

RURAL CITIZEN.

Entered at the Post-office at Jackboro, 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, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

NUMBER 34.

County of Jack County, 1883.
The court convenes the 2nd Monday in January and July.
T. B. Williams, Judge.
J. T. Brice, Dist. Attorney.
H. W. Byrd, Co. Attorney.
W. M. King, Sheriff.
D. B. Mitchell, Clerk.
County Court convenes the first Monday in February, May, August and October, for Criminal, Civil and Probate business.
J. M. Jones, Judge.
S. E. Mizell, Secy.
County Commissioner's court convenes the second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
Commissioners:
T. No. 1, J. C. Lindner.
" 2, A. J. Abernethia.
" 3, James McCoy.
" 4, C. E. Reitz.
L. M. Clark, Co. Treasurer.
Hughes, Surveyor.
F. Anderson, Assessor.
H. B. and Annie L. Inspectors.
Precinct No. 1.
Court convenes the last Monday month for both Civil and Criminal business.
R. Aston, Justice.
J. Craig, Constable.
Precinct No. 2.
Court convenes every second in each month.
Justice.
Stewart, Constable.
Precinct No. 3.
Court convenes every fourth in both Civil and Criminal business.
Baker, Justice.
Tucker, Constable.
Precinct No. 4.
Court convenes every third in each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Dunlap, Justice.
Precinct No. 5.
Court convenes first Thursday month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 6.
Court convenes every third month for Civil and Criminal business.
Hollans, Justice.
Precinct No. 7.
Cruzer, Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 8.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 9.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 10.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 11.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 12.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 13.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 14.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 15.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 16.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 17.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 18.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 19.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 20.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 21.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 22.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 23.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 24.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 25.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 26.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 27.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 28.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 29.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.
Precinct No. 30.
Court convenes the first Monday of each month for Civil and Criminal business.
Justice.
Constable.

ITEMS FOR THE LADIES Sifted from Exchanges.

A true woman is never homely to one who knows her.

Miss Mand Ely-Goddard, of New York, a tall, graceful, brown-eyed and golden-haired young lady, well known in the Newport circles as a remarkable horsewoman, is about to marry Prince Poniatowski, among the wedding gifts is a coronet of diamonds from the Princess Katherine Poniatowski, a tiara and necklace from the Princess Louise and a gold tea and coffee service from one of the Baronesses Rothschild.

In a recent English magazine there is a pretty story of Harriet Martineau's lawn at Anbleside. She could get no turf for love or money; but one morning she found a cartload of turf lying on the gravel, which had been pitchforked over the wall. On a bit of paper pinned to a slab of the turf, was scrawled: "To Harriet Martineau, from a lover of her 'Foret and Game Tales.'—A Poacher." Archbishop Whately, who hated Miss Martineau, happened to be a guest at Dr. Arthur's house at Loughbrigg at that time. He was asked whether he doubted the genuineness of the letter. "Doubt it? Of course I don't," was his answer; "the woman wrote it herself."

Mrs. Jennie A. Froiseth lately gave a luncheon party at her residence, Rose Cottage, in Salt Lake City, at which were present four notable women: Mrs. C. M. Severance, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Sarah A. Cooke and Mrs. Orson Pratt. The last two are venerable ladies who were connected with Mormonism in its early days, almost half a century ago, but have not been Mormons for a number of years. These two ladies are celebrated in Utah history for being the first women who had the temerity to enter suit against Brigham Young, who wanted to defraud them of their homes. They gained their suits, too, Mrs. Pratt's case being finally settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. She is the widow of the apostle, Orson Pratt, and after a stormy day of life is enjoying a calm evening of repose with her family, not one of whom is a Mormon.

The White House Queen.

