

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6th, 1853.

The coming winter is to be one

of great political excitement in

Washington. All the indicators

go to show that the struggle for

national supremacy between the

two great parties will be practically

decided for some years to come by

the events of this Congressional

session. No one can now say just

how the people stand on the politi-

cal questions of the hour. There

has been no recent test, though

Ohio will soon show some indica-

tion how the people are going.

But after all the contest, in Ohio

has taken upon itself to much of a

personal and local color to be very

reliable for future political pro-

nouncements. The clever managers

on either side will not permit the

Ohio election to blind them as to

what may happen afterwards. It

will be almost forgotten before the

National campaign comes on. It

would be interesting to the reader,

no doubt, to look behind the

scenes and see in the dim light

something of the manoeuvres which

are already being made to shape

coming events. The candidates

who are generally expected to take

their chances for the nomination

are just now in a very trying position.

The New-York Truth wants to

know who is putting up for Father

Columbus's paper that is booming

Governor Butler. If it is that earn-

est gentleman, Mr. Henry Nichols.

If Gideon J. Tucker is editing it,

Ex-Gov. Stanford, of California,

recently bought 12,000 acres ad-

joining his big vineyard at Vina,

in that State. This gives him a

great ranch of over 25,000 acres,

about a quarter of which is planted

with vines.

In this city an enormous amount

of wealth escapes taxation altogeth-

er. Millions of dollars are made

in speculations and in various other

ways which never pay a single dollar

towards the support of the gov-

ernment. But the laborers, clerks,

mechanics men of small fortunes,

the whole working community have

to pay a tax on every article of

food they purchase, on the clothes

they wear, on the rent exacted

from them, on the cane that carry

them to and from their daily work.

—New York World.

Father Columbus's Paper is the

name of a new campaign paper

which holds out the name of B. F.

Butler of Mass., for President and

John H. Reagan of Texas for vice-

president. Its platform is "Justice

to labor. Turn out the rascals in

all parties. Reduce public expen-

ses seventy-five percent. Railroad

fares uniformly one cent a mile.

Railroad freight rates just, uniform

and permanent. Telegraph and

Express rates reduced fifty per

cent. Recipe trade. Gold and sil-

ver certificates the only paper mon-

opoly. No more Tawdry.

No sumptuary laws. No banks

lately been presented with

quite enthusiastic comment.

Arthur and Gresham are names

which linked together make a

strong combination. Each repre-

sents a doubtful state, and the two

states which have in recent years

held the balance of power in Presi-

dential elections. If they can carry

their own states the election is ours

say some republicans. But can

they do it, say the doubtful. Mr.

Arthur is a Conkling man, and

when the campaign gets hot the

old wounds will be reopened.

Blaine's followers will say that the

popular will has been defeated by

his leadership. A ticket which has

lately been presented with

quite enthusiastic comment.

Tom Green county, has 400,000

head of sheep.

The Colorado river rose five feet

in one hour the 12th inst.

Over \$600 has been subscribed for

building a school in Vernon.

Oxon picking is about closed

out for the season around Lockhart.

The valuation of property in the

state is now estimated at \$510,000,

000.

Corpus Christi is now supplying

the greater part of Texas with fish

and oysters.

Both the stock and the ranges

are in a bad condition in the vicinity

of Laredo.

A Gazette correspondent from

Galveston says a portion of the

city is threatened with a land suit,

and it is not to be wondered at that

the people of this country are

and are proud of their government, or

that they will valiantly defend it

against rebellion and against inva-

sion.

Let us see where these new houses

have been established: Alabama has

31,207, Arkansas 47,345, Arizona

4,293, California 26,857, Colorado

9,859, Dakota 74,734, Florida 17,

45, Indiana 12,112, Illinois 12, Iowa

10,687, Idaho 2,314, Kansas 20,483,

Louisiana 10,901, Missouri 29,762,

Michigan 27,366, Minnesota 75,762,

Mississippi 13,465, Montana 20,944,

Nevada 8,623, New Mexico 2,302, Ne-

braska 6,911, Ohio 161, Oregon

12,299, Utah 6,121, Washington

14,230, Wisconsin 26,402, Wyoming

21.—[Prairie Farmer.]

The four-cents sent John W.

Garrett, of Baltimore, by King

Henry of Italy, have arrived in

safety. They were held on the

Royal mail train of Santa Fe.

