

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 26 1882.

No. 30.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Woman's Rights Again. Congress Eclipsed. The Woman's Rights Convention in Session.

[From our regular Correspondent..]

Washington, D. C. Jan. 21st 1882.

'Tis sweet to turn from the din of legislative debates at the Capitol to the hen-like cachinnation of a woman's rights convention. Debates in Congress since Butler, Blaine, Conkling, and Thurman are no more, have grown tame, so, when I heard that the "National Woman's Rights Convention" was holding its fourteenth annual session at Lincoln Hall, I hied me thither to hear such old "war horses," or, to be exact, war-mares, as Susan B. Anthony and Cady Stanton, and to dwell upon the dulcet tones of the younger ladies, who make pretty speeches in kid gloves. I have an almost romantic admiration for Susan B. Anthony—'s skill as a presiding officer; she is not excelled in this role, by Blaine himself. Mrs. Stanton knows what to say, how to say it, and what kind of clothes to say in. One of the first things the convention did, was to spring this resolution upon the Nineteenth Century. "Resolved:—that it is the duty of Congress to add a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, forbidding any state to deny the right of suffrage on account of sex. When this resolution was read, Miss Anthony came to the front and asked for an emphatic aye in favor of it, and she got a pretty unanimous affirmation from about two hundred ladies present. Miss Cousins then arose to speak to the resolution. She said she had been four weeks in the city trying to influence Congress. She dwelt upon the superior accommodations of the Senate over the House for female lobbyists. She said that the House had turned the ladies' waiting room into a smoking room for members of Congress, and she then switched off on a tirade against tobacco, which she concluded with the wish that every smoker might be "tossed into political oblivion." Oh! it is funny to hear them talk. It is strange that we have no verbatim reports of their verbal folly: The opposers of the

movement would want no better argument against its success.

Now I propose to make a little speech to these suffrage aspirants. My dear ladies in silken dresses, kid gloves, pointed lace ruffles, and patent corsets: You do not need votes, and it is not from such agitation as yours that revolution comes. You have no wrongs that suffrage will redress. There is no argument in your state platform witticisms upon the ungallantry of man; no such pathos in your cause as wrested magna charta from tyranny, or hurled the French Revolution upon the nineteenth cycle with such force that it has not yet ceased rolling. Have patience ladies, and talk less folly with your mouths. If this experiment of suffrage, which the United States and France have only begun prayerfully to test, shall prove a good thing; if it shall be able to cope with the menacing problems of today, why, then, to-morrow it may be wise to extend it to you. But let us hasten slowly, or we will trip. This country does not need more voters, just now, any more than Keifer's committees need more heads and tails; what it needs is better voters, cooler and more discerning voters, and from the talk of the best of you on the platform, we are not hopeful that you can supply the need, not even through the old fashioned and somewhat obsolete process of bearing and rearing good men. Have patience. When the age and the time shall call you to the polls, and the Senate, Satan himself cannot bar you. But this age does not call you, and the effort of a very few of you to call yourselves is ridiculous. When you assemble once a year, and say over the old platitudes to a house of listless women, we feel that the most fitting comment would be that which Dr. Johnson answered the deputation of ladies, who came to congratulate him on the success of his book. After the spokesman had finished her address he replied: "Fiddle-de-de, my dears, fiddle de-de."

Small Pox.

Chicago, 19—Dr. De Wolf, health commissioner of this city, says that unless people protect themselves by vaccination, small-pox will be rampant here, and not a man, wo-

man or child will be safe. Chicago has enough cases of its own, but the neighboring towns and States are doing their best to increase them. Yesterday seven tramps, broken out and covered with the filthy disease, came from other cities and walked into the health office.

Washington, Jan. 20—The National Board of Health to-day declared small-pox to be epidemic in the United States, and is now occupying itself in devising measures to protect the country against the disease.

Norfolk, Va. Jan. 20.—About thirty-three cases of small-pox are reported in Portsmouth and suburbs. Thus far the disease is confined to the colored population. A colored seaman died from the disease ten days ago, and the colored people, not knowing it was small-pox, gave him a large funeral, and so spread the contagion. Stringent measures for vaccination are being taken.

We have received the sixteenth annual live stock report of the Union Stock Yard Company; Chicago, for the year ending December 31, 1881. A study of this report is interesting. In 1866, there were received at the Union Stock Yards 303,007 cattle; 961,746 hogs; 207,987 sheep, and 1,553 horses. In 1870 the receipts were: cattle, 532,964; hogs, 1,693,158; sheep, 394,852; horses, 3,537. In 1875, they were: cattle, 920,843; hogs, 3,912,110; sheep, 418,948; horses 11,346. In 1881 these yards received, of cattle, 1,498,550; calves, 48,948; hogs, 6,474,844; sheep, 493,624; horses, 12,909. The greatest number of cattle were received in 1881—1,498,550; of hogs, in 1880—7,059,355; of sheep, in 1881—493,624; of horses, in 1873—20,289. Prior to 1881 calves were classed with cattle. The largest receipts of stock at the Union Yards in a day were: cattle, October 10, 1881—11,063; calves, September 28, 1881—1,428; hogs, November 25, 1879—64,643; sheep, November 29, 1881—5,387; horses, March 21, 1881—369. During November, 1880, 1,111,967 hogs were received, nearly as many as were received for any entire year up to 1871. The total value of the live stock received from 1866 to 1881 foots up the enormous sum of \$1,488,816,830.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

D. C. BROWN

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GETTING ON IN LIFE.

A friend of ours was passing up Fifth Avenue, New York City, a short time since when a young gentleman, well-dressed, of attractive appearance, passed him on the sidewalk. The gentleman went in advance of him a short distance, then turned deliberately around and approached our friend, calling him by name.

"You evidently do not know me," he said, "but I readily recognize you. I was in your Sunday-school class in B."

The sound of the voice, and a recognized expression of his countenance, soon brought back to our friend's mind the recollection of a boy, formerly a member of his class, and he called him by name, with some surprise at the great change that had occurred in him and his present manly appearance. As they walked up the Avenue the young man related the incidents of his life since leaving his far-distant home in a rural city. His good fortune had not been an accident; and this it is well for any of our young readers to remember, who are anticipating the entrance of a business life this season. "He never," he said, "forgot the counsels of his mother, or the lessons of the Sunday-school." He came into the whirl of the great city, amid its thousand temptations; but he had promised his mother, neither to use tobacco nor alcoholic liquors, and to avoid vicious company. He had kept his promise. With very little capital he started in a small business with another young man; and by thorough attention to it and economy, after a few years he had amassed quite a sum of money. Having an opportunity to make a good purchase of mining lands in Tennessee, he invested his capital and had acquired quite a fortune. "I board there," he said, pointing to a large and valuable house upon the Avenue. It was the residence of a late mayor of the city. He had become acquainted in the family, and was soon to be married to one of the daughters. His life had been a succession of good fortunes, but they were not accidents. If he had not continued the temperate, diligent, prudent young man that he was when in Sunday school and in his faithful mother's home, his career would have been widely different. Thousands of young men left their country home to seek their fortunes, at the same time he did, in the great cities. Most of these had as good opportunities as the young man referred to, as graceful an address, equal in education in schools and in business, as large a capital, but they do not now board on the Avenue! Indeed, many of them are not alive. They fell soon into the ranks of the

awful army of intemperate men, marching by thousands annually to a drunkard's grave; they chose vicious and immoral companions; they lost opportunities while squandering their hours in gambling halls, or their strength and virtue in dens of infamy. Some of them are in prison for fraud, or crimes of violence, and others are vagabonds, upon the face of the earth. It is the remembrance of the piety of home and of the Sabbath-school, the following the counsels of a devoted mother, and a life of abstinence and obedience to God's law that insures a clear mind, a good faculty, the confidence of others, the blessing of God himself, and good success in one form of business or another. * * * * —[Ex.]