The President's sister is instituting a number of reforms in the White House. She has a system. Mr. Arthur has none. He leaves everything to the servants. Mrs. McElroy insists upon keeping her eyes on the servants' branch of the Executive Mansion. It has made a marked improvement. Mr. Arthur used to take his breakfast any time before 10 o'clock. Mrs. McElroy insists having it served before 10. She has her own way. It was rather hard on the President at first, but he seems to like the change now. If Mrs. McElroy should remain in charge of the White House during the remainder of Mr. Arthur's term she would probably enable him to save up something from his salary for a rainy day that may come in the future. Unlike Mr. Hayes, Mr. Arthur does not know how to save money. Up to the present time he has spent every cent of his salary. "Chester has such expensive habits," remarked Mrs. McElroy to a lady friend a few days since. "He does not seem to appreciate the value of money. He thinks it is necessary to spend all his income. He has an idea that it would not be right for him to make anything out of the presidency." The President holds his office, he says, "at the will of the people and should represent them. The salary is given him simply to enable him to maintain the dignity of the nation. It was never intended that a President should grow rich off his income."

"I tell him," continued Mrs. McElroy, "that he is too sensitive, but it doesn't seem to change his mind. Chester is not rich. He has a provision of about three thousands a year, and I am afraid it will build official salary. I intend where there is nothing for him. The many children, to buy three or four

times as much as was necessary, and waste as much more. I have shut down on all the orders that are given for the table."

Mrs. McElroy indicated many other ways in which the President displayed extravagance. He paid four prices for his horses and carriages, and in fact everything he had to buy. After breakfast Mrs. McElroy makes a tour of inspection through the White House, keeping a sharp lookout for any evidence of carelessness on the part of the servants. The rest of the morning, up to 11 o'clock, Mrs. McElroy is at home to her friends. She has many friends. Last winter Mrs. Frelinghusen was a very frequent visitor at the White House. In the language of society, she took Mrs. McElroy up, and in a patronizing way, introduced her into the highest world at the capital. The President's sister did not appreciate all the attention she received from the Secretary of State's wife. Mrs. Frelinghusen never can talk for any length of time without alluding to her illustrious New Jersey family.

Mrs. McElroy was somewhat provoked, and when she returned here this winter she decided not to have a repetition of her last year's experience. "As if," she said, "I were not a politician."

The greatest man on the train, in his own opinion, was the English engineer; but, alas! the English engine balked; there was some trouble with the feed pipe. The editor of the Journal suggested to the editor of the Argus that they borrow a horse whose feed pipe was in order. A man in the crowd shouted, "Give'er a peck of oats, boss!" another cried, "Twist her tail!" and still another suggested that they "turn the wheels to start her off." After waiting until noon, the De Witt Clinton was substituted, and started off with a train of three cars, the remainder of the party following in the two other cars drawn by horses. After partaking of a late dinner in Schenectady, the locomotive returned with the entire train of five cars in thirty-five minutes. The American was now called the Brother Jonathan and the English engine the John Bull, and great was the talk of the superiority of American over British mechanism.

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS.

Our Introduction Box contains 1 pkt. Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage; 1 pkt. Henslow Lettuce; 1 pkt. White Spine Cucumber; 1 pkt. each Favorite Beans and Asparagus; 1 pkt. Red Top Turnips; and our Price List of Garden Seeds for 1884, sent to any address on receipt of Two Dollars. Price List of Garden Seeds for 1884, free. Address, GILHAM & JOHNSON, Seedsmen, Reynoldsburg, O.

FREE TO ALL.

Free to all who are afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc., a medicine that has cured thousands of cases. It is a powerful and reliable medicine, and is sold everywhere. Send for a free trial bottle, and you will be cured. Price, 25 cents. Address, Gilham & Johnson, Reynoldsburg, O.

The Old Mohawk and Hudson Railroad one of the Long Time Ago.

SOME interesting particulars of this road are contributed to the New York Times by W. W. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y.

This first railroad constructed in the part of the country was the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, extending from Albany to Schenectady. The work on the road was commenced in 1830 and completed in 1833. It was constructed with an inclined plane at each end of the road; the one at Albany a little more than half a mile in length, and both of them having a rise of 1 foot in 18. The road was laid out about 16 miles in length, 6 of which were at a level, and the rest of it, with the exception of the two inclined planes, had an ascending grade of about 1 foot in 250. The width of the excavations was 36 feet, that of the embankments 26 feet. The deepest excavation was 47 feet, the highest embankment 44 feet, and the greatest altitude above tide water at this city, 253 feet.