Mr. Garrett not long ago sent the

King a beautiful African horse,

and those four cents—two white

and two half-cents—evidently the

amount of postage paid.

Holly Bell, one of Worsham's men,

and Sam Verner, one of Walker-

son's men had a shooting affray

near Pecos River City in Ham-

ilton county over a mule.

The old soldier, Tilden, and Hea-

ricks and reform, has many work-

shops and the regular sketch of Mr.

Tilden's as a soldier that he is in the

field, Mr. Hendricks of course is

willing, and Mr. McDonald of Ia-

wana has warm supporters but

they are all in the west, so it is

said. Mr. Hoffman of Indiana would

be up by the N. Y. Sun in the evening

but among politicians it is

looked upon as a joke.

About 25,000 bales of cotton are

in the warehouse and cotton yards

at Mexia.

The merchants and tailors are not

shipping, but holding their cotton

for ten cents per pound.

The cotton yards have been filled,

and the weighers are now weighing

and piling the cotton in the open

lots.

It may be a serious one however.

The qualities which are highest

at present are the best

which under a man to the people.

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

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

VOLUME IV.

JACKSBORO, JACK COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

NUMBER 17.

Books of

Daring Deeds

ATLANTIC

100 f

FIRE CO.

ATCH CO.

ASS

THE

ATLANTIC

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

"Equal rights to all and special
privileges to none."

Business Office, on the North East
Corner of the Public Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Subscription in Advance.
Single copy \$1.50 per annum.
Clubs of four or more copies \$1.25
each per annum.

Approved Advertisements pub-
lished at the following rates.

Space	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Block	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
2 in	3.00	7.50	12.50	20.00	20.00
3 in	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	35.00
4 col.	8.00	20.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
4 col.	12.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Full Electrotype advertisements on metal
body, (no other accepted), 20 percent disc.

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

Special notices will be charged for at
the rates of 10 cents per line. Five
cents 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.

Nine lines solid 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.

Bolivar.

For the Citizen.

On the 30th of September, some
boys discovered on Duck Creek,
four and half miles northeast of this
village, what they thought to be a
dead person, and of course, lost no
time in reporting it. Men went to
see about it, and learned the following:

The flesh was about all off the
the bones. The clothes were
recognized as the clothes of a man who
worked for a farmer on Duck creek.

He came to Mr. Davis, the farmer,

over a month ago and worked for
him several days. He was not well

while there and appeared to be cra-
zy at times. He said he came from
Iowa, where his parents lived and

was on his way back; but he travel-
led in a wrong direction, which prov-
ed he was not sane. No one knows

of any his friends. His bones
were buried where they were found;
have not been able to learn his
name.

The business houses of Bolivar
seem to be doing very fair business.

The farmers are generally pick-
ing cotton, gathering corn, and sowing
wheat. There will be a large crop
of wheat planted this fall.

Wheat has produced well the last

two years which induces farmers to
raise it more extensively. The
range is good but it is expected to

be burned as soon as it is dry. Some
stockmen have fenced pastures and

let their stock stay on the outside

during the summer to save their
grass for winter. For this reason
parties have threatened to burn the
grass in the pastures. It

is the grass in the pastures is set on
fire, of course the grass out of them
will burn to.

Health is generally better than it
has been.

Newhope.

For the Citizen:

Newhope Oct. 12, '83.

This place will go by the name of
"New Hope City," now, henceforth,
and forever. The place is improv-
ing fast, our new gin is running day
and night.

Cotton picking will soon be over.
We are now having some showers
which are badly needed.

There are more thieves yet in
Jack county, McWhirter, one of our
best citizens had two saddles and
one bridle stolen from him on the
10 inst.

Our public school will commence
the first Monday in November.

Preaching every second and pray-
er meeting every Sunday night.

SCRABBLER.

Ladies' Bazaar.

This department is now complete, con-
sisting of all the latest Fall and Winter
Style of Ladies' Muffins and Bonnets,
also Trimming of all shades and colors
suitable for trimming hats and dresses,
direct from the importers and manufac-
turers in New York, which will be sold at
the lowest cash prices.

Comanche Peak.

Behold the wise fences make
much trouble and no man, knoweth

what the end shall be, and it came
to pass, that one mighty Senator of
the regions of Hood County, was
interviewed on the subject thereof.

He then stretched up his neck,
and opened his mouth and said,
"the god's hath revealed unto me,
who am the greatest of all my peo-
ple, the cause of so great a trouble
by which I am enabled even this
day, to relate unto you the cause."

