

RURAL CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS & CO.
EDITED BY J. N. ROGERS,
MISS ALICE M. ROGERS.

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privileges to none."

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JACKSBORO, TEXAS.**

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lished at the following rates.

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body, (no other accepted), 20 percent disc.

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cents for subsequent insertions.

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personal matter will be inserted only as
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Nine lines small brevier, one inch.

Legal, transient and foreign adver-
tisement payable in advance. Others
monthly.

Any subscriber failing to receive this
paper promptly and regularly, will
please notify us either in person, or by
postal card, we will take pleasure in cor-
recting any mistake in this office.

Literary Notices.

Commencing with October 1st, 1883, subscription to the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be taken at the low price of \$1 per annum and the Stock Journal will be reduced in price for yearly subscription to \$2. Now is the time to send in your names. Address your orders to the WEEKLY GAZETTE, Fort Worth, Texas, and inclose \$1 and you will receive the brightest and most newsy weekly in the South-west.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Chicago WESTERN RURAL which has been enlarged to nearly double its former size and which is christened THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN. This improvement in THE RURAL, which evidently places it at the head of any other paper of its kind in this or any other country is only indicative of the rapid development of our agricultural and live stock interests and the number now before us, in its brand new dress and its large twenty-four page form, pasted and trimmed, puts into a more modern and convenient form than that of the old RURAL.

Its typographical appearance is of the finest and while the comprehensive character of its department is so complete as to make it one of the best Farm and Family Journals it is a persistent advocate of honest labor and its rewards, and in favor of such reforms as shall protect the masses of the people from the overwhelming force of monopoly. For free sample copy address Milton George, Pub., Chicago Ill.

For seven years past EWING ADAMS & BRO., Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued annually their American Newspaper Catalogue, but never duplicated it. It has differed year after year in that it has been modified by wants and experience of advertisers.

To secure accuracy and reliability they have corresponded directly and through agents with every accessible Editor, Publisher, and Post Master in the United States and the Canadas.

Their chief aim has been to facilitate reference to localities and papers and for this purpose their index is divested of all complexity and their type is made expressly for the work. Thus they are enabled to give at a single glance and on the same line place of publication, name of paper, number of pages, length of the advertising columns, frequency of issue class or denomination when established and circumscribed; also—very material item whether co-operative or not.

The number of newspapers and magazines published in the United States and the Canadas as herein catalogued is 13,273 (an increase over the number last year of 11,415). Total in the United States 12,667; in the Canadas, 666. Published as follows: Dailies 1,257; Tri-weeklies 70; Semi-weeklies, 162; Sundays 129; Weeklies, 10,053; Bi-weeklies 22; Semi-monthlies 240; Monthlies, 1,349; Bi-monthlies 11. These statistics show a general increase in publications throughout the whole country especially among weeklies. There has been an increase in publications in all the States Territories, and Provinces, with the exception of Oregon, Indian, and Wyoming Territories, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Northwest Territory, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland where the number remains the same, although the changes have been numerous.

Marshall County Kentucky.

For the Citizens:

Olive, Marshall Co. Ky.) Oct. 1st, 1883.

Marshall County is situated in western Kentucky and bounded on the east and north by the Tennessee River. It contains about 340 square miles and more than 10,000 inhabitants. The general character of the land is level, or gradually rolling,

ing hills, being crossed from south to north by Johnathans Creek, East and West Forks of Clarks River; streams large enough to afford water power for mills, cotton gins, carding factories, etc., bordered by bottoms from one to three miles wide covered with the finest growth of white oak, poplar, gum, ash, walnut, beech, hickory, and other kinds of timber. Tennessee River bottom furnishes some cypress. Our hills (except those that are cleared) are covered with red oak, postoak, scrub hickory, and a fine growth of saplings of various kinds. Our climate is very changeable. Our winters are cold with intervals of warm rains and plenty of mud. Our summers are a mixture of sultry spells and cool rains. We rarely suffer from drought, but the last eight weeks have been very dry, so much so, as to materially damage late corn and interfere with wheat sowing. Our crops this year are moderately good.