Stone blocks laid on broken stone were placed 3 feet apart, from center to center, and cross sleepers of wood, 7 inches in diameter and 8 feet long, rested upon them, supporting the timber rails, on which were placed iron bars, 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches, with the upper corners rounded to 1 1/2 inches, in width. The width between the rails was 4 feet 9 inches. The capital stock was fixed at \$900,000, with permission to increase the same to \$500,000. When the road was completed it was found to have cost \$1,100,000.

In July, 1831, the locomotive De Witt Clinton arrived, at which time the road was completed for 12 1/2 miles. Although the locomotive made the run over the completed road in one hour and forty-five minutes an English locomotive, called the Robert Fulton, of double the power and weight of the American engine, was procured in September. The vehicles for passengers were built at the factory of James Good, in this city, and were stage coach bodies placed upon trucks and supported upon thoroughbraces, in the manner of stages, and capable of carrying about fifteen passengers each.

The time when the directors of the road let prepared to crown the success of their labors by a grand excursion was on September 24, 1831. The Governor of the State, the mayor of the city, the editor of the Journal, the editor of the Argus, Billy Winne, the old penny post, and other distinguished and representative citizens were invited to celebrate the great event. There were five cars crowded with guests, and there was a crowd of spectators to see them off.

After dinner Mrs. McElroy is again at home to her friends if she is not invited out to some entertainment. She resembles the President in her face. Her soft brown eyes have the same expression as Mr. Arthur's. She is very small, and dresses very plainly. Her feet are the envy of most of the ladies here. They are very small and well formed. Mrs. McElroy, in street dress, presents a study in broad, commencing with her beautiful hair. Her study in dressing is to obtain perfect simplicity, and she generally succeeds, but with that peculiar tact which impresses the observer that she is well dressed—usually the best dressed person in a company.

Amended Road Law.

ARTICLE 413. Any person or persons placing a gate on or across any third-class road, such as is designated in article 412 of the penal code, shall be required to keep said gate and the approaches to the same in good order, and the gate shall be ten feet wide and so constructed as to cause no unnecessary delay to the traveling public in opening and shutting the same, and provide a fastening to hold said gate open till the passengers go through, and such persons shall place a permanent hitching post and stile block on each side of and within sixty feet of such gate. Any person or persons who may hereafter place a gate on or across a third-class road, or on or across any road such as is designated in article 412, who shall willfully or negligently fail to comply with the requirements of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each offense, and each week of such failure shall constitute a separate offense. Any person or persons who shall willfully or negligently leave open any gate on or across any third-class road, or on or across any road such as is designated in article 412, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum as above provided for.

ART. 4360. The commissioners court of the several counties shall have full power, and it shall be their duty, to order the laying out and opening of public roads when necessary, and to discontinue or alter any road whenever it shall be deemed expedient, as hereinafter prescribed; provided that, hereafter no public road shall be altered or changed except for the purpose of shortening the distance from the point of beginning to the point of destination.

ART. 4361. It shall be the duty of the commissioners courts to classify all public roads in their counties into first, second and third-class roads, and to act as supervisors of roads in their respective precincts, as hereinafter provided; and commissioners courts may, on their own motion, when it is deemed necessary, open new roads or straighten existing ones.

ART. 4366. All applications for a new road, and all applications to discontinue an existing one, shall be by petition to the commissioners court, signed by at least eight freeholders in the precinct or precincts in which such road is desired to be made or discontinued, specifying in the petition the beginning and termination of such road proposed to be opened or discontinued; provided that, where one or more persons live within any inclosure either of all of them may petition the commissioners court for a third-class road or neighborhood road to their nearest trading points, mills, gins, school and church houses and county seats, and the courts shall open such roads as hereinafter provided in the opening of third-class roads. And provided further, that no part of a public road shall be discontinued, unless a new road connecting that part of such road not discontinued shall first be opened; and provided further, that no part of a first or second-class road shall be reduced to a road of a lower class.

ART. 4367. All roads hereafter ordered to be made shall be laid out by a jury of freeholders of the county, to be appointed by the commissioners court. Said jury shall consist of five persons, a majority of whom may proceed, with the county surveyor, to lay out, survey and describe such road, to the greatest advantage to the public, and so that the same may be traced with certainty, and the full notes of such survey and description of the road shall be included in the report of the jury, and, if adopted, shall be recorded in the minutes of the commissioners court.