The messenger said unto me,
why doest thou not, ascertain
through knowledge of the immoral
influence that is spreading all over
thy country? And I said unto him
Lord what influence is it of which
thou speakest.

"And he said unto me, hast thou
been living amongst thy people so
long, and not acquainted with
the mighty deeds which they per-
form?

And I said yea Lord. He again
spoke unto me and said "lift up thy-
self and look towards the setting
of the sun and towards the Northern
Borders of thy land."

And lo! when I had lifted up
mine eyes I saw all those mighty
pastures in which so many thousands
of cattle grazed, which the proprietors
know so well how to have cooked
and arranged will insure a subse-
quent patronage of all who call, Al-

so W. D. Carter, who was formerly
a groceryman in our town gave lib-
erally for the above defined purpose,
and J. H. Kinnehan, North Main
street the prominent tinner of
Weatherford gave liberally, we
hope that parties residing in our
town and county having to make
purchases in his line will not forget
that he sells as cheap as the cheap-
est, all goods in his line, and being

a first-class workman we have no
hesitation in saying that all will be
pleased who purchase from him.
Now comes the liberal hearted and
patriotic loyal to friends, to country
and to the interests of society their
work was singularly effective in
the advancement of American civiliza-
tion. With seeming recklessness,
their efforts were in the interest
of law and order and the people
owe them a debt of gratitude they
do not forget. Their page in history
is as fascinating as it is honorable,
and there is a peculiar pleasure
in reading the narrative of their won-
derful exploits.

Great was the agitation of
mind enveloped, marvelous as no
doubt will appear unto you! I indi-
cated it with extraordinary fortu-
tude being encouraged by the mes-
senger of the gods.

Now behold what manner of man
I am to descend so deep into the cause
of fence cutting nevertheless I tell
you that you shall see a greater dis-
play of wisdom than this.

Go to, and let us get up the plans
and specifications for adjusting
these matters, which maketh so
much trouble, such as has been
made known unto me, I now de-
lare unto thee, that the Bill which I
introduce into the law making ma-
chine which is operated in that
mighty city on the banks of that
great river, which floweth toward
the South. That mighty machine
could not manage that Bill, because
of the magnitude thereof. May
he continue to do the banking busi-
ness of Jack county in the future as
he has in the past.

To establish first-class roads from
county site to county site
will have the desired effect can't
thou not see the philosophy in
this great and glorious provision,
most assuredly its too plain to be
over looked by the most superficial
observer.

Verily I say unto you the Wise
Stockmen, can fence the enter-
taining space between the County
roads. But nevertheless those
nesters who wished to go across
the county, can easily afford to go
by the next county town, because
he hath a public road to travel.
But if they should cut the wire in-
stead of going around by the next
county town, then we will put them
in the Penitentiary for five years,
Cant thou not see the palliative
influence of my antidote? By this
means we can soon relieve this
great stock growing country of the
nesters, for behold this has been
considered a free country and the
nesters will not submit to this
monopoly, and will continue
to cut the wire, then we will build
a large wall the country round
about, then I guess we will have
our own way.

Come, let us take a horse,
J. L. W.

It is sold by subscription, through
canvassing agents, and presents an
opportunity to agents to make money
especially inviting. We advertise
it in another column.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, OCT. 10th.
ED. RURAL CITIZEN.—

Martin-Brown Dry Goods Co.,
wholesale merchants of Ft. Worth,
we found them in possession of one
of the largest stocks of dry goods
in the State, where every thing in
their line can be had as cheap as
any where this side of New York.

They gave to our institution liber-
ally. Personally we found Capt.
Martin a very interesting and polite
gentleman, we bespeak for him a
fine trade and hope our merchants will
take into consideration the advan-
tages of purchasing from Martin
Dry Goods Company, and will patronize
them liberally, feeling assured that once making a start
in that direction they will continue
to do so, if fair dealing, first-class
goods and prices as cheap as such articles as they handle can possibly
be sold, will cause purchasers to do
so. Last but not least, we called
upon our distinguished friend, Capt.
G. W. Day, one of the proprietors
of the Occidental Saloon, where he
was behind the counter looking as
fresh and rosy as a girl in her teens.
After having partaken of a nice cool
and refreshing Lemonade (as we
take mauts stronger) we represented
to our friend that we were there
in behalf of the interest of our Edu-
cational Institute, he readily re-
plied that he was a friend to all such
institutions, and opened his safe and
took therefrom a handsome donation
in the way of greenbacks and chearfully gave over for the good
cause. Now boys and men, those
of you who go to Ft. Worth the
coming metropolis of Northwest
Texas, remember that when you
want to shake your thirst with
something stronger than water call
on Capt. Day of the Occidental Sa-
loon, and he will fix you up the
nicest drink that has ever been
your fortune to drink. Now in con-
clusion we had a pleasant trip as
well as a profitable one.