We raise a great variety of crops here. The principal products, in the order of their importance, are corn, tobacco, hay, wheat, sorghum, oats, fruit, potatoes, cotton, peas, melons, and all kinds of garden vegetables.

We also ship mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, both north and south.

Large quantities of lumber are shipped annually in the shape of logs, staves, plank, shingles, axehandle timber, hub and spoke timber, hoop poles etc.

Our people are industrious, peaceable, and hospitable. More than 90 per cent. are whites. The negroes are mostly along the river, railroads and about little towns. There are no blacks in this part of the county so we have none of the color troubles you have in Texas.

We are not troubled by corporations and land monopolies as people are in many parts of the west; while we have few rich men, nearly every man own land and stock enough for himself and family.

We have good facilities in regard to churches, schools, roads, mills, shops, and stores.

Health here is not as good as in many places. The principal diseases are malarial fevers, consumption, and dyspepsia. Health has been bad here this season and will doubtless continue until we have rains.

Wm. Maleen and John Maunfield two old and well-to-do farmers died the past week.

ROBERT BOYD.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1883.

The National Capital has had a long respite. Since March the 4th there has been no Congress, and for a greater portion of the long interval no politics, no society, no anything. The President has been away much of the time. The Cabinet following the August lead of the head of the nation has scattered far and wide, while chieftains of Bureaus, male and female clerks, have enjoyed the holiday which a month's leave with pay affords to each and every Government Galley slave. It must not be supposed, however, that the absence of the head made any difference here. No weeds are growing in the Treasury vaults, nor have bats and cobwebs usurped the vacant halls in the Capitol and White House. Tax and tariff are continuously levied, Pensions and Patents are granted, while the roll call and the pay roll of the Army and Navy receive due attention. Our admirable Government runs itself with the help of a few veteran clerks to teach their duty to the President and his Cabinet, and attracts less attention at home and abroad than a Sullivan glove fight or a suicide by Webb. While the Government has been moving along through the summer on its well oiled gudgeons the seat of government has been full of the clutter of architectural improvement and topographical expansion. Streets have been repaired; street car lines have been cut; another public park has been graded; work has been in progress on nearly all the public buildings, while numerous private residences of substantial and elegant structure have been built in every part of the city. There is no city of its size in this hemisphere as beautiful as the National Capital, and with the present rate of improvement contained a few years longer it will rival Paris, Brussels, and Vienna, the beautiful cities of the old world. Washington is seen to best advantage during the summer, when unfortunately the fewest visitors are here. It is during the summer that the parks are green, that the tens of thousands of trees lining the streets are in foliage, and that the fountains are sending up their silver spray, and when long stretches of green sward studded with beds of flowers make a beautiful setting for the white marble palaces known as the Department buildings.

It is indeed only with the last

few years that the material city of the Capital has become a worthy stage for history that is made and the legislative oracles that are promulgated here.

The coming session is anticipated with keen interest. The election of a new Speaker; the accession of a Democratic majority in the House; the concourse of president makers; the extinction of old party issues; the clash of interests in the ever changing, never ending struggle of politics will again cause attention to be riveted upon men and measures and women in Washington. It goes without saying that there will be plenty of gaiety and fashion in Washington this coming Winter. It is the winter of the long session of Congress; it will be ushered in by the excitement of an election of a democratic Speaker; but above all it will be a presidential year, and Washington will be the rendezvous of presidential aspirants and president makers. The demand for furnished houses and apartments of the better kind by persons coming to Washington for winter is almighty without precedent. Mr. Blaine is not the only one who has rented his house. Well-to-do people in considerable numbers are going out to board, having rented their houses with furniture. It is believed by many that Mr. Blaine's house is in the hands of his personal and political friends, and that it will continue to be his headquarters. Other presidential aspirants, it is reported, will keep open house after a fashion. Ex Senator McDonald of Indian has engaged a large suite of rooms at Willard's Hotel. The White House has been put in its best shape, and dinners, receptions, public and private entertainments of unexampled brilliancy are expected to take place for the promotion of the candidacy of the President who would like to succeed himself.

Reply Again.

