

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

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

No. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Business Office, in the ODD FELLOWS BUILDING South East Corner of the Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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1 col	12.00	30.00	50.00	80.00

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

Special notices will be charged for at the rates of 15 cents per line. A discount for subsequent insertions.

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

Just received at this office a new supply of Extra Cream Wedding Bristol Board, cards cut to any size. Cream wove linnen paper, cut to any size; also a new font of card Ornaments.

Locals.

Go to Coppins for your Bon-Ton starch.

Dr. Gresham has a full stock of Boyd's Batteries.

Mr. Charles Adare is in the beef trade again this season.

S. O. Callaban has sheep shears to sell, call and see them.

Last week's edition of the Citizen 308; this week 430.

Some of that fine snow flake flour at Coppins.

The Rev. Jno. Brown has organized a church at Abilene and is preparing to build.

S. G. Adamson has just received a fine lot of meal which he is selling at 40 and 65 cents.

If you wish to trade with a straight forward man, trade with "old man" Owens at Coppins' grocery house.

T. E. Horan has a full stock of every thing in his line that a farmer, stock man, or any one else needs.

See his card.

Prof. Starkes has been ill again this week, in consequence of which he had no school for a few days.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN and get the list of lands to be sold for tax; to be advertised on the 28th inst.

Coppins has 160 acres of land to sell, two houses on it and 30 acres under fence. Will trade it for a wagon and team, or cattle. tf

Capt. A. B. Gant and J. W. Maddox are in town putting in work; through the Jack land District Office.

If church members would leave it to outsiders to raise quarrels in public places, there would be less of this business.

Look for a new advertisement next week we will give our club rates with other papers; we still want that 1000 subscribers.

McKeehan Bros. this morning opened a cask of Queen's ware which they propose to sell very cheap for cash.

The Sabbath school at the Presbyterian church was organized on last Sabbath, and will meet at 11 1-2 o'clock, and hereafter a general attendance of all interested is invited.

D. C. Brown's new store house is progressing rapidly from 8 to 10 men at work all the time; it will be completed about the 1st of May; we will then give our readers a full description.

Another old "timer" has disappeared;—Mr. Duke having pulled down one of his old buildings, part of the original "Wichita." The "net results" in town is presented; one house goes up, and one goes down instead.

Mr. Boles has resumed the control of his mail contract between Weatherford and Jacksboro. Mr. Page his sub contractor, having *vomosed*.

Brother Page is "gone but not forgotten"—"Lost to sight, to memory dear"

H. H. McConnell would call attention to his cigar stock, which, both in size, quantity, variety, and prices, absolutely places computation out of the question. He has four special brands, his "Prescription," "Staple," "Choice," and "Belle of Jacksboro," which are made for him, besides eight or ten other brands, all of them good.

J. W. Zook and J. E. Hewlett of St. Joseph, Mo. have formed a co-partnership with J. C. Loving of Los Valley, the firm is Loving, Zook & Hewlett, they have purchased already about 4000 head of cattle and will increase their stock as rapidly as they can be purchased; they bought out, M. G. Stewart, L. L. Moore, Mrs. Lobban, B. R. Willett, W. C. Hunt and J. C. Loving. The ranch head-quarters will be Los Valley, Jack County.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

J. E. Beall, J. H. Bell, Clay; W. T. Hett; S. B. Bias; R. S. Jones, Co.; M. L. Sikes, Christian; T. E. Horan, Wm. Taylor, city; A. L. Ham, J. R. Callis, T. S. Hutton, Geo. E. Truscatt, county; J. M. Foy, city; L. L. Moore, M. G. Stewart, W. C. Hunt, Gertrade; J. C. Loving, Lost Valley; C. H. Strichland, Ft. Worth; T. J. Atkinson, A. F. Anderson, Riley Manly, B. R. Willett, county; J. W. Zook, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. E. Hewlett; G. B. Loving, Stock Journal, Fort Worth; A. Horst, Navasota; H. H. Niles, Weatherford; T. G. Young, St. Louis; Marshal Tayler, county.

HORTON HOUSE.

J. M. Capps, Montague; Jas. H. Baker, M. F. Pruett, E. E. Danley, county; Capt. T. Ball; city; George EeEwen, Co.; J. E. Becket, Col. McCall, Weatherford; Freeman Besett, Mrs. Breese, county; John Rence, Clay county, J. D. Venters, Denton; John W. Maddox, Austin; Wm. Nothaff, Lost Valley; Miss Anna F. Nicholson, Miss Fannie Murphy, Miss Bessie Nicholson, city; J. Q. Bean, John Cameron, J. A. Dobbs, county; B. R. Willett, Lost Valley; W. M. McCarty, Wm. McCarty, Young County; Price Turner, Seymour; Jones Leonard, county; Joseph Mankins, Gertrudes; R. A. Holt, Joseph Carpenter, county; W. W. Alexander Llano; J. A. Mayo, Ranger Springs. A. B. Gant, Graham; C. M. McGehee, Weatherford; W. C. Hunt, Wm. Harrell, Cruse Sponsa, Lost Valley; Wm. M. Boles Weatherford; D. S. Ross, Ft. Worth.

A. J. Carraway, a young man who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, was discharged from the Austin post-office to make room for a negro.

D. C. Brown

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW

SPRING

STOCK!

His stock of Dress Goods, after a close examination is by far the **LARGEST** and most **COMPLETE** ever brought to this market.

His **PRICES** are **LOWER** than the same goods were ever offered in this Market.

He sells the best quality for the least money.

His stock is entirely new.

No remnants of old stock.

His motto is to sell goods at such rates as will leave no goods that will require forced sales to close them out.

Having shared the patronage of the public by adhering to the fact that business well attended to, serves both buyer and seller, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Call and see him. No trouble to show goods.



CON THE GAMIN.

From Golden Days.

"Shine! Shine!"

A boy walked about the lower deck of the steamer *Naragansett*, calling out at intervals this familiar watchword of his occupation, and swinging in his hand a boot-black's box and brush.

He was a thick-set, muscular boy, not older than sixteen, with a shrewd but decidedly honest face, redeemed from absolute plainness by a pair of fine, merry gray eyes, and an expression of the most complete good-humor.

He had a shock of curly, dark brown hair, covered by a battered old cap; his feet were brown and bare, and his clothes were not bad enough to be called rags.

"Shine, sir?" said he, addressing a crusty-looking old gent, who sat with his chair tipped back in a corner, comfortably reading his *New York evening paper*. "Shine, sir?"

"Get out, boy!" growled the crusty man. "You're a nuisance."

"Me? Guess you're off your base, mister! I'm a modern convenyunce," laughed the boot-black.

He turned away, cheerfully, and approached a group of men, who were loudly talking politics in the forward gangway.

"Shine? Shine?"

