

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 17, 1881.

No. 33.

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J. N. ROGERS

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

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U. S. Signal Office.

2 o'clock p. m.: cloudy and raining at most points in Texas and at Ft. Sill. Prevailing winds S. E. A thunder storm in S. W. Texas.

Locals.

Mr. Ed. Eastburn leaves to morrow for New Orleans, and will take in mardi gras during his visit.

Early Rose Potatoes, Onion Sets red and white, at Coppins.

Preparations are being made to erect Brown's new store house, the Swartz old house on the corner has been moved away.

A petition to the Hon. Commissioners asking that a footbridge be constructed between Jacksboro and South Jacksboro, was numerously signed by our citizens to-day.

The inevitable drummer haunted the town this week. It occurs to us if they would gaze on the skull at McConnell's Drug store, and read the legend thereto appended, it would "point to a moral," if not "adorn a tale."

Dr. Gresham has a supply of fresh and pure "vaccine virus" from the cow, just from John M. Marris, of Philadelphia, and is prepared to vaccinate all whodesire it.

The question of a new judicial district is of great interest to the people at this time.

John Lutterall living in the suburbs of Jacksboro owns a six weeks old kid that was born with only two legs and can be seen walking about on its fore legs with its body and hips suspended in the air.

The small pox is at Ft. Sill.

There is yet many bales of cotton in the county to be hauled to market.

The G. C. & S. F. R. R. is about starting a corps of engineers north and west of Ft. Worth. This road may come to Jacksboro.

Crutchfield is thinking of starting a saloon in Seymore.

There is no reason why the mails from Weatherford should not reach Jacksboro by sun down each day, generally they are several hours in the night and this should not be.

W. S. Jones & R. S. McLeod are making money with their contract for grading the Sante Fe R. R.

McConnell is looking for his Landreth seeds daily, but in the meantime is selling "oodles" of D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Detroit seeds.

Valentine's day has come and gone and was very generally observed by the young folks. Whether the ground hog came out and looked for his shadow or not, your reporter is not informed.

Mr. Wiley, formerly of this place, but now of Wheeler County, has been visiting his old friends (and he has hosts of them) this week.

Farewell Sermon.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Jno. Brown will preach his farewell sermon at the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

Early Rose Potatoes, Onion Sets red and white, at McKeehan's.

Mr. W. H. Sampson, the Artist is in town awaiting the arrival of his goods. When they arrive he will be prepared to take your shadow.

Commissioner's Court is in session this week. Will give their proceedings next week.

A Card to Cattlemen.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

February 15th 1881.

DEAR SIR:—

The Stock Raisers Association of North Western Texas will meet in annual session at Fort Griffin on the 14th day of March next. As this will be a meeting of more importance than any heretofore had, it is highly necessary that every cattle raiser throughout the country be in attendance. Commissioners, Cattle buyers, Shippers, and Railroad agents are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the president,
C. L. CARTER,
President.

J. C. LOVING,
Sec'y.

Once again the music was resounding on the air and the trip of the dancers was heard on last Friday night at the usual place over Maj. Horton's store. We learn that the participants had a very lively, gay and merry time. A nice supper was spread in the dining hall of the Horton House, and the elite of the city partook of the edibles; were highly pleased and departed with words of praise for the new occupants. Miss Lulu Adamson reigned belle of the evening, and her beautiful smiles were not enjoyed by the few.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA

J. W. Bradford, Troupe Tex.; C. E. Hooper, Co. H. H. McCoanell, city; A. N. Haltern, Springtown; W. J. McClure, city; Robt. Reed, Young county; C. A. Embee, F. Bessett, H. Doraull, county; M. K. Erwin, Graham, C. M. Weigle; James Heywood, Louis Carter, Jack Ward, county; M. W. McMillan, Howard Co. Mo.; W. H. Samson, city; Wm. C. Wilson, Henry Wright, Henriette; W. M. Byrd, J. W. Hillburn, John Cameron, A. F. Anderson, T. L. McKinley, H. C. Dobbs, T. S. Padgett and J. W. Jackson, from county; Moses Wiley, —; W. M. Hensley, L. P. Beavert, J. C. Lindsey, J. Ferrel Lewis, and H. Connell from county; Wm. King, city; Thomas Cearvy, —; R. L. Cate, Decatur; W. B. Davis, —; J. E. Berry and J. C. Middleton. Dallas. J. A. Hudson, Co.

HORTON HOUSE.

G. K. Merriwether, Dallas; A. G. Johnson, City; Wm. Harrell, J. B. McNeal, D. H. Sweny and L. Carter, Los Valley; W. B. Stramer, J. Wolfarth, L. L. Crutchfield and W. M. King, City; Wilburn Brumett and A. Chitester, county; W. H. Fullingim and wife; M. Ikard and family, W. S. Ikard and wife and H. McLoey, Henrietta; I. H. Stead and Francis Kemp Post Oak; Joseph R. Friend, Cincinnati; James Burnes, Weatherford; F. M. Diew, Young Co.; J. W. Clark, and C. M. Dunham St. Louis; C. E. Hooper, Co.; R. L. Cate, Decatur; I. Stoddard, Co.



HALL'S CREEK.

For the Citizen.
As I have just finished, filling the

appointments of our sheriff, at the various election precincts in the county, for the purpose of collecting "the one thing needful" in the shape of taxes; and have had the opportunity of conversing with a great many farmers and stockmen of the county; I propose to give you a summary of the amount collected, and what I saw and learned, that may be interesting to some of your numerous readers. —I collected at Newport, Post Oak, Riddies, and Lick Branch, (all on north side of the West Fork) \$593.06, and at Gurtrude, Cottonwood Springs, J. W. Gray's, Spring Dale, and Jasper Creek, (all on south side of the West Fork) \$293.96, total \$887.02 collected. In all the neighborhoods that I visited, except three (and they were not agreed) it was universally claimed by all that I conversed with, that notwithstanding the extreme severity of the winter, that the located stock were looking better and in better condition now, than they were at this season last year or for the last four or five years, at this season of the year. I found work stock generally in fine condition. I noticed many farmers had commenced

"Turning their furrows deep and straight,
Their honest bread to gain,
With hearts elate, they are willing to wait
The sunshine and the rain."