ONCE more we bow to the good readers of the CITIZEN in response to the multiform and multifarious allegations made against us in the issue of Sept. 18th by Prof. D. H. Creager.

We design giving a plain, pointed analysis of his bolddash assertions in regular order, but will first introduce the reader to the fact that the issue between us has been brought about by the Prof's. public assault on us here on the 4th of July and since, indirectly, through this paper.

We call to witness every one present on the 4th of July that we paid our respects to each of the schools in Whitt and bid them God-speed. The Prof. rose and begged leave to differ with the gentleman, and led out in general assault upon us, and after his friends told him that he was mistaken in regard to our position he continued his thrusts.

We quote as sample of his style of criticism the following: "You said the whole (Normal) system was false and simply a plan concocted by infidels."

Now I have no doubt but what

some who read the above were

much astonished that any one should use such an expression while

every one who heard our lecture

knew that I never used any such

language, nor anything akin to it.

We spoke from manuscript and now

have the paper before us. We

have been used to criticising and

being criticised, but who ever heard

of a man quoting for another's

language which he never uses and

when calling it false.

Again we quote: "You say that I

spent most of my time in criticising

you." Now I want every pious person

to weigh the above, and remember

that Mr. Creager alleges against

himself that he is paving the way for another age of ecclesiastical tyranny."

The only object we can see in this bright display is to befog the minds of those who

oppose church schools, and thereby

secure their support, and to exhibit

his broad liberality. But to the

point. What think you of a gospel

man opposing church schools, and

again while he is Principal of a church

school. We are informed by proper

authority that Whitt Academy is

under the direct auspices of the

Christian order.

Now Prof. in the language of one

of your brethren respecting your

last article we say: "If you cannot

write for a genial spirit you ought

not write at all." Once for all and

for your good do not assail any one's

honesty of purpose again. You

will have your hands full to clear

up your own skirts. S.G.VAUGHAN.

A Gazette correspondent visiting

The Louisville Exposition gives the

following: "Miles of weary tramping

fail to reveal finer exhibit

than that of Arkansas, maligned,

abused, ridiculed and misrepresented

Arkansas. I say misrepresented

because standing in the arch

way which marks the entrance to

her exhibit, glancing over the real-

ly magnificent collection of pro-

ducts, covering this wing of the

hall from end to end, there was no

alternative but the conclusion that

Arkansas is a great state, if not

great in resources greater still in

enterprise than such display could

be effected. Here was a wealth of

mineral, coal, ore, etc.,—agricul-

tural, forestry, curiosities and every-

thing of interest to persons looking

westward for homes, and from rich-

esomes pendants swung words of

welcome to immigration, "Arkansas bids you welcome—come."

Hearing highly colored expres-

sions of praise from every passerby, I

shook away with crotions of envy, but shame, shame that Texas

is indeed only with the last

ing educated north. He has gotten the idea that we are all fools in the south I presume, and has emigrated down here to teach the people, and he has given us a sample of his brilliancy (?) as above. In regard to Normal Schools he quotes our language partly in substance excepting that we took special pains to use the expression *so called* Normal System.

We have been and are still condemning those smart Ikes that try to ride into appreciation upon a plen of something extra. For the benefit of persons who do not

HA BRO
t Opened D. C. BROWN.

FALL OPENING.

New Goods! New Goods! New Good!

S. GROCERIES. D. C. BROWN is now receiving the largest and most complete stock of we keep a Coml and winter goods ever brought to ons,

All the departments will be complete Sept. 20th. Time and space will not permit mentioning the different kinds d styles of goods kept in this house. will say that no such stock of General merchandise so varied in assortment be found anywhere west of the rger towns on the railroad.

These goods were purchased from ad quarters, in New York and Phila- lphia, since the decline in cotton and Book, stolen goods which enables him to sell oods as cheap as the largest cities in exas.

Being thankful for a large and almost universal patronage for the past eight years, by continuing to keep the best stock and selling at close railroad prices, he hopes to merit a continuance the same.

Seeing is believing, call and convince ourself.

B. C. BROWN.

General Commission Merchant.
Buggies, Thresh-
s., Engines, &
Cane Mills.