Nobody noticed him; and again he was moving off, when a pleasant young voice accosted him:

"You're not getting much business, are you?"

The boot-black turned and saw a handsome, well-dressed youth of about his own age, who was leaning over the rail and tossing bits of orange peel into the foaming water, to see them dance for a moment on the whirling eddies, and then go down under the paddle-wheel.

A well-filled lunch-basket stood on the bench beside him, and he drew it nearer to make room, and beckoned the boot-black to sit down.

"Come and have some lunch with me, won't you! I believe it is about time to get hungry," said he.

The boot-black gave a wistful glance at the good things in the basket, but seemed to hesitate about accepting the invitation, until the other added, cordially:

"Don't be afraid; there's a great plenty. My mother has put me up lunch enough for three. Help yourself."

He did not wait, however, for the boy to help himself, but as soon as he was seated, began to fill his hands with cake and pie, cold meat and bread and butter; at the same time providing for himself, but not so lavishly.

He seemed to eat with a rather delicate appetite; but the boot-black

made amends for him, and demolished the viands with a very good will, and no bashfulness.

Presently, perceiving that his entertainer had finished, he observed, between two bites of a doughnut:

"You don't seem to be very hungry, yourself."

"No; I have been sick," returned the youth, "and haven't yet recovered my usual appetite. So you must eat for us both."

"Well, I *was* grub-struck—that's a fact," said the boot black, as if he wished to convey some apology for having disposed of so large a share of the lunch. "I aint had nothin' to eat since mornin', and no great then. I wanted to get shines enough to pay for a breakfast in Stonington; but I ain't had a shine. You're a brick, you are!"

The youth replied to this grateful compliment by a pleasant smile, and inquired:

"Are you going to Stonington, or further?"

"Goin' to Boston, if I can git there. Paid all the wealth I had for a deck-fare to Stonington. Guess I can work along the rest o'the way, somehow."

"Have you friends there?"

"Friends? Lord, no!" said the boot-black, with a stare and laugh. "I ain't got no friends. Never had none."

"And do you make a living at blacking boots?" asked the other boy with friendly interest.

"Blackin' boots and sellin' papers—yes, I git along well enough," said the gamin, "only when it's hard times. It's pretty dull now in N' York; the shines don't pay much. Thought I'd try my luck in some other place. You goin' to Boston?"

"No; I am going to Providence. I have an uncle there."

"Goin' to stay?"

"Only a few weeks—for my health, chiefly. I live in Brooklyn, and my father thinks the change of air will do me good. That's the way with all Providence people (father was brought up there.) They think there's nothing like the air of *Narragansett Bay*."

"Be you very bad?" asked the boot-black, with sympathy in his look and tone.

"Oh, no: there's nothing the matter with me now, except that I do not seem to get my strength since I was sick—on account of the hot weather, I suppose," said the youth.

He did, indeed, look rather pale and thin; and the boot-black, who had never known an hour of ill health in all his life of neglect and hardship, regarded him with very sincere commiseration.

He was as fine-looking a lad as one could wish to see, and his good language and graceful manners showed that he had been educated in a home of refinement. He was tall for his years, and somewhat slender, with shapely hands and feet, fine features, and flashing dark eyes and wavy

black hair, pushed back from a forehead white as marble. He had a high-bred air, which made him a strong contrast to the shabby, bare-foot, gamin-looking boy beside him. But for all their outward unlikeness, there was a fellow-feeling between them which led them to like each other's company.

"What's your name?" asked the boot blank-

"Napoleon Lavallo. They call me Pole," answered the dark-eyed lad.

"My name's Con," said the other.

"Con what?"

"Con-fusion Clarke."

"What?"

"Oh, come now; you don't expect a fellow to believe that?"

"Why not?" asked Con, surprised.

"Do you really mean to say," said Napoleon, "that anybody ever named you Confusion?"

"I s'pose so; but I ain't to blame," said Con meekly. "Besides," he added, brightening up, "the feller where I used to git my papers told me 'twas a philosopher—or something'."

"A philosopher, or something?" repeated Pole, not much enlightened by this speech.

"That I was named after," explained Con. "He was a Chinese."

"Oh, you mean Confucius!" cried Pole. "Well, perhaps that improves it."

He could not help laughing at the odd idea of a boot-black named Confucius; but Con took it in very good part, and grinned in company.

"The newspaper feller—he laughed when I wrote down my name for him," said he.

"You can read and write, then?"

"Oh, yes. I ain't quite so much of a heathen as look," said Con, cheerfully. "I go to night-school in the winter, sometimes—when I can."

By this time they had emptied the lunch-basket of its contents. It was growing dark, and a damp fog was closing around the steamer, and Pole proposed that they should go up to the saloon-deck, which was brightly lighted, and would be a plasanter place to pass the evening.

"I dunno's they'll let me up there," said Con, doubtfully.

"Oh, yes, they will," answered Pole. "Put your box here, under the bench, and come along."

"All right, if you say so."

And Con pushed his box and brush out of sight, and followed his new friend.

As they went up the stairs, a little girl was standing at the top, so close to the edge of the step that a slight movement would precipitate her down the stairway. Her face was turned away, and she did not know the danger of her position; but the two boys saw it, and Con whispered, nervously:

"She'll fall, if she don't look out!"

He had hardly spoken, when the girl chanced to move, her little boot-heels slipped on the brass facing of

the stairs, and with a cry, she fell backward.

Both the boys made a spring, and Pole caught her in his arms; and at the same moment, a lady rushed forward, exclaiming:

"Edith, my child!"

"She is not hurt, madam," said Pole, as he placed the little girl on her feet.

She was frightened for a moment, but soon began to smile, and thanked Pole very sweetly for saving her from a fall; and her thanks were warmly repeated by her mother.

This lady had a gentle, kind face and a very pleasant smile. Her daughter was about twelve years old, a slender little thing, fair as a lily, with rose-pink cheeks, hazel eyes, and soft brown hair falling in a profusion of ringlets to her waist.

Both the boys thought her a perfect little beauty, and they looked after her with much admiration, as her mother took her away to her stateroom.

A little later in the evening they saw her again, walking about the saloon. They met her several times, and each time she nodded and smiled, and at last they stopped and spoke to her.

She was rather shy but she saw that the boys wished her to talk with them, and after they had chatted together for a few moments, she seemed to feel quite well acquainted.

She told them that her name was Edith Gracie, that her mother was a widow, and that they lived in Providence, and had been to New York on a visit. In return, they told her their names, and Pole said that he, too, was going to Providence.

After awhile, Mrs. Gracie came to call her daughter, saying that it was getting too late for her to be up, and the pretty little girl went away, with a friendly good-night to the two lads.

To be continued.

FOR BOYS ONLY.