SHALL WE MEET AGAIN.

The fiat of death is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from that law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom, wither and fade as a day have no firmer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps.

Generations of men will appear and disappear as grass, and the multitude that throng the world to-day will disappear as footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts.

We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its gloomy passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to go down into damp graves, even with princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful drama of "Ion", the hopes of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds deep repose in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his life a sacrifice to fate, his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again, to which he responds: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars, among whose fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All are dumb. But as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there is something in love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again Clemmnthe."—[George D. Prentice.]

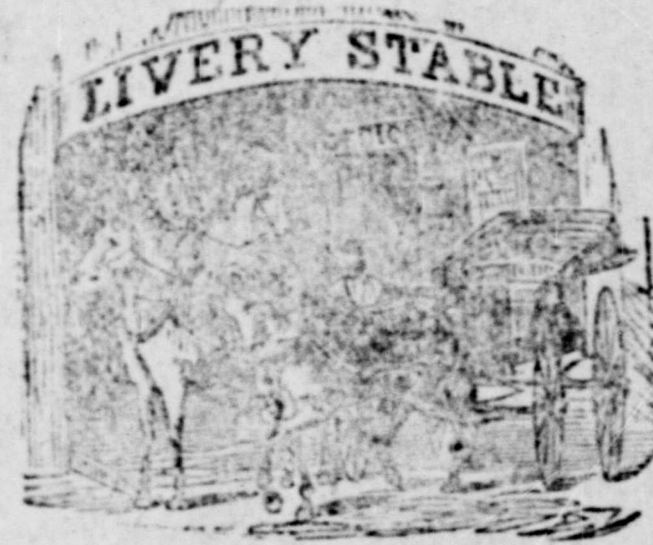
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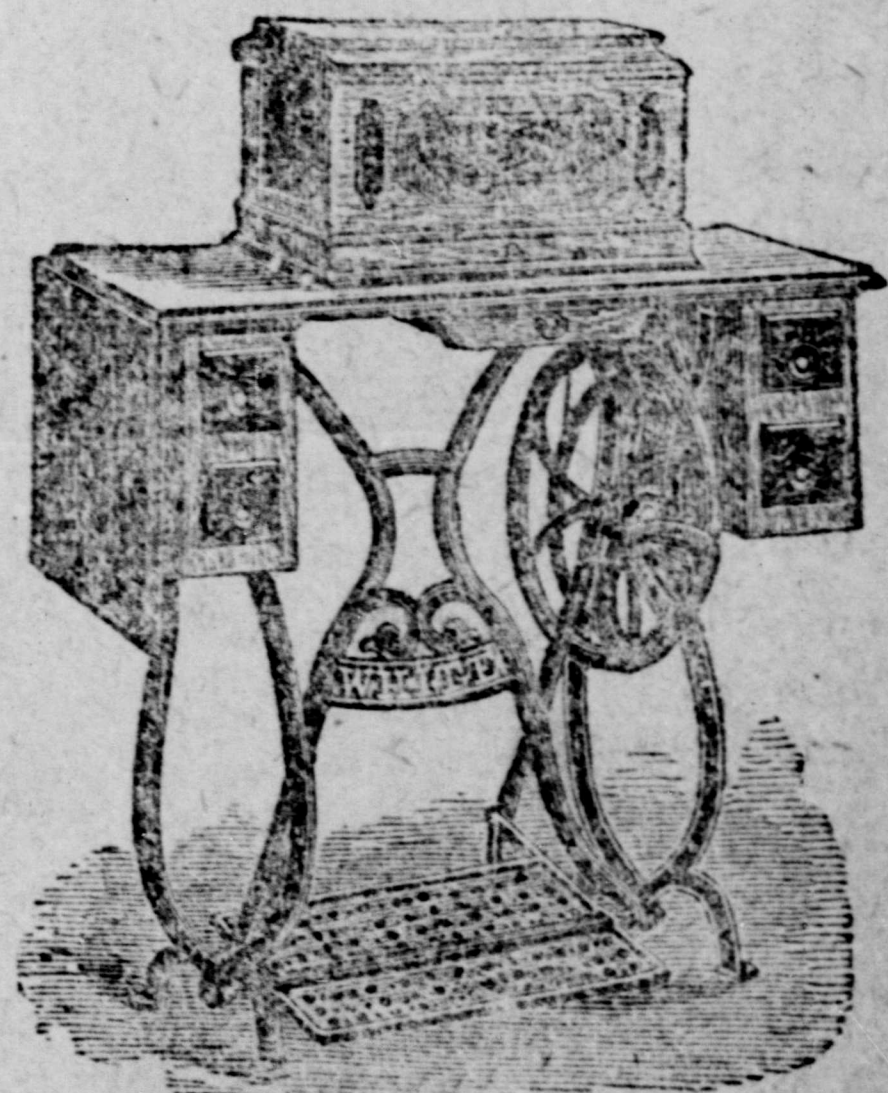
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and Missouri with profit.

In fact, in whatever light the treaty is studied, it is injurious to the interests of this country. It encourages coolie or slave labor, defrauds the government of \$2,800,000 of revenues a year, creates a balance of trade against us, opens up no new trade, injures home interests, the Louisiana sugar planters and the New York refineries, and benefits only one man—a certain Claus Spreckels, a Holander, who went to Hawaii a pauper a few years ago, and who is now, thanks to the reciprocity treaty, a millionaire.

The press of the Pacific slope seems to be unanimously in favor of the repeal of this treaty. With the able backing of the Anti-Monopoly League, it is likely to win the fight.

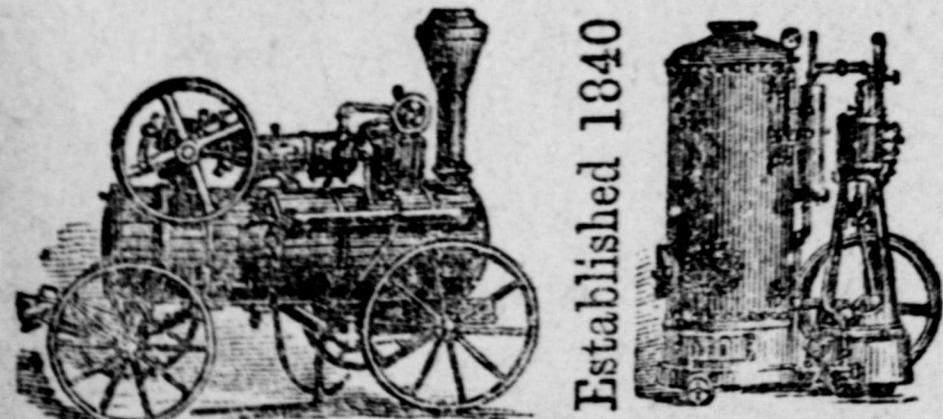
—N. O. Times-Democrat.

English as the Speech of the Future.

The success of the English-speaking peoples as colonists and their superior prolificness are not the only reasons for thinking that the English tongue is destined to dominate the world. The flexibility and terseness of the English language of international telegraphy, and from statistics just collected it appears to be the great newspaper language. In other words, it about equally divides the newspapers of the world with all other tongues combined.

