

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 3, 1880.

No. 23.

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J. N. ROGERS

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

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

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

Locals.

—District Court convenes next Monday.

—County Commissioner's Court convenes to-morrow to approve the new officers bonds.

—There is considerable Eastland coal mine fever in Jacksboro and in the southern portion of Jack county.

—Mr. S. O. Callahan has received a nice lot of Plow Boy and Panama stoves, get one before they are gone.

—Ex-Sheriff Crutchfield has settled all claims the state had against him at the time of his resignation.

He is now putting in a new front to the old Rock Saloon, and otherwise renovating it; where he proposes in a days to open a first class saloon.

—A. M. Rathburn, agent for H. H. Warner's Fire & Burglar Proof Safes was in town a few days ago in Mr. Warners interest.

—Callahan's dwelling caught fire from sparks on last Wednesday but was discovered and extinguished before any damage was done.

—Girls and boys, ladies and gentlemen, hold your nickels, dimes, quar-

ters, and dollars for Dr. Gresham. He will have a large stock of Christmas goods,—no mistake.

—Col. E. T. Gadd of the Dallas Wrought Iron & Barbed Wire Fence Co. has put up a sample of their fence on the public square. They have given the agency to Mr. S. O. Callahan (the tin man). Look at the sample and give Mr. C. a call for particulars.

—The STOCK MANUAL, now being published by Geo. B. Loving at Fort Worth, Texas, will be indispensable to stockmen, and supply a want long felt by them. It will be a neat, well-bound book, 4x6 inches in size, containing the marks, brands, names, P. O. and location of ranch of the Stockmen of Texas, showing marks and brands on electrotype cuts as they appear on the animal, with brands and owners' names, both alphabetically arranged and indexed for easy reference. Brands will be inserted for \$2.00 for one, \$3.50 for two, and \$1.00 for each additional brand—same owner. One copy of the MANUAL will be given to each person inserting one or more brands. Where brands are prepaid, the MANUAL will be mailed direct; otherwise, it will be sent c. o. d. to the nearest county seat. As this will be a valuable work for all who are interested in the Stock business, it is very important that every Stockman should be represented, and to insure this, brands should be sent to the publisher at once. The MANUAL will be ready for distribution in March.

For further particulars, address the Publisher.

—S. O. Callahan will soon have in, a complete stock of Avery and Hainman plows. Call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

—Professor W. C. Groner, we learn is having a fine school at Spring Dale; the patrons are well pleased.

THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, published weekly at Fort Worth, Texas, by Geo. B. Loving, is devoted exclusively to the stock interests of Texas, and should be taken by every person interested in that branch of industry. It publishes the entire estray list of about fifty different counties of Northwest Texas, and gives the latest Market reports by telegraph. It gives special attention to each barnch and all kinds of live

stock, and is just such a journal as has long been needed by the Stockmen. Subscription \$2.00 per annum. Sample copies free sent on application. Address TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening Nov. 25th at the late residence of the bride's parents, by Eld. W. B. Long, Mr. J. E. Colvin to Miss Mary S. Rogers.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening Dec. 2nd at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. C. Powell, Mr. Fayette Willson to Miss Charity Hensley, all of Jack county

When your reporter arrived at the residence of Mr. John Hensley, he found a large and brilliant party gathered to witness the nuptials of his daughter, Miss Charity.

Although Mr. Hensley's house is a spacious one, the company out-sized the house, and the guests were assembled in a semi-circle on the lawn, and the bridal party stood on the portico, where the officiating clergyman tied the knot in a very impressive manner.

Immediately after the ceremony, the dining room was thrown open, and full justice was done to the very elegant repast that had been prepared. Your reporter can (and did) appreciate the elegant supper, but his powers are at fault when it comes to describing toilets and appearance of the Bride and the other ladies present. Suffice it to say, that the whole appearance would have done credit to any people in any locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. West, the Misses Murphy and others delighted the assemblage with fine vocal and instrumental music, and when your reporter left the enjoyment was at its height. May their voyage of life be as pleasant and auspicious throughout as the beginning of their matrimonial experience, and may no storms, rocks, or quicksands shipwreck their hopes.

WANTED.

Eld. W. B. Long the Baptist missionary wants a 2 or 4 wheel carriage one horse. If you don't see him information may be left at the Wreath & Citizen Office.

A Boy's Leisure Hours.

What a boy does with his leisure is most important; what he gets in school is mainly a drill or exercise; it is a gymnasium to him; he must eat elsewhere. What he does with his spare time determines his destiny. Suppose he reads history every day, or scientific books; in the course of a few years he becomes a learned man. It matters little what he undertakes—Latin, Hebrew, Greek, Sanscrit, all disappear if he uses his spare time on them.

A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and had the daily paper to amuse himself with. He commenced to study French, and at that little desk became a fluent reader and writer of the French language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper, and taking up something not so amusing but far more profitable.

A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve the time; he found a small volume containing the Eclogues of Virgil, but could not read it, and so purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered all its intricacies. His mistress came behind him one day as he stood by the horses waiting for her, and asked what he was so intently reading. "Only a bit of Virgil, my lady." "What, do you read Latin?" "A little, my Lady." She mentioned this to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a few years he became a learned man, and was a useful and loved minister in Scotland.

A boy was hired to open and shut the gate to let the teams out of an iron mine. He sat on a log all day by the side of the gate. Sometimes an hour would pass before the teams came, and this he employed so well that there was scarcely any fact in history that escaped his attention. He began with a little book on English history that he found in the road; having learned that thoroughly, he borrowed of a minister, Goldsmith's "History of Greece." This good man became greatly interested in him and loaned him books, and was often seen sitting by him on the log, conversing with him about the people of ancient times.

All these show that in this country any-one can learn what he wants to. If he is at work, he has still three hours he can call his own. Let him use those wisely, and he can fill his mind with stores of knowledge.—[Selected.]

McCormick



The
Druggist
&
Stationer.

J. W. KNOX
DEALER IN

General Merchandise
South West Corner
Jacksboro, Texas

New Steam Cotton

Mr. J. W. Brown has finished
his new gin. All his machinery is
of the best class. He guarantees first
class work with dispatch. Give him a
trial. Call on him at \$1.00 per bale.
Bugging and ties, \$1.00 per pair.

J. C. Adams

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the
South West side Public Square,
Jacksboro,
He keeps on hand a full supply
of staple groceries and guarantees
satisfaction.

Go to the Old Reliable Family
Grocery of Mr. J. C. Adams. Buy your
family Supplies.

A. W. Callahan has the best
stoves ever brought to this
and will sell at Ft. Worth. He
guarantees each stove, and will
give a full outfit of trimmings.
He has also a good stock of
Hollow-ware, and you can get
everything in his line at Ft. Worth
at warranted prices.

Three American companies
working railway concessions in
Mexico—the Southern Pacific company
with C. P. Huntington at the head,
the Mexican Construction company
with General Palmer and Sir G.
at the head and the Boston company.
It is now stated that the Mexican
government will let concessions
to the lowest bidder who will
guarantee.

HOME.

My Native Home.

BY JUDGE A. B. MEEK, OF ALABAMA.

Land of the south!—imperial land!—
How proud thy mountains rise!—
How sweet thy scene on every hand—
How fair thy covering skies;
But not for this—oh, not for thee,
I love thy fields to roam—
Thou hast a dearer spell to me,
Thou art my native home!