While others were busily engaged, some fencing new lands, some resetting and building up their fences and others cleaning up and preparing their lands for the plow; in a word, all seemed to be aglow with bright anticipations of a good crop year. I noticed that but little wheat had been sown, in the various sections that I passed through, but generally speaking, it was looking very well; I heard a number express their fears that their wheat was too thin. I was very much surprised, in some sections, to see so much fine farming lands unoccupied yet. I believe that Jack county could settle at least two thousand more farmers and then have in most of the settlements, plenty of grass for their stock, and if we could but once get our county settled with a class of good, intelligent, and industrious farmers, we would then no longer hear the cry, "that this upper country is not suitable for any thing but for stock," but like the cry of the savage foe, it would be transferred to the "far, far away," west of us.

M. F. Pruet.



WHICH?

"Owe no man anything, but to love one another."

Good morning, Mr. Anderson, pleasant weather for this climate. I've called on a little business, in fact, to give you an opportunity to devote some of your means to a good work."

"Indeed, what is it?"

"A new church for the English residents. You know we worship in a very mean building, and if the prosperous merchants, like yourself, will subscribe; say £200, and others smaller amounts, we can have a fine building, an ornament to the town. Come, I know you'll put your name down for 200. There's Tuttle & Wood, £200; Robinson & Sons, £200; Wheeler & Co., £200. Just write Anderson £200."

"I must think over the matter first. I cannot put down my name for £200 as easily as those gentlemen you have named."

"Well, then I'll call again."

"Let me see," said Mr. Anderson, when his visitor had departed, "I don't like to appear mean, and the church is needed, but whenever I wish to be generous that old text comes up 'Owe no man anything,' and I feel to be honest first. I must look at my list of debts. Ah! there's that old one of Nat Kirby's. How kind he was about it. He told me not to worry but to pay it when I was able. He has never written, so I have left it till the last. I wonder if I had better subscribe to the building fund or pay Nat. I don't like to refuse when all the merchants are contributing, and Nat is a rich man and can afford to wait. I believe I'll subscribe and let the debt wait."

Still Mr. Anderson was not satisfied. The subject tormented him all that afternoon and the next morning. "Owe no man anything;" "Be just before you are generous," whispered Conscience. "Do as your neighbors do," said Pride. "Thou shalt not steal. That money is Nat Kirby's. You have no right to use it," answered Conscience.

Mr. Anderson made up his mind to pay what he owed first, help the church afterwards. He took Kirby's account, and calculated the interest and found the amount to be nearly £200. He wrote a note thanking Mr. Kirby for his forbearance and telling him of the draft inclosed.

Of course Mr. Anderson could not subscribe to the building fund of the church. He had the moral courage to appear mean rather than to be mean.

Some years before he had failed in business and left England to retrieve his fortunes in the West Indies. He was prospering, but the payment of old debts prevented him from having anything to spare.

While the draft directed to Nathan-

iel Kirby, London, England, is lying in the mail-bag, with many other messages of joy and sorrow, Mr. Kirby was passing through a very sorrowful period of his life. He too had failed and left London for the United States. Times were bad and Mr. Kirby soon exhausted his means. Still he struggled and toiled and hoped for better days, till sickness laid hold of him and the strong man gave way. The terrible heat was very hard on Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, both weak and ill. There was no money to buy fruit or needful food. Every thing valuable had been parted with, and debts had been incurred for the necessities of life.

Mr. Kirby lay very still. Jessie Kirby, the oldest daughter, was fanning him. Mrs. Kirby lay in the next room, the second girl attending her. The small, close rooms were stifling, and Jessie sent her brothers and little sister out to find a shady place to sit. She kept fanning her father and weeping. She was startled by the postman's loud impatient knock, and ran down, little dreaming of what awaited her.

The postman handed her Mr. Anderson's note to "Nathaniel Kirby, London, England." It was re-directed to Dey Street, New York, United States. It had been across the Atlantic twice.

"What is it, Jessie?" asked Mr. Kirby in weak tones.

"A letter for you, father. See, it was directed to London first, and then to New York."

"Open it quickly. That first direction is like Will Anderson's writing. I have been thinking of him all the morning. The money he owes would be a fortune to us now."

"Yes, father, it is from Will Anderson."

"Read it, I can't see."

"My dear Friend.—With many thanks for your great kindness and forbearance when I was in such trouble, I inclose a draft for £150 with interest to date, amounting to £195. Hoping you and family are well, I remain your much obliged friend,

"Will Anderson—"

"Thank God," exclaimed Mr. Kirby fervently.

If Mr. Anderson could have seen the Kirbys after the receipt of his draft, he would not have had the least doubt about the wisdom of the text "Owe no man anything but to love one another." He had honored God more by paying a just debt than he would have done by contributing money which was not his, to the building of a church.

Good news is a great invigorator. Unseen, intangible, it affects the nerves. The Kirbys forgot the heat and began to improve. When the doctor came he found his patients decidedly better. Mr. Kirby was soon up and about. Small debts were paid, food and clothes bought and a few hundred dollars invested in business.

It is astonishing how much a small amount of money accomplishes at critical periods. The payment of a

small debt saved Mr. Kirby from ruin.

So Mr. Anderson felt that he had decided justly and was repaid for being honest first, generous afterwards.—[Selected.

"Render therefore unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

FLOWERS FOR A SICK ROOM.

In a valuable and instructive book by Miss Nightingale upon "Nursing" and the duties and cares of the sick Miss Nightingale thus speaks upon the value and restorative power of beautiful flowers.

As a proof that flowers are beneficial in such a place, The Herald of Health endorses this practice.