The total number of news papers and periodicals now published is given in H. P. Hubbard's forthcoming "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," as 34,274, with a circulation of about 116,000,000 copies, the annual aggregate circulation reaching in round numbers, 10,600,000,000 copies. Europe leads with 19,557, and North America follows with 12,400, the two together making over nine-tenths of all the publications in existence. Asia has 775; South America, 639; Australasia, 661; and Africa, 132. Of all these, 16,500 are printed in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and over 1,600 in Spanish. There are 4,020 daily newspapers, 18,274 tri-weeklies and weeklies, and 8,508 issued less frequently. It appears that while the annual aggregate circulation of publications in the United States is 2,600,000,000, that of Great Britain and Ireland is 2,260,000,000—Scientific American.

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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 perceptible.
D. B. Mizell,
Jan 193t Co. Clk

Jacksboro High School.

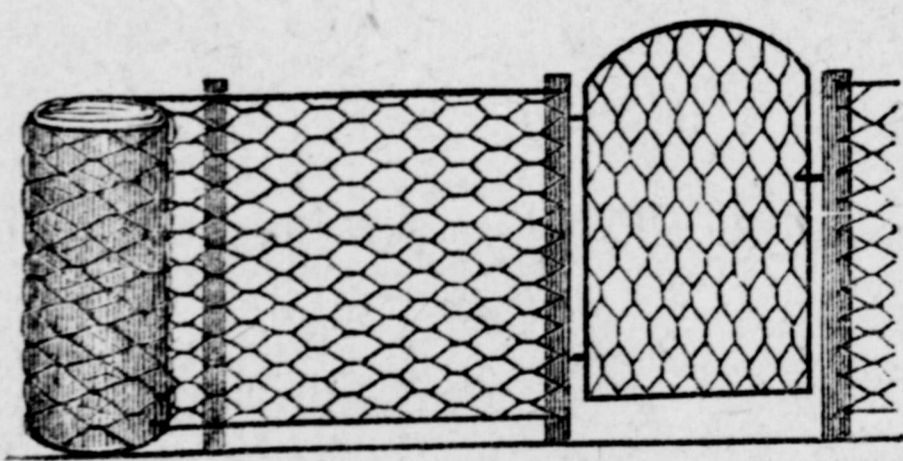
The Public School closes on the 27th inst., but the school will be continued, without any vacation, for five months longer. Tuition for English branches \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month, payable monthly.

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None Genuine with-
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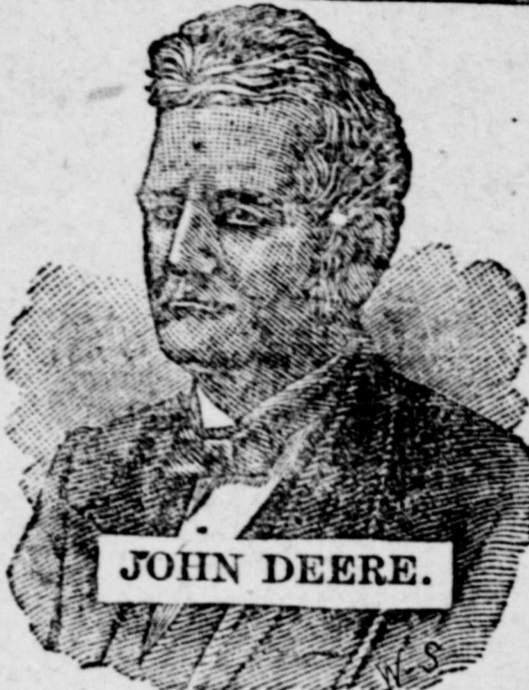
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manufactured by Emerson, Fisher & Co. are now in use, attesting their great and merited popularity, and in order to meet the demand which has increased year by year, the facilities of their mammoth establishment have recently been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style, during the busy season, about

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent)

A heavy gloom hangs over the city owing to the sad and fearful disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. New Yorkers are essentially travelers, every one at some time of the year indulges in traveling either as a luxury or a necessity, and the shock caused by the accident has thrilled through every heart. There seems to be no doubt that carelessness was the cause. The most mournful episode, perhaps, were the deaths of young Park Valentine and his bride. Married on Thursday and dead on Friday. Commencing life under such happy auspices, it seems sad that the end should have been so near and of so terrible a nature. It seems certain that the bride could have escaped, but she preferred death with her husband to life without him. With his arm around her waist and her head upon his breast this couple after less than twenty-four hours of wedded bliss were burned to death. State Senator Wagner was much respected by all who knew him. A monopolist he was truly, and as such objectionable, but he was a kindly genial man, honest according to the lights of the money making world. The Senator was sixty-five years old and had risen from the ranks of the poor. His father farmed a small piece of land and the dead Senator worked on it for some years. He then learned the art of wagon making, but thought his social status would be higher as the Station agent at a small roadside depot. A happy thought came to him and he invented those necessities of modern luxurious traveling, the sleeping and drawing room cars. It was in one of his own cars that he was killed. It will be found I think, that the cars caught fire from the breaking of the oil lamps. If gas or electricity had been used, some of those who now are in the realms of the eternal would have been on the earth sphere.

I am no great admirer of John

Kelley, or as we prefer to call him in New York "the Tammany Boss." He undoubtedly has practiced tricks that are inconsistent with strict political honor, but however much I might oppose a man, I trust I am sufficiently imbued with the principles enunciated in the Golden Rule, to award praise where it is due. I believe with the Methodists, that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

So when I find Boss Kelly, raising the flag of anti-monopoly, and adhering to it through all sorts of skirmishes and battles, I say "Bravo Kelly." At Albany Tammany holds the balance of power, and will compel the democrats to remain firm to their anti-monopoly platform or trade with the republicans.

If the Democrats merely took up anti-monopoly as an election cry, then they acted in bad faith, and John Kelly is certainly to be commended for telling them so.

The details of our city census show that out of a population of 1,206,299 persons, 727,629 are native born including 18,952 colored. The foreign born include 198,595 Irish, 153,482 German and 29,767 English. Of the native born over one-third are children of Irish parents, so that New York has a much larger Irish population than Dublin itself. The State prisons for the first time in their history were last year self-supporting. If this result has been obtained through better management it is a matter of rejoicing, but if as I suspect, it is the result of working the men in contractors shops under the control of grasping greedy contractors, then the state will be the loser in the end. Criminals should be made to work and should receive the same remuneration as an honest man. The State should then deduct from the man's earning sufficient to pay his expenses in jail, a portion should be sent to his family if he possesses one, and the balance kept as a fund to be given him at the expiration of his sentence.

This would prevent very many men from becoming habitual inmates of our prisons.

Thirty years ago the English "Punch" published a poem from the pen of Tom Hood which immortalized the author and revolutionized society. It was called "The Song of the Shirt." In New York last Saturday a woman called at the office of the Herald, and exhibited shirts which she and her daughter were making at *forty-five cents a dozen*. Two of these poor creatures by working twelve hours can earn 23 cents. One member of the family has to walk four miles to Fulton Ferry and the same distance back, paying his fare of two cents for the ferry. So that mother and daughter have twelve hours work and the boy 8 miles walk for a net sum of 21 cents a day on which three persons live.

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt;

Sowing at once with a double thread
A shroud as well as a shirt.

O men with sisters dear!

O men with mothers and wives!

It is not linen you're wearing out.

But human creatures lives.