Thy rivers roll their liquid wealth,
Unequaled to the sea—
Thy hills and valleys bloom with health,
And green with verdure be!
But not for thy proud ocean streams,
Nor for thy azure dome—
Sweet, sunny south!—I cling to thee—
Thou art my native home!

I've stood beneath Italia's clime,
Beloved of tale and song—
On Helvny's hills, proud and sublime,
Where nature's wonders throng;
By Tempe's classic sunlight streams,
Where gods of old did roam—
But ne'er have found so fair a land
As thou—my native home!

And thou hast prouder glories too—
Than nature ever gave—
Peace sheds o'er thee her genial dew,
And freedom's pinions wave—
Fair science flings her pearls around,
Religion lifts her dome,
These, these endear thee to my heart—
My own loved native home!

And Heaven's best gifts to man is thine;
God bless thy rosy girls;
Like sylvan flowers, they sweetly shine,
Their hearts are pure as pearls!
And grace and goodness circle them,
Where'er their footsteps roam,
How can I then, whilst loving them,
Not love my native home!

Land of the south!—imperial land!—
Then here's a health to thee—
Long as thy mountain barriers stand,
Mayest thou be blest and free!
May dark dissension's banner ne'er,
Wave o'er thy fertile loam—
But should it come, there's one will die,
To save his native home!

Your Duty and Rest in Your Own Sunshine.

If all women would to the best of
their ability and knowledge, comply
with these few words, there doubt-
less would be fewer complaints from
the multitude of living and misera-
ble creatures who pass their lives as
were beneath clouds and shadows;
there are women of various talents,
and of all grades of society, from the
rich of wealth to the poor washer-
woman, who are always borrowing
trouble, and are discontented with
their lot. "The rich and poor to-
gether meet and pass on by," each
linking her portion of sunshine a
very small mite compared with that
of some acquaintance.

Now from whence comes all this
discontent, and what is the cause of
it? Has not God made all women
for a purpose, and placed them in a
position to fill that purpose? "And

the creature has no right to say to
the creator, why hast thou made me
so?" But each one's duty as a true
woman is to fill her own sphere with
prudence, wisdom and good temper.
And as intellectual improvement and
culture promotes happiness; so the
improved mind has more resources
and is therefore more likely to be
contented than one which has been
left uncultivated; and since this is
the case may not the cause of this
discontent arise more or less from
miss-spent girl-hood, in idling away
their time that should have been
spent in preparing for their future
life? Perhaps while some of their
friends were studying hard and pre-
paring to be what, in the future they
would wish to be, they were engag-
ed in flimsy gossip, of no use to them-
selves or any one else; forgetting
that "time is waiting no one, and"
before they were aware they found
themselves women in age but with
minds somewhat dwarfed for want of
proper culture. Then they take ref-
uge in a common saying among wom-
en; "we lacked the opportunity
when a girl;" but at the same time
not improving the present.

One has no right to envy the life
of another, neither to judge of their
happiness; she cannot know all the
struggles concerning another's life;

"All have some sorrow—all some grief
to bear;
Life has no cup of joy unmixed with
care.

The lowering tempest sweeps the sum-
mer sky—
The fairest flow'ret only blooms to die.

* * * * *
"The magic visions drawn by fancy's
hand
Are strewn like wrecks, upon life's
drifting sand.

* * * * *
"All have some sorrow on this weary
earth;
Grief surely follows in the train of
mirth."

Although the envied one may carry
a smooth brow and a merry
laugh she may have trials as heavy
to be borne as those of her more
fretful sister, but considers it her duty
not to inflict friends with them;
she may be an accomplished lady;
but what has she passed through to
become such? All women who
reach an enviable position in life
must fight hard battles, and not waver
beneath the idle gossip that may
float around them.

But for various reasons, it seems
that all minds and constitutions are
not adapted to reach a high position
in life, many cannot, or at least, do
not choose to with-stand the daggers
of envy that might be hurled at them.

They prefer choosing what they
think will be an easy path through
life, then why not be contented with
it? And not stand gazing on what
has all the appearances of the dark
side of the picture of life, without
taking a glimpse of the bright side?
Perhaps it would be well for all who
are musing over the pleasures of
their friends, and the sorrows of
their own, to consider that, "All is

not gold that glitters," and that
"Every cloud has a silver lining."
In so comparing lives it might be
found that all are nearly equal.

Remember it is the fitting of your-
self to your own sphere that insures
happiness; if you meet with disap-
pointments, meet them bravely, do
not think that you are the only one
who has met with such, but consider
yourself one of the many to whom
has fallen the same fate; thereby tak-
ing courage from what you have
known others to have passed through,
and consider yourself capable of do-
ing the same.

Pain and sorrow are real and un-
avoidable; but more than half of the
world's misery is the fruit of a dis-
tempered imagination. Imagining
the perfect happiness of others, and
the misfortunes of their own.

Each and all should do their duty
and rest in their own sunshine: keep-
ing at a distance the dark-colored,
ill-omened birds of envy and discon-
tent.

ALICE MAUDE.

True Love.

We heard a very pretty incident
the other day which we cannot help
relating. A young lady from the
South, it seems, was wooed and won
by a youthful physician living in Cal-
ifornia, when the engagement was
made the doctor was rich, having
been very successful at San Francisco.
It had not existed six months,
however, when, by an unfortunate
investment, he lost his entire "heap."

This event came upon him, it may be
added, just as he was about to claim
his bride. What does he do? Why,
like an honorable and chivalrous
young fellow as he is, he sits down
and writes the lady every particular
of the unhappy turn which has taken
place in his fortunes, assuring her
that, if the fact produced any change
in her feelings towards him, she is
released from every promise she had
made him. And what does the dear
good, girl do? Why, she takes a
lump of pure gold, which her lover
had sent her in his prosperity as a
keepsake, and having it manufactur-
ed into a ring, forwarded it to him,
the following Bible inscription en-
graved in distinct characters on the
outside: "Entreat me not to leave
thee, or return from following thee;
for whither thou goest I will go, and
whither thou lodgest will I lodge;
thy people will be my people, and
thy God my God; where thou diest
will I die, and there will I be buried;
the Lord do so to me, and more also
if I naught but death part me and
thee." The lover idolized his sweet-
heart more than ever when he re-
ceived this precious evidence of her
devotion to him both in storm and
sunshine. We may add that fortune
again smiled upon the young physi-
cian, and that he subsequently re-
turned to the North to wed the sweet
girl he loved, and who loved him
with such undying affection. Read-
er, this is all true. Young ladies

who read the Bible as closely as the
heroine of this incident seems to have
done, are pretty sure to make good
sweethearts and better wives.—[Se-
lected.

Character.

Character is a fortune. It pays
a better dividend than bank or rail-
road stocks. The young man who
goes forth in the world with an un-
impeachable character, can never
suffer permanent defeat. The blows
which he receives from his antago-
nists will bound back from such a
character, and all the injury they in-
flict will be upon him who gives
them. In every emergency it is the
man of character who is sought.
Those lacking this beautiful jewel
may for a time crowd themselves for-
ward, and so long as nothing of im-
portance is at stake, be permitted to
enjoy prominence in state and social
affairs; but when the crisis comes,
when government is threatened,
when society is menaced, when it is
scrutinized, and only he whose char-
acter is spotless, is selected to lead.
At such times brilliant reputations
fade as the meteor, and their posses-
sors find their reputation is one
thing and character another. They
then regret that this important dif-
ference had not been thought of be-
fore. But the world seems to learn
little from these lessons which indi-
viduals so often learn under severe
circumstances.

