

Rural Citizen.

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

Vol. 1.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, AUGUST 6, 1880.

No. 8.

Business Office at Spring Dale Cottage, 8 miles south of the Court House,

Subscription \$1.00, per annum.
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CO. JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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SCOLDING FOREVER SCOLDING.

In my childhood I went one day to visit an old lady for whom I had always had the greatest respect and reverence. I had seen her many times at my own home and many times at church, and I thought her among the best of mortals, but on this occasion my childish esteem for her good qualities was tried most painfully. A homeless child—a little girl—had found shelter under her roof, and the old lady scolded the poor creature the whole day long. My sympathies were aroused for the child, and it mattered not to me whether she was blame-worthy or not, I felt that the treatment was unkind and unjust, for I thought no child on earth could ever merit that much scolding. I never recovered from the impression it made on my mind, and to this day, when I hear mothers or others scolding, I experience the same old feeling over again.

I suppose it is not pleasant for any one to hear people scold. The practice is detestable above many things. It does not suit for servants, for children, nor for any body. Pray tell me who likes to be scold-

ed? Whose heart is gladdened thereby? Whose soul is made better? Who is ennobled? Is it not at the very best, a harsh, outrageous assault upon the fine strings of the human spirit? That must be a bad piece of human nature that cannot be managed without it. It is an odd way to my mind to go about making music in the world—a strange kind of a note to begin on. Scolding people think they are doing right—think they are benefitting the characters of those they scold—think they are going to make the grandest note of melody that ever sounded through the universe. But alas, alas, if only they would stop long enough to take a survey of some of the fields they have already gone over, I think their souls would be sickened at the sight, and they would turn away disgusted at their own work.

I wish I could know that to-morrow's sun would bring a day in which no scolding voice would be heard from one side of America to the other. How many a home that has long been darkened with this overshadowing evil would burst out into such a flood of golden light that the inmates would think they had been lifted up by the winds of heaven and carried off to some enchanted ground, undreamed of to their poor souls before.

Though the wisest of men has said it is better to live in the corner of a house-top than to live in a wide house with a scolding woman, I cannot but think it would be infinitely better to live out of doors altogether than to live in the same house with her.

Friends, let us have music in this life, let us keep down the discords. We have no time to scold. Three score years and ten are only a little space. When we have looked around us, glanced over the beau-

tiful world, gazed upwards to the burning stars, passed a few sentences with our friends, planted a few roses on some loved grave spots, thanked our Creator for the life he gave us, our days will be numbered, the angels will come to take us home, and our places here will be vacant forever!—*Sallie A. Obenchain in Happy Home.*

The Jetties.

The New Orleans *Democrat* has the following concerning the jetties: To-day we have a permanent channel of over thirty feet in depth connecting the deep water of the river proper with the deep water of the sea. Steamers pass to and fro without detention or danger of detention, and without expense other than that of pilotage, which is incurred at all ports, and which all careful shipmasters are willing to sustain. South pass, which five years ago was not navigable for vessels drawing over six feet, is now a magnificent stream 1000 feet in width, with a central channel varying from 250 to 500 feet in width, where 26 feet is the least depth on the outer edges, and where 35 feet is the average prevailing depth in the middle. This channel has also projected itself beyond the jetties, for at a distance of 500 feet outside the sea walls there is a well-defined channel 1000 feet in width, with a depth of 26 feet on the edges, and of 32 and 37 feet in the center. And now this miraculous change, this conversion of a wretched lagoon into a broad, swift thoroughfare of commerce has been wrought in five years. During that interval New Orleans has become a formidable competitor of New York. With a network of river routes reaching from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the western slope of the Alleghanies, and from the Canadian line to the gulf of Mexico, all paying tribute to the common route, with a land-locked harbor in which the navies of the world can ride, and with permanent deep-water outlet to the sea, New Orleans has bounded from a fourth-rate port of entry into the front

rank of commercial depots.—*Norton's Intelligence.*

General Trevino and Bride.

San Antonio, July 27.—A special *Herald* says: General Trevino reached Piedras Negras Sunday. They were three miles from town by a company of eighth cavalry, and escorted to town a salute of twelve guns was fired by thearrison at fort Duncan, and when the Grande was reached another salute was fired from Piedras Negras. The ferry which conveyed the party over the river was gaily decked with Mexican and American flags and appropriate mottoes. Upon reaching the Mexican shore, Colonel Moreles welcomed the bride beneath sunny skies of Mexico. The thirty-first infantry filed into line of battle and fired a salute and the band played the national airs of Mexico. The bridal party then proceeded to the military plaza, and the quarters. Other events too numerous for mention followed. The bridal party leave Friday for Monterey.