Playing marbles are made from a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into cubical fragments, and about 100 to 150 of them are ground at once. The mill is something like a flour mill; the lower stone is stationary and filled with concentric grooves, which receives the stone fragments. The upper stone is revolved by suitable power, and small streams of water are thrown on the lower stone. The pressure of the running stone on the small fragments causes them to roll in all directions until they are reduced to perfect spherical form. It is said that it requires only a quarter of an hour to shape the millful.

Sorrow, when it is excessive, takes away fervor from piety, vigor from action, health from the body, light from the reason, and repose from the conscience.

The Jones Leonard Murder Case.

As the District Court was adjourning last Saturday evening at the request of Messrs. Robinson & West, it was held over to Monday morning as they stated they would have business of grave importance to present.

On last Sunday night about 12 o'clock Jones Leonard in company with several of his friends reached Jacksboro, and at once proceeded to the law office of Robinson & West, when an application for *habeas corpus* was prepared and on opening of the Court early Monday morning Leonard was seen wending his way to the court room in company with his counsel and friends; on reaching the halls of justice Mr. West arose and presented the application for *habeas corpus* claiming that Leonard was indicted for the double murder of Gus Doyle and J. W. Leroy, and that he was illegally restrained of his liberty by the sheriff of Jack county to whom he in the court room had surrendered himself. The court at once proceeded to investigate the proceedings, and after hearing the evidence bailed Leonard in bond of \$2500. which he promptly gave.

The following is substantially the statement of Leonard made to the editor of this paper and is given at his request. Leonard stating that he had been misrepresented in the issue of the 24th of March.

The parties had recently had difficulty and unpleasant feelings had existed, but several days previous to the murder it was agreed between Leroy and Leonard that all was settled. On Sunday the 8th March; Doyle armed with a shot gun and Leroy with a Winchester rifle proceeded to look for Leonard; they enquired for Leonard at several places in the neighborhood, and in the evening as Leonard called at the residence of Mrs. O'Pry on his way to West Sheek's, Mrs. O'Pry said, have you seen your friends, Leonard answered no, she said, they have just passed here; Doyle with a shot gun and Leroy with a rifle, and said they were looking for you. Leonard proceeded on his road when he soon came in sight of the two men, they seeing him stopped and turned round and met Leonard. Doyle said we are looking for you, several remarks passed, Doyle patted his hot gun and said he had that to make his word good, and when Leonard asked how he wanted it settled, Doyle said, shoot it out or cut it out, and said he would shoot it at 100 yards; they both got down on opposite sides of their horses. Doyle snapped his shot gun at Leonard. Leonard drew his pistol, squatted down and snapped his pistol at Doyle then shot him three times before he fell and twice after he struck the ground. Just then Leroy shot at Leonard, the ball passing through the coat collar and making a flesh wound in the right arm. Leonard's pistol being empty and his horse having

run off with his gun, he picked up Doyle's shot gun, the hammer of which was cocked and while Leroy who was then some 20 steps off, trying to get the hull out of his gun which was caught tight; Leonard said, you — — — are you trying to kill me in this way, and fired; several shot taking effect in the body of Leroy from which he also died, and on his dying bed said Leonard was justified in all he had done. The shooting was done where they got off their horses.

Locusts in 1881.

There are two breed of periodical locusts, one appearing once in 17 years and the other once in 13 years. The earliest appearance of the 17 year locusts in this country, so far as the records go, was in 1634, at Plymouth, Mass., and they have not failed to appear once in 17 years ever since. Both breeds will appear this year, but not in the same localities. Professor Riley, the entomologist, says that the 17 year locusts will abound next June in Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wis; in the neighborhood of Wheeling West Va., and probably in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. They may also appear, he says, in the west part of North Carolina, in Northeastern Ohio, Lancaster county, Penn., and Westchester county, N. Y. The Professor says that the 13 year brood will probably be seen in Southern Illinois, in all of Missouri except the northwest corner, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The two kinds of locusts differ very little in appearance.—Ex.

Chio, April 7.—Occasional shocks of earthquakes are still felt here. All open space in the town is filled with the wounded, many of whom are in a hopeless condition. There are numerous dead and wounded still under the ruins. The survivors are emigrating in all directions. There are far more victims of damages in the villages than in the town. Supplies arrive daily but they are insufficient to cope with the destitution. The crew of a French man-of-war rendered valuable assistance.

London, April 4.—The Greek patriarch of Constantinople has telegraphed to the Greek committee in Liverpool as follows: News from Chio is heart-rending. The catastrophe surpasses all belief. I implore you to form committees to receive subscriptions in the aid of the sufferers. Need is urgent.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened subscriptions at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the Chio earthquake. Nearly \$10,000 for that purpose has been raised in London.

Corn is six inches high in Coleman county.

H. Horton. McConnell



His SPRING STOCK of

General

MERCHANDISE

IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT

HE IS RECEIVING FRESH GOODS

EVERY WEEK.

HE INVITES HIS OLD FRIENDS AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO

COME AND SEE HIM

March 28, 1881.

tf

The

Druggist

&

Stationer.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

OLD FELLOW'S BUILDING,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS,

Job Printing

Done in the best style. County officers blanks, Pamphlets, etc., etc.

THE

Sunday Wreath

is a Baptist paper devoted especially to the interests of the Baptists of North West Texas. Sound and practical for the family and Sunday School.

1 copy one year 25 cents in advance. 10 or more copies to one address 15 cents each, no names written on papers at club rates.

THE

Rural Citizen

is a weekly family news paper. One of the best local papers for the family, in Texas. Subscription one dollar a year.

Address Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE

PLEASANT GROVE.

For The Citizen.

Our arbor looks lonely and desolate, last summer we had an interesting Sabbath School here, Judge Stoddard was superintendant, we were highly pleased with him, he conducted his school in the true spirit of christianity, and was a favorite with the little girls and boys, but cold weather came and we had to desert our arbor. What has become of the school house project? I trust this matter will be pushed to a reality; but that which is everybody's business, is nobody's business; I would suggest that a meeting of the citizens be held to take steps in the matter; let a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions to contract for material and push the work. Give us a house well finished; nothing can benefit our country like a thing of this kind, it is the best thing we can possibly do for our children, and the best advertisement we can possibly set up for our country. Every friend will contribute his mite, if the business be started right. Yes, let us educate our children, it is quite clear that there would be less gossiping and tattling, which is so common to uncultivated minds; enlarge the stock of knowledge and we remove all desire for communicating such trifles as are retailed by the gossip; a truly wise woman or man would feel no pleasure in communicating matters of no importance; we must replenish the mind with higher knowledge.—The health of our neighborhood is good, with the exception of colds, Mr. and Mrs. Hartin who have been quite ill for several days are recovering.—Farmers are busily engaged in preparing their ground for cotton corn is coming up and looking well.

MOTHER.

Pleasant Grove, Tex.
April 5, 1881.