Another most important thing to
remember is that the character once
lost is gone forever. A shattered char-
acter maybe retrieved in part, but can
never be restored to its original
strength and perfection. However
uprightly a man who has been reck-
less of the purity of his character
may live after reformation, the world,
while it may treat him kindly, and
even honor him to some extent, will
regard him with a certain degree of
suspicion and fear. Hundreds and
thousands have found this to be true
from a bitter experience, and oceans
of scalding tears have been shed be-
cause it is true.

All this is in the hands and under
the control of every young man
whose character is to day unblemish-
ed. None but ourselves can injure
us in this respect. We can build up
our own character or we can tear it
down; and with the pictures of sad
failures in life before us, the thing
most important for each of us to do,
is to see that no blot shall disfigure
our individual character.

The Cossacks are remarkably fond
of tea, and they carry it on the march
made into bricks, or rather tiles,
which before hardening, are soaked
in sheep's blood boiled in milk, to
which, flour, butter and salt have
been added and a kind of soup is made
out of the mixture.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a sidebar, containing various small notices and advertisements.

Cotton Manufacturing North and South.

We find the following in the Manufacturer and Industrial Gazette of Springfield, Massachusetts:

"They (the south) have the advantage of cotton location, and when they have secured new and improved machinery will do an unrivalled business. They can save freight, buy cheaper and hire cheaper labor. They save the buyer's commission, and warehouse delivery and cartage, sampling, classing, pressing, shipping, marine risks, and freight and cartage to interior towns which amounts in all to some \$7.00 per bale. The northern mills also lose from receiving cotton poorly ginned, containing a good deal of leaf and sand, which is computed at six per cent of entire cotton crop. The difference between the cost of a bale sent to Fall River, Massachusetts, and a bale sent to Columbus, Georgia, is \$8.06. This makes a tax of 18 per cent which Fall River pays in competition with Columbus. It is estimated that if the planters could manufacture their cotton near home they would save \$50,000,000 in transportation. In South Carolina and Georgia new mills are exempt from taxation for ten years, and this exemption is extended into other states. The water-power of the manufacturing sections of the south is very fine, and the hours of labor are longer in the course of the year, while the saving of heat and light is considerable. As yet the south manufactures principally coarser goods, yarns, ducks, unbleached muslins, sheetings, shirtings, osnaburgs, jeans, etc., but the time is not distant when it will come to make prints, cambrie, laces, and all the finer qualities of staple goods."

It will be seen by the above that the attention of great manufacturers of the north-east is being aroused to the advantages for the manufacturing of cotton in the south. The man who will add the \$7, \$8 or \$9 freight per bale, to Fall River, Massachusetts, and the cost on goods from Fall River back to us, together, will see at once a handsome profit. If our state and municipal authorities will do their duty in inducing investments in this class of industries, capital will hurry to us.—[North Texas Advance.

What Texas Needs.
Graham Leader.

We need a long rest from political discussions by the press and stump speakers; we need farmers who will raise wheat and hogs, and thus stop the purchase of flour, bacon and lard from the western states; we need capital to be invested in manufacturing the products of the state, and thus make us less dependent on the northern states for our supplies; we need deep water at Galveston that would admit the largest vessels, and thus open to the state the markets of every

nation; we need a good system of free schools; we need a reform in our judiciary that would punish crime and lessen the expenses of the state; we need active, sober, honest, efficient, men in all our state departments; we need men to represent us in our state and national legislative bodies who will not try to hold their places by arraying prejudices against other sections of the Union. Our wants are many, but are easy to be attained if we are governed by reason and common sense.

The army of office holders at our state capital can be greatly lessened. Texas pays entirely too much for dignity.

Postoffice Receipts and Expenditures.
N. Y. World Special.

Washington, Nov. 9.—During October the postoffice department issued 119,048,318 stamps, 26,731,000 stamped envelopes and 40,964,000 postal cards, the whole valued at \$4,312,694. During the year ended June 30, the actual cost of the postal service to the general treasury was \$2,786,341. This deficit is \$245,114 less than the deficit of the preceding year, which was uncommonly small; the deficit for the fiscal year 1878 having been upwards of \$4,600,000. The total revenue of the department during the last fiscal year were \$33,315,479, and the total expenditures \$36,101,820. The states returning the largest revenues were:

New York.....	\$6,200,335
Pennsylvania.....	2,981,703
Illinois.....	2,683,244
Mass.....	2,260,308
Ohio.....	2,193,186
Missouri.....	1,323,257
Michigan.....	1,143,411
Iowa.....	1,048,423
California.....	967,575
Indiana.....	924,431
Wisconsin.....	814,927
New Jersey.....	764,930
Connecticut.....	686,231
Kansas.....	610,955
Texas.....	566,928
Maryland.....	591,282

Alaska foots the list of sources of revenues with \$453.

The principal items of expenditure were as follows: Compensation of postmasters, \$7,718,784; clerks in postoffices, \$3,569,466; letter-carriers and incidental expenses, \$2,363,718; railroad transportation, \$8,509,491; Star service (i. e. by horse and ordinary vehicles), \$6,962,502; railway mail service employes, \$3,450,114. The total receipts from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards were \$31,494,120, and from box rents, \$1,423,302.

The number of domestic money orders issued was 7,240,357, amounting to \$100,352,819. The principal foreign money order business was as follows; With Great Britain, 116,776 orders issued, amounting to \$1,625,943, and 18,912 paid, amounting to \$338,090; Canada, 25,895 orders issued, amounting to \$511,617, and 23,213 paid, amounting to \$422,730; Germany, 63,855 orders issued, for \$1,014,462, and 22,655 orders paid a-

mounting to \$637,157. The total net revenue to the government from the money order business of the year was \$269,205.

Premonitions of Cold Weather.
New York Herald.

The recent cold waves, if taken together with the average pressure and temperature of September and October, show that the autumn now closing has been exceptionally cold. The barometer in September was generally at its normal height, but in October a considerable excess of pressure prevailed, especially on the Pacific coast, while in the present month this excess has been increased in nearly all sections. In all districts east of the Rocky mountains except the gulf states the October mean temperature was from one to five degrees below the normal, and the deficiency for November will in all probability be greater. There is, therefore, some ground for supposing that the distribution of pressure over the north Pacific and the outlying regions, whence our cold waves come, is this fall larger than usual, and consequently we might expect a more severe winter than the average. On the 24th of September the Herald pointed out that indications favored "autumnal temperature rather below than above the average, with a general tendency of the precipitation to fall below the normal amount from the upper Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic coast." So far both these forecasts have been fulfilled. They were based upon the mean barometric pressures over the country for the month or more preceding September 24. The mean pressures over a continent like ours must be regarded as in no small degree premonitory of the character of the forthcoming changes, as the pressure is the controlling element of the weather and the least unstable element. It is apparently owing to the disposition of barometric pressure to preserve its range for months together, or to carry its anomalous feature (whether high or low) from one season into another, that a careful analysis of the English Royal Observatory records, for sixty-five years, has recently shown that "a cold spring is very prone to be followed by a cold summer, a cold summer by a cold autumn, and a cold autumn by a winter of low temperature." In view of these meteorologic data, it would appear highly probable now that the coming winter is to be one of exceptional cold, and that the precipitation over the northern part of the United States from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Middle and eastern Atlantic seaboard, will be moderate or deficient. Without venturing any oracular prediction, it may be well to call attention to this forecast, and it will be well for all classes to forearm themselves against a severe season.