The state central committee of the many hall Democracy met on Friday at Saratoga, accepted the resignations of the parties nominated for presidential electors at Syracuse in April last, and resolved to support the regular electoral ticket headed by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. Other measures were adopted looking to the unification of the party.

The Houston Telegram says that if Governor Roberts is nominated for re-election Hammon will withdraw as the Greenback candidate for governor in favor of an independent Democrat, who will sweep the state. The Telegram says the independent candidate has been settled upon, and that he has the strength to carry the state against Roberts.—*Dallas Herald.*

Deadly Damp.

Pottsville, Penn., July 27.—At 11 o'clock last night Jonathan Wasley, superintendent, Frank Williams inside boss, and John

Reese, assistant superintendent, all of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, descended Keely run colliery to examine the ventilation. Nothing further had been heard of them until this morning, when it was discovered that the gangways were choked with black damp, and the men cut off from the open air. Rescuing parties have been at work since dawn trying unsuccessfully to break through the deadly damp. A dozen miners thus far have been taken out overcome by the foul air and turned over to physicians. There is no hope that the imprisoned men are alive. They all have families. The most intense excitement prevails about the mine, and fully one thousand people have gathered there. All work in the neighborhood has suspended.

LATER.—Three men who were cut off by black damp in Keely run colliery today, were found at 2 o'clock. All dead.

Died of Hydrophobia.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27.—Milton Story, twenty-one years of age, died at Thompson's station, on the Nashville & Decatur railroad, twenty-five miles south of Nashville, last Sunday night, of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a dog last week.

Mortally Wounded with a Stone.

At a bran dance at Greenbrier station, Robertson county, on Saturday, Ben Webster was mortally wounded with a stone thrown by Tom Jones. Webster was one of the most substantial citizens of the county.

Struck by Lightning and Killed.

Wilmington, N. C., July 27.—During a thunder storm this afternoon Mrs. Lumsden, residing on Masonboro sound, seven miles distant was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was in bed sick at the time. Heavy rains continue in this section, and planters complain of damage to cotton. About one and a half inches fell here between 2 and 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Damaging Rains—Drowned.

San Antonio, July 28.—A special to the Herald says: Heavy and continued rains have fallen throughout the west, doing great damage to the cotton crop. Many will lose their entire crops. All the creeks and water courses are up. There was a booming rain here all day.

Jacob Koepier, an old citizen and a Mexican pioneer, was drowned in the Concho. His young son, who was in the wagon with him, was landed high and dry without injury.

Hail Storm.

Milwaukee, July 28.—A hail storm passed over the vicinity of Stephens Point, Wisconsin, Monday, covering the ground to the depth of several inches with hailstones of great size, killing thousands of fowls, prairie chickens and sheep. Over a hundred farms were cleared entirely of hay and grain. Hop yards were stripped and forests left bare as winter. Three hailstones weighed a pound. The storm covered a strip four miles wide and ten miles long, sweeping away every green thing. Not a bushel of grain can be saved. The damage is estimated at \$75,000.

Escaping Cubans.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—Captain Williamson, of the brigantine Sarah Carney, at this point from Turk's Island, reports that shortly before he sailed the Cuban insurgent general, with forty followers, was landed at Turk's island by the mail steamer from Hayti, bound to New York. They had escaped from Cuba to Hayti in a small vessel and were closely pursued by a Spanish man-of-war. While at that place their money and property were confiscated and they were ordered by the Haytian authorities to leave. The Cubans then got aboard the mail steamer and were landed at Turk's island. Shortly after their landing there the Spanish war vessel arrived and demanded the surrender of the Cubans, which the governor of Turk's island refused. The affair caused considerable excitement, and Captain Williamson brought dispatches to the naval authorities here giving the details concerning it.

Suffering at Sea.