Horrors of an Earthquake.

London, April 10.—A Times correspondent at Chio under date 7th inst. telegraphs as follows:

I have just arrived here from Constantinople. I find a picture of desolation such as is rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly bombaded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. The majority of remaining houses are already cracked and roofless and may fall at any time. Nearly every building in town has suffered more or less. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to the danger are prevented by friends or police. Fear

and despair are depicted on every face. All have the same sad or tragic tale to tell. At first the shock was felt on Sunday afternoon at about half past one and immediately houses began to fall. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lane and reached the open space. Shortly after the alarm another terrible shock completed the devastation, when it remained quiet until sunset, when it again began to shake the island throughout as severely as before. All night shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, and each one was preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few minutes ago while writing present dispatch I distinctly heard an explosion like the sound of many cannons I felt the earth tremble. The old Geonoa fortress containing about four hundred houses inhabited by Mussulmen and Jews suffered more than the rest of the town. The grounds there sunk about a half metre and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed and several hundred persons must have perished. About thirty Mussulmen women were assembled in one of the houses, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than this town. Her Majesty's gun vessel Britern arrived here this morning. The Captain at once came ashore and after consulting with the governor of the island organized relief parties for attending to the wounded and extracting bodies from the ruins. He then went over to Chesm and made careful inquiries regarding the state of the towns and inhabitants. To-morrow he intends visiting the southern part of the island where less has been done for the sufferers.

I visited Chesm this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses are in ruins and very many more are dilapidated. The Major assured me that three-quarters of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer to camp out as weather is fine. Hardships in this respect are not great.

It is said that throughout the districts not less than thirty thousand people are without shelter. At Kastro the work of extricating bodies and attending to the wounded is progressing satisfactorily, but stifling voices in the vicinity of many of the ruins show that former operations is far from completed. On the other hand some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins for two hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth in the meanwhile to a child. The child is dead but the woman is doing well.

We don't know what the new mayor's policy is going to be, but as he spoke about progress and death to old fogysim in his speech on the night of his election when serenaded, we may reasonably expect that he will be in favor of many public improvements that have been throttled by mossbackism. Sanitary measures looking to the protection of health in the cleaning of the city is certainly a measure that will not escape his attention and his serious and earnest consideration, for at least 10,000 people are looking to him, in a great measure, for safety against disease.—Dallas Herald.

A Remarkable Electric Light.

Cleveland, March 9.—The Leader to-morrow will contain the description of a remarkable electric light, manufactured here by the Brush Company, to order, for use in the British navy, and successfully tested yesterday. It has 100,000 candle illuminating power, fifty-three times greater than the ordinary electric lamp for street lighting, and is believed to be the largest and most powerful light ever made with human hands. It is designed to be used in night attacks and to scrutinize the sea for torpedoes. A forty-horse-power engine is required to produce the light. The carbons used are two inches and a half thick; intensity of the heat generated between the carbon points, half million degrees—one ninth estimated of the sun. It is calculated that with an ordinary reflector a beam of light can be cast so powerful a person fifteen miles away can see to read by it.

District Court.

District Court was in session all last week and made its final adjournment on Monday morning last.

The Juries were empaneled the first day of the term.

The following is a list of the Grand Jurors: W. C. Kutch, Wash Jackson, J. C. Loving, L. L. Moore, J. M. Armstrong, I. H. Stead, A. B. Newman, G. M. Vance, Everett Johnson, Marshal Taylor, Petr Lynn, J. C. Norman,

The court eulogized them highly for their diligence and the amount of work done in so short a time. No

doubt they richly deserve the eulogies passed on them.

They having completed their labors were discharged by the court on Thursday, having reported True Bills.

The following business was disposed of as here stated: Harriet Williams et als vs. Nannie Williams, et als for partition of land; commissioners of partition appointed; commissioners reported and report confirmed by the court.

The State of Texas vs. L. W. Sherman, et als, judgement taken term of court on forfeiture of bond. Judgement set aside, except as to cost.

W. J. Peveler et als, vs. L. J. Peveler et als. The suit as to H. Thompson was dismissed and judgement against L. J. Peveler and D. S. Aynes for \$9,400.00, and costs.

R. M. Franklin vs. M. F. Franklin et als. This was a land suit compromised by the parties.

T. C. McKay et als vs. John E. Traylor, continued.

Martha E. Small vs. J. R. Small divorce suit, continued.

Ed. Eastburn vs. Marshall Taylor. Judgement for Pltff. for \$300.00 interest and cost. Foreclosure of vendors lien on land.

A. J. Clark vs. Mrs. Sarah Baldwin. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Albert George vs. Hanibal Ross et al, continued.

State of Texas vs. G. J. Benson, mistrial, and finally Nol. Pros.

Several old state cases continued. The State of Texas vs. Cam Dobbie. Fraudulent defacing brand on one head of cattle.

On plea of guilty; jury verdict guilty, two years imprisonment in penitentiary.

The State of Texas vs. Tom Padgett, Fraudulent defacing brand on one head of cattle.

On plea of guilty, Jury verdict, two years imprisonment in penitentiary.

State of Texas vs. Cal Jones. Driving cattle from their accustomed range without permission of the owner, On plea of guilty; Jury verdict guilty, fine \$100.00.

The State of Texas vs. Ben Sanders. On motion of Deft. indictment quashed.

G. W. Vanderburg vs. Jack Co. Judgement for defendant.

George McEwen vs. A. L. Lyle et al, judgement for pltf.

Ex parte, T. Pitts. } Murder, Bond
Habeas corpus. } fixed at \$1500.

Ex parte, Jones Leonard }
Habeas corpus. } Murder.
Bond \$2,500.00;

T. E. HORAN,

Manufacturer of

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

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Plow Harness.
Harness and Trace Chains, Leather Leggings
Saddle-Bags, Sole Leather,
Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especial attention given to Repairing. Carriages trimmed to order.
COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

In answer to W. R. Stone, of Tappahannock, Essex county Va; we say that this is a very healthy country; Justice of Peace precinct, No. 1, in which Jacksboro is situated, contains by census of 1881, 1713 inhabitants, and the county 6758.

Elsewhere will be found the statement, of Jones Leonard, of the shooting, in which he participated.

On Monday morning after he had given bond he came into our office and requested us to correct the statement made of the affair in our issue of the 24th of March. He gave us a brief verbal statement and his friends were hurrying him, so we did not have time to take down all the details, and for the reason that we do not remember them distinctly they are omitted. We had not time to copy all the evidence in the case, and if we had we have not space for it.

We give this week elsewhere an article from the editorial columns of the Dallas Herald of the 6th inst. headed "The Election Yesterday." This article shows how public sentiment is beginning to manifest itself. A great political revolution is no doubt at hand.