Dr. Philip Gresham's
New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,

Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

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

Also Druggists' Sundries and Notions,

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and

Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

DR. J. C. CORNELIUS

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

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

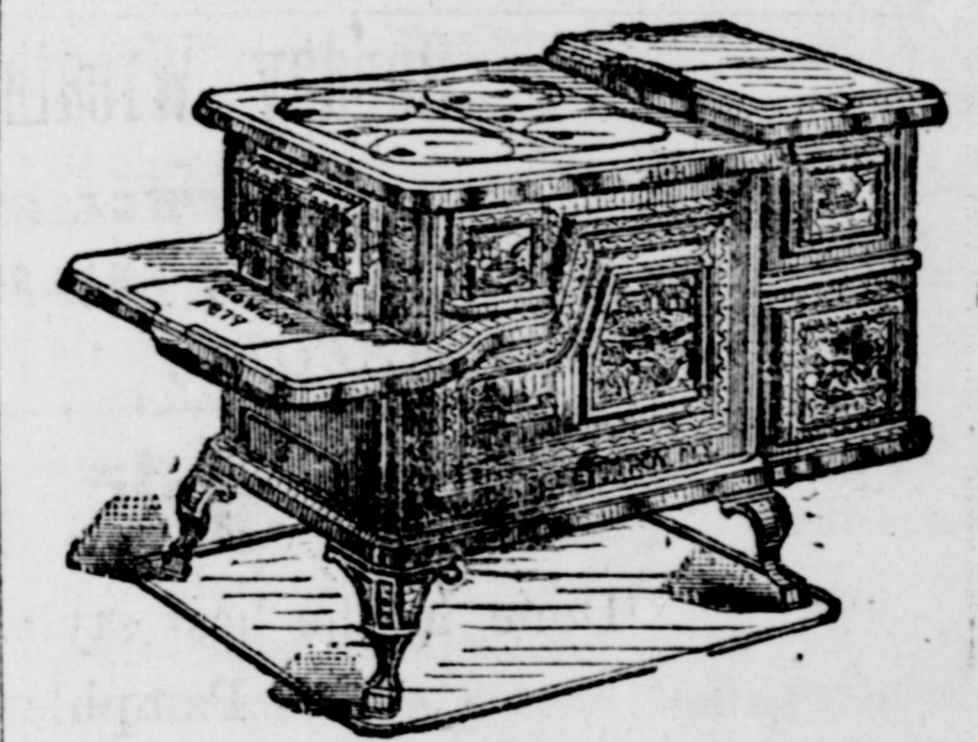
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

Firstclass accommodations.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



Haiman steel and cast plows.
Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.
Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS

Land litigation a Speciality.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

Office at McConnell's Drug Store,
Jacksboro, Texas:

St. John, White & American

Machines A Speciality.

Voting Precincts;	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
O. M. Roberts Recd. Votes for Gov.	188	53	86	56	108	41	32	84	74	722
W. H. Hammond	96	18	52	33	41	34	22	12	18	326
E. J. Davis	49	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	74
L. J. Story, Lieut. Gov.	206	53	86	56	118	51	32	86	75	763
G. W. Stevens	92	18	52	33	37	28	22	12	18	412
A. Schering	48	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	72
J. M. Hart, Judge of Court of Appeals	209	53	86	56	121	53	32	87	75	772
J. B. Williamson	48	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	72
J. H. McLeary, Attorney Gen.	209	53	86	56	121	53	32	84	75	769
C. H. Jenkins	89	18	52	33	33	28	22	12	18	369
W. O. Hutchinson	48	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	72
Wm. Brown, Comptroller	209	53	86	56	122	53	32	87	75	773
R. F. Kennedy	90	18	52	33	33	28	22	12	18	369
S. D. Wood	48	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	72
F. R. Lubbock, Treasurer	209	53	86	56	122	53	32	85	75	771
Franklin Griffith	88	18	52	33	34	28	22	12	18	369
James W. Thomas	48	1	4	2	1	3		1	12	72
W. C. Wlach Com. Gen'l Land Office	204	53	86	56	123	52	32	86	74	766
Jacob Keuchler	188	19	55	35	34	32	22	12	29	576
Olin Wellborn, Congress 3 Dist.	207	57	84	55	121	55	32	86	75	766
J. C. Kearby	185	19	54	35	34	28	22	12	24	564
A. J. Hood, Judge 20th Dist.	346	72	138	91	157	84	54	96	103	1141
N. M. Dennis, Representative 54th Dist.	94	17	17	19	48	16	2	9	29	206
L. N. Roach	131	25	52	24	61	30	25	64	57	460
J. W. Barnett	131	18	56	35	33	32	25	13	20	363
Israel Stoddard, votes for Co. Judge	105	18	64	14	78	20	21	44	41	405
T. M. Jones	111	45	62	44	69	25	6	44	36	442
L. P. Adamson	123	8	13	31	8	36	25	10	24	280
D. B. Mizell, Dist. & co. Clerk	152	30	81	57	106	32	14	68	51	591
Ed. Woffarth	198	42	56	32	52	33	39	32	54	568
W. S. McKeehan, County Treas.	141	26	92	61	111	31	25	80	62	629
R. L. McClure	205	46	47	29	44	51	25	19	35	503
W. Callaway, Surveyor	185	26	26	62	61	25	19	5	21	430
W. C. Roberts	161	46	112	27	96	58	34	95	83	712
Wm. King, Sheriff	156	33	86	62	81	49	20	61	18	556
J. H. Stradley	129	38	43	12	46	29	15	24	75	441
Wm. Harrell	58	1	11	18	31	13	18	14	11	175
A. F. Anderson, Assessor	179	38	83	56	131	28	44	76	88	723
L. P. Beavert	123	23	54	31	24	47	9	18	14	343
Mason Oldham	46	10	1	4	2	6		5	5	79
Sil Stark, Co. Attorney	200	42	75	52	67	63	16	25	25	565
C. W. Merrill	145	27	58	34	89	19	37	73	74	556
L. E. Upham, Inspect. hides & Ani's	103	3	2	9	9	8	13	14		156
John Price	223	64	124	46	32	63	33	76	83	744
N. C. Hillburn	93	3	1	25	82	9	6	2	4	141

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,
ONE FELLOW'S BUILDING,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Job Printing

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

THE Sunday Wreath

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

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

Rural Citizen

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

Address, Jacksboro, Texas. J. N. Rogers,

New Orleans, November 11.—The North German Loyd steamship Nurnburg arrived this morning with 940 German immigrants, forty of whom remain here, and the others, numbering 900, left by special train to-night for Texas. The train that takes them numbers ten passenger and fourteen baggage cars. This is one of the largest if not the largest, body of immigrants ever brought to any Southern port, and certainly the largest number ever sent to Texas at any single time. The present installment of new citizens to our great Southern country, comes from all parts of the Germanic Empire, and quite a number from the extreme northern portion of it. Their occupations, for the most part, previous to their departure from home, has been farming, and all, with very few exceptions, are young, healthy, robust-looking persons, just the people best adapted to win their way in a new world.

Commotions of the Sun.

Providence Journal.