"I have seen in fevers (and felt, when I was a patient myself) the most acute suffering produced from the patient not being able to see out of the window, when the view to be seen was nothing but a clump of trees. I shall never forget the rapture of patients over a bunch of bright-colored flowers. I remember in my own case a nosegay of wild flowers being sent me; and from that moment my recovery became more rapid. People say that the effect is only on the mind. It is not so. The effect is on the body, too. Little as we know about the way in which we are affected by forms, by color, and by light, we do know this, that they have an actual physical effect upon the body. Variety of form and brilliancy of color in the objects presented to patients are actual means of recovery.

"Do not be afraid to place shrubbery, plants and bunches of cut flowers in the patient's room.

There is a 'learned ignorance' common to nurses and physicians, that such things are injurious, on account of the carbonic acid they are supposed to give off. Of course, if you should fill a room like a hot-house with plants and flowers, some evil effect of this kind might be expected. Besides, plants only give off carbonic acid at night. And even if they should be left in the patient's room at night, which is not at all necessary, the amount that would be given off by a good-sized plant or bunch of flowers would hardly poison a fly. As to cut flowers, the actual is the reverse of that feared. If they are placed in a tumble of water, as they generally should be, they absorb carbonic acid gas, decompose water, and give off oxygen, which is a healthy process. Some flowers are not healthy. The smell of the Lily depresses the nervous system; so the Jessamine; and some other flowers, of a disagreeable, faintish, sickening smell, though ever so handsome and brilliant, should not be brought into a sick-room. The Rose, the Pink, the Geranium, and such flowers of grateful smell are beneficial, on account of their healthful and agreeable fragrance, as well as their beauty and brilliancy of color, blue the poorest. Blue seems to be a depressing color to the sick."—[Floral Cabinet.

ONE FELL AND THEN ANOTHER.

A sad accident happened on the Alps one day. A party had climbed that very high and icy peak, the Matterhorn. Having gained the summit they then descended. Alpine climbers are fastened to one another by a rope. If one, in crossing a field of ice, should one slip into a covered hole, the rope would save him from helplessly sinking.

The guide who preceded the party above had cut steps in the ice for the feet of the man behind him, and then strove to help his neighbor down, when the latter slipped and knocked the guide over. These two rolling down the slippery slope, there came a sudden and powerful strain upon the two in the rear, and this carried them over. The breaking of the rope prevented the fall of any others, but down that icy road swept the four, crashing from precipice to precipice, falling four thousand feet, meeting a horrible death.

How true it is in this life that we go fastened to one another! In many ways we influence those about us. A rope goes from you to your neighbor. If you do wrong, the boy or girl next to you will feel it. If you fall another will be inclined to fall. If you break God's holy day you will help make a Sunday-breaker of some one else. If your mouth is blackened by the use of vile words, the stain will be likely to reappear on another's lips. Take those older, and one drunkard helps make another drunkard. No matter how young we are, as boys or girls, from one to another goes the rope. When one person goes over the precipice, listen, and you will be likely to hear the fall of a second.—[Kind Words.

Character Grows.

From the moment a child begins to notice surrounding objects, his character is under process of formation; day by day, through infancy and childhood, here a little and there a little, character grows with growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a model man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, cool, and cautious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just about what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at the breakfast table, late at school—who never does any thing at the right time—stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who half washes his face, half does his tasks, forgets half his errands, half learns his lessons, will never make a man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "Oh, I forgot; I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the pain and suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous kindly man—a real gentleman.—[selected.

The President-elect Shunning the Quarrels of Factions.

New York, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Mentor, Ohio, to the Tribune says: "A state senator from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is here today, accompanied by several prominent citizens of Cleveland. General Garfield, in a conversation with one of his visitors, said that he did not propose to become involved in the quarrels of factions, and that he would not turn good republicans out of office merely because they are doing well and others want their places."

To a gentleman who came here to represent the interests of Dakota, Gen. Garfield expressed great solicitude for the wise administration of territorial affairs, and assured the gentleman that he would exercise care in making official appointments in which the people of the territories may be interested. His attention was particularly called to the excellent school system which has been established in Dakota and its munificent endowment. Two sections of land in every township are set apart for the benefit of the school fund, and the great resources thus provided shall be honestly and wisely cared for, the future state of Dakota will have abundant means for popular education.

Gentlemen from the northwest, whose official position and high character give their recommendations much weight, urge the appointment of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, as secretary of the interior.

Friends of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, who have been here lately, express much confidence that he will be General Garfield's choice for attorney general. Many persons who have spoken to General Garfield in regard to the belief that Senator Blaine is to be the secretary of state have all gone away under the impression that there is no room for doubt on that point.

Professor O. C. Hill, of Missouri, who is said to be the coming private secretary of Gen. Garfield, was here recently. He is a gentleman of culture.

Captain Marshall's Return.

Dallas Herald.

A Herald reporter had the pleasure of meeting on the streets yesterday, Captain Ed. P. Marshall, formerly of the law firm of Williams & Marshall, of this city, who has just returned from an extended tour through the western states and territories and a part of old Mexico. He has seen much of the west and expresses himself as delighted with his travels and what he there saw. He first took in Kansas and her principal cities, and next Colorado and her wonderful mining camps—her grand canyons and magnificent mountain scenery. Thence he passed down the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe railroad across

New Mexico to El Paso, Texas and old Mexico. He speaks of New Mexico as heretofore being a mere cypher in the galaxy of western territories, and as a mere abiding place of marauding bands of wild Indians, but now since the advent of the railroads she is beginning to take rank among the foremost of the western territories. It is claimed that her mineral resources are as great as those of Colorado, and that the ores, such as gold and silver, are far richer than those of Colorado and Arizona. Already capitalists are seeking investments in her mines and introducing mining machinery preparatory to the development of her mineral products. The completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to and down the Rio Grande valley, opens up to ready access the richest mineral regions found for centuries as the source from which the Montezumas drew untold wealth. He speaks of the Rio Grande valley as the garden of New Mexico and the great vineyard of the west. It contains fruit trees resembling forest trees, the pear tree actually attaining two feet in diameter. The amount of fruit which can be raised and wine made in this valley, he says, is simply beyond calculation, and there can be no doubt that the completion of railroads to El Paso will develop a revenue in this line which is never thought of at the present time.