TEAS.

JRAL. CITIZEN.
& ALICE M. ROGERS, Editors

Locals.

quiet sets at cost, at McCon-

s. McKeahan has gone to Ft.

to Ingram for cabbage, onions,

potatoes.

very large line of canned goods

very kind at Knox's.

James W. Knox has moved his

goods into his new stone building

Few hours in Texas can boast of

better business houses than his.

Mr. J. M. Hughes left last

day morning to accompany Mrs.

Hughes home, who has been visit-

ing her sister in Marshall, Texas.

J. J. Gallaher, the stage contract-

was in town Tuesday.

An interesting singing at the new

last Tuesday night.

Dr. Morris whose pleasant con-

tenance has illuminated the drug

store of H. H. McConnell for some

time returned to Virginia this week

McConnell's stock is unusually

full (that is not unusually full) for

stock), but unusually large for a

town so far in the interior, and he is

prepared to job many lines at prices

that dealers still inquire "Is the iron?"

will serve their interests by

buying of him, as he buys many

goods in such quantities as to enable

him to compete with Weatherford,

fright not excepted. "Come by,"

"and buy."

D. C. Brown's furniture depart-

ment is now complete and we know

whereof we speak, as we had the

pleasure of a pleasant stroll through

the department this morning in

company with L. S. Knight, and he

said that he had the goods sent

and was going to sell them. He

says with bed rock prices and he

real dealings he expects to get

there "Edd." We would say to one

and just give him a call.

W. S. Jones.

Ladies' Hats! Yes, we have them

and they are nice. In fact, no such

stock has been shown here before.

Yes, and ladies' shoes too, all in full

supply at Knox's.

Mr. Adl Specht with his young

bride and her sister, Miss Baker,

arrived last Thursday evening and

will reside with Mrs. Conway who

is a sister of Mr. Specht.

Knox has the largest line of men's

knick-knacks, that he will sell at

cost, to make way for the "Boss"

stock of Holiday goods ever shown

in this latitude.

Mrs. McDowell and her daughters

cousins of Dr. R. L. McClure, who

have been spending several months

here, return this week to their home

in Greenville, Pa.

I take pleasure in informing the

public that I am now prepared to

handle all kinds of hats. I will pay

merchandise or cash for them.

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RURAL CITIZEN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

All associations of Sub-alliances, and Co-operative and Agricultural Agents to receive subscription to the Rural Citizen.

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W. J. Womack, Jacksonville.

Jackson County Alliance.

Vineyard, Jack Co., Tex., Sept. 26, 1888.

To the officers and members of the Sub-Alliance of Jack County, Texas: Know ye that the County Alliance of Jack County meets at Vineyard City on the 19 day of October 1888, A.D. 1888, and it will be expected that all Sub-Alliances will be represented in said Alliance. As there will be some business of importance to attend to, please take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. GARRISON,
Pres. J. C. A.

Borders in Fruit Trees.

By J. S. Elsey, M. D.

For the Citizen:

"Artists discussing in an inspired manner the methods of cultivating, pruning, &c., of fruit trees in Texas, after an experience of thirty years, I will add that the ever to be dreaded borer, both the small and large, or "mole-eared" and "cotton-tail" borers must be guarded against.

First the borer, an insect that deposits its eggs on the bark of the trees in the months of April and May, mostly near the ground, at what is known as the collar, but no part of the tree is exempt from the侵害 to the roots, in the casting June and July they bore into the tree, and eat their way in various directions under the bark, sometimes passing entirely around the tree, until they arrive at maturity. They then bore to the center of small trees, and remain there until the following spring; when they reappear metamorphosed into a flying insect with long wings, always sitting on the trunk of trees with their heads downward, very active, and concealing themselves on the opposite side of the tree. They do not like to fly, but if annoyed they will fly away. They are of a gray color and about as large as a common green fly, and may be easily caught and killed. The eggs remain for about three or four weeks on the bark of the trees before hatching out and may be easily counted as follows: Take a pair of strong snap-sods or what is better, thin lye-sap, and a coarse rag, and rub the trees, including the large limbs, thoroughly, laying the suds or sap on the trees; this should be done about the first of June, or last of May; it will add greatly to the health and vigor of the trees as well as protect them from injuries from the insects. It should be repeated every spring.