Who makes the profit? This question requires solution for the storekeepers charge a fair price for the shirts. Let an investigation take place and then brand with neteral infamy the wretches who live on the heart throbs of poor women.

[We republish Stramer's affidavit by request because a part was by accident omitted last week.]

I was present at the time of the difficulty between Pat Wolfarth and dec'd. I was not in the room when Pat came in. Dec'd 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 dec'd, at his right looking at dec'd's hand at the "pot". Pat threw up 4 red chips at center of table, dec'd took his red chips in his hand and put up 4 and some 8 or 10 more. As dec'd put up his chips Wolfarth threw down his hand, and said, "I won't play against you." Dec'd, then said, "I don't care whether you do or not." Wolfarth then said, "I wouldn't play against a sucker." Dec'd then said, "I don't think I'm any more of a sucker than you are." Wolfarth the said, "I'll show you," and reached across the table as though he had a notion of catching dec'd by the nose. As Wolfarth made this movement, dec'd 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 dec'd drew his, I won't be positive about it. When dec'd 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 dec'd, 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 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.

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 26th, 1882.

Locals.

Judge West was in St. Louis last Tuesday

H. H. McConcell has gone to Dallas.

S. G. Adamson has gone to Weatherford.

Go to S. W. Eastin's for pealed peaches.

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

Vineyard City is on the boom. If you want a lot go to E. W. Nicholson.

Eld. Pritchett will preach at the Maconic Hall Saturday Night and Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

Don't forget that S. W. Eastin will have in due time D. M. Osborne & Co's. Reapers and Mowers.

Mr. Buskin has gone to Hood county for goats to stock his farm which he has lately purchased from Jo. Fowler.

Some parties prefer the old fashioned fifty-cuff, to pistols. The effects are not so fatal.

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

JAMES W. KNOX.

Another Jacksboro-Fort Sill marriage. Judge Jones pronounced the words and Mr. Sherry sent the flashes on the wire, that made two souls one.

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 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.

Philadelphia 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.

L. P. Adamson has moved his saw mill to Vineyard City. The corn and wheat mill and cotton gin remain, and he solicits a continuance of custom grinding and ginning at Jacksboro, and as soon his new engine arrives and can be put in position he will be ready for sawing at Vineyard City.

The Horton goods, &c. were sold under the hammer to Attorney J. P. Haney and he sold the goods and cotton gin to McKeehan Bros. See their card.

McKeehan Bros. will have at their old stand, this evening or tomorrow a new supply of XXX and XXXX flour, and cornmeal, dry salt bacon.

Notwithstanding the hard times, D. C. Brown continues to sell goods right along every day in such quantities as show that he sells goods at prices to suit customers.

Eld. G. W. Black, Missionary of Texas Baptist General Association, gave us a call this week and preached at the Masonic Hall Tuesday night. We congratulate the Mission Board on securing so efficient a minister for missionary.

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.

Maj. Horton has been repainting his store house roof. This large store room is for rent. Call and see him if you wish a good location for selling goods.

When a customer continues to buy his goods at any certain house it is clear evidence that he is buying goods at low prices. That is just what S. G. Adamson's customers do, when they buy of him once they buy of him again.

Drs. Gresham & Goe have just received a quantity of fresh vaccine virus which they guarantee to be pure.—And as the small-pox is in the country, and one death having occurred near Decatur from that disease we advise every person to be vaccinated at once.

Stanly Cooper has bought the City Livery Stable, and is repairing, repainting and making all necessary improvements to make it all that the traveling public demands.

That Press.

Eddleman & Davis write to us that the shippers of our press failed to specify a railroad station at which to deliver it, and there is no telling where it has been stoped, and thus far they have been unable to find it.

We have been requested to advocate many things, and among others to advocate Local Option. We frankly say that we do not know enough about the effects to say much. But we will say this, that we are not prepared at present to say we are not in favor of Local option under the present laws. It looks to us like a man trying to stop a stream from flowing, by building a dam across it, instead of removing the "fountain head." If

you wish to stop a stream from flowing you must dry up the fountain, and if you wish to stop men from drinking alcoholic liquors you must either stop the manufacture of spirits or change the man's disposition. But if any party or parties wish to discuss the principles fairly and candidly, our columns are open but all personalities will certainly be rejected.

CORRESPONDENCE

Rock Point Jack Co., Jan. 21, '82
I write to you to inform you and the secretary of Jack county alliance that I have organized two Sub Alliances in your county, one at De Gress, Ed. Gibbon President, G. R. Griggs Sect.; and one at Rock Point, J. J. Holly President, Mr. Giles Secretary. I hope you will give notice of this so that our brothers will correspond with them so that they may be able to meet with them in the next County Alliance. We have twenty four Alliances in Wise county. The Alliance is growing rapidly in every part of Texas. I am on my way to Montague county where I expect to do a good work for the Alliance.
S. O. Daws.

Meeting of the Grand State Alliance.

In consequence of the rapid growth of the alliance the past year and the large number of delegates that will be in attendance the semi-annual meeting of the Grand State Farmers Alliance of Texas will be held in Weatherford on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th of February, 1882.

We trust each Subordinate and County Alliance will be represented as important business will come before this meeting.

Andrew Dunlap, Pres. G.S.A.
C. M. Wilcox, Sec. G.S.A.
Mineral Wells Jan. 14, '82.

The Guiteau Trial.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Court-house was packed to-day and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Judge Porter commenced the closing argument. He is still unwell, and will therefore ask for an early adjournment. He depicted the character of the prisoner and sketched circumstances leading to the crime and painted with fervid language the damning wickedness of the execution.

Guiteau, as usual, had the opening speech for the day, in the course of which he served the following notice upon Judge Porter: "Now in regard to Judge Porter, I want to say, as he is to have the closing of the case, if he attempts to mislead the court or jury, my counsel will stop him. He came on this case under a misapprehension of General Arthur, otherwise he would not be in the case. He don't propose to represent the government. He only represents himself."

Porter's bodily weakness was plain to every one, and could scarcely be heard except by the jury and those immediately around him. "Thus far," he said, "the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Scoville. Every one has been denounced at their will, and even now I am informed that I will be interrupted by them both. Judge Porter carefully recited the scenes of disorder, abuse and slander, to which every one upon the case had for two months been subjected, "and yet" he said, of the three speeches which have been made by the defense I will do the prisoner justice to say that it is the least objectionable. After stating the circumstances leading up to crime and painting with fervid language the damning wickedness of its execution, Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner and proceeded to depict, his character as beggar, hypocrite, robber and swindling lawyer, who never won a cause. No court or jury failed to see in him a dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win a cause. He has left his trail of infamy in a hundred directions—a man who as a lawyer had such notions of morality that when he has taken debts

and collected them by dragging the debtor he held against his clients—a man who was capable of blasting the name of the woman with whom he slept for years, and still recognized as his wife—a man, when he tired of his woman, pretended to be a Christian and believer of the Bible—who looked in the book and read, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and then went out and de-

liberately committed adultery with the street-walker—a man who thrust himself into the fellowship of Christian associations as the follower of the Savior.

Three boys, using the side of a powder magazine, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for target practice, caused an explosion of 500 kegs of powder. The boys were killed and much damage done to property adjacent. The noise was heard thirty miles.

