioners responsible for acceptance of the work, and to harmonize payments in lands to the equitable ad-

justment of claims against the contractors in the prosecution of the work. The specifications remain intact, and the bond is made upon them as they were originally prepared.

Jacksboro High School.

The Public School closes on the 27th inst., but the school will be continued, without any vacation, for five months longer. Tuition for English branches \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month, payable monthly.

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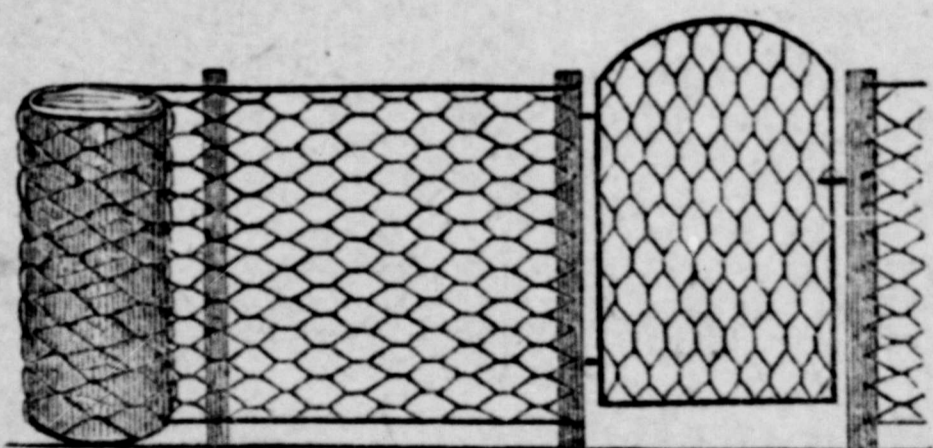
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We clip the following from the Western Rural, which we think is worthy of the careful consideration of our farmers and those who keep stock about their premises. Of course what refers to meal would not be practicable in this country, but cotton seed or something else may be easily substituted for the corn meal. The world is very well balanced; what is lacking in any given article is usually made up in something else to fill that vacuum. Hence, Texas with her mild climate is as well off for feeding stock as the north with its corn and cold climate.

Straw Feeding at Kirby Homestead.

My estimate of straw is much greater than that of most farmers. Of course its value varies with the locality. Where there is a demand for its manufacture into paper it usually ranges higher in price than in localities where there is no such demand, and in the neighborhood of cities where it is wanted for bedding it brings more. I have known it to sell for more to paper makers than the price of hay. These circumstances determine its commercial value; my estimate of it is in connection with the farm. Experience has taught me how to use it most economically, and at the same time I think most profitably, by feeding it to stock. I do not rely upon it solely as food, although I have wintered cattle and horses upon oat and barley straw exclusively, and had them do well. Rye and wheat straw is too coarse and unpalatable for stock to thrive on alone, but when fed as adjuncts to grain it serves the purpose to fill the stomach and distend the bowels which are necessary for the health of the animals and at the same time it affords some nutriment, but not equal to that of oat or barley straw.

It is the aim of most farmers, particularly in the West, to get rid of their straw in the easiest possible way, and some of them make no effort to utilize it in any way whatever, but rather consider it a burden. Such farmers make a mistake which the inevitable depletion in their soils invariably proves. Others more wise, strive to convert it into manure with little effort, and we are bound to say with little judgement. My father, who was a large farmer, was a representative man of this class. He thought straw should be kept on the farm and should be returned to the fields. His plan was to throw it out into the barnyard and spread it around

three or four feet thick and let the cattle wallow in it, lie on it and tread it down. The cattle mingled their droppings with it; but this did not cause it to rot, and in the Spring he had a mass of coarse stuff saturated with water, which, when carted to the fields, was difficult to plow under and afforded very little stimulus to plant growth. It is easy to get rid of the straw in this way, but it was not easy to see any immediate practical benefit to the crops.

I always had a weakness for keeping a large number of stock; hence I was often put to wits' end to get them through the winter. On this account I was led to utilize the straw to the greatest possible extent. Father used to say that I could winter more stock on less feed and have them in better condition than any one he ever saw. I fed all my straw. The cattle and sheep had the first picking; what the sheep left was given to the horses, which they would eat as freely as if it came fresh from the mow, because they got nothing else except grain. What the cattle left, which was usually very little, was utilized in bedding the horses. When this was thrown into the yard daily, the cattle would pick it over and eat it. Under this system there was comparatively no waste, and all the straw was transformed into manure and ready for immediate use on any crop. The cattle as well as the other stock were given a small quantity of meal or grain, as the case might be. Last year I took my entire herd of Jerseys and Ayreshires through the winter without feeding any hay until spring, and never had stock do better or look better.

If father, instead of throwing straw into the barnyard, had fed a little grain with it, he could have wintered double the number of stock and proportionally increased the revenue from his farm. It is true the labor would have been greater, but it would have been work which would have paid. A dry cow, fed on straw with two quarts of cornmeal daily will do as well as if fed on hay alone. In this locality the price of cornmeal does not much exceed, per ton, the price of hay. The manure made from such feedings is, I think, fully equal in value to that made from hay. When bran is fed, double the quantity should be given—four quarts instead of the two of cornmeal—and the manure, in my judgment, would be equally valuable. A steer could be well wintered on two to four quarts of meal per day, according to his size, using straw as supplementary food, and gain all the time. Two quarts of meal would weigh about two pounds, which at \$20 a ton for the meal

would make a cost of two cents a day or \$3 for five months. These figures would bear doubling in the price of cornmeal and then make it profitable to winter stock with cornmeal and straw, and decidedly so against the practice of throwing the straw away.—[Col. Curtis in N. Y. Tribune.