Rabbits destroy many young trees in this country during the cold freezes of winter, if they can get green grass, wheat, rye, or barley they seldom damage fruit trees but they will feed on the bark in times of scarcity, gnawing the young trees of their bark, thus effectively destroying them. The trees may be effectively protected from their depredations by taking a small bunch of catgut, pinning around the root of the tree, so as to cover the trunk of the ground extending to a height of one foot, then pull a small band of the dry grass and bind it as you would bind a sheaf of grain. This done about the beginning of cold weather will effectively protect all young trees from injury by rabbits. Some kill rabbits and take their carcasses and rub the bark of their trees with the same or the litter, or carcasses of slaughtered animals, which also answers as a protection in rabbits, and of course it must be repeated annually.

Then, it is necessary to protect your trees from live stock. Horses and cattle, if allowed, in the orchard inclosure will certainly break down, eat up and effectively destroy any young orchard, and they should be carefully kept out side the inclosure.

Need of Industrial Education in the South.

Northern shows more clearly the necessity of more attention being given to industrial education than the horde of situation-seekers that now go traveling to and fro in the land. Scarce a day passes that some young man does not put in an appearance at this office in search of "a situation." When asked what special line of work he is fitted to do, he is compelled (if honest) to answer, with embarrassment, "none whatever." He sometimes declares his ability to do "almost anything," but that means substantially the same thing, viz: nothing.

Col. Daniel Denney takes the ground that this alarming state of things is the fault of the parents rather than of the children. And he is right. The father has in most cases allowed this situation-seeking son of his to grow up in utter ignorance of any particular means of making a living, dooming himself with the vain hope that something will drop by which the young man may be provided for. The South is full of these Hibernian parents.

One in a great while a young man goes to a large city, and, by dint of extraordinary energy or capacity, succeeds, though he be utterly untrained at the outset, in working his way into profitable employment; but while one case of success occurs there are ten of lamentable failure. The list of well born vagabonds is daily increasing.

Indeed, the facts are simply those. Every profession is full to overflowing, and by which, on the one hand, and by which, on the other, they may build up for material interests, develop her resources and thus increase her wealth. No man who realizes the exigencies of the occasion, and one has but to look around him to do so, can fail to admit the wisdom of this policy. Instead of this being true, which we do not admit, then it behoves the people in their sovereign capacity to make the way easy to those who may seek such training. It would be the best possible economy on the part of the State to prepare her sons to do work by which they may escape being vagabonds, on the one hand, and by which, on the other, they may build up for material interests, develop her resources and thus increase her wealth. No man who realizes the exigencies of the occasion, and one has but to look around him to do so, can fail to admit the wisdom of this policy.

The following is copied as an analysis of borers of a yellow fever worm, the "Wainscotworm":

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Female | 24-26 |
| Sow | 22-24 |
| Magnolia | 22-24 |
| Lime | 20-22 |
| Grain of rice | 22-24 |
| Phosphorus and Sulphur and Silica | 20-22 |
| Chlorine | 19-21 |
| Carbonic acid | 20-22 |
| | 20-22 |

This is a matter to which our farmers would far better devote their attention than to politics, &c., one that the country papers of this and every other section have should agree in their editorial columns. We cannot afford to allow our boys to grow up in ignorance of the only occupation whereby a certain livelihood may be earned. We cannot afford to lose nearly a large percentage of our best native population—an element that is capable of increasing our animal products by millions of dollars. We cannot afford to allow our boys to drift into cities, where too often they miss drift into the principal of dissipation—those things we cannot afford, when by wise legislation young men may be taught how to become prosperous, each on his native land.