Observers of the sun found indication of intense commotion on the 11th and 12th and 13th of August. The sun spots were many, large and active, and protuberances shot out their rose colored tongues with increased force and velocity from the surface. The earth made instantaneous response to the solar storm. A magnetic disturbance suddenly began accompanied by an unusual exhibition of earth currents. The magnetic variations were frequent and large, and the earth currents continuous and strong. It is years since the Greenwich observatory has recorded magnetic disturbances, of equal magnitude, and it sends forth a timely warning to telegraph engineers, and especially to those concerned in laying submarine cables, that earth currents may now become frequent as compared with the quietness of recent years. A superb exhibition of aurora accompanied the disturbance. An observer at the Stonyhurst observatory describes it as recalling the magnificent displays of 1869, 1870, and 1871, while the play of the magnet was one of the most violent ever recorded at that observatory. The auroral display was extensively observed in England and Scotland. One observer describes it as an outburst of streamers appearing like wavy, swaying curtains from the zenith to near the horizon, with the loveliest green tints near the zenith. Another writes that the streaks extended from horizon to zenith, the color being principally pale blue with a reddish tinge. Another paints the display as a brilliant band of white light followed by streamers, each streamer fading away before the succeeding one became very bright. Still another records a glowing celestial picture of the northern horizon skirted by a bright white haze, terminating in an ill-defined arch, from which sprang a large num-

ber of broad streamers, stretching toward the zenith.

The same phenomena was seen by American observers, although it did not receive the attention bestowed upon it by European observers. It is evident, however, that the epoch of grand auroras and magnetic storms has returned, and that our northern skies for months to come will probably be lighted with auroral flames. More earnestly than ever arises the question of the cause of the sun-spot cycle and its intimate connection with electric and magnetic phenomena. No one doubts that the commotion in the solar orb is reflected on the earth in the flashes of auroral lights and the erratic movements of the magnetic needle. We can see the cause and note the effect. But no one, if the theory of the disturbing influence of the great planets is rejected, has found the clue to the secret of sun-spots. We can only grope in darkness while we wait for persistent searchers to solve the problem, and admire with mingled reverence and awe the mighty power with which the sun sways his retinue of worlds, and the strength of the sympathetic chords by which each planet in the system reflects in auroral light and disturbed magnetism the abnormal condition of the great central orb.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.
simply BY Absorption.



Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and untending Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$5.00.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numb feet and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.
For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.
The success of **Holman's Pads** has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the **TRUE HOLMAN'S**, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.
If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.
DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,
HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2,112) 83 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and compiled by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 83 William Street, New York.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly: By J. N. Rogers.

THE CITIZEN will be printed on good paper after this week.

We call the attention of our readers and especially, stock men to the cards of G. B. Loving, in the Local columns of this issue.

We thank the citizens of Jacksboro for the kind welcome they have given us.

The mails failed to bring us late papers so our readers will excuse us this week.

There has been some complaint on the part of subscribers of the failure of some papers to come up all right, we may have made some mistakes, but if any occur hereafter let us know, we will use our utmost diligence to correct all mistakes.

We intend to spare no pains to give satisfaction.

We made a hurried visit to the Academy yesterday, where we found Professors Starkes and Bowie engaged with their pupils. They at present occupy five rooms, and there are several rooms yet unoccupied. The school at present consists of two teachers and eighty pupils.

Prof. Starkes is negotiating for a Music Teacher.

The present outlook has the promise of a good school. J. N. R.

The value of the grain crops of the United States are as follows: Corn, \$525,000,600; beef, \$70,000,000 wheat, \$410,000,006; cotton, \$270,000,000, rye, \$15,000,000; oats, \$150,000,000; hay, \$300,000,000; pork, \$251,000,000.

The company in Florida that has been experimenting with palmetta for making paper has met with such gratifying success that it will erect about twenty paper mills in the state where palmetta trees grow in abundance and where the transportation facilities are good.

A society of Mormon girls, having for its object the securing of monogamic-husbands, has been discovered and broken up at Salt Lake. The members took a vow never marry no man who would not pledge himself to be content with one wife. Five grand-daughters of Brigham Young had joined it.

The Farm, Dublin, says: The crops and prospects in Ireland this season are decidedly encouraging, so far as a bountiful return from the soil will have an effect on the prosperity and trade of the country.

Now that we have moved the office of the RURAL CITIZEN and SUNDAY WREATH to town, we hope every one will subscribe and send in their job work.

We wish to secure a live correspondent in every neighborhood and we submit the following instructions:

Please observe them in furnishing correspondence for the Rural Citizen.

Write on one side of the paper only and number your pages with figures in the top-center of each page.

Try to conform as near as possible to the shape you will find communications as printed; that is, write first the name of your city, town or neighborhood, then "correspondence of the Citizen," then date, including name of your city or town.

Introductorics are superfluous. Commence, continue and close with news.

Omit anything like the "puff" of any one's business, whether it be politics, merchandising or anything that advances the pecuniary or political interests of anyone. All such matter is advertising, for which, if admissible, rates will be furnished you upon application. When you have advertising in your correspondence that is to appear more than one time, either re-write it each time it is to appear or cut it out of the paper and paste it in where you wish it to appear in the following issue.

Write proper names especially plain. Either make paragraphs or use a two em dash (—) at the end of each subject, and fill in all words such as "the," "and," etc.

Report the very latest and best news and write it with all possible brevity.

Omit personalities, scandals and all items that are objectionable to the family circle. If matters of this character are very important and positively true, be sure of your facts and let your language be as delicate and guarded as possible.

Abuse or wrong no one. Allow no feelings of prejudices to enter into your communications. If you can not speak well of a person omit, as a general rule, the matter entirely.

Send nothing in the shape of rumor—unless it be well substantiated by entirely trustworthy persons, and even then it must be a matter of general interest and public concern.

In writing for the Rural Department whether of the field, garden, orchard or of stock, give practical notes, such as will be profitable to our people.

The Author's name should accompany every communication.

And to our subscribers we say show the Citizen to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

The more subscribers we have, the better paper we can make; so let us work together and make a paper that our county will be proud of.

Office in the Odd Fellow's Building South-east corner of the Public Square.

Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

A New Railroad Engine Invention.

Fort Wayne News. A new and improved engine, constructed at Fort Wayne, is attracting considerable attention. In is the invention of Mr. Engineer Fontaine, of Fort Wayne. "In order to describe the idea so that everybody may understand it, we shall forbear using technical terms, and compare this engine with the ordinary standard locomotive. In the latter, as everybody knows, the power is applied to the large driving wheel by a rod connecting directly with the cylinder; and from this wheel another rod extends back and connects with a second driver. In the Fontaine engine the power is applied by a single rod on each side running from the cylinder to a large drive wheel located immediately above the front driver on the ordinary locomotive. The upper drive wheel is of the same diameter as the lower, but it bears upon a flange several inches smaller than the lower driver, and thus brings into play the principle of large and small pulleys in the driving of ordinary machinery. The application of power to a wheel bearing upon another wheel must strike everyone who has any knowledge of mechanics as being of immense advantage over its application to a wheel on a dead level and with the weight of a standard locomotive on its axle. Another incalculable advantage lies in the fact that the Fontaine locomotive has no dead-centers, for the lower driver acts as a huge balance-wheel, by its momentum carrying the upper wheel past the points in its motion where power is lost. "The first test was made with twenty one cars, carrying 474 tons and 200 pounds of freight. with the utmost ease the Fontaine drew them the entire length of the yard, from the St. Mary's river bridge to Hanna street, a distance of fully a mile and a half. At a second test seven cars were added, and with twenty eight cars, bearing 631 tons and 1,220 pounds, the same trip was made. The third test was made with thirty three cars, 734 tons and 1,059 pounds, and this also was successful. Finally thirtynine cars, with 862 tons and 650 pounds. were drawn with ease. "These tests demonstrated that, for freight purposes, the Fontaine engine is as powerful as any standard locomotive of her size, and, having this quality, her speed is conceded to be greater than that of any engine ever made."