ART. 4370. The jury of freeholders provided for in article 4367 shall issue a notice in writing to the land owners through whose lands such proposed roads may run, or to his agent or attorney, when they will proceed to lay out such road, or when they will assess such damages incidental to the opening of the same road, which notice shall be served upon such owners, his agent or attorney, at least five days before the day therein named. If such owner is a non-resident of the county, the notice may be given by publication in a newspaper published in the county, as notices are required to be given to non-resident defendants as to action in the district or county court, and the road may be established after four weeks' publication, the cost of publishing to be paid as directed by judgment of the court.

ART. 4371. The owner of any land may, at the time stated in such notice, or previously thereto, present to the jury a statement in writing of the damages claimed by him, if any, incidental to the opening of such road, and thereupon the jury shall proceed to assess the damages, returning their assessment and the claimant's statement with their report to the commissioners court.

land whose lines have been or may be declared public highways, and any person through whose land a third class road may run shall have the right to erect a gate or gates across said road or roads when necessary, said gate or gates to be not less than ten feet wide and free of obstructions at the top; provided, that when the right of way for any third-class road or neighborhood road has been granted to the county without cost, the owner of such land shall force the right to put a gate across such road or roads, but where such right of way has been condemned and paid for according to existing law, the county commissioners court shall have the right to prevent any obstruction to such a road by a gate.

ART. 4370. The amount of damages to be allowed to the owners of said lands for opening the line of a neighborhood road, as provided for in the case of first, second and third class roads in this chapter.

ART. 4390. The county commissioners of the several counties are hereby constituted supervisors of public lands in their respective counties, and each commissioner shall supervise the public roads within his commissioner's precinct once each year, and shall receive as compensation therefor \$3 per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of his duties, to be paid out of the road and bridge fund of the county, provided that no commissioner shall receive pay for more than two days in each year. He shall also make a report to the first regular term of the commissioners court held in his county during the year; said report to be made under oath and to state: First, The condition of all roads and parts of roads in this precinct. Second, The condition of all culverts and bridges. Third, The amount of money remaining in the hands of overseers subject to be expended upon the roads within his precinct. Fourth, The number of mile posts and finger boards defaced and torn down. Fifth, What, if any new roads of any kind should be opened in his precinct, and what, if any, bridges, culverts or other improvements are necessary to place the roads in his precinct in good condition and the probable cost of such improvements; also the name of any overseer who has failed to work the road, or in any way neglected to perform his duties. Said report shall be spread upon the minutes of the court to be considered in improving public roads and determining the amount of taxes to be levied therefor, and if any commissioner court in any county in this shall fail or refuse to discharge any or all duties made obligatory upon him by the provisions of section 1, article 4390, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

ART. 4375. The commissioners court may alter or change the course of any public road in accordance with article 4375 of this chapter, after notice and upon application in the same manner as provided in this chapter for the discontinuance of a road, except that the application need not be signed by more than one freeholder of the precinct in which such alteration or change is proposed to be made.

ART. 4379. For the further and better providing for public roads, any lines between different persons, or owners of lands, in section line, or any direct line through an inclosure containing 1,250 acres of land or more may, upon the conditions provided for in the following articles in this caption, be declared public highways, and left open and free from all obstructions for fifteen feet on either side of said lines, but the marked trees and other objects used to designate said lines, and the corners of surveys shall not be removed or defaced.

ART. 4384. At a regular term of the court, after due service of notice as provided in the preceding article, the commissioners court may, in its discretion, should it deem the road of sufficient public importance, issue an order declaring the lines designated in the application to be public highways, and direct that the same be opened for a space of fifteen feet on each side of said line.

ART. 4387. All costs attending the proceedings provided for in relation to opening of neighborhood roads shall be paid by the county, if the application be granted.