McKEEHAN BROTHERS



Have purchased the entire stock of the Horton goods. (sold at the U. S. Marshal's sale at great sacrifice). They propose to close out these goods very cheap for cash. In this stock of

General Merchandise

May be found, Calicoes, Worsted Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ruches, Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons, Fringes, Velvets, Parasols, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet Goods, and all kinds of Fancy Articles, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Linens, Cottonades, Cottonchecks, Gingham, Bed Ticking, Drilling, Ducking, Osnaburgs, Window Shades, Trunks, a large and well selected Stock of Ladies' and Gent's Hats, Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Childrens shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, Knit Goods, Nubias, Shawls, Children's Wear &c. Blank Books, Writing Paper, and Arnold's Writing Ink. Hardware, Nails, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Buckets, Churns, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, and Cigars. Also a nice lot of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors, lamps, lamp chimneys, burners, Safes &c.

All of which will be closed out **LOW FOR CASH.** Don't fail to call and see the goods and prices. At the late Stand of Knox & Fant, West Side Public Square.

Respectfully,

McKEEHAN BROS.

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.

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A One-Horse Kingdom.

The Hawaiian Kingdom was founded by Kamehameha the First. That warlike savage, club in hand, conquered or killed all the other savages upon the Islands. The dynasty thus founded expired with Kamehameha the Fifth, whose successor, Lunalillo of drunken memory, was elected by the Legislature. Prior to that time the crown was disposed of by the reigning sovereign naming his successor. Lunalillo reigned less than a year, and was succeeded by David Kalakaua, the present King; but, so unpopular was David with the Hawaiians, that when it became known that the Planters' Legislature or the Legislature influenced by the planters, had chosen him King, a riot ensued in Honolulu which lasted several days and in which several persons perished. His newly-made Majesty fled for protection to the representatives of foreign governments, and they caused the marines of the United States and England to be marched on shore for the purpose of restoring order.

King David is not royal, nor even pure Hawaiian blood, and therefore the natives have never taken kindly to him. This he understands perfectly himself, and it is known in the "court circle" of Honolulu that a considerable portion of his revenue, which, under the treaty, amounts to \$50,000 a year, is secretly disbursed among the most turbulent of his subjects for the purpose of placating them. He also maintains, at the expense of the little kingdom, a body-guard, which he calls the Royal Hawaiian Army, of some eighty men, who live in barracks and are uniformed in the fashion of the Prussian Guards. With these appliances, backed up by the presence of one or two foreign ships-of-war, his Majesty manages to keep his pie-bald subjects in order and himself upon the throne. It costs more than a million dollars a year to maintain this miniature kingdom with its "civil list" and its "Privy Council"—one of whom A. Fong, is a Chinaman—its "Chamberlains" and its other humbuggery, upon its royal legs, and all to govern fifty thousand rather unhealthy people and enforce "labor contracts" for the planters. The latter is the chief function at present. But nobody would seriously object to this puppet show, with its petty king—ordinarily they would be laughed at—were it not for the circumstance that the latter is made to masquerade around the world for the purpose of keepin alive the sham known as the Reciprocity Treaty, because a few persons are making enormous sums of money out of it at the expense of the people of this

coast. Viewed from any point one chooses it will be found that the consequences resulting from the present connection between this country and the Islands are all highly immoral. In England, parties to such an arrangement as has been formed in this city, under the treaty, would be indicted and prosecuted for conspiracy against the public interests; whilst upon the Islands it has produced a system of slavery that must be abhorrent to all mankind. And to these evils might be added still another and a darker one. The prosperity born of the treaty and the most barefaced licentiousness seem to go hand in hand. Any one at all conversant with what is going on at the Islands knows perfectly well that the palace yard in Honolulu is a sort of harem of the dirtiest character, in which the relations are mixed up in what may be termed confusion worse confounded. And have we not seen this dusky King paraded at our own State capital only a few months ago, when, it is said, all of its resources, including illicit pleasures, were placed at his Majesty's disposition, and the men who thus pander to his pleasures, because they find profit in it, and who call themselves American citizens, are, it seems, willing to forego that citizenship for such humbug as a title of nobility conferred upon them by this dissolute king.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Danger of India Imitating Ireland.

The Light is rapidly spreading in India. The journals are beginning to republish Land League speeches, and in several of the newspapers published in the Maharratta District a full translation of the No Rent Manifesto is given. Extracts from Parnell's speeches are quoted approvingly, and at present there is every prospect of a Land League movement being started in Hindostan before the ending of the year. If this happens Gladstone's "resources of civilization" will probably prove no more effectual in bringing India to recognize the divine right of Landlordism than they have in the case of Ireland, where they are universally recognized as a dead failure.

With the example of Ireland before her, India, if she ever does begin a land war, will undoubtedly draw the No Rent weapon, which is proving so effective just now in Ireland. How the landlords of India could collect their rent in the face of a united opposition of millions against paying it is a problem harder to solve than even that which now confronts the landlords of Ireland. Stop and think for a moment of the effect of a universal strike against rent from one end of India to the other. Difficult as it is to deal with such a strike in Ireland, which has but a limited area and a comparatively small population, it would be still more difficult to deal with an Indian strike, which would extend over such a vast extent of country, and in the success of which so many

millions would be in prospect of an India one that must not be for the British Goyernment—[Irish Worker]

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 auger 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.

BUSKIN & GOE,

(Successors to Dr. Philip 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.

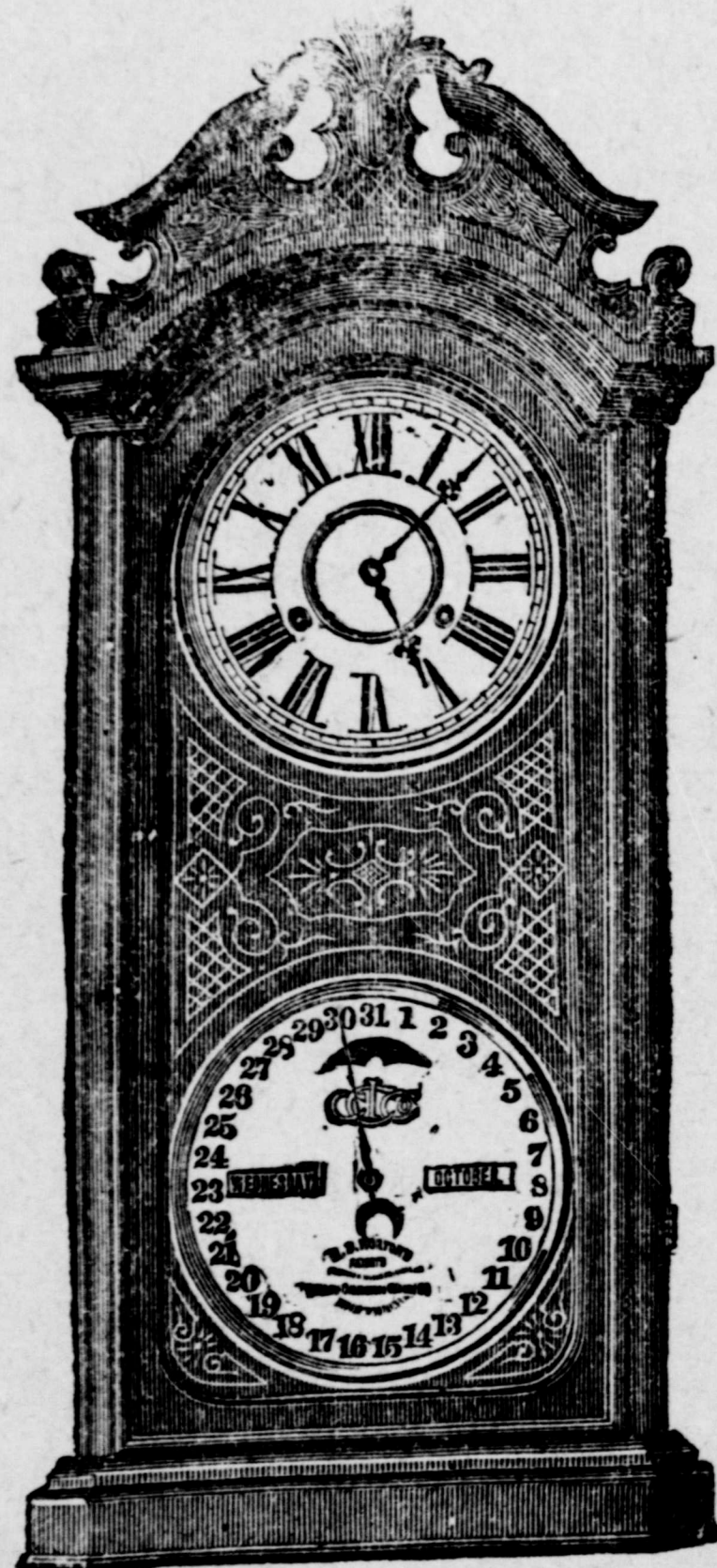
Dr. J. C. Cornelius, so well known in the county, will still be present to attend the demands of the public.