A Collision at Sea.

Leghorn, Nov. 24.—Steamer Artigia came in collision this morning with the French steamer, Uncle Joseph near Oepzzia. The Uncle Joseph was so much injured that she soon sank, and she had on board three hundred persons, only fifty of were saved. Artigia has arrived at Leghorn, having also been seriously damaged. An inquiry has been ordered.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer Jacksboro, Texas.

J. W. KNOX, DEALER IN General Merchandise, South West Corner Public Square, Jacksboro, Texas.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. ohn Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch. Give him a trial. Toll 1-12 or \$3.00 per bale. Bagging and ties, \$1.60 per pattern.

S. G. Adamsom.

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square. Jacksboro, Texas. He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees

TO PARENTS.

Austin Sept. 13th 1880. This is a SCHOOL for the Blind. Persons with sore eyes are not admitted for treatment. This is neither a hospite nor an asylum. If a blind boy or girl is admitted into this Institution, it must be for the EXPRESS PURPOSE OF ATTENDING SCHOOL. After admission for that Purpose, the superintendent has the State Oculist to examine their eyes, and benefit them, if possible. No blind persons are allowed to remain at the Institution after their education is finished. The pupils all go home during the summer vacation. No blind person over twenty-four years of age will be admitted. A parent, County Judge, or friend applying for admission of a blind person, must write to the Superintendent and send a certificate from some responsible person stating that the persons named is.....age..... and is of sound mind and good character. The session begins September the fifteenth every year, and ends June 15th Pupils admitted at any time. EVERYTHING HERE IS FREE OF CHARGE—Board, washing, tuition, books, instruments, doctor's bills, etc. The Institution will not promise to pay for clothing or traveling expenses. When the blind boys or girls are too poor to pay clothe themselves, or pay traveling expeses, the County Court, if applied to, will always kindly appropriate twenty-five or thirty dollars a year for each one's clothing, and the neighbors will always make up a purse to pay the small expense to Austin. We like for children to be sent here when they are very young—even as early as the ages of seven and eight—for they then take a good start, learn rapidly, and, after the first week, never suffer with "homesickness;" and then we learn to love them early, and are better able to correct any faults of habit or manners while they are small.

FRANK RAINEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

HOLMAN'S PADS CURE THE... THE... MAL... Description... HOLMAN'S... Pads... Cure... The... MAL... Description... HOLMAN'S... Pads... Cure... The... MAL... Description...

Law Directory of Jack County, 1880.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.

A. J. Hood Judge.
William Harrell, Sheriff.
T. F. Horton, Clerk.

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

Every third Monday in Jan, March, May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business.

L. P. Adamson, Judge.
Edward Wolffarth, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: Pret. No. 1 H. Verner: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. W. Gray: No. 4. George Fenter

PRECINCT No. 1

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

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
George Vanderburg, Constable.

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Ulysess Johnson Justice.
PRCT. No. 3.

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

L. H. Pruitt Justice.
A. J. Clark, Constable.
PRCT. No. 4.


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

C. Mayo, Justice
PRCT. No. 5.


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

James P. Reagan, Justice.
U. S. Commissioner,
Northern District of Texas,
H. H. McConnell
Jacksboro, Texas.

Secret Societies.

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

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

 Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st; 3rd and

5th Monday nights in every month. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
W. S. Ingraham, N. G.

Sil Stark, Sect.



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

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

John Brown, Pastor.

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

Citation.

The State of Texas }
County of Jack. } To the Sheriff
or any Constable of Jack County Greeting.
You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs, J. F. Crissup who is not a resident of the State of Texas to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1. of said county at the Court House thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880 then and there to answer Jas. W. Knox in a plea of debt due by account for the sum of thirty-one dollars.

Herein fail not but due return make of this writ as the law directs.

Witness my hand and official Signature this 8th day of November 1880.

Thos. W. Williams,
J. P. Pret. No. 1 J. C. T.

Citation.

The State of Texas }
County of Jack. } To the Sheriff
or any Constable of Jack County Greeting.
You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs Westley Higgins whose residence is not known to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1 of said county at the Court House thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880, then and there to answer E. P. Costen in a plea of debt due by note for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

Herein fail not but due return make of this writ as the law directs.
Witness my hand and Official Signature this 8th day of November 1880.

Thos. W. Williams,
J. P. Pret. No. 1 J. C. T.

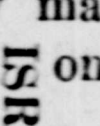
NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against the concern will present the same to E. Coppins.

Jacksboro Texas, }
November 8, 1880 } Ed. Coppins,
M. R. Carter.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends that he will carry on the business at the old stand, and will be glad to have the customers of the late firm come and see him.
Ed. Coppins.

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Pret. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray mare 14 hands high 4 yrs. old branded  on left thigh.

Nov. 3 1880.

Ed. Wolffarth,
Co. Clk. Jack co.

nov 5 3t.

Taken up by J. F. Ward and estrayed before James Reagan, Justice of the Peace Pret. No. 5 Jack county Texas one yoke of work oxen. one brown ox with white specks 8 years old marked under half crop in the left. crop off the right, branded SC on left hip J on right; one blue dun ox 10 years old marked under bit in left year ear, crop and split in right ear no brand. Appraised at \$40.

Nov. 3. 1880.

Ed. Wolffarth,
Co Clk.

Taken up by G. W. Walker, and estrayed before U. M. Johnson J. P. Pret. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray horse 4 years old 14 hands high branded K on left hip. Appraised at \$25.

Ed. Wolffarth,
Co. Clerk.

Taken up by Joseph Campsey and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams, J. P. Pret. No. 1 Jack county, Texas, one sorrel horse 14 hands high, no brands, some saddle marks, black spot on left hind foot; also one bay filley two years old, branded

FF on right shoulder; and appraised by J. A. Christian and J. S. Rozell at \$60.

D. B. Mizell
Clerk.

Taken up by Joseph Etu and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. of Pret. No. 1 Jack County Texas, one sorrel mare about 10 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, no brands perceivable, and appraised by A. J. Henson and S. W. Gragg at \$20.

D. B. Mizell
Co. Clerk.

Many of the steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are be-furnished with the electric light.

Description of the Scene of the Burning Minnesota Insane Assylum.

St. Peter, Minn., Nov. 19.—The official list of the missing and dead inmates of the assylum is furnished by the officers. It embraces forty-seven names. The inmates were all residents of Minnesota prior to commitment to the assylum. Eleven mentioned as propably burned, were demented and sick patients, and were incapable of making any effort to save themselves. The following is told by an eye-witness of the fate of six male patients who were seen crowding around a window in the upper story: "During the progress of the fire, they were wonderfully apathetic, and were apparently more interested in the work of the firemen, as a child might be interested in such a scene, than in caring for their own safety. They seemed not to appreciate the mortal peril in which they were placed, but gabbled at times among themselves with apparent delight, as if the affair was something especially ordered for their entertainment. At times as the flames came upon them, they would move aside, but only for a moment. Finally, when their retreat had been effectually cut off, some of them seemed to realize their dim intellect and the extremity in which they were placed, and turned to escape, but returned to address a tirade of gibberish to the firemen. The floor gave way beneath them, and they fell back, uttering a chorus of horrible imprecations and were roasted."