San Francisco, July 28.—The steamer Newbern arrived this morning from Mazatlan, having on board the mate and a portion of the crew of the ship Matilda from Squilace to Callao, with lumber, abandoned at sea June 27th. Captain Jones and wife and a portion of the crew took one boat, and the mate and the remainder of the ship's crew the other and all steered for Clarion island, three hundred and sixty miles distant, which they reached July 2nd but finding no water they made for Socorro island, distant two hundred and sixteen miles. During a cyclone the boats parted company, since which time nothing has been heard of the captain's boat. Those in the mate's boat were compelled to throw over their provisions, water, clothing, etc., during a storm after passing Socorro island. After great suffering they reached Mazatlan, July 16.

A Glut in Silver.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Chicago Times says: "The silver gorge is causing officers of the treasury a good deal of perplexity. Under the act of February 28, 1878, coinage must go on until congress otherwise enacts. The law has been in force now nearly twenty-nine months, and over 93,000,000 standard silver dollars have been coined. But only \$19,000,000 of this is in circulation, the remainder being locked up in the treasury vaults. All efforts to force this money into circulation have failed and no sooner does the government pay out silver than it comes back into the treasury for duties or in exchange for silver certificates. Congress has passed a law requiring coinage, but has, of course been powerless to devise any plan to force the money into circulation or provide secure storage for its accommodation. The mints monthly turn out \$2,300,000. The impression has become current that this is more than the minimum quantity provided by law. The statement is circulated that in construction

of the law Mr. Burchard, director of the mint, and Gilfillan, the treasurer, The former hold that the law requires at least \$2,000,000 worth of bullion to be purchased monthly and coined, making \$2,300,000 standard silver dollars. It is so said that treasurer Gilfillan construes the law to mean that not less than \$2,000,000 standard silver dollars shall not be coined every month, and enough bullion for the purpose must be purchased, showing that \$300,000,000 standard silver dollars are coined in excess of what is said the law requires. The statement continues that Mr. Burchard, being a silver placer the most liberal construction of the law, and persists every month in coining \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion. The assistant treasurer at San Francisco has ready sent word that the vaults at the treasury there are overcrowded, and what shall be done with the accumulated coin. Vault capacity for about \$5,000,000 yet remains. About \$6,000,000 more of this will be coined before congress meets for which temporary provisions for storage may be made by the treasury department. A couple of rooms have been procured at Philadelphia, simply for storage but they are not vaults, and therefore as secure as should be, but for this congress can hardly hold the treasury officers responsible. The following is an official statement relative to standard silver dollars and fractional silver. The coinage of standard dollars commenced in March, 1878, and to June 30 there had been coined \$63,934,750, of which amount there remained in the treasury at the latter date \$45,108,296, and in circulation there were \$18,626,434. In June, 1880, \$260,011 were put in circulation and \$11,500 coined. The amount of fractional silver coin in the vaults of the treasury has increased to \$890,340,136 on June 1880, the increase during the past month being \$773,389,81."

There are twenty thousand Chinese in San Francisco, according to the late census.

A paper house, equipped with paper furniture, paper carpets and curtains, a paper stove and paper dishes, together with stylish paper clothing for its occupants, is among the curiosities of the Sydney (Australia) exhibition.

Dr. Tanner is foolish to fast at this season of the year, when berries and other fruits are in abundance, and when he is liable to get berry pie for dinner six days out of a possible seven. He should have tackled old grim death along in the dead of winter, when dried apple pies hold the fort by a large majority, and stewed prunes are the landlady's best friend. The time to go without food is when there is not much that is worth eating.

An Aged Individual.

Sucky Hurt, colored, said to be 140 years old, died in Collin county Saturday and was buried at McKinney yesterday. She was the mother of nineteen children, and while suckling her sixteenth child was the nurse of Mrs. Hurt, of Weatherford, who is reported to be in the 78th year of age. Aunt Sucky was a native of Virginia and was brought to Texas a slave by the Hurt family on their removal to this state. Her youngest daughter married and located in Collin county, where her husband died some ten years ago. Aunt Sucky was living in one of the tenement houses of Judge Andrews at the time of her death, on whose charity she has been living since the death of her son-in-law, and who has provided for every want, as though she were a member of the family.

An Early Norther.

About 6 o'clock Sunday evening there was a sudden and marked change in the weather. At that hour a norther began blowing, and within a few minutes the mercury in test thermometers fell from 98 to 78, quite a change in so short a time. Those who had been enjoying the out door air took to the more genial shelter of their rooms. Monday and Tuesday continued cool Wednesday not quite so cool.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ole Bull Ill.