Dr. John W. Goe,

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

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANDRETH'S BURN ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA



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.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

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 EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

London, Eng. Jan. 3rd 1882.

Few people have read the account of the recent Vienna disaster without feeling sad. Such a deplorable event may well make the most devoted play-goers nervous for some time to come. Yet it will not keep people away from the theatres. People must be amused, no matter what they risk. Here in London every one is agreed that everything should be done to prevent the possibility of any such disaster. But probably, as in the past, the excitement will wear away and no practical result will follow. I, for one, do not believe that the officials of any English theatre would become confused and lose all self-control as did those of the Ring Theatre. Still, it is best not to place too much confidence in such an idea and it is well to urge all possible precautions to be taken.

The Chief of the Police in Ireland has given notice that the Ladies' Land League is illegal. The Ladies' Land League, however, met on Tuesday and were not interrupted by the police, who arrested their messenger conveying letters and documents. The defense of Irish property is now admitted to be a national duty, and the fact that it should have to be undertaken by volunteers at the call of the Lord Mayor of London is the best proof of the extraordinary nature of the crisis. Opinions differ widely as to whether the Government is making the best use of its present power. Every official, from the Lord Lieutenant down to the youngest sub-constable is now bearing a grievous burden, and those who find most fault are in no danger of having to touch it with one of their fingers. But it can hardly be denied that the police are terribly harrassed. Their behavior is simply beyond praise, but there is a limit to human endurance. People are constantly alarmed by shots fired all over the country at night. Nocturnal fires are also frequent and give great force to no rent placards, to threats of "boycotting," and to revolutionary despatches from Paris and New York. The police, being otherwise employed, cannot be always available for night duty, and the shootings and burnings take place when their backs are turned. Whether the new measure of the Government for strengthening the police force will be effectual remains to be seen; but I may state, with little fear of contradiction, that the constabulary are at present over-worked, and that some of their most necessary duties cannot be performed.

The British Government has granted permission to the German Union Telegraph Company to use

Valentia as a connecting point for the submarine cable which it is about to lay from Emden to unite Germany directly with the Anglo-American system of wires from England. Most of the shares of this company are held in England, and all English firms of telegraphists have contracted to lay the cable from Emden to Valentia, which it is expected will soon be ready for the transmission of messages.

Many public men have within the last few weeks expressed a strong desire that a treaty of commerce should be concluded with France as a proof of the friendly feelings existing between the two countries, even if terms which were unfair to the trade of England had to be submitted to. I go a long way with them in the desire to reciprocate every wish which may cross the Channel for an enduring alliance between France and England. But such an alliance will not be built up on a sound foundation if, underlying the effusive terms in which it is the custom of diplomatists to declare the friendship which exists between the high contracting parties, there exists a sense of wrong or unfairness, sustained and enforced by the French Government as a "French interest."

Taking a stroll on a suburban road one day last week, I was strongly reminded of America, and all by meeting a yellow cart containing a stove and a man-cook baking waffles while his *chef* and their *aides* offered them on trays covered with white napkins at every door. What other strictly American custom will next invade old England I know not. The weather here this winter, notwithstanding the predictions of Vernor to the contrary, has been exceedingly mild and pleasant. Primroses and other hardy flowers are in bloom and the grass on the lawns is as green and as bright as in May. Much interest is evinced here as to the result of the trial of Guiteau. The opinion is very general as to the sanity of the assassin and to the probability of a verdict of guilty being rendered by the jury. There is no doubt whatever but were he tried by an English jury and under British laws his life would be forfeited for his crime.

There has been a moderate and pretty general increase in the demand for money, and rates keep firm as in the past year. Consols are unaltered on the week, at 99½. Other leading securities, however, fell somewhat heavily at one time on the absence of business and the continued strength of the Money-Market, but both home railway stocks and foreign bonds rallied at the last.

AUGUST.

STREET & SMITH

OF

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

are happy to inform their MILLION of readers and THE millions that are to come, that at great expense they have secured a strangely real and powerful story, entitled

CALAMITY JANE,

THE QUEEN OF THE PLAINS.

A Tale of Daring Deeds by a Brave Woman's Hands

This story is from the pen of a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

A Great Trapper and Hunter,

a man who lives amid the scenes he describes, and knows the men and women he writes about, a story which lacks some of the beauty and finish which a practiced pen would give, but makes up a thousand-fold in Wild Reality, Truth, Originality and Power of Description. The writer has exerted his best efforts, and comes to



with a vivid freshness which will make the name of

RECKLESS RALPH

a household word with the readers of the NEW YORK WEEKLY. The dramatic personae of CALAMITY JANE are made up of road-agents, train robbers, gold diggers, Heathen Chinese, etc. etc. No stranger character than

Calamity Jane

which will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, has ever existed, and her daring deeds will be read with intense interest. The entire story is now in our hands, and the first chapters will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

News agents, subscribers, readers all be ready for the best story of border life that THE NEW YORK WEEKLY has ever given you. Don't forget that

Calamity Jane

will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the embodiment of all that is chaste in style, correct in diction, and pure in morals.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY might with propriety be read in any family circle, even in that of a clergyman.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY pays more for manuscripts than any journal of its class, and is the

Greatest Story and Sketch Paper in the World.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

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All letters should be addressed to

FRANCIS S. STREET, } STREET & SMITH,
FRANCIS S. SMITH } Proprietors.

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The Experience of a Planter in Treating Affected Horses.