Opening of the First Railroad in the World.

Just forty-nine years ago—that is, Sept. 15, 1830—the first passenger railroad in England, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, was opened with great ceremony. A year before a prize of £500 had been offered for the best locomotive engine, which had been won by Robert Stephenson's Rocket, upon which were subsequently modeled the old grass-hopper engines of the Baltimore &

Ohio Railroad, their appearance being suggestive of their name. Eight locomotive engines had been completed and placed upon the line, and all had been tested with entire success. To every engine was attached four passenger carriages, each containing twenty persons. The first engine, the Northumbrian, drew the most distinguished guests—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other members of the ministry. It had one line of double track to itself. The other seven locomotives, with their carriage, followed each other on the other line. The procession started from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, with flags, music, fine weather, and great enthusiasm. Seventeen miles from Liverpool they stopped to take in water, and in order to afford the Duke of Wellington an opportunity of seeing the procession, the seven locomotives with their carriages, were ordered to pass slowly by the Northumbrian standing on its track. Several gentlemen had alighted while the locomotives were taking water; one of them, Mr. Huskisson, a member of parliament for Liverpool, and an earnest supporter of the railroad cause, catching sight of the Duke of Wellington, between whom and himself there had been some political coolness, ran eagerly across the track to shake him by the hand. At that moment the order was given for the seven engines to move forward. Mr. Huskisson was bewildered. The Rocket, which was the leading engine, struck him while he was still in doubt where to flee. The wheels went over his leg and thigh, and he expired that evening. The accident cast a deep gloom over the day's festivity. The trip was concluded, that the people waiting along the line might not be disappointed, but all rejoicing and gaiety were at an end. The next day the railway was opened for passengers from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours. The original calculation of the construction had been based on probable returns from the heavy merchandise traffic—coal, cotton and iron. They had formed no high expectation of any great emolument from transporting passengers. But the railway was hardly opened before an average of 1200 persons daily were willing to trust it with their lives. In a few years it was found that the enormous traffic was too heavy for the original rails, and it became necessary to relay the road at considerable expense. But though Sept. 15, 1830, is the greatest day in railroad annals, being that on which the world's first railroad was opened complete, our own Maryland railroad preceded the Liverpool & Manchester in utility. The first sod of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was broken for its construction July 4, 1828, and by the next year, horse cars, assisted by one locomotive engine, were carrying passengers and traffic between Baltimore and the Relay House, and Elliott's Mills.—[Baltimore American.



Fall Plowing.

Of all the defects in our manner of cultivation we are as deficient in that of plowing as any one thing. E. W. S., in the Country Gentleman writes thus in reference to this defect:

This subject has often been treated with various opinions of the effect of moving the soil in the fall, subjecting it to the action of the frost before seeding with a spring crop. But the difference of opinion has arisen from the difference of conditions. The great advantage of fall plowing arises from the pulverizing effect of the frost: but if the soil is light or sandy, it needs compacting rather than pulverizing, and is thus better plowed in spring. In discussing the different modes of cultivating land, farmers should always take into consideration all the circumstances, and the writers on agricultural practice should state all points likely to affect the result. This is so often neglected as to lead to disappointment where the practice is adopted under new conditions. The reasons for fall plowing have been misunderstood, and the practice misapplied. Bearing in mind that it is intended to assist in the pulverization of stiff soils by the action of frost, it follows that the soil should not be wet or saturated with water through the winter, for this would prevent the expected action of frost. If the land is heavy, and lies nearly level, it should be plowed into ridges by turning two furrows together, which leaves quite a dead furrow between each two ridges to receive the water, and these ridges will be penetrated by the frost, and so pulverized, that when the ridge is split by a large double mouldboard plow in spring, laying it over each way into the furrow, the land will be level and work up mellow for a seed bed.

When land, with a considerable proportion of clay, lies sufficiently sloping for the surface water to run off, it should be plowed so as to leave the surface rough, facilitating the action of frost. It is quite safe also to plow such land deeper in fall than in spring, because the soil, thrown up from below the ordinary furrow, will be so thoroughly aerated, broken down by the frost, and its unfavorable acids neutralized, as to adapt it to the immediate use of the plant growth.

Some years since we plowed in the fall a field of heavy clay, ten inches deep, which had previously been plowed less than six inches, turning up four inches of soil never before disturbed. Some good farmers, who saw this field after being thus plowed, doubted if it would

reproduce its seed. Unheeding these unfavorable prophecies, we drilled in, early in April, two and a half bushels of oats per acre, and harvested much more than we expected—a crop of forty-five bushels per acre, on this field of ten acres. As an experiment, we plowed a small piece adjoining the above to the same depth, in spring, and the yield of oats was only fifteen bushels per acre. The difference could only be attributed to the effect of frost and air during the previous winter. No implement, hand or horse, can so thoroughly disintegrate a stiff soil as frost.

Even in fall plowing, it is better that the land should be reasonably dry, so as to leave it course. But if it is to be ridged, it may be plowed late in fall, and even wet, for the water will settle from the ridges, and the frost perform its pulverizing offices.

Another effect of fall plowing is to destroy insects and weeds. By turning up the layer of earth where the insects burrow, late in the fall, they are killed by freezing during the winter, and few escape. Even that pest, the wire-worm, is often thus killed, and to tenderer grubs it is quite fatal. The roots of weeds that are turned up by plowing are generally destroyed, and thus it answers part of the purpose of summer fallow.

Another advantage of fall plowing on stiff soils is that it enables the land to be sown to a spring crop much earlier. It often happens that with dry, sunny weather in spring, the frost comes out of two or three inches of the top soil, leaving it very mellow for working, while the frost is strong below. The grain may then be sown with a drill and covered very completely, and when the frost comes out from below it raises the top soil slightly, and leaves it very loose, so that afterward the spring rains will not pack it too much. We have raised the finest spring crops when thus sown, and with oats, wheat and barley, we care not for freezing afterward.

The Elements of Successful Farming.

Although modern farming has become a science, it cannot be classed among the abstruse sciences, for the reason that it is not a difficult thing to comprehend. Of all lessons those are most easily learned which are illustrated by comparison, and in this respect the field of agriculture presents opportunities as unexampled as they are illimitable. And yet, it is an astonishing fact, apparent to careful observers, that of all occupations under the sun, that of the farmer reaps the least benefit from the school of comparison. It will not be denied that where one farmer is prosperous and successful, at least a dozen barely make a living. Admitting the fact that many of our most successful farm-

ers are men who have inherited estates, or capitalists who have been able to commence an agricultural career unburdened with indebtedness, and having perhaps a reserve fund besides still there is a large number who, commencing with nothing but a rich stock of energy, perseverance and *Intelligent adaptability to varying circumstances*, have reaped the golden reward.