We cannot better close this article than by appending what Col. Denney had to say on the subject in a recent issue of the New Orleans Picayune, which was as follows:

"Whether the Southern people accept and encourage industrial education for the young people of these States or not, it is the most important measure now under consideration. With untold millions of wealth in the soil, forests and mines of the Southern States, agricultural education at home, more than ever before, is needed to utilize and mine these natural treasures. The Jews had an educational law, which extended from the first century to the sixth century, and a Masonic law, that, if enforced in the Southern States, would make these States far more prosperous in the next thirty years than they ever have been, or can be under the present conditions for a hundred years. And the prosperity would be continually increasing and feeding."

The Jewish law demanded that all boys in the nation should have a good education and learn a trade that they should have a knowledge of mechanical or agricultural industries. The sons of rich men, even the sons of nobles, came under the

same strands. He hires no help. This man has for years been gradually adding to home conveniences, making some little improvement every year. Meanwhile, he has lived on the fat of the land—his table being supplied with all that was good in its season. He has not only lived well, but has cleared and saved annually upward of five hundred dollars over and above every expense. Where can a store clerk be found who can make such a showing?"

This practical illustration has been given thus at length in order to show that money may be had and has been made by the investment of a very little capital, provided the proper plan of work be followed. "But," some one may say, "I would willingly engage in the same kind of work, but I am just as ignorant of gardening as of book-keeping." The fact is, there are many who will say this—all of which is directly to the point. It proves the necessity for industrial education.

"Think of it, parents of the South, the Jews had this industrial law in full force before the Savior was on earth, and it remained in operation over a thousand years. And so well did that law work that the Jews only abandoned it by emigration when they were broken up as a nation and scattered among the Gentiles. Every boy in the Southern States were to be taught an agricultural or a mechanical trade, where would we find others, butchers, dead beats, young men with no income, no trade or calling and no visible means of support? These young men are not so blamable as their parents and the law makers of the country who failed to provide means to teach them property. No law is more needed to-day in the Southern States than this old industrial law which did so much for the prosperity of the Jews." —[Planters Journal.]

It may however be objected that the majority of our people are not more able to give their sons the benefit of this kind of education than to fit them for the other professions. If this be true, which we do not admit, then it behoves the people in their sovereign capacity to make the way easy to those who may seek such training. It would be the best possible economy on the part of the State to prepare her sons to do work by which they may escape being vagabonds, on the one hand, and by which, on the other, they may build up for material interests, develop her resources and thus increase her wealth. No man who realizes the exigencies of the occasion, and one has but to look around him to do so, can fail to admit the wisdom of this policy.

The following is copied as an analysis of borers of a yellow fever worm, the "Wainscotworm":

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Female | 24-26 |
| Sow | 22-24 |
| Magnolia | 22-24 |
| Lime | 20-22 |
| Grain of rice | 22-24 |
| Phosphorus and Sulphur and Silica | 20-22 |
| Chlorine | 19-21 |
| Carbonic acid | 20-22 |
| | 20-22 |

This is a matter to which our farmers would far better devote their attention than to politics, &c., one that the country papers of this and every other section have should agree in their editorial columns. We cannot afford to allow our boys to grow up in ignorance of the only occupation whereby a certain livelihood may be earned. We cannot afford to lose nearly a large percentage of our best native population—an element that is capable of increasing our animal products by millions of dollars. We cannot afford to allow our boys to drift into cities, where too often they miss drift into the principal of dissipation—those things we cannot afford, when by wise legislation young men may be taught how to become prosperous, each on his native land.

We cannot better close this article than by appending what Col. Denney had to say on the subject in a recent issue of the New Orleans Picayune, which was as follows:

"Whether the Southern people accept and encourage industrial education for the young people of these States or not, it is the most important measure now under consideration. With untold millions of wealth in the soil, forests and mines of the Southern States, agricultural education at home, more than ever before, is needed to utilize and mine these natural treasures. The Jews had an educational law, which extended from the first century to the sixth century, and a Masonic law, that, if enforced in the Southern States, would make these States far more prosperous in the next thirty years than they ever have been, or can be under the present conditions for a hundred years. And the prosperity would be continually increasing and feeding."

The Jewish law demanded that all boys in the nation should have a good education and learn a trade that they should have a knowledge of mechanical or agricultural industries. The sons of rich men, even the sons of nobles, came under the

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