ART. 4389. The owners of the

duty of the overseer, within ten days after he has had his road worked, to file with the county attorney of his county, or the justice of the peace of his precinct, a complaint in writing and directed against each person who has been summoned to work a road, who has failed to work, and failed to furnish a substitute, and has failed to pay \$1 for each day he has so failed to work or furnish a substitute, and also against each person so summoned who has refused to do a reasonable amount of work on the road, or who has refused to perform the reasonable directions of the overseer.

An Act requiring a gateway in every three miles of fencing, and punishing the building or maintaining any fence without such gateway.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas; That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by joining fences or otherwise, to build and maintain more than three miles, lineal measure, of fence running in the same general direction without a gateway in same, which gateway must be at least eight feet wide, and shall not be locked: Provided, that all persons who have fences already constructed in violation of this section shall have six months within which to conform to the provisions hereof.

SECTION 2. If any person or persons shall build or maintain more than three miles, lineal measure, of fence, running in the same general direction, without providing such gateway, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than two hundred dollars, and each day that such fence remains without such gateway shall constitute and be punished as a separate offense.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this bill shall only apply to pasture land. Approved February 6, 1884.

VALUE OF SOUP AS FOOD.

The value of soup as food cannot be overestimated. In times of scarcity and distress, when the question has arisen of how to feed the largest number of persons upon the least quantity of food, the aliment chosen has always been soup. There are two reasons for this: First, by the addition of water to the ingredients used, we secure the aid of this important agent in distributing nutriment equally throughout the blood to reach the absorption; and second, we gain that sense of repelation to the stomach of hunger—the fact being acknowledged that the sensation we call hunger is often allayed by the presence of even insubstantial substances in the stomach. Good soup is literally the juice of any ingredient from which it is made, the extract of the meat, grins or vegetables which compose it. Even the most economical soups, eaten with bread, will satisfy the hunger of the hardest worker.

The absolute nutritive value of soup depends, of course, upon its ingredients; and these can easily be chosen in reference to the maintenance of health. For instance, the pot liquor in which meat has been boiled needs only the addition of a few dumplings or cereals and seasoning to form a perfect nutriment. This produced from skin and bones can be made equally palatable and nutritious by boiling with a few vegetables and sweet herbs, and some rice, barley or oatmeal. Even the gelatinous residue—produced by long continued boiling, without the presence of any foreign matter—is a useful emollient application to the inflamed mucous surfaces in some diseases, while it affords at the same time the degree of dilution necessary to prevent flatulency. The time required to make the most palatable and nutritious soup is short. Lean meat should be chopped fine, placed in cold water, in the proportion of a pint to each pound, slowly heated and thoroughly skinned. Five minutes' boiling will extract from the meat every particle of nutriment and flavor. The liquor can be strained off, seasoned if eaten with bread, biscuit and vegetables. Pork or beans boiled and added to the soup make it the most perfect food for sustaining health and strength. It is the pure juice of the meat, and contains all its savor and life-giving principles.

THE LUMBERMENS MEALS.

A Maine letter says that an interesting source comes from the lumber woods of the North in the form of a commination written very lightly on a fine sheet of birch bark and crossed in an envelope composed of the same material. The letter is dated Mattaussetts, Range seven, about fifteen miles from any settlement, in a lumber camp where Mr. John McGreggor has a crew of men engaged in cutting spool wood for his factory. The writer gives some idea of how men live in a logging camp: "Our camp is built of rough log of poplar. The roof is covered with splinter splines four feet long and laid the same as shingles, making a very good covering though not very tight. The floor is made of poles laid on the ground. We have two stoves, one a large heater and the other a cooking stove. For sleeping apartments we have a bench made the length of the camp, which is nineteen and a half feet and accommodates fourteen men. In front of this, and on a range with the two stoves, is the 'skooner's seat,' of the same length as the camp. Our fare is pork and beans, bread and cookies, gingerbread and doughnuts, dried apples, beef, collards, mackerel, tea and molasses. For our evening, with gingerbread and tea. For dinner, which is eaten in the woods, we have beans, doughnuts and bread, with tea, and occasionally beef. For supper we have collards or mackerel with potatoes or fried pork. We get any amount of fresh pumpkins and picked from the camp, in addition to the other articles. This forms a palatable menu in our diet."

GATEWAYS IN FENCES.