The Captain has just left El Paso, and is pleased to style it the "future interior city of the southwest." Says that Huntington's Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads are straining every nerve to reach El Paso first. The Southern Pacific has its road completed to within twenty miles of the place, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has its track completed to within six miles of the town and the remainder of the way already graded, and inside of six weeks both roads will have reached the place. One of the peculiarities of the building of the Southern Pacific is that the company does all of its own construction by means of Chinese labor, having employed about three thousand Celestials, all under the management of the company, without letting contracts as is usual. For this labor they pay each Chinaman \$1 per day, out of which small sum they pay their board. At this introduction of Chinese labor there is a widespread dissatisfaction among the American laboring classes. He says that already the employment of Mexican laborers has to a great extent demoralized the labor system of that section, and it is feared that the panic will be complete when that region is overrun with Chinaman.

He speaks of El Paso as being at present a model little town situated on the American or Texas side of the Rio Grande, opposite from El Paso, Mexico, which is a considerable Mexican city of some six or eight thousand inhabitants. El Paso Texas has now some six or eight hundred inhabitants.

THE DALLAS HERALD FOR 1881!

The Great and Leading Journal of Texas.

Another cycle of twelve months has rolled around and we present again our annual claims to the public for a continuance of the generous and increasing patronage heretofore extended to the HERALD.

The last year has been one fraught with deep interest to Texas, and more particularly to the northern portion of the state. New lines of railroads have been projected and now under construction, while the elder companies have been extending their mains and pushing branches in every direction. Immigration has been pouring in from nearly every state in the union and the densely populated countries of Europe. These immigrants, as a class, are far superior in intelligence and enterprise to those usually falling to the lot of new countries. As a general thing they possess means sufficient to erect comfortable dwellings, improve farms, and in this way add to our general prosperity. In the face of these facts the management of the HERALD has endeavored to keep pace with the advancement of the state, and the paper has been enlarged from twenty-four columns a few months ago to a forty-eight column journal, and is now the

LARGEST DAILY IN TEXAS.

With correspondents in all principal cities and towns in the state, and in the great metropolitan cities of the country, it is the only paper in north Texas giving

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From all parts of the United States and Europe. As a

COMMERCIAL PAPER

It is without a superior in the whole south, and stands unexcelled in Texas for the fullness and correctness of its reports both at home and abroad.

The HERALD in the future will occupy the same high conservative ground which has always characterized it under its present management. Showing favors to none, nor failing to point out errors or endeavoring to eradicate them even in the most exalted positions, state and national.

The HERALD in politics is an independent journal, progressive in its ideas, and advocating those true, sound democratic principles and measures that should alone prevail in a true, democratic country, and to those who may differ from it in its views and ideas, and in the discussion of great measures and principles which may present themselves to the public, it will be courteous, and treat with consideration the dissenting opinions of the opponents, but in a cool and deliberate manner will battle for what it deems right and for the great good of Texas and the country at large.

The HERALD now occupies the high position of being the representative and

LEADING PAPER OF TEXAS.

And, soaring above any petty jealousies or rivalries, it will lend its influence to any measure that will benefit any town, city or section in our great and growing commonwealth.

The management promise that their efforts shall not be relaxed in adding to the interest and usefulness of the HERALD, and that each month there shall be some improvement to be seen over the preceding one.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

is published every Thursday, and is filled with the most interesting and useful articles which appear from day to day in the daily HERALD, and therefore is generally esteemed the most valuable journal in the state to those living off the line of railroads and not having daily postal communications with the rest of the world. In view of these facts it is confidently hoped that its patronage will increase commensurate with its worth.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Herald, in advance, 1 year	\$10 00.
" " " 6 mos.	5 00.
" " " 3 "	2 50.
" " " 1 "	1 00.
Weekly " " 1 year	2 00.
" " " 6 mos.	1 00.

Cattle-men, Farmers, EVERY-BODY

I would call your attention to the fact that the business still continues to improve at the Old Reliable House of D. C. BROWN. The immense

Cotton and Cattle

trade going on at that House is evident that it is undoubtedly

The Place to go to purchase your GOODS.

His stock is replenished almost daily by goods arriving from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and other Eastern markets.

His stock is far the largest and most complete of any in North West Texas, Dallas and Ft. Worth not excepted. His business for the present season is entirely satisfactory. The sales for the present show that his business will be an increase over any previous year since he has been selling goods.

And now as Christmas is gone, also many of his goods have been sold. He wishes to dispose of all winter stock, to make room for a

Large Spring Stock.

Be sure to give him a call.

If you want a good article worth the money you pay for it and Fair Dealing where you will be well treated and have all the accommodations that can be extended by a first class business house I would advise you to patronize him. His motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

More than thankful for former Patronage: by maintaining the well earned reputation of His Business he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

CORRESPONDENCE

For the Citizen.

PAULINA.

Feb. 14th, 1881.

Health continues very good and the farmers are all busy plowing. Some of our farmers talk of planting corn week after next. School commenced to-day, Parson Davis, teacher.—We are ready to receive some preacher and have church at any time.—Cattle are doing as well as could be expected, but few dying. Sheep are doing well, none dying as yet.—We have a dispatch by grape-vine-telegraph that there will be a wedding next Thursday evening in our neighborhood, good luck and a long and happy life to both.—Mr. Hoge & Co. have gone into the mercantile business at the Weatherford and Graham crossing on Rock Creek. Hope gentlemen you may do well and sell lots of goods at low prices.—We have had the finest rain of the season. Grass is beginning to peep up and the weather prophets say we will have an early spring and we hope they are correct.—Jack Henderson was thought to be insane, but when we found out the cause of his antics we did not blame him. Peace and harmony prevailing we remain,
Reader of the Citizen.

Saleville, Palo Pinto Co. Tex.

Editor Rural Citizen:

Dear Sir:—I want to ask you a special favor, if you will give publicity of a meeting of wool growers to form a wool grower's association for North West Texas, to be held at Kirkendoll's Mills Crossing of Rock Creek, on Feb. 22. Please invite all those interested, and attend yourself if you can make it convenient.