The famous violinist, Ole Bull, is ill, and has been obliged to cancel his engagements.

A Royal Meeting.

Princess Beatrice, in the royal yacht Osborne, will meet ex-Empress Eugenie, off Osborne today, and convey her to Southampton.

Grain Vessels Lost.

Returns published in connection with the bill introduced by Mr. Parnell, before quitting parliament, for the better security of vessels with grain cargoes, shows that between the years of 1873 and 1880, twenty-six steamships, laden wholly or partially with grain, foundered at sea, and twenty-four reported missing, and during same period one hundred grain-laden sailing vessels foundered and one hundred and eleven were reported missing.

British India.

London, July 28.—A telegram from Bombay says that Major General Primrose telegraphed to-day from Candahar as follows: "General Burrow's force is annihilated. We are going into the citadel." The Marquis of Hartington, in announcing the news to the house of commons, added: "General Phayer has been instructed to collect what forces he can and march on Candahar. I have telegraphed to Simla to send another brigade if necessary."

Regarding the disaster at Candahar, Marquis of Hartington, in the house of commons, said: "General Phayer's relieving force will concentrate at Churman. As the only news respecting General Burrow's expedition has been telegraphed I am unable to give the details of his force, but believe it consisted of one brigade; the composition of which and the number of men are unknown."

The number of commune prisoners pardoned by the President of France, under the recent law, is about 1,300.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Calvert, vs. Heirs of Howel Walker;
Judgement for Deft.

Buckner, vs. Buckner;
Plaintiff's cause dismissed

State, vs. L. H. Pruit;
Found not guilty.

State, vs. Gorman;
Nolle prossed.

State, vs. G. J. Benson.

In this case G. J. Benson, is accused of robbing Abner Rhoads jun., on the highway, of money. Abner Rhoads is the only witness and is only 12 years of age. Benson looks to be about 17. The Attorneys were pleading when we left the court room.

MEXICANS AND APACHES FIGHT.

The Federal Forces Make Two Attacks
on Victoria's Band—The Indians
Worsted—A Number Killed
on Each Side.

Denver, Col., July 29.—Santa Fe advices to the Tribune say advices from Mexico state that on the 21st inst. Colonel Adolfo Valles, in command of 370 cavalry and 150 infantry of the federal troops of Mexico, attacked the Apaches, under Victoria, about forty miles from old Fort Quitman. The fight was indecisive. The Mexican loss was three men killed and ten horses. The Indians lost four warriors and six horses. On the 26th, the Mexican force again attacked the Indians in the Pine mountains, about fifty miles from the New Mexico line. After a long fight the Indians retired. Their loss is unknown. The Mexicans lost six killed. Colonel Valles intends to follow and attack them again. He is of the opinion that they will try and get back to New Mexico, in which case Colonel Grierson and eight companies of the Tenth cavalry, who are stationed within forty

miles of their crossing place, will do less be on their trail within a few hours after they cross.

San Antonio, Aug. 2.—A telegram from headquarters, from General Grierson, dated Eagle Springs, July 31st, says troops had an engagement with Victoria and his band of Apaches, in which the latter were badly punished, leaving many dead and wounded. The regulars lost private and several horses. Lieutenant Calladay was wounded. Two companies were in the action. The Indians retreated in haste to the Rio Grande. Gen. Grierson will reinforce and make their stay on Texas soil as hot as possible. With a vigorous campaign on both sides of the river, Victoria will soon follow his comrades to a happy hunting ground.

Mr. A. C. Woodward, of Bryan, found an immense Boot Spur on the bank of Brazos, 21 1-2 feet below the surface. The spur points are some three inches long.

New corn is selling in Dallas at 25 cents bushel.

In the Democratic Mass Convention
Henrietta Aug. 2nd.

The following resolutions were carried with little opposition:

First.—We are opposed to the present administration, or any system of legislation that imposes an occupation tax upon the people, that squanders the public money, that repels immigration and places a premium upon ignorance and crime, denying the children of the state an efficient system of public free schools.

Second.—Our delegates to the state convention are hereby instructed to support no one therein who is not openly and earnestly opposed to the reactionary policy of the present state administration, and in favor of public free schools.

Hancock and English were warmly endorsed by fitting resolutions.

Mr. Meade introduced a resolution endorsing General Maxey for United States senator, which was carried unanimously.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:

J. N. Rogers Editor and Proprietor.

Master Thomie Hight, Errand-boy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Candidate's names announced as below for \$2.50.)
State Offices 5 dollars.]