S. W. Eastin & W. E. Taylor.

Therefore set about to produce
cerebral activity, after sloshing,
shaking and churning sufficiently to
produce molecular motion, my
ideas gathered as doth butter in a
churn.

The cogitation of mine head dece-
laries that there are five classes of
inhuman beings who are so ravenous
to our large inclosures. 1st. all
stock and no land, 2 there are those
who do not want to ride
twenty miles around a pasture
when it is only five or six miles
through, 3 letting their stock eat
every body's grass up, and then
turn in on their own, 4 cowboys
don't like to be out of employment,
5 greatest and last of all considera-
tions are those who have nothing
and don't want to see anybody
else have anything.

Great was the agitation of
mind enveloped, marvelous as no
doubt will appear unto you! I indi-
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tude being encouraged by the mes-
senger of the gods.

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It is sold by subscription, through
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opportunity to agents to make money
especially inviting. We advertise
it in another column.

A special feature of the book
is its apt and profuse illustration,
embracing 320 superb en-
gravings, illustrating incidents and per-
sons—the latter embracing nearly
100 lifelike portraits of pioneer
leaders, never before given—men
and women—which make it sort of
picture gallery, as well as a book of
thrilling narrative, that will lend
a charm and interest not
to be resisted.

It is written by Col. Frank Trip-
lett, an accomplished writer whose
literary qualifications and great
experience on the frontiers are said
to be unequalled.

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Goods of Tin Ware, such as
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Quality the Best, Price the
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"Call, everybody," and investigate the
and General Commission Men above facts; a hint to the wise is suffi-

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and Cane Mills.

URAL CITIZEN.

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Lumber House
RFFORD. TEXAS.

Stock of dry and
all descriptions, R
flues, doors, sash.

Rev. W. H. Niles and family re-
turn home and solicit don't
yesterday evening.

G. M. BOWEN

Go to the prayer meeting at the
Christian church to-night.

A very large line of canned goods
very kind at Knox's.

Mr. J. A. Mayo returned from
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READY KNOWN TO
all to cure Dyspepsia
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W. S. T. Jones, Proprietor.



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The Agricultural Situation and Prospects.

THE rapid development of our country is a study of interest to every patriot. It is no longer "American boasting" to speak of the United States as one of the greatest nations of the earth; great not only in extent and resources, but wonderfully great in population and products. In the nature of the case it is inevitable that agriculture must long continue to be the chief industry of our people. In the fiscal year recently closed, agricultural products were seventy-eight per cent. of our total exports.

It is an interesting fact that, great as is our population and rapidly as it is increasing—we are adding considerable more than 1,000,000 to our population each year by births and immigration—our agricultural products are increasing in volume still more rapidly.

The acreage placed under cultivation each year for the first time, and the better culture of at least part of the old area, produces each year, with like seasons, more than enough to feed the increased population; so that our surplus for exportation is larger each year, the crops being equally good.

This extension of the cultivated area shows no signs of abating. Never in the history of the country has any Territory been so rapidly settled as has Dakota; and other Western States and Territories are receiving large accessions to their agricultural population. There is some complaint of "young men leaving the farms;" but perhaps not more of them do so than is best for other industries. Large numbers do not leave the calling of their fathers, and the places of those who do are taken up by those of other lands who come to us in astonishing numbers. The condition of affairs in Great Britain and many parts of continental Europe is such as to make it almost certain that a large immigration will continue for some years; unless there be some striking change in our own situation. Within the last two or three years there have been enormously large investments of capital by British capitalists in western lands and in stock breeding enterprises. Investments of a like character have also been made on a large scale by Americans of great wealth. Wheat farms of tens of thousands of acres; cattle, sheep or horse breeding establishments with hundreds of thousands of acres, owned or controlled by companies or capitalists, are among the most striking features of our agriculture.