Respectfully,

M. S. Jackson, M. D.

Feb. 9, 1881-

The First American Newspaper.

Boston came to the front in 1704, with the News Letter. This paper was 8x12 inches in size. One column of the title sheet was devoted to foreign news. The news from France was nearly five months old, yet it was eagerly devoured by the people of Boston. The Indians then skulking in the vicinity of Hartford were as murderous as the Utes and some of the other tribes on our Western frontiers. Yet it took two weeks for the news to reach the City of Boston that Hartford was raising fifty men to send out to protect the frontier settlement of Dover, in New Hampshire. Even Bostonians, in those days, did not feel disposed to hug the "noble red man" to their bosoms as a "fond delusion," for the editor favored a law offering a premium of from

£16 to £50 for every male Indian above 12 years old taken, according to the service at the time performed by the captor. The News Letter was the only paper published in this country in 1720. In that year James Franklin proposed to bring out another—the New England Courant—in the town. The undertaking was considered hazardous. The paper was started, but short-lived, as the publisher was guilty of the unpardonable offense of speaking too plainly of political measures then before the public. He was forced to abandon his enterprise and leave "free-speech" loving Boston. [Weekly Jimplecute.

The result of inquiries as to the condition of ex-confederate Major-Generals is that they are, in the words of a popular song, "doing remarkably well." Major-Gen. Marmaduke is a Missouri railway commissioner, and, as a bachelor lives comfortably in St. Louis on a salary \$5,000 a year. Gen. J. B. Gordon, as counsel for the Louisville and Nashville road, gets a salary of \$14,000. Major-Gen. F. B. Cheatham has a handsome farm in Tennessee, and Gen. L. J. Polk has another. Gen. Toombs practices law, and is very rich. Gen. Basil Duke is a lawyer in Louisville, and has a good income; Gen. Bradley Johnson is also getting rich in the same profession in Baltimore. All the sons of Robert E. Lee except one, are moderately successful farmers in Virginia. The exception, Custus Lee, succeeded his father as President of Washington University. Gen. Early is living quietly at Lynchburg in comfortable circumstances. Gen. J. C. Pembroke has become a resident of Philadelphia, is an invalid, and has written a book on Vicksburg.

The valley of the Teche in Louisiana has been termed not inaptly the Italy of America. Unlike other valleys, it is not formed by its vicinage to the sloping base of opposite mountains, leaving but a narrow channel for the passage of a stream. The lands of the Teche, bordering bayou from which this valley takes its name, form a gently declining area to its waters, from a rising elevation, that can hardly claim the dignity of a mountain. The grassy shores of the bayou are shaded with every variety of forest trees, which in many places dip their branches into the water. The streams of the bayou are as clear as crystal, abound with fish, and seem the favorite resort of both inland & sea-going birds, which may be seen skimming over their surfaces at all hours of the day. Its sloping lawns, dotted every few miles with pretty draw-bridges facilitating neighborly intercourse, give it a quiet domestic atmosphere. The prairies of the Teche are inexpressibly beautiful, and form one of the most pleasing features of the scen-

ery. When the south wind moves over the fields of tall rank grasses which cover their undulating surface they resemble the billows of some vast inland lake. These Prairies are situated west of Bayou Teche and south of Bayou Cocodri. In the south they are limited by an impassable sea marsh, and in the west by the Calcasieu and Sabine. The prairies of the State embrace upward of 2,500,000 acres. Owing to the richness of its soil and its wonderful adaptability to the culture of the cane, this district is also known as the "sugar bowl" of the United States.— [Jimplecute.

New York Land Leagues.

New York, Feb. 11.—The fifth ward branch of the Irish National Land Industrial league met to-day in Temperance hall, Varick street, near Grand, Hugh King in the chair. It was announced that the branch had nearly four hundred members, was the second in number in the city, and was weekly contributing large sums for Ireland. Mr. King said the British government had made great mistakes in expelling the home rulers and imprisoning Michael Davitt, the consequences of which would soon be seen in a different state of affairs from that which the government had imagined. Captain John Dwyer, an old soldier, moved that roll be prepared for volunteers to sign and he would agree to drill them. It was time something was done. A company could be formed in a few weeks and be ready to fight as soon as necessary. The indications were quite apparent that England would yield to nothing but force. (Applause.) Captain Patrick McCartney opposed the motion, saying that it was foreign to the present intentions of the league, and that it would be time enough to raise soldiers when it was seen that they were wanted in Ireland. There were plenty of men in Ireland. There were a million there ready to fight. What they wanted now was money in order to get supplies. He moved to table the motion of Captain Dwyer. The motion to table was lost. Captain Dwyer said it would take six months to make a company of good soldiers and they ought to begin to get ready, for the time was surely coming when they would be needed. (Applause).

Mr John Fitzgerald moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the president and vice-president, to be brought by them before the executive committee of the general body of the league for action.

Patrick Tracey said it was time for action; such action as could not be mistaken. The British government had ruthlessly seized and imprisoned Michael Davitt, whose only offense had been the counselling of peaceful measures in Ireland. They would probably next seize on other prominent leaders with as little jus-

tification. They had expelled members of parliament by force for asserting their rights. Would Irishmen suffer this to go on with impunity? Rather than submit to it he would blow up every place in England that it was necessary to level to the ground. (Applause.) They would give them nitro-glycerine enough if necessary to blow up all England. (Great applause.) Ireland could be liberated only by force. An army here would have a very inspiring effect on the spirits of the Irish people. (Applause.)

The amendment to bring the matter before the executive committee was adopted, and Captain Dwyer said that a movement was on foot to organize a military company in every ward, and he wanted the fifth ward's company to be the first organized.

Branch No. 2 of the Parnell land league met to-day at Washington Square hall, No. 71 West Fourth street, with John O'Donoghue in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of awarding a silver-mounted sword, which had been presented to the branch by Miss Mary O'Connell to be raffled for. The chances were sold for 25 cents each, and \$125 was obtained in this way. Ticket No. 20, the holder of which was not present at to-day's meeting, drew the sword.