We are authorized to make the following announcements of CANDIDATES.—
Election, November, 2nd 1880.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,

T. M. JONES.

L. P. Adamson.

FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.

D. B. Mizell

Ed. Wolfarth,

FOR SHERIFF OF JACK COUNTY,

Henry Stradley.

William Harrell,

FOR ASSESSOR OF JACK COUNTY,

Mason Oldham.

J. S. Wellington.

FOR COUNTY COM.

H. H. McConnell Prct. No. 2

J. W. GRAY for Prct. No. 3

Full notice, full price.

ISRAEL STODDARD

is a candidate

for the Office of County Judge; He pledges himself, if elected to serve the entire term, for "better or worse."

It was stated by a prominent speaker in the county Democratic Con. "That if the people of Jack Co. were brought up and voted their sentiments, not more than one in ten would vote for Gov. Roberts."

Which was no doubt near the truth and from appearances the convention stood about two-thirds opposed to Roberts; yet they instructed to vote for Gov. Roberts. This may be Democracy now; but it was not so years ago, then the motto of the leaders was; "A government by the people and for

the people." This was by a few and against the wish of the many.

Hon. I. N. Roach candidate for representative in the Legislature spoke in the Court house on Monday last.—He favors a change in the Judicial system so as to give speedy yet fair trials.—One supreme court at Austin to sit the year round.—five appellate courts.—Small districts for district courts.—Abolish county courts as they now are.—Amend the Jury law.—Sunday law amended so as to relieve travelers.—He favors free schools.—He says our taxes are enormous, compared with other states of equal prosperity; he proposes to look into this matter.—Opposed to occupation tax.

We think Mr. Roach will make us a good representative.

In the Daily Dallas Herald of the 25 ult. the following paragraph in the correspondence from Jacksboro says: "There will be four thousand bales of cotton raised in Jack county this year, and a cash cotton buyer at Jacksboro can handle the entire crop, as merchants only pay goods for cotton." This paragraph is unjust we think both to our merchants and to any gentleman who might wish to buy the entire crop of cotton of Jack county. In the first place our merchants or some of them did pay out cash for cotton last year, and a fair price too.—D. C. Brown will be in the cotton trade again and will pay as much for cotton as cash buyers pay in Weatherford, and he proposes to buy all the cotton raised in Jack county, if the people will sell to him and satisfy them on the cash question.

Raising Peaches in Texas.

We hold that Texas is the natural home of the peach, and yet nine-tenths of that which has been sold in this market this year has been of the most inferior order. The cause of this is wholly in the cultivation. The owner of the orchard must study and understand and practice budding and grafting. Northern horticulturists lay much

trees upon what they call "mulching"—that is covering the roots and base of the trees in winter with straw or leaves and compost. This acts in the double capacity of fertilizing and retaining the moisture and also prevents the trees from budding too early under the action of those warm spells of January and February weather which so often occur in Texas.

That peaches can be brought to magnificent perfection in Dallas county, is amply established by some specimens left with us by Mr. E. G. Rust, whose orchard is one mile north of the city, on the Denton road. They measure fifteen inches either way and weigh an average of eight ounces, Troy. They are of the variety known as the Chinese Cling, or Thurber. They readily sell for \$4 per bushel, as against \$2 to \$2.25 for the ordinary kind. They cost no more for seedling, no more trouble in raising, and present no more risks than the ordinary scrub varieties in such common vogue in Texas. It is just as easy for any horticulturalist to have good as poor fruit, to have that which sells for \$4 per bushel, instead of \$2."

We clip the above from the Dallas Herald. And we can assure our readers that all that is said of the size of peaches, is true of them in Jack county, they grow here to perfection. Mulching is as profitable here as in the north, we have tried it.

A Tattooed Man.

The body of an unknown man, found floating on the 8th inst. in the Mississippi river near New Orleans, was elaborately tattooed. On his back was pictured the crucifixion, with the Virgin kneeling at the foot of the cross. This extended from the nape of the neck to the middle of the back. There was a star on each shoulder, with the medallion of a lady in the center; on one shoulder a shield, with a ship in the center, and the name "Independent" on it; on the chest an American eagle, two crossed American flags, surrounded by a wreath of laurels; on the right arm two lovers in

the act of kissing, and a sailor boy holding a rudder; on the left arm a tomb, with inscription, "In memory of my mother" and a bouquet of flowers extending from the elbow to the wrist. On the back of left hand was the letter H.