Perhaps twenty-five years ago an agricultural writer of ability and reputation gave Indiana as the western limit of wheat production on a large scale. Now one-half of all the wheat grown in the United States, as well as one-half of the Indian corn, is produced west of the Mississippi River, and the Pacific coast produces more than any of the great wheat growing States in the area considered by the writer in question.

All these things indicate a condition of agricultural prosperity. A few years ago our agriculture, in common with many other industries was greatly depressed. Great loss, financial ruin, came to thousands of farmers. But this is not now the case. Men do not continue to come, by hundreds of thousands, to an unprosperous country; nor rush into an unprosperous business. Great capitalists do not, as a rule, invest largely in a business which does

not promise good returns. The aggregate crops of the country have been very large for a few years, and prices for most classes of farm products have been high; at times abnormally high, so the prevailing prices seem low. Lands have advanced rapidly in many parts of the country. Prices of articles needed by farmers have been lessening in price.

It is probably safe to say that no equal number of people, in any part of the world, have had more real prosperity, less anxiety, than have the farmers of the United States and their families during the last three or four years.

Of the future we cannot speak with certainty. So vast an interest may not be dignified about as may some petty concern. I do not count the prospect discouraging or alarming, but there are things well worth our careful consideration. It is evident there has been too much of speculation in the country; less in agriculture than in many lines, but still much in this. Recent events have shown that business interests are somewhat feverish. Money is abundant, easily obtained on fair security, and borrowing has been over freely indulged in.

Leaving out of our calculations great wars or pestilences; famines or exceptionally fruitful years—I count it almost certain, we are to have a time of comparatively low prices for farm products, and for many classes of manufactures. Europe can take enormous quantities of agricultural produce, but she can not and will not take them at any price we choose to ask. The improved means of transportation is more and more bringing the agriculture of all civilized and many partially uncivilized nations into close competition. The same cause is greatly increasing the competition among the farmers of our own country. The corn grower or the beet producer of Illinois is not only in competition with his neighbor, but with the farmer of Iowa, of Kansas and is directly affected by the ranches of Texas or Wyoming. The increase of our surplus for export makes it not an idle question where is the market always to be found? For Great Britain and continental countries do not rely on us alone. The American farmer, as he sends his crops across the seas, is competing with those of Russia, of Egypt, of India, of Australia.

The time is not far distant when the public lands available for farming will all pass into private ownership. The existence of these practically free lands, and of vast tracts of low priced lands belonging to railroad companies, has had an important effect on the agriculture of the whole country. As these lands become occupied and advance in value, the tendency will be to rent the land they till. The tendency will be to advance the price of lands in the older settled States, and to advance the estimate in which the land owning class will be regarded.

In many thickly settled countries the land owner is counted a man of high position. Until the recent terrible depression in British agriculture land in England was often bought at such prices as made it impossible that the rents should give any return for the investment; but wealthy manufacturers or tradesmen were content to pay such prices to secure the social position which the owner of a landed estate occupied. Possibly something of this may ultimately come about in this country.

It must not be forgotten, however that as land advances in price the rate of advance becomes less and less. In a year land worth ten dollars may advance twenty-five per cent, but land worth fifty dollars rarely advances ten per cent. And the rate becomes less and less until a varying point is reached, where land comes to be valued at its full worth agriculturally considered under existing conditions. The rise in the value of the land has been a chief factor in the calculations of most American buyers. The man who has secured Dakota lands expects to make more, for some years, from advancing price of his land than from sale of his farm crops. In

the older States we are reaching the time when profit in farming must come from the direct farm work. This means more careful farming, less holding lands half or wholly unproductive. It means greater difficulty in winning success in farming, but more honor and consideration for him who does win success. In the past, times of special depression excepted, it has been the rule that a farmer made a fair success; failure has been the exception. Probably never in the history of the world have there been more favorable conditions for securing a comfortable livelihood and acquiring a moderate competence than those in which American farmers were placed.

As a class they have done well. American farming is unsurpassed in the world in its adaptation to existing conditions. The farming of New England is poorly suited for Old England; and equally unsuited for Iowa or California. American farmers are as intelligent as thoughtful and certainly as skillful in adapting means to ends as any farmers in the world. The coming generations will have other and more difficult problems to meet. Better preparations for the work will be needed. I believe such preparation will be made and that American farmers will continue to win fair prosperity.

Reading Farmers.