Indian Cars.

A Calcutta correspondent says: "I examined the railway carriage in which I was to journey 1,790 miles to Bombay. These cars are built with double roofs, the outer edges turned down over the sides in such a manner as to keep the fierce rays of the sun from the windows of blue, red and green glass. They are much shorter than the ordinary American cars, and a trifle longer than the English carriage. There are four doors to each carriage, opening within, entrance and egress being from the sides. They are divided into compartments, one for males, the other for females. There are five seats in each compartment, which can be speedily converted into couches to accommodate only five persons. On each side of every compartment is a revolving lattice, which is constantly wetted by a reservoir of water on the top of the carriage. A revolving lattice is in the form of a spokeless wheel, and is constructed like those used in all bungalow doors and windows, of fibrous articles of bamboo, cocoonut and rice straw.

When thoroughly wetted, the hot air passing through becomes cool and delicious."

Paradise Messenger: The editors of the Decatur Democrat have been arrested on a charge of libel. We understand they at first refused to give bail and were incarcerated in jail, they have since given bond.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

Thanks to Hon. I. N. Roach for papers and legal documents.

Testimony of the Ages, is the title of a book, shown us by the Bible & Book Agent — Scarlet. It contains much valuable information, and for those who have not time to peruse large works, it is valuable.

Mr. Cate of the firm of Cate Brothers, dealers in Ames and Atlas engines, etc., etc., Decatur, Texas, gave us a kindly call last Tuesday.

We call the attention of wool growers to the communication of Mr. Jackson, found elsewhere. The place of meeting is on the Weatherford and Graham road, in the southeast part of this County.

Would it not be well for the farmers to hold a meeting and co-operate with the stock-men? Some of the stock-men think they should do so, it would be of mutual benefit.

Since the above was written we have had a conversation with the president of the Jack Co. Stock Association, in which he says "every farmer who owns any cattle or is interested in stockraising is invited to attend the meeting and all who own title should join the Association."

India

Cremation again is a subject of general mention, but its failure to come popular is shown by the fact that only eight bodies have been burned in the two or three years that have elapsed since the only American crematory was built. Though many believe in the resurrection of the body, few desire that their remains shall be wafted heavenward from the chimney of a furnace. [Jimplecute.

Charcoal laid flat while cold on a surface will cause the pain to abate. Spiced meat, surrounded with it, sweetened; strewn over heaps of composed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Pure water is purified by it. Its sweet and offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so porous that it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. It forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores. It hurts no nexture, injures no color, and is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. [Ex.

The Sultan of Turkey expends \$55,000,000 annually on his army, and he has \$15,000,000 left for other purposes.

We again solicit contributions from every neighborhood in the county and all the towns in the adjoining counties. Our columns are open to Farmers, Stockmen, Mechanics, etc. While we require a bona fide name with every communication, we do not publish the author's name without his wish or consent.

We submit the following instructions to be observed 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.

Introductory 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 must 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.

Stock-Men's Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Stock men of Jack county held at the court house in Jacksboro on Saturday, March, 5, 1881 at 10 o'clock A. M. all stock men are requested to be present as important business will come before the meeting.

By order of the president,
J. C. Loving.
S. R. Riggs, Sec.

The Czar, in reward for his victories over the Tekke Turcomans, has appointed General Skobeloff general of infantry, and has bestowed on him the decoration of the order of St. George.

The Globe Democrat says Mr. Hayes has drawn the presidential salary monthly in advance ever since he entered the White House, and that he did an unlawful thing in doing so. Was he afraid that Mr. Tilden might claim his own and get it too, before he could fob it?

COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas. } Warranted
Good Luck " " }
All kinds of Ia. sugars.
Best Brands of Tobaccos.
Best Peaberry coffee.
Fancy choice sugar house syrups.
All kinds of can goods.
These goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

T. E. HORAN,

Manufacturer of
All Styles Texas Saddles, Harness,
COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Plow Harness,
Harness and Trace Chains, Leather Leggings
and saddle-Bags, Sole Leather,
Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especial attention given to Repairing. Carriages trimmed to order.

COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

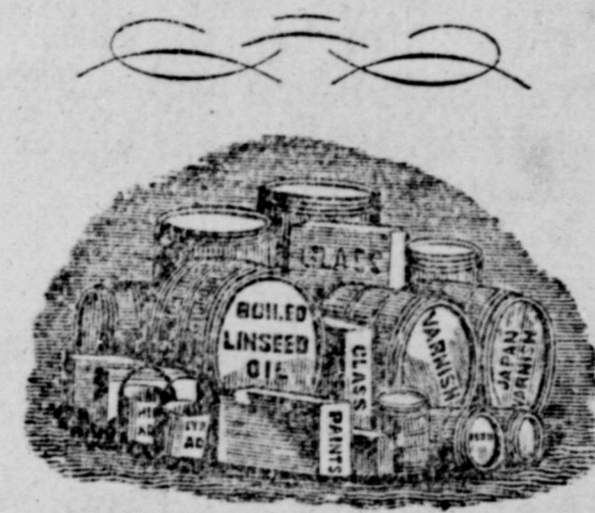
Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

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.