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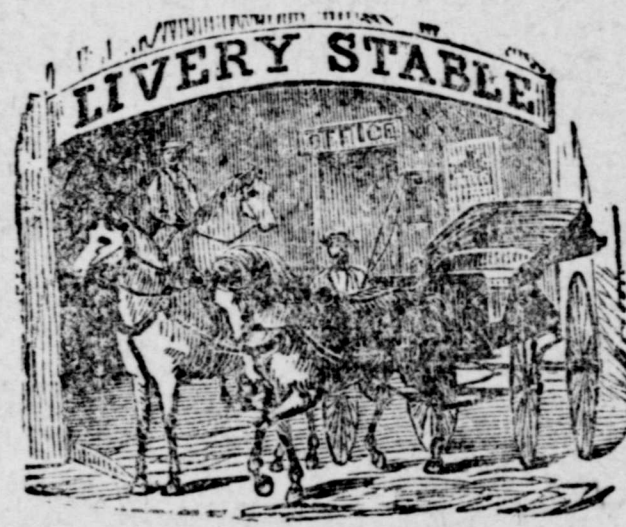
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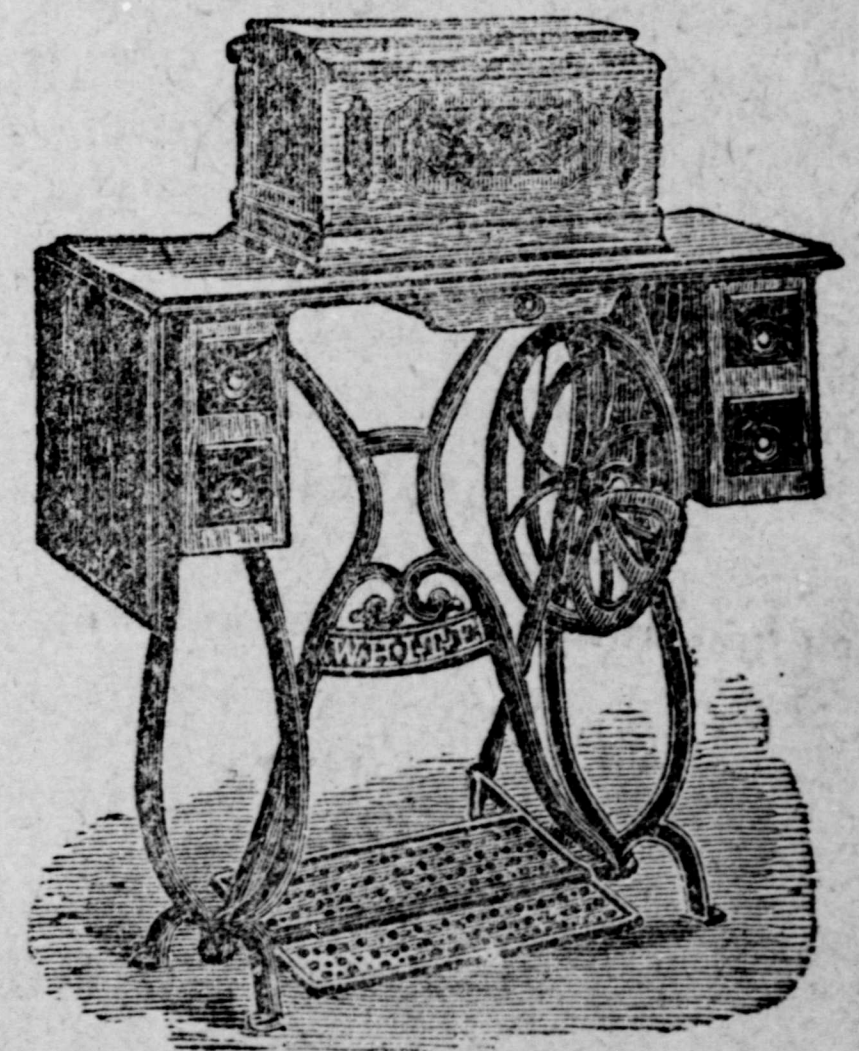
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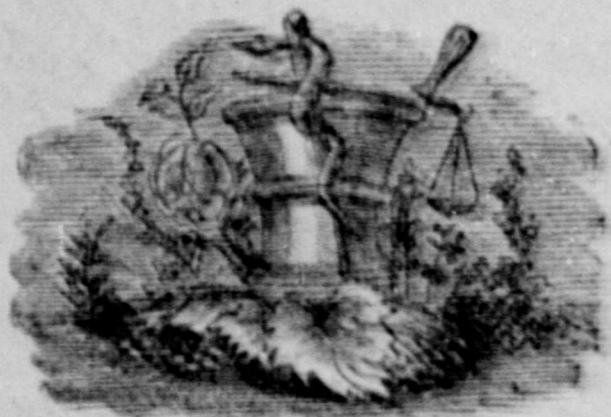
It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

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