The following closing paragraphs from a correspondent in the Western Rural shows how a northern man regards the present national state of affairs:

"Twenty years ago I responded to the first call for 300,000 troops to defend the best government that ever existed under the light of the sun.

For three long years I endured the privation as a soldier in active service to free our noble land from the usurper's power. What wonder, then, that my soul should rise within me as the spirit of every true patriot must rise in just indignation to see our blood bought liberties again

trampled in the dust by the usurper's power.

The ultimatum of the war, which struck the shackles from four millions of human beings, forged the chains to bind a nation of producers and their offspring (God forbid it!) in inimitable servitude for all time to come; unless by combined effort and fixed determination of loyal and patriotic men those chains are burst asunder and the Goddess of Liberty is again permitted to arise in the majestic sovereignty of the people, and show to the nations of the earth a happy nation whose ruler is the people."

Tales of Texas.

New York, March 16.—Gen. Eckert, manager of the consolidated western union telegraph company, accompanied Jay Gould in his recent southwestern tour, and gave a World reporter to-day some interesting facts about his journey.

"We are carrying the western union wires," he said, "toward Mexico and toward the Pacific. We shall have about twelve hundred miles of railway and the same length of telegraph laid during the coming year."

"With what points eastward will these lines be directly connected?"

"They will all center at St. Louis, but they will be connected with New Orleans through Shreveport, and this connection will be completed before the close of the present year."

"Did you find any important local traffic springing up along these lines?"

"Certainly. The central belt of Texas in particular is the richest cotton region, I suppose, in the republic, some of the land producing, I am told, two bales to the acre. Within the same belt the cereals also yield abundantly, wheat, corn, barley, and oats, and Texas includes a vast area of fine grazing country. A very important trade is growing up between the eastern portion of Texas and the rest of the state. Eastern Texas is full of very fine lumber, long leaved pine and other woods, which, when the roads are completed, will make very profitable return freight

on the lines which bring down cotton and other products to the sea-coast."

"Is the country settling up with a good population?"

"Yes. There is a considerable movement of emigration from other states of the union and a large and steady influx of Germans. The census shows that Texas is growing more rapidly than almost any other state in the union."

"How did you find the city of Galveston?"

"Busy and prosperous, though we were not there in the best business season. I visited the recently opened cotton exchange, and found it a very fine building, which would do credit to any northern city."

"Did you hear much of murders and violence in the state?"

"Nonsense," said Gen. Eckert, laughing. "We found the country as quiet as any part of the union. We found no disorder anywhere. In fact we did not see a single drunken man in all Texas, and, now that I think of it, none of our party saw a drunken man during our journey to Texas and back until we got back, when we came upon one just outside of the ferry house."

"Did you hear much of politics in Texas?"

"Little or nothing. We went there on business, and found the people generally absorbed in minding their own affairs."

"Will your new telegraph lines communicate directly to Mexico?"

"Yes; the cables laid by Col. Scrymser from Brownsville to Vera Cruz, touching at Tampico, has just put the whole Western Union system, in connection with the whole Mexican telegraph system, which is owned and worked by the Mexican government. This system extends over about four thousand miles, and all parts of Mexico over which it extends are now in telegraphic communication with New York."

"On the whole, you agree with Mr. Gould in his views of the present and prospective importance of this southwestern region?"

"I certainly do. Mr. Gould was so much impressed with what we

saw that he not only decided to establish a line of steamers from Galveston to Mexican ports, but gave orders to build a branch of the main or Laredo line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line. This line will diverge from the main line at Belton and run two hundred miles through what is called the garden of Texas to Galveston. The construction of this line will also give Galveston a direct connection with the Texas Pacific at Fort Worth."

"Where do they get coal for these steamers and railway lines from?"

"At present from New Orleans and New York; but the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad is opening up extensive coal mines on the line of that road in the Indian-Territory, about one hundred miles north of Denison."

A Mad Dog succeeded in imprinting his deadly dentals on five Brenhamites on the third.

The fruit crop at Jefferson is thought to have been totally destroyed by the late cold snap.

The Grand Jury of Dallas county, which had been in session for several weeks past, adjourned on the 6th inst. having found in all four hundred and three true bills. Of this number thirty-three are for felonies and three hundred and seventy for misdemeanors. In discharging them finally Judge Aldridge complimented them upon the efficient manner in which they had performed their work.

The vote on the location of the State University, is to be taken on the first Tuesday in September next. Nominations for places desiring the location must be sent to the Governor at least forty days before the election. The place receiving the highest number of votes, provided it receives one-third of all the votes cast, shall be declared the choice of the people and the University shall be located there. If no place receives one third, then the vote is to be taken again, between the two having the highest votes.

JAMES W. KNOX

Respectfully announces to the people of Jack County that his stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE is again complete in every DEPARTMENT,

and will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope and expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of goods to be as low as the same quality and quantity can be bought for anywhere.

My stock of clothing, Hats, and Gents furnishing goods is by far the largest, best, and nicest style of any ever brought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Brown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots and Shoes. These goods are sold with a guarantee by the makers and are the best ever brought to this market.

Please call and examine my goods and prices and be convinced that the above statements are ALL correct.

Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.

HORAN,

Manufacturer of
Saddles, Harness,
BRIDLES, Etc.
Long Trug Harness, Plow Harness,
Chains, Leather Leggings,
Bags, Sole Leather,
Saddles and Harness, Botch
ALWAYS ON HAND
Repairing, Carriages trimmed
and be CONVINCED.
S. Jacksboro, Texas.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood Judge.
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes every fourth Monday in each month for Criminal Business.

Every third Monday in Jan, March, May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business.
 T. M. Jones, Judge.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Commissioner's Court convenes second Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and November.

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsey.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspct'r

PRECINCT No. 1

Justice Court convenes the last Monday in every month for both Civil and Criminal Business.

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
 W. J. Craig, Constable.

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Wm. Obarts Justice.
 J. S. Welsh, Constable.

PRCT. No. 3.

Justice Court convenes every fourth Thursday for both Civil and Criminal business.

J. A. Hightower, Justice.
 A. J. Clark, Constable.

PRCT. No. 4.

Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal business.

C. Mayo, Justice


PRCT. No. 5.

Justice Court convenes first Thursday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.


James P. Reagan, Justice.
 J. M. Lane, Constable


U. S. Commissioner,
 Northern District of Texas,
 H. H. McConnell
 Jacksboro, Texas.

Secret Societies.

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

James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,
 W. M. Secretary.

 Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday nights in every month. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
 Stanley Cooper, N. G.
 S. O. Callahan, Sect.

 BAPTIST. Service at the Masonic Hall 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.
 A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. At the Presbyterian Church 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.
 John Brown, Pastor.