Why is it, then, that among those who were equal at the start, the great majority have failed to win the prize for which they were contending? "It is not for lack of hard work," says one, "for I have toiled early and late." Another answers: "I live more economically than my neighbor and work more hours, but he is getting rich while I am as poor as when I commenced." Now, the truth is, that that the unsuccessful farmers are enemies to themselves. Divided into two classes, it will be found that one class is composed of men who are comparatively ignorant and who hold newspapers and all other sources of information in contempt, while the other class is narrow-minded, bigoted, egotistical and so stubborn, that, believing their own way to be the best they resolutely shut their eyes to the success of their neighbors and refuse to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from a comparison of methods. It is simply impossible for either of these classes to prosper. In this age of progress and improvement when scientific research and philosophical experiments are constantly evolving newer and better methods of fertilizing soil, sowing, reaping, and caring for crops, and improving the breed, form and weight of live stock, the farmer who takes no interest in agricultural papers nor institutes comparisons between his own methods and those employed by his well-informed neighbor, must inevitably fall behind in the race for pecuniary profit.

It is, in farming, as in any other pursuit or avocation, only the studious, well-posted reading-man who thrives. He makes the most of everything and neglects no opportunity for improvement. He plows different soils to such depths as actual experiment has demonstrated to be best adapted thereto. He plants and sows such varieties of seed as promise the best yield, in accordance with the experience of those farmers who impart valuable information in the form of contributions to the agricultural journals. He employs the best labor-saving machinery that can be procured, harvesting his grain with self-binders at one-half the cost of hand binding. His grain is not threshed from the shock before it has gone through the sweating process, nor is it allowed to rot in the stack. His live stock is constantly being improved by new strains of blood, and are never neglected in the matter of food and water. Even his fowls are well cared for, as experience and example have taught him that the road

to success can only be followed through the medium of attention to all the details of business. The elements of successful farming are comprised in a knowledge and application of the best methods in use, not only in a single neighborhood but in the country at large, and the man who neither reads nor observes will never learn them, nor will he ever profit by the experience of others.—[Osborne Monthly.]

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

1st. Stake off your orchard grounds in rows, just where you want the trees to stand, and with a two-horse turning plow, to be followed by a double subsoil, commencing about four feet from the stakes on each side, plowing out solid to the stakes; and then with the double plow throw back to the hollow or center, and your work is done in one fourth the time it would take to dig holes, and much better, as ground prepared in this way will never soak your trees. Then restake your rows and with a spade and hoe, you are ready to set out your trees.

2d. The best time to plant out is in the fall, as soon as the young trees shed their leaves, and I would advise all persons transplanting apple or peach trees to buy trees at least one year old, of a strong, vigorous growth, as it is far better for the nurserymen, and decidedly so for the the buyer.—[Ex.]

Dust for Animals in Winter.

The almost indispensable necessity of an ample supply of dust for animals in winter, is understood by very few stock growers. All sorts of animals delight in a dust bath. Chickens who have easy and continual access to it will never be troubled with vermine, either in their houses or on their bodies. Cattle like to stand in a dusty road, scraping it up with their fore feet and flinging it all over their backs. The cheapest and most effectual cure for lice on cattle is to scatter a quart of perfectly dry dust along the spine, from the horns to the tail. In winter when they cannot get it, many animals become covered with vermin. The writer has a rain tight wagon shed, with strips eight inches wide nailed close to the ground on three on three sides, into which half a dozen wheelbarrow loads of dust are placed every fall. Here the poultry delight to wallow and roll the the sun. It is kept and used on all the other stock at stated intervals, and no vermin of any sort is ever seen on them. This is at once the most certain remedy for these pests, while the stock thrives by being supplied with what they crave, and what in a state of nature they would surely supply themselves with.—[Prairie Farmer.]

COMMERCIAL.

No papers from Dallas for three or four days. So no market quotations this week.

Jacksboro market will be given hereafter.

The Railroad

interests of Fort Worth, which is the most attractive and most inviting feature about the place, and that question has absorbed all others, and Fort Worth has now what is called the "Railroad Boom." The railroad development are the topics of conversation among all classes. Prominent railroad men are visiting the city every day or two and great excitement pervades in the commercial ranks over the recent movements of the great magnates. The railroad developments in Fort Worth, thus far, are simply these: We have had the Texas and Pacific since September 1876, during which time the population has increased from one to eight thousand, and the business in proportion. We now have all the assurances desired or necessary that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe will be built from Galveston to this place within the next twelve months going northwest. It is also a certainty that the M. K. & T. will at once be extended from Gainesville to this place, then from here to Larado. The T. & P. has already passed here; so in the near future, Fort Worth will be the grand junction for three of the greatest rail roads in the whole country, and no doubt each one will add to the interest of the city in a proportion equal to that of the T. & P. When these roads are complete, Fort Worth will be in direct communication with every section—north, south, east and west. What more could a town ask in the way of railroads. —[North Texas Advance.

Ranchmen are congratulating themselves on the fact that cattle and sheep are going into the winter season in much condition than seemed possible two or three months ago. They seem well satisfied with the prospect, and unless the season should furnish an unusual amount of deep and long-laying snows, they will no doubt come out finely next spring.

The weather-wise are already shaking their heads and oracularly proclaiming the approach of a cold and hard winter. All manner of signs are trotted out to prove that zero is to be considered an exceptionally high point on the season's thermometer. We are solemnly told that bears are lining their lairs deeply with leaves, that squirrels are stocking up heavily with mast, that muskrats and beavers are walling with unusual precau-

tion against the weather, that wild fowls have seized their grip-sacks and scosted to more congenial climes, corn-husks are excecationally thick, etc—and in the face of such incontestable evidence who has the cheek to dispute that it will be a remarkably cold winter—or a temperate or warm one? Let the doubter sneer if he dares.—Pittsburg Stockman.

Gas Wells in Nevada.

A Nevada paper tells how some fishermen were surprised while fishing at Pyramid lake. They camped in a small valley and built a fire which spread, and greatly to their surprise, set fire to jets of gas from natural wells. They found no less than nine of the jets within a circle of about five rods. The gas was found to proceed from little holes from half an inch to an inch in diameter, and the flames were ten or twelve feet high. They left the jets burning when they broke camp, and a few days later they found them still burning. A Piute Indian went them, and lighting a stick he went with some rods further up the valley and touched off a dozen more jets that were fed from holes upon and around a little hillock.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by R. L. Pitts and estrayed before L. H. Pruitt J. P. of Prec. No. 2, one chestnut sorrel mare, 6 years old about 14 hands high branded J-P connected on left shoulder and J on right shoulder. J P some harness and saddle marks, and appraised by C. W. Cook and E. D. Hopper at \$30.

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Two Papers Published in Jacksboro.

Notwithstanding there are two newspapers now published in Jacksboro, D. C. Brown is giving Weatherford prices for cotton and is selling goods as cheap, as the same class of goods, can be bought by retail in Dallas, Ft. Worth, or Weatherford. All he asks is to bring your cotton or your cash, and he will convince you, that his prices are as low as the same quality of goods that are selling at the above mentioned places. There is an impression that goods cannot be sold as cheap in Jacksboro as they can be bought at the railroad. I see only one difficulty in the way, and that is this.

Stop buying from him on a credit and pay your cash; then he will be enabled to sell you as cheap as your Weatherford or Ft. Worth Merchants. But as long as you buy from him on credit and take your cash to Weatherford and Fort Worth, you will see at once, that the man that sells for cash can sell the cheapest.

His goods are purchased from first hands, at the head of the market, for cash which gives him considerable advantage, over your Weatherford merchants, who buy their goods in St. Louis, on long credit, and pay long prices. Thankful for past patronage, by continuing to furnish a good class of goods, as cheap as they can be purchased in North Texas; he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He is now selling his mammoth Fall and Winter stock which was brought direct from New York, to make room for Winter and Spring goods. Call and see him.

McConnell



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