S. G. Adamsom.

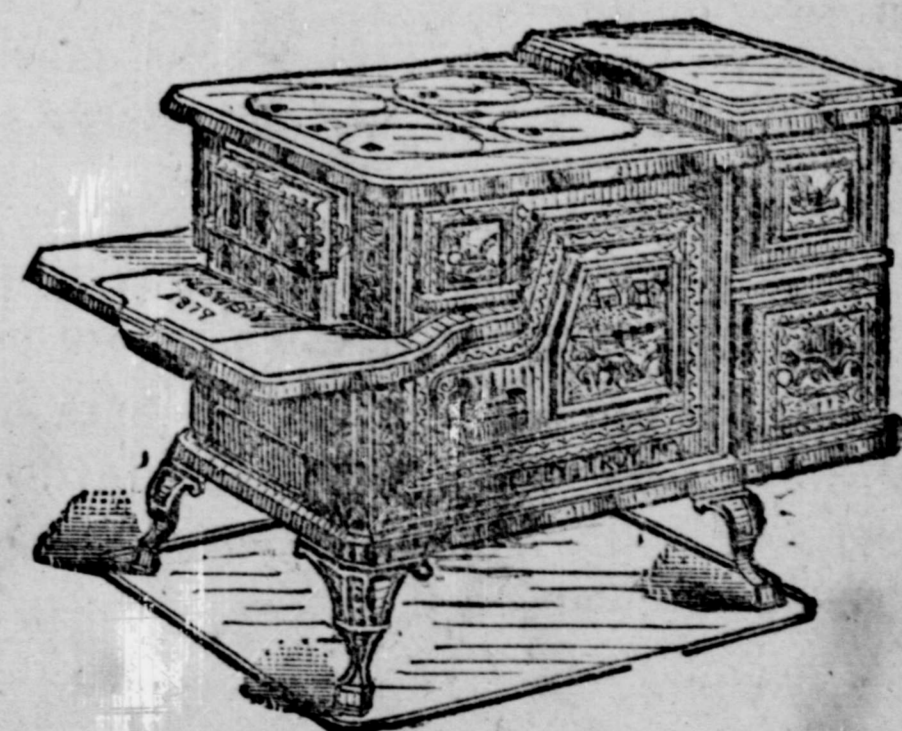
DEALER IN

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 goods to be as represented. He buys wheat; buys and sells corn and produce generally.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver, Chill-ed, and Haiman, steel and cast plows.

Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American
Machines A Specialty.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood Judge.
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.
 D. B. Mizell, 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.
 T. M. Jones, Judge.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsev.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspct'r

PRECINCT No. 1

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

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
 W. J. Craig, Constable.

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Wm. Obarts Justice.
 J. S. Welsh, Constable.

PRCT. No. 3.

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

J. A. Hightower, 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.
 J. M. Lane, Constable

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.

Stanley Cooper, N. G.
 S. O. Callahan, 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.

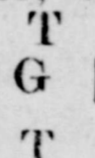
John Brown, Pastor.

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

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Comr. pret. No. 2 Jack county Texas, the following described animals to wit: One brown mare about 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, collar marks, branded ST on right thigh, and h on right shoulder; one bay pony mare 14 hands high about 12

ears old, saddle marks, branded  on

left thigh; one gray horse about 15 hands high, 5 years old, saddle marks branded 45 on right shoulder; one mouse colored horse mule about 14 hands high, about 10 years, collar and saddle marks, branded N on left thigh; also one bay horse about 15 hands high, about 9 years old, one hind foot white, white scar on right fore leg, branded  [G & T connected] on left

shoulder and had a bell on when taken up.

D. B. Mizell,
 feb 3 3t Co. Clk.

England is trying her best to keep her people from eating American beef. The last obstacle thrown in the way is an order from the council requiring the cattle to be slaughtered within six days of their landing. Why don't that country follow the example of the United States and adopt a protective tariff at least? Whenever the United States government wants to keep out a foreign article and force the masses of the people to pay four prices for it, that a few nabobs who manufacture or deal in said article may grow rich, it piles up the import duty mountain high and calls it protection. If the English government don't want the English people to buy cheap meat stuffs and grow fat on American beef, why the American people can stand it and perhaps England is right about it, for if that people were to partake somewhat of the spirit of a Texas steer, they would stop a good deal of nonsense in their light little island.—[Dallas Herald.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Telegrams have passed to-day between Salmi Morse, author of the "Passion Play," and Frank R. Gardener, manager of a theatrical combination, with reference to another attempt to produce Morse's work in New York. Mr. Gardener says he has been guaranteed \$20,000 by Chicago parties to pay the expense of the production in New York. He will start at once to make the necessary arrangements.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Dillon, home rule member of parliament for Tippeury, speaking in Manchester yesterday, said: "If Englishmen didn't quickly change their temper toward the Irish they, the Irish, would indeed be dogs and slaves. If they did not the day was not long when they could join the United States." Mr. Parnell, he said, within a month would stand in congress at Washington an honored and welcomed spokesman on their wrongs.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.

NICHOLSON & STARK,

LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents.

Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

C. W. Merrill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Land matters and the collection of claims.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor.

Firstclass accommodations.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with
 FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer

Jacksboro, Texas.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

South Side Public Square

Jacksboro, Texas.

Fair weights and full measures guaranteed.

Mr Littlepace, who resides at the corner of Highland and Ashland streets, Dallas, killed a mad dog on the 10th.

The grounds have been surveyed and laid off in East Waco for the cotton seed oil factory. Fifty thousand dollars will be invested in the enterprise.

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp the town of Plymouth, N. C., was almost entirely destroyed Monday night, there being but two buildings left standing.

Hundreds of valuable stock were drowned in the Ocono river, Georgia, during the late freshet. At some points much lumber was lost and a great deal of turpentine and guano damaged.

South Africa.

Cape Town Cor. to the Alton Telegraph
 The news from the Transvaal which I mailed you last week, fully confirms the report that the Boers had risen against the English and were fighting to regain their independence. The first battle in this sad war was fought December 20, at a place called Bronkers Spruit, between some 250 Boers and a detachment of 250 men of the ninety-fourth regiment of the line. The fight lasted but 20 minutes and resulted in the total defeat of the English troops, with a loss of fifty killed, eighty wounded and the balance of the detachment made prisoners. There was no loss on the side of the Dutch farmers; whose fire from the first was so withering and deadly as to throw the troops into confusion, thus rendering their fire ineffectual. The British troops so roughly handled were on their way to reinforce Pretoria, which is still in the hands of the English. The republic has been proclaimed in all towns where there are no troops, but there are no complaints of outrage at the hands of the Boers, who are now governed by a triumvirate, consisting of Paul Kruger, Dr. Jerisseu and P. Joubert. The war is simply one of right against might, but there can be but one issue where 8,000 Dutch farmers—however just their cause—attack the British power, and already 5,000 troops are on their way to the Transvaal to subjugate the Boers. It is thought that should England still decline to restore the independence of the Transvaal, the Boers will fight to the bitter end, and when they can no longer resist the vast force against them they will leave the Transvaal and "trek" to the Portuguese territory to the northward of the Cunene. Intense excitement is felt throughout South Africa and especially in the Orange Free state, where numbers of the Dutch farmers are leaving for the Transvaal to aid their brethren there in their struggle for independence. In the Cape colony the feeling between Dutch and English has become very bitter and acrimonious, and, in and near the metropolis here, the Boers have thousands of sympathizers.