METHODIST. 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.
 J. F. Swofford, Pastor.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by James R. Calis and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1, J. C. T.: One bay pony horse 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old branded 55 on right shoulder and J C on left shoulder and thigh: One dark bay horse 14 hands high, 5 or six years old star in forehead, white hind feet branded 60 on the neck, FOOT on left side, and L on left thigh, and one bay horse 9 years old 16 hands high small star in forehead, hind feet white, no brands perceivable; and appraised by Ira Cooper and J. C. Trout at \$60.00.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clk.

Reported by Wm. Hensley, Comr. Prct. No. 2 J. C. T. One bay mare about 15 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, white in face, had on large bell, branded T-L on left shoulder: One sorrel colt 2 years, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, blaze face, no brands: One brown mare mule about 10 hands high, about 14 years old branded on left shoulder and thigh JH (supposed to be): One bay mare and colt, mare about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, left hind foot white, branded C-B on left shoulder and K I on the right, colt not branded: One bay mare about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, branded E I on the right shoulder and I on the left; and one 3 year old gray filly about 13 hands high, no brand. One Bay mare colt, no brand.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. W. Cannon and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams J. P. Prct. No. 1 J. C. T.. One brown horse 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, some saddle marks, no brands perceivable
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. A. Benson and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1 Jack county Texas. One sorrel pony horse 13 or 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, flax mane and tail, some white in face branded on PK the right shoulder.
 D. B. Mizell, C. C. Clk.

Taken up by J. A. Wall and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Precinct No. 1 J. C. T., one bay mare about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, branded Jp on left shoulder and hip, blaze face, both hind feet white and marked, under bit in the right ear.
 D. B. Mizell,
 Co. Clerk.

Taken up by A. E. Murell and estrayed before Thos. Williams, J. P. Prct. No. 1 two mules and one horse; mules each 13 1/2 hands high, one sorrel the other brown, both shod before, the sorrel 6 and the brown 3 years old, both show harness marks, no brands. The horse, sorrel, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded C. H. on left shoulder, shod all around.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk.

Taken up by T. B. Nelson and estrayed before J. A. Hightower J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack county Texas; one bay horse, about 10 years old, branded W on left shoulder J-1 [JH connected]
 knot on back.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson.

Sil Stark.

NICHOLSON & STARK,

LAUERS AND LAND AGENTS.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents.

Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor.

Firstclass accommodations.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

South Side Public Square

Jacksboro, Texas.

Fair weights and full measures guaranteed.

The Election Yesterday.

Dallas Herald April 6th.

As will be seen by the return this morning, Colonel John Stone, the republican nominee, was elected mayor by a small majority, defeating Judge Good, the present incumbent and a democrat, though not the nominee of his party, as the party made no nomination. Aldermen Bohny and Wheelock, of the second third wards respectively, both republicans, were defeated for re-election, though in mentioning the politics of these latter, we do not wish to be understood that they were party nominees, for in none of the wards nor in the mayoralty election, can it hardly be said that party lines were drawn. Upon the face of the whole matter Judge Good, a democrat, being beaten, and the only two aldermen, republicans, standing for election being also defeated, it would seem that a revolution of sentiment, a mighty change in the minds of the people had taken place. The question naturally arises, why is it? Why this sudden reversion of the order of things? That we might the more intelligently be able to speak on the subject, we interviewed last evening, after the results were known, several prominent, leading, thoughtful, reliable gentlemen, and as current opinion, give the gist of what we gleaned from them. In the first place, it seems that the republican party was

thoroughly organized and drilled and put in the person of Colonel John Stone, a regular nominee, in the field. The democrats were indifferent; they made no nominations; they took no especial interest in the matter, hundreds of them staying away from the polls, as is evidenced by the small vote cast throughout the city. Now, the natural query was, "Why was this apathy on the part of the democrats?" The current opinion seemed to be that those thinking of the matter at all or caring, thought the democratic party strong enough to elect Judge Good without their assistance, while others, especially the business men, the tax-payers, had gotten tired of continual taxation, of repeated promises of reform and retrenchment never carried into effect, and furthermore, the monotonous groove into which the affairs of the democratic party had fallen. A few men, says one gentleman to us, always appear at the front, always dictate and direct at all democratic meetings in the city, men too, who, in the main, pay no taxes or very little, and who have no material interests involved. The business men and tax payers are tired out with the routine, and thought that perhaps a change would be for the better—certainly could not be for the worse—and many democrats voted for Stone, knowing him to be a safe and successful business man. One gentleman said to us that a short time since a few of the representative business men of the city, backed up with the approval of the business men and tax-payers of Dallas, went down to Austin to represent to the legislature that in their opinion as representative business men of the state, who had its material and commercial interests at heart, and who understood them thoroughly that there ought not now to be any such legislation as that proposed against railroads. Hardly had they gotten to Austin before a meeting was held made up largely, if not wholly, of men who pay no taxes, who have no business interests involved in the matter and the question of railroad enterprise and development, which passed resolutions reflecting upon them, and denunciatory of their endeavors. These things considered with the further consideration of the material sent by the democratic party of the state to the legislature, the thinking, the enterprising, progressive men, democrats in principle, are getting tired and worn out and say to themselves: "if these are the results of democracy, we want to try something else—we want to go up higher and achieve something better." These views as we gleaned them we have given them and it seems to be current opinion in the city.



The Western Rural Platform.

1st. We are the friend of the producer under all circumstances, and advocate his cause and defend his interests against all combinations that may oppose.

2d. We demand that the producer shall be put upon an equal footing, under the law, with any man or combination of men.

3d. We are opposed to all class legislation, and we are in favor of the repeal of all laws which give one man or a combination of men the advantage over any man or class of men.

4th. We demand such legal enactments as will guarantee equity between the farmers and the railroads, to the effect that a railroad manager shall not accumulate a princely fortune from the net profits of his road, while the farmer has to economize to the utmost to make both ends meet.

5th. We fully recognize the utility of railroads, and we are willing that railroad capital shall earn a reasonable per cent. of profit, but we are not willing that it shall tyrannize over and oppress our agricultural industries.

6th. We believe in building railroads where they are needed, and in encouraging their construction, provided that when they are constructed they shall not be our masters and leave their helpless slaves; and we know that this can be provided by adopting THE WESTERN RURAL plan of allowing a road to earn a reasonable percentage of profit upon its actual worth.

7th. We are opposed to the present patent laws of the United States, which enable sharpers to inflict such injustice upon the farmers of the country.

8th. We are opposed to that portion of the press which for partisan purposes seeks to inveigle the farmers to support a partisan ticket, under the pretense that it is a "farmers' press."

9th. We are opposed to every advertising swindler in the United States, and will expose every one that comes to our notice.

10th. We are opposed to every newspaper which seeks the patronage of the farmer and does not advocate his interests.

11th. We are the friend of every paper, however much it may come in competition with us, that is an unflinching friend of American producers, and will do all we can to encourage it.