Millionaires.

Probably no city in the world outside London and Paris can show as much private wealth as the city of New York. The richest man in England at present is the Duke of Westminster, whose income from London property alone is estimated at £400,000. His rural land estate yields some £100,000 more. His total income from land and personal estate aggregates about 500,000. Great as is this income, it does not come up to the income enjoyed by John Jacob Astor and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New York's chief millionaires. The Astor fortune, at present real estate values, is estimated at not less than \$100,000,000, while Mr. Vanderbilt represents the largest accumulation of private wealth in America. Mr. Vanderbilt's yearly income exceeds \$5,000,000. The late Rothschild of Paris left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000). It must, however, be remembered that the enormous wealth of the Rothschilds belong to different members of the house or firm, while Wm. H. Vanderbilt is practically sole owner of the great properties and vast estates bequeathed to him by his father. Jay Gould now ranks high among New York millionaires. He is estimated at \$25,000,000, and bids fair to live ten or fifteen years longer, to double his present fortune. Taken all in all, Jay Gould is probably to-day the shrewdest railroad manager and the boldest speculative operator in these United States. Edward H. Green represents another great railroad fortune, estimated at over \$2,000,000. He is the chief owner of the great Louisville and Nashville combination, and is said to practically control that road. Henry Hilton can be safely put down at \$20,000,000. In April, 1876, Cornelia

Stewart widow of the late A. T. Stewart, transferred to Mr. Hilton all her interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Wise investments made during the period of depression have, it is said, greatly swollen Mr. Hilton's wealth besides the well known men of wealth at the head of New York Knickerbocker families, such as the Rhinelanders, Hamersleys, Schemerhorns, Stevenses, Lenoxes, etc., all representing vast landed estates in that city, there are a great number of minor millionaires, worth from one to two millions, who live and die without attracting any particular attention, unless they have something besides money to signalize them. Crossing the Atlantic again, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with a population of about 100,000, is reputed to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. It is asserted that there are one hundred Frankforters worth from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each, and two hundred and fifty who are worth \$1,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at \$200,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control.—*Dallas Herald.*

The Democratic Convention of Jack County Texas, met at the Court House in Jacksboro: July 31st 1880.

The chairman; Maj. Horton, being absent, Hon. J. R. Robinson was unanimously called to the chair. The chair being acknowledged with appropriate remarks his appreciation of the honor conferred by the convention, and exhorted the delegates to preserve that concord and harmony necessary to the success of all deliberative bodies, Ed. Adams was chosen Sect., and a committee on credentials was appointed. Report of the committee was read and adopted. On motion of Hon. Thomas Ball, two committees, of three each, were chosen

to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, which meet at Dallas on the 10th day of Aug. The following gentlemen were named and elected, delegates to the State Convention; Jas. R. Robinson, F. G. Bransford, J. C. Lindsey, W. Jones, James Reagan and Thomas Ball. And the following gentlemen as delegates to Congressional Convention, Dr. P. Gresham, W. Harrell, S. W. Eastin John H. Hensley, Thom. J. Atkinson, M. G. Stewart, and T. F. West.

Maj. Horton presented his resignation as chairman of Democratic Co. Convention which was adopted. C. W. Merrell was unanimously elected to fill the vacant chair.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

RESOLVED. 1. That we the Democratic party of Jack Co. in convention assembled do endorse and accept the principles as set forth in the Democratic Platform adopted at Cincinnati, June 22nd.

2. That the Democracy of Jack Co. endorses the nominations of Winfield S. Hancock and W. H. English for President and Vice-President.

3. That the delegates from this Co. are hereby instructed to vote in the State Convention as a unit, for O. W. Roberts for Gov. *first and last.*

4. That the delegates from this Co. are hereby instructed to vote in the Congressional Convention as a unit for Olin Welborne for Congress *first and last.*

5. That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for John D. Templeton for Atty. General *first and last.*

6. That the delegates present at the State or Congressional convention be authorized to cast the full vote of Jack county delegation.

Jas. R. Robinson *Chairman.*
Dem. Con. Jack Co. Tex.

Attest: Ed. Adams *Secretary.*

The Report on credentials is omitted for want of room. The paper was nearly made up when the proceedings came to hand.