THE reading farmer alone can count upon success with and degree of certainty. Methods are changing all the time, and generally for the better. The world progresses. Different individual minds contribute to the aggregate of improvements. No one mind can hope to conceive of all that is desirable, and no mind can hope for perfection. We must recognize both our individual weakness and the fact of general progress. But these truths once recognized, we must admit that our only hope of keeping abreast with the world's onward march, of learning all that there is to be learned, is centered in the printing press. The value of California's wheat crop this year is estimated at \$60,000,000.

Kansas has 33,364 more acres of sorghum this year than last, mostly planted for fodder.

The apple crop throughout western North Carolina is said to be the largest for years.

Without sheep English farmers could not keep up the fertility of their land. There are three sheep to four acres kept in England, while Americans only average one to 31 acres.

SORGHUM is a plant that grows well on soil too light to produce a paying crop of corn, will withstand the effect of summer drought far better than corn, so that it will grow and ripen in circumstances where corn will burn up, and its value as a source of syrup and sugar, and as a forage crop, is only beginning to be appreciated. While sorghum will make a large and vigorous growth on heavy soils, and those containing abundance of organic matter, the value of the sugar products from such soils is less than on sandy soils which are deficient in vegetable matter. The syrup made from cane raised on rich soils, is amber colored, and it is thus able to withstand dry weather in Summer much better than corn.—[Prof. Kedzie.]

The Tennessee Farmers' Convention has been a great success. Among the resolutions passed was one declaring it to be the duty of Congress to constitute the Agricultural Bureau of the Government a separate Department of Agriculture with the rank and position of a Cabinet office. A second resolution asks Congress to pass laws to prevent the spread of contagious diseases to which live stock are liable. A third provides for the appointment of a committee from each grand division of the State to watch the approach and effects of any contagious disease among any class of animals, together with results, whether fatal or otherwise, and report the same; also to superintend the trial and observe the effects of all proposed preventions and cures that may be brought before them, and to report all of their useful qualities if any, and expose humbugs, that farmers may have the advantage of anything that is good in protecting and saving their animals. A further resolution asks the next Legislature to enact a law allowing any freeloader to kill dogs on his land.

Don't Overlook This.

A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, says: "There is scarcely a farmer who does not plant a larger acreage than he can profitably attend to, and the result is that three acres hardly crop out so much as one acre ought to; and we hear of twenty, thirty or forty bushels of corn to the acre where it ought to be sixty to one hundred bushels, and if the time spent

on the farm is less than

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on twenty acres of corn were spent on ten, and the manure dribbled on the twenty were judiciously used on the ten, there would be ten acres to put in grass, set to enriching itself and at the same time making half score of yearlings, besides realizing fully as much corn as in the old way, and instead of plowing the corn only two or three times, better plow it six times. Now, I know whereof I speak. During a drought, several years ago, a certain farmer bade his boys plow the corn seven times that summer, and while the neighbor's eris were very lean that year, his crop was the largest ever gathered on that farm.

Ohio's oat crop is 10,000,000 bushels ahead of last year.

Louisiana's sugar crop is reported in a flourishing condition.

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Editor.

S. H. FORD, D. D., LL.D.

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IT IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF THE BLOOD and enlivens it; and there are no other means for Jack Kennedy, W. L. Garrison, C. E. Bentz, and K. Kendall, Willis Stewart, John E. Nichols, Dr. Jas. B. Robinson, Mr. Hood, Dr. J. P. Reagen, N. S. Cox, and P. K. Kirk.

All Justice of the Peace are by virtue of their office, Notaries Public.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board for the examination of teachers will meet at Jacksboro on the 1st and 3d Saturdays in each month.

L. P. ADAMSON, Proprietor.

JACKSBORO POST OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

To and From THIS OFFICE.

Wealthy and well-to-do citizens of the surrounding country are at command of the Hall

of Mt. Hecla and Belknap, arrives at 6 p.m. Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen departs Friday at 5 p.m., arrives Saturday at 5 a.m., arrives

at 12 m., arrives Sunday at 1 p.m.

Deacons, departs Saturday at 5 p.m., arrives Sunday at 1 p.m.

Deacons and Elders, departs Monday

Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.

Allen, Christian and Oakleaf, departs Tuesday at 5 p.m., arrives Wednesday at 12 m.

Deacons, departs Saturday at 5 p.m., arrives Sunday at 1 p.m.

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