Proportion of Pork to Feed.

Western Rural.

Our attention is called by a Sumner county, Kansas correspondent

to a statement in another paper to the effect that ten bushels of ground corn fed to a pig from the time it is weaned, will increase its weight to 250 to 300 pounds. Our correspondent says he does not believe it, and asks our opinion. We are not surprised that our correspondent is incredulous, for it is perfect nonsense. The pig, according to this, is placed upon ground meal as soon as weaned and if it could eat ten bushels in one day, it could not gain in weight any faster than it grew to a size to support the weight; and ten bushels of meal would be exhausted long before the frame of the shoat would sustain a weight of three hundred pounds. But no such results as this could be obtained if the frame of the hog were already fully developed. If there could be, the best business in this world would be breeding and fattening hogs. The general rule is that the corn will make one-tenth of its weight in pork. But we have done very much better with hogs than this, and we think it is too low an estimate under any circumstances. Experiment, carefully conducted, has shown that a bushel of meal will make twelve pounds of pork. In another experimental test it was found that a bushel of meal made twelve and three tenths pounds of pork. In still another case, twelve pounds was the result. These experiments were made by different persons, and if anything is reasonably settled, the proportion between pork and meal would seem to be. Suppose, however, that we consider twelve pounds too low, and place the increase of weight at fifteen pounds. That would only give a hundred and fifty pounds of pork for the ten bushels of meal fed, leaving a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds to be accounted for.

While on this subject, it will be proper to notice another inquiry as to the desirability of cooking food for hogs. There have been some intelligently conducted experiments made to test the value of cooking, and they have always proved very satisfactory. One experiment resulted in showing something over fourteen pounds of pork from a bushel of boiled corn; another showed the extraordinary result of eighteen pounds to the bushel. This we do not think can be often duplicated. We never practiced cooking food in our own experience, because, as we have sometimes said in The Rural, we were satisfied with what results we got without it. But we have no doubt whatever that cooking is beneficial. No doubt some of its advocates have been a trifle too enthusiastic, as is the case with a class of advocates of every good thing. George Geddes has placed himself on record as having established beyond the possibility of a doubt that cooking food doubled its value. If it does, every bushel of boiled corn ought to make twenty-four pounds of pork, which it will not do. It is related that another New Yorker al-

leged that he had satisfied himself that cooking tripled the value, and a New Jersey man props up this estimate by saying that pork fed with raw grain cost him twelve cents a pound while that from cooked corn cost him only four cents. It is quite unnecessary to say that whoever expects such results will very be likely disappointed, nor is it necessary to believe in such results, to be satisfied with the process of cooking. Without any doubt, we repeat, cooking food will produce valuable results, but it will not enable a breeder to get something out nothing.

Stick to it and Succeed.

Perseverance is the main thing in life. To hold on and hold out to the end is the chief matter. If the race could be won by a spurt, thousands would wear the blue ribbon; but they are short-winded, and pull up after the first gallop. They begin with flying and end with crawling backwark. When it comes to the collar work, many take to jibing.

If the apples do not fall at the first shake of the tree, your hasty folks are too lazy to fetch a ladder, and in too much of a hurry to wait till the fruit is ripe enough to fall of itself. The hasty man is as hot as "fire" at onset, and as cold as ice at the end. He is like the Irishman's saucepan, which had many good points about it, but it had no bottom. He who cannot bear the burden and heat of the day is not worth the salt, much less his potatoes.

We ought not to be put out of heart by difficulties; they are sent on purpose to try the stuff we are made of and depend upon it, they do us a world of good. There's a reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery for babies, but not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet till it has felt a frost, and men don't come to their perfection till disappointment has dropped half a hundred weight or two on their toes.—Selected.

Everlasting Fence Post.

"I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass wood or ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out bass wood posts after having been set seven years, which were as sound when taken out as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the receipt; take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."—Ex.

The average Western farmer toils hard, early and late, often depriving himself of the needed rest and sleep—for what? To raise more corn? For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why he wants to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and in this circle he moves, until God Almighty stops his hoggish proceedings.—[Ex.]

WILLIE CLEAVER,



Watch and Jeweler,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS:

I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry work, on short notice; and guarantee my work for twelve months and if it does not stand it will be done over free of charge, or the money refunded.

Shop, North-west Corner, Wichita Hotel. March, 10 3mo.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply TRUE BY ABSORPTION. THE ONLY MALARIAL Antidote.



- Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
 - Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
 - Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
 - Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
 - Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
 - Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$5.00.
 - Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made—porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
 - Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numbness and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
 - Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.
- For sale by all druggists—Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.
- The success of Holman's Pads has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the TRUE HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
- See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.
- If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.
- DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address, HO'MAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and supplied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 93 William Street, New York.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Washington, April 7.—It is pretty generally conceded that if the Secretary of the treasury should decide to sell \$104,000,000 of four and a half or four per cent. bonds, the proceeds thereof and the surplus revenues would enable the government to redeem nearly all of the outstanding sixes by the 1st of next January. But some of the most experienced officers of the treasury department do not hesitate to say that the process of redemption referred to may bring about important financial disturbances. If it be determined to dispose of the \$104,000,000 of fours or fours and a half, a large part of the sixes will be called within a comparatively brief period. In that event, what will the national banks do? Over \$40,000,000 of the sixes are now held by the banks as security for circulation. If calls for these bonds should be issued in rapid succession there would be danger of a sudden contraction of the currency if the banks were unwilling for any reason to go into the market and pay a high premium for 4s or 4 and one-halves to replace their deposits of sixes. Under section four of the act of 1874, the banks could deposit legal tenders, withdraw their called bonds and bide their own time and opportunity for buying fours or four and one-halves, and this result is all the more likely to come about if the secretary of the treasury should insist upon getting a very high premium for the \$104,000,000 of fours and one-halves which he will probably sell. And herein lies a danger which is the offspring of the unjustifiable veto of the funding bill.

New Orleans, April 9.—The national cotton exchange for seven months, ending March 31, shows that the total movement of cotton overland by railroad to northern mills was 402,630 bales, a deficit compared with last year of 56,605 during the same period; 5,581,345 bales of the present crop have come into sight at ports and overland points of crossing, showing 522,151 increase over last year; 986,053 over the year before. Northern mills have taken over 1,376,681 bales against 1,311,624 last year.

The present rate for grain from San Francisco to Liverpool by water is \$19.46 per ton, whereas it can be brought by rail to New Orleans and shipped hence to Liverpool for \$14.50. The San Francisco papers are naturally alarmed at this condition of affairs, but they try to comfort themselves into the belief that the ships can reduce their rate from \$2 to \$7 per ton. They admit, however, that when the Texas Pacific is complete to El Paso there is danger that the railroads also may be able to reduce their prices and get this rich trade.