W. C. Brandon in N. Y. Sun.

I have for some time back noticed many articles in your agricultural columns in regard to supposed indestructibility of the bots in the stomach of the horse. Perhaps I can throw some light on that subject. The bots are shielded from the effects of gastric fluid of the stomach by an acid that surrounds them, and all that is necessary for their destruction and the relief of the horse is a tablespoonful of carbonate of soda. I arrived at this conclusion in 1849, when the Asiatic cholera prevailed in great violence. In my negro quarters on Arcole plantation in Mississippi opium was an important ingredient in the first treatment, which resulted badly. In the midst of my trouble I heard that a young doctor from Louisville, Ky. had recently located at Fort Adams, a town near me, who treated cholera without opium. I sent for him. In making his selection stock he noticed a large quantity of Fahnestock vermifuge, and asked what I did with so much. I told him that before I adopted its use I lost many colored children with worms. He suggested that worm-seed oil would be cheaper. I replied that in my hands it was inert and of no effect. He took up a vial, and holding it to the light, reversed it and said: The sediment you perceive falling to the bottom is soda, and not calomel, as many supposed. The worm in the stomach is protected by an acid from the action of the gastric fluid, I replied 'This, then, is the secret of the bots immunity.' He said, 'perhaps so.' When the next case of bots occurred, I directed the mule to be drenched with a bottle of new milk, sweetened with molasses, to which was added a heaping tablespoon of carbonate of soda. Half an hour after he was again drenched with a bottle of linseed oil, which purged him copiously, and the bots passed out dead. I doubt whether the cathartic is necessary to effect relief; for when the animal is not immediately purged no bots appear, yet he is relieved, and the bots are doubtless digested. Up to 1861 I required on my plantations (Arcole and Como) for immediate use and supernumeraries, over seventy mules, and up to the present time I do not think I have lost a mule by bots. This treatment will certainly relieve the animal before the bots destroy the stomach.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

The Anti-monopoly League has started out in a crusade against all monopolies and similar trade out-

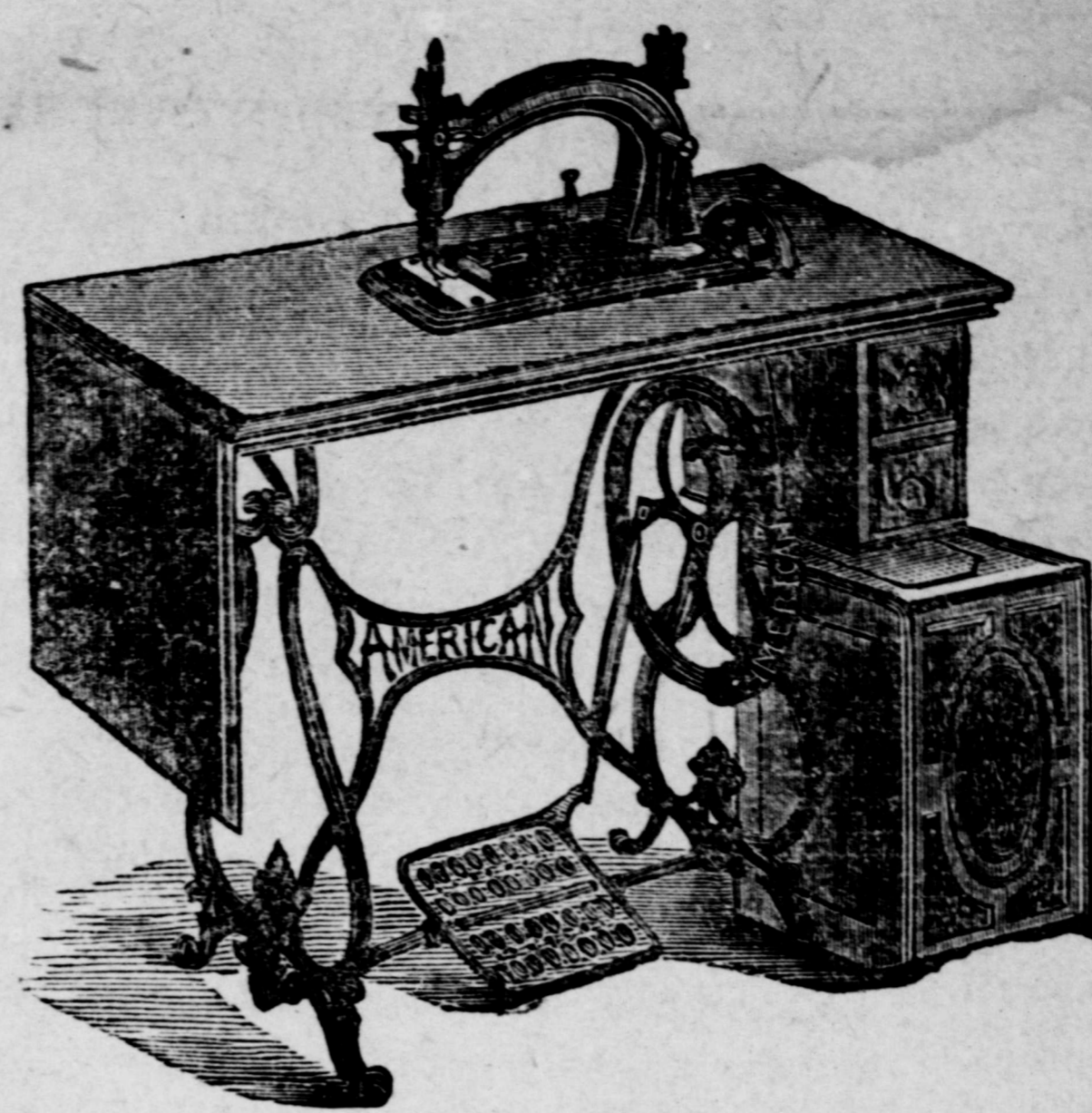
rages. The first two abuses chosen for the attack are the Standard Oil Company and the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. It republishes extracts from more than fifty papers on the Pacific slope calling loudly for repeal of this treaty, and showing a condition of affairs that certainly demands some change.

The reciprocity treaty was passed at the request of the people of Pacific slope, under the delusion that it would decrease the price of sugar by letting in the Hawaiian sugars free. It has had quite the contrary effect, however, and sugar, now ranges from 11 to 13 cents a pound in San Francisco—higher than any where else in this country. Another point alleged in favor of the treaty was that it would develop our trade with Hawaii. It has no such effect, however, but exactly the contrary. Under the reciprocity treaty our trade has actually decreased, and there is a heavy balance against us. The duty on the Hawaiian sugar imported into this country last year would have been \$2,000,000 had it not been allowed to come in duty free; whereas, all our exports to these islands amounted to only \$2,000,000. We thus gave up nearly \$3,000,000 of revenue to secure \$2,000,000 of trade. In the meanwhile other countries are securing all the good business of Hawaii, Scotland alone shipping twice as much there as the United States does. This is certainly not a flattering condition of affairs.

And now as to the monopoly character of the Hawaiian sugar trade. And first, sugar cultivation in Hawaii is virtually carried on by slaves. They are called coolies, but they differ in no respect from slaves.

The United States, while prohibiting slavery in this country, thus endorses it in Hawaii by this reciprocity treaty. The whole trade of the country is in the hands of one corporation, and it is this corporation that rules the Pacific slope. To prevent Louisiana or Cuban sugars coming into San Francisco, the Central Pacific is given a bonus by this monopoly, which pays it \$100,000 a year not to carry any sugar for less than two cents a pound—about \$25 a hogshead. This prevents Eastern sugar reaching the Pacific slope, and leaves that section in the hands of the monopoly which puts prices down or up—generally up—as they see fit. In Colorado they come in competition with Cuban sugar, refined in New York and here they have to decrease the price. Thus, the further you get from Hawaii, the lower is the price of Hawaiian sugar. So profitable is this reciprocity that the Hawaiian sugar is now carried as far east as Texas

Concluded on Opposite Page.