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AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other cough medicine... AYER'S Cherry Pectoral...

A Terrible Cough Cured... I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep...

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Advertisement for Golden's Liquid Tonic, featuring an image of the product bottle and descriptive text.

IT IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF THE Blood... Golden's Liquid Tonic...

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION and invalids generally may properly understand the merits of Golden's Liquid Tonic...

CAUTION - Golden's Liquid Tonic is an abbreviation of the original name...

AN invaluable tonic for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs... Rev. W. B. Smith, Grand Mass. says...

RURAL CITIZEN. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

All secretaries of Subordinate and Co. Alliances are authorized agents to receive subscription for the Rural Citizen.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND STATE ALLIANCE. Wm. L. Garvin Grand President...

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE. Profoundly impressed that we as the Farmers' Alliance united by the strong and faithful ties...

Meeting of the Farmers' Alliance. The semi-annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was held in the Baptist church in Chico, Wisconsin...

Profits in Live Stock. Everyone must admit that properly conducted live stock raising pays wherever followed.

On Finance. Bro. A. J. Kinard, Geo. W. Stewart, H. G. Culwell. On Constitution and By-laws. Bro. A. E. Barksdale, E. Anderson...

On motion the Alliance proceeded to consider the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. Sec. 1st Art. 5th to amend by inserting after the word past, "and not then."

Bro. S. O. Daws appointed as Special Lecturer for the Grand State Alliance for one month reported 15 Alliances reorganized or revived.

committee was empowered to have all needed blanks, charters, &c. printed for the use of the Alliance. The Committee on finance examined the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer...

No plantation in the South, upon which the owner and his family reside, ought to be without a fish pond. I do not mean a small, shallow pond made for the use of the horses and cattle upon the plantation...

Bro. S. O. Daws, at the night session, gave a stirring lecture on the condition of American farmers as a class and their duties as American citizens...

Ballot Weatherford was elected as the place for the next annual meeting to be held on August 5, 1884. W. L. Garvin, Grand Pres. C. M. Wilcox, Secretary.

It would be better to have all the surface that is drained into the pond also planted in Bermuda grass, as it will prevent the pond from being filled by muddy water.

Having made your ponds, it must be stocked with the proper kind of fish. The best fish are the bass - striped and black, the latter is known as the trout in this latitude...

A contributor to the Practical Farmer protects the canes of his tender raspberries and blackberries in the following manner: He takes a long heavy pole or fence rail and places it on the ground parallel with the row and closely against the canes.

The best plants for that purpose, are Potamogeton, Myriophyllum (Water-mulfoil), Utricularia (Bladderwort) Common water lily, Poly-

gnum, Amphibium, Pennsylvania-Nasturtium officinale (Water Cress), Zizania aquatica (Water oats) or Indian rice, Sagittaria (Arrow-head), a fine calla-like growing plant.

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Hall's Safe & Lock Co. Interesting to Bankers, State and County Treasurers, Merchants, and other Custodians of Valuables.

JACKSBORO MILL. Grinding Wheat and Corn. Sole one-sixth.

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STEEL WIRE FENCE. Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net-work without joints, it will turn dogs, pigs, ponies, etc.

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Directory of Jack County, 1884.

District court convenes the 2nd Monday in January and July. B. F. Williams, Judge. J. T. Brim, Dist. Attorney.

Justice Court convenes the last Monday in February, May, August and November, for Criminal, Civil and Probate Business.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month. Justice, E. K. Stewart, Constable, J. H. Baker, Justice.

JACKSBORO POST OFFICE. Arrivals and Departures of Mails to and from this office.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services First and Fourth Sabbath of each month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

MASONIC HALL. Methodical services on the 1, 2 and 3d Sundays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Fort Richardson Lodge No. 33 is in Jack County, Texas, at the Hall building on or before the full moon in each month.

READ THIS! I wish to say to the people of Jack County that still have a first class drill and am prepared to do good work in my line of business...

WEST AT LAW. VALER SOREVELL.

VALER SOREVELL, Attorney at Law. Office in the West Building, Weatherford, Texas.

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Bill Arr Practices Domet... Mrs. Arr had an unusual breakfast this morning...