LOCALS.

Mr. E. M. Callis on North creek has ordered a twenty horse-power engine to drive his cotton gin.

Fifty Free School Communities have reported to the county Judge—\$2895.00 have been apportioned to Jack county for the ensuing scholastic year, for free schools.

For fine Stoves & Tin Ware, go to Callahan's

We took a peach, Chinese Cling, from a tree in our own orchard that weighed a full half pound. [Ed.]

We are informed that the machinery for Mr. John Brown's cotton gin, at Keechi, is at Weatherford. The house is ready for the machinery.

Cotton in Dallas, July 31, was worth, from 7 7-8 to 11 3-8. Good ordinary 8 7-8.

D. C. Brown has gone East to buy Goods. His stock will be perhaps the largest ever brought to North West Texas. And he guarantees to sell as cheap as merchants in Weatherford, who do a regular legitimate business. Mr. Brown will also pay the Weatherford prices for cotton, and will be prepared to buy all the cotton in Jack county.

The Sparks Springs Meeting to which we referred two weeks ago, resulted in 8 professions, and the organization of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church of 6 members and the addition of 4 others, total 10.

Dr. Philip Gresham has, Prof. Boyd's Minature Galvanic Battery for sale. Try it. It cures Aches, Pains, etc.

J. J. Rogers has sent us two ears of corn they are fine, he claims they are an average of his crop, and 81 will make a bushel.

He says some of his corn will make 75 bushels to the acre.

Subscription to the *Citizen* is encouraging. That NEW PRESS will be bought and the paper enlarged at the earliest day possible.

Capt. Eastin and Chas. Hensley have re-

turned from Hot Springs. Captain Eastin looks well, did not see Hensley.

District Court Convened, Tuesday morning. Hon. —Hood, Presiding Judge being absent, Hon. Geo. A. McCall, was appointed special Judge by the members of the Bar present. Juries were impaneled — His charge to the Grand Jury short but very appropriate and sensible. Then called the Docket for orders. Ladies and Gentlemen present from other cities; Hon. E. P. Nicholson, Judge Terrel. — Moore, McCall & McCall, I. N. Roach, J. Brown; Capt. Ball who has been absent at the Capital was present.

INDIAN FIGHT.

We learn from a private letter received at this place last Tuesday, P. M. That on the 14th of July, Gus. Cornelius and J. Benton, were riding on the prairie some miles from their ranche on the head of Double Mountain Fork, when five Indians charged them from the rear, they raised the war-hoop and fired on the boys. Cornelius and Benton saw no chance to escape by running, so dismounted and returned the fire, Cornelius killing one of the Indians' horses the first shot. The Indians retreated to some brush and soon found that they made a second charge, but were again repulsed. Cornelius and Benton returned to the field unhurt.

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We are making an effort to get a new press by the first of September; so as to enlarge the Rural Citizen to a single sheet of 4 five-column pages. This will add one third more reading matter than at present and put it in a more acceptable form for a newspaper.

Subscribers when you go or send to the Post Office, ask for the papers for which you have subscribed naming the paper; and then ask if there is any others, published in the neighborhood, sometimes send you a specimen copy. The regulations of the Post Office require this way. If you do not get your paper notify the publisher.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Reported by Jas. W. Gray Comr. Prec.
No. 3. Jack Co. Tex. One black mare 7
or 8 years old, 15 hands high saddle marks
branded 50 on left shoulder. One bay mare
and colt 8 or 9 years old 14 hands high

HIX

branded HIX on left thigh EW on left
shoulder and T on right thigh.

One sorrel mare and colt 3 or 4 years old
4 hands high branded T on right thigh.

Aug. 4th 1880. Ed. Wolffarth
Clerk.

Taken up by Jno. Lutterall, and estray-
d before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Prec.

No. 1, Jack Co. Tex. One black horse 7
years old 15 2-1 hands high, branded with a

heart point downward on left shoulder,
left front and left hind feet white, collar

marks, shod all around, had on a leather
halter. One sorrel mare 14 1-2 hands high

years old branded S (the S crossed in
the middle) on right shoulder and thigh and

hus A on left hip. One bay two year old
tallion, left front foot white, blaze face,

class eye, no brand and appraised at one
hundred and thirty dollars.

Aug. 2nd 1880. Ed. Wolffarth,
Clerk. Co. Court Jack Co.

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