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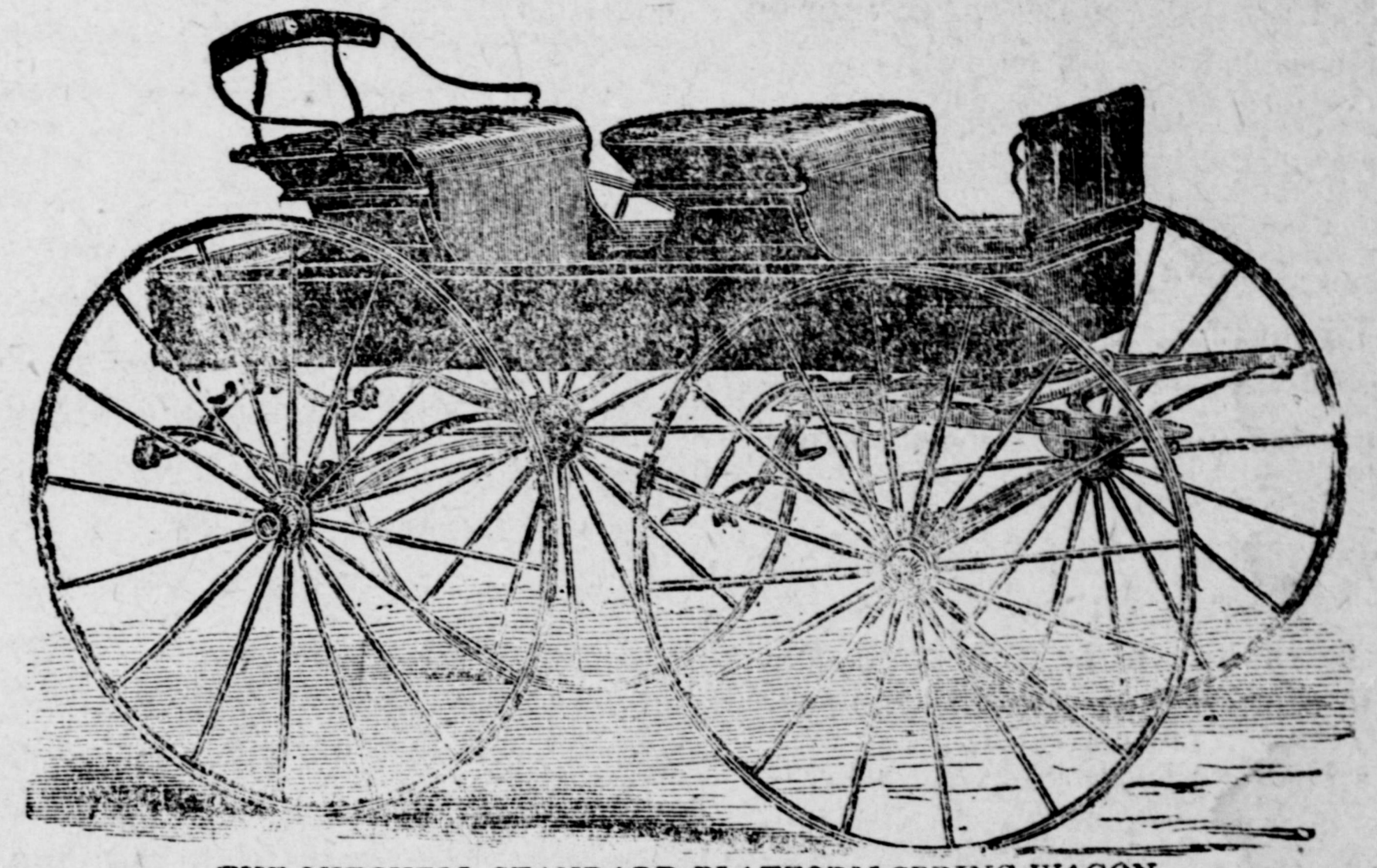
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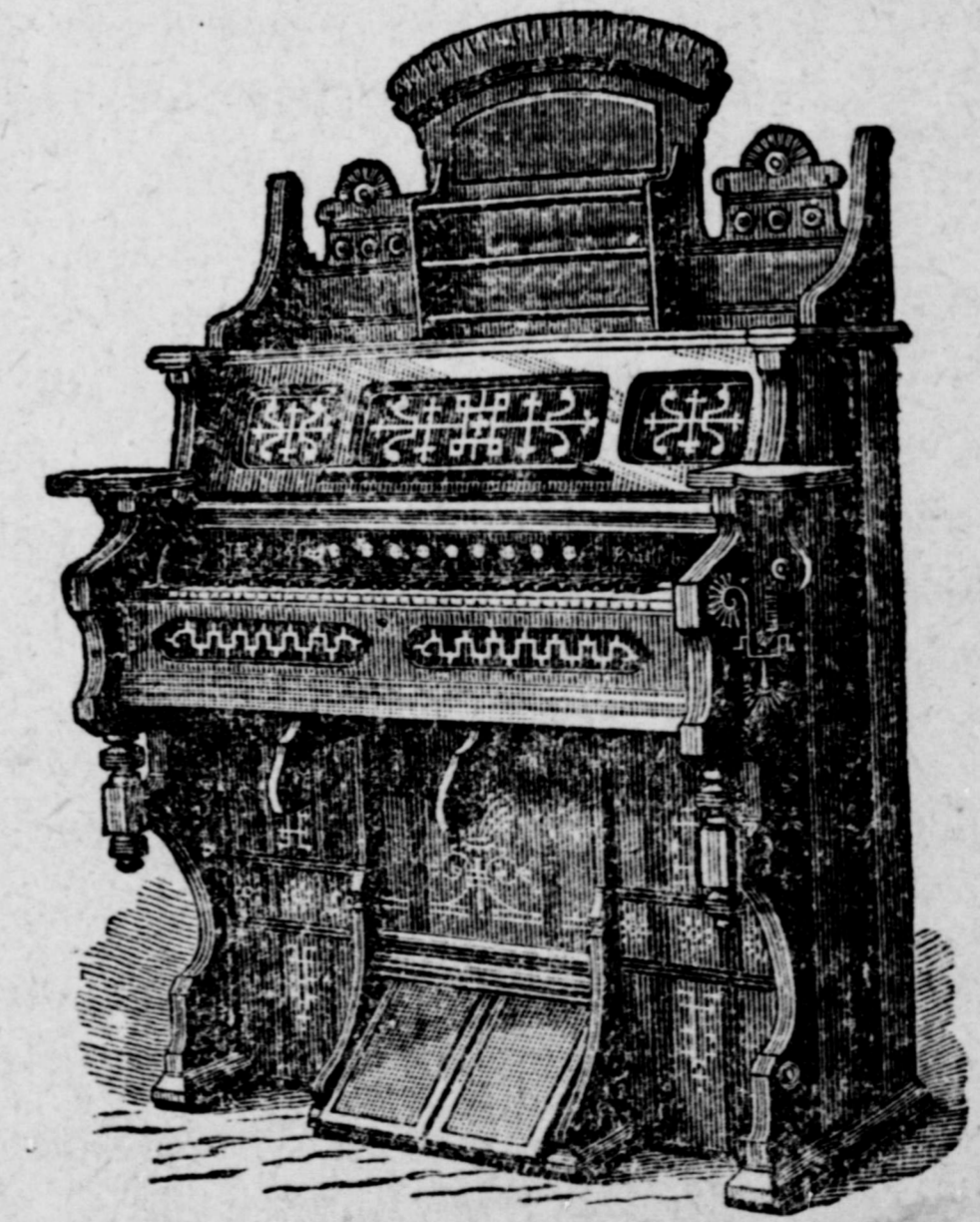


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