Jacksboro, Texas,
April, 14 1881

The cattle trade is reviving and indications are that it will be firm. Traders have been giving for year-

lings \$5.50 to \$6.00; 2 year-olds \$10. and will perhaps advance. The butchers are offering for 2 year-olds \$10. to \$12; for 3 year-olds \$15 to \$16 cows \$16 \$18. Spot cash.

The mercantile trade is steadily improving, that is to say, it is 25 to 30 per cent. better than at this season last year; our merchants are selling at a smaller profit, but making much heavier sales.

Grocers continue to make large and steady sales.—Bacon and lard have advanced, and it is thought it will continue to do so.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00
RICE—10 cents per lb.
FLOUR.—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—Super fine \$3.90.
TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.
SALT—\$2.75 per sack and 6m.
CORN MEAL—White 5cts—yellow buying 45 @ 50 selling at 55 @ 60.
SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes 12½.
Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
Uncanvassed hams 12½ cts.
Fruit, dried apples, 10 @ 12½
Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.
Flour: Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50.
Meal; white, 65 c., yellow, 60 c.
Cheese 20 cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.65 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per peck
Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.
Butter, 15 @ 20
Eggs, buying 10 @ selling @ 10

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
Millet from wagon \$8.00 per ton.
Wheat 1.25 per bushel

Drugs.

Castor Oil. Cold. price per gal. \$1.75
" " Lubricating " " 1.10
Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35
Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20
Quinine P. & W. " oz. 3.45
Cinchonidia " " 1.25
Copperas " " lb .07
Sulphur (Flour) " " .10
Calomel Eng. " " 1.80
" Amr. " " 1.25
Morphine P. & W " drachm .95
White Lead S. P. " keg 3.00

Weatherford.

Flour—Fancy \$3.25,—Choice xxxx \$3.10

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 9½—Ordinary 6
our XXX 2 60 XXXX 2 80 patent 4.00
C. in meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 25 @ 30 cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.
Bacon 9½ @ 11½c
Coffee—Rio 13½ @ 16½c

Jas. H. Henderson.

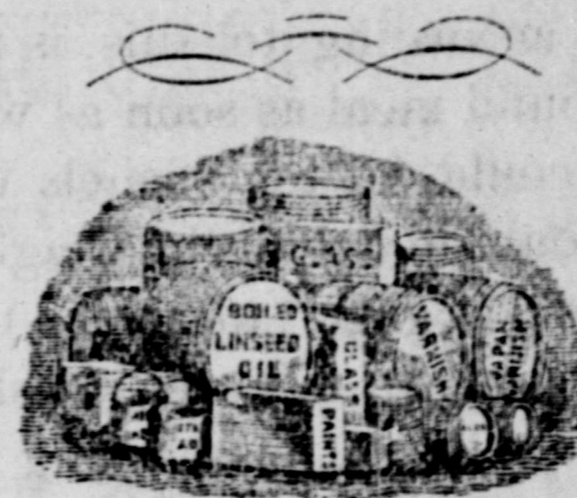
"The Original Barber."

Shop Next door to McKeehan Bros. South Side Square.
Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

**Dr. Philip Gresham's
New Drug Store**

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

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

Also Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and

Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

DR. J. C. CORVELIUS

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

S. G. Adamsom.

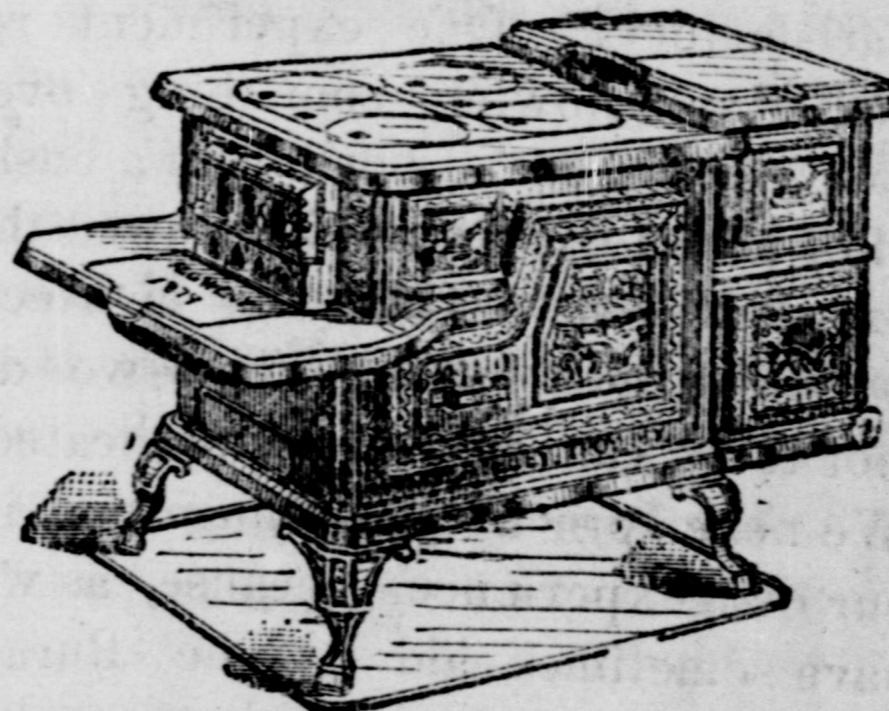
DEALER IN

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

Jacksboro, Texas.

He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees goods to be as represented. He buys wheat: buys and sells corn and produce generally.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



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

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

Office at McConnell's Drug Store, Jacksboro, Texas.
St. John, White & American Machines A Specialty.

CITY FEED, SALE, AND



W. S. MCKEEHAN
Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand **Buggies and Hacks.**
Always a good turn-out: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

North-West corner Public Square.
Single feed 25cts. Single team or saddle horse per night 50cts.
Double teams per night \$1.00 if remaining to noon fed without extra charge.
1 horse per week. \$3.00

COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas. } Warranted
Good Lard " }
All kinds of L. a. sugars.
Best Brands of Tobaccos.
Best Peaberry coffee.
Fancy choice sugar house syrups.
All kinds of can goods.
These goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.

Toll 1-2 or \$3.00 per bale.
Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh.
Grinds on Saturday.
Meal 50 cents per bushel.
Give him a trial.

**DR. CROOK'S
WINE OF TAR**

Cures Thousands Yearly.



A POSITIVE CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, and
CONSUMPTION,
ALSO,
The Best of Tonics,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Restores the Appetite,
Aids Digestion,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the Weak and
Debilitated,
Invigorates the LIVER,
and at the same time
ACTS on the
KIDNEYS AND BOWELS

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use.
The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them.
A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR
ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Propri-
Successors to Oliver Crook & Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES.



DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediate in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamps) we will send you a box free of expense.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Prop.,
Dayton, O.