The news from Bosoulal and Tembuland and the Transkees generally is that our forces have made several successful raids on the live-stock of the rebels. The colonial force in the field now numbers close upon 18,000 men, and the strain on the colony is very severe. The burglars have arrived at the front, and, being splendid shots, do great execution. Affairs here look very gloomy all round.

A wholesale destruction of dogs is going on in Madison and Limestone counties, Ala. (Exchange.) The same should go on in Jacksboro.



Educated Farmers.

If we were asked to point out any special fact as denoting beyond all others, our rapid progression in learning and in civilization, we could select the strong tendency everywhere manifested to abolish empiricism in all pursuits of life. It is not very long ago that the physician administered his remedies blindly and knew less about the functions of the heart than does his modern scendent of the spleen and gall bladder. Meteorology, most fickle of all sciences, based as it is on the most changeable of all things, the weather, has within very few years, made marvelous strides; and we are certainly advancing to a point when it will be easy to foretell the rain and storm of to-morrow as to remember the fine weather of yesterday. Even alchemy is no longer to be the science which inaccurately compounded ingredients under constantly varying conditions are supposed by some asant fiction to yield invariable results; for has not a college been allowed to educate our future "chefs cuisne?" Thumb rules in every department are now scooped by intelligent working men. The world has shaped itself into a gigantic point of interrogation; "why" is the question of the hour, and faith in things earthly confined only to those who, like deluded partisans of Keely and others of his ilk, mistake ignorance for that which is possible for belief in that which is not.

Of all the sciences, none within recent years has so quickly emancipated itself from the fogs of empiricism as that of agriculture. To the end of the last century, people believed that air, water, and salts were the sources of nutrient nutrition. Wallerius, Bergin, Palissy, Davy, De Sausure and Rengel, contributed discovery after discovery, investigation, but their work was scattered and little known outside of their laboratories. It was reserved for the genius of Liebig to use all these fragments of truth; but was not until 1840 that he produced his great work, "Chemistry in its application to agriculture and physiology," and thus gathered in concrete form the materials which are the basis of a now great and rapidly growing science. It is hard to realize that agricultural chemistry has had its application for but twenty years, so clearly are its benefits before us in tangible form. But on the other hand, this only serves to indicate to us how vast must be the result yet to come, when agriculture, through the instrumentality of its knowledge, shall have become in its

turn, as exact as its sister sciences, and as susceptible of being taught and learned in the same manner as they. And to attain this much-desired end, our schools and colleges, under the guidance of far-seeing men, are doing splendid work.—[Scientific American.]

Cabin Philosophy.

Jes' turn de back-log ober, dar—an' pull your stools up nigher,
An' watch dat 'possum cookin' in de skillet by de fire;
Lemme spread my legs out on de bricks to make my feelin's flow,
An' I'll grind you out a fac' or two, two, to take befo' you go.

Now in dese busy wukin' days, dey's changed de Scriptor fashions,
An' you needn't look to mirakuls to furnish you wid rations;
Now, when you's wantin' loaves o' bread, you got to go an fetch 'em,
An' ef you's wantin' fishes, you mus' dig your wums an ketch 'em;
For you kin put is down as sartin dat de time is long gone by,
When sassage an' 'taters use to rain fum out de sky!

Ef you think about it keerfully, and put it to the tes',
You'll diskiver dat de safes' plan is gin'ully de bes';
Ef you stumble on a hornets'-nes' an' make de critters scatter,
You needn't stan' dar like a fool an' argerfy de matter;
An' when de yaller fever comes an' settles all aroun',
'Tis better dan de karanteen to shuff-le out o' town!

Dar's heap o' dreadful music in de very fines' fiddle;
A ripe an meller apple may be rotten in de middle;
De wises' lookin' trabler may be de bigges' fool;
Dar's a lot o' solid kickn' in de humbles' kind o' mule;
De preacher aint de holies' dat w'ars de meekes' look,
An' does de loudes' bangin' on de kiver ob de Book!

De people pays deir bigges' bills in buyin' lots an lan's;
Dey scatter all deir picayunes aroun' de pea-nut stan's;
De twenties an de fifties goes in pay-in orf deir rents,
But Heben an' de organ-grinder gits de copper cents.

I neber likes de cullud man dat thinks too much o' eatin':
Dat frolics froo de wukin' days, and snoozes at de meetin';
Dat jines de Temp'ance 'Ciety, an keeps a gittin tight,
An' pulls his water millions in de middle ob de night!

Dese milerterry nigger chaps, wid muskets in deir han's,
Perradin' froo de city to de music ob de ban's,

Had better drop deir guns, an' go to marchin wid deir hoes,
An' git an honest libbin' as dey chop de cotton-rows,
Or de State may put 'em arter while to drillin in de ditches,
Wid more'n a single stripe a-runnin, 'cross deir breeches!

Well, you think dat doin' nuffin' 'tall is mighty sof' an nice,
But it busted up de renters in de lubly Paradise!
You see, dey bofe was human bein's, jes like me an' you,
An' dey couldn't reggerlate deirselves wid not a thing to do;
Wid plenty wuk befo' 'em, an a cotton crop to make,
Dey'd neber thought o' loafin' 'roun' an' chattin' wid de snake!
—[Scribner for February.]

Raise more cabbage.—From five thousand to ten thousand cabbage can be grown on an acre. They are worth from four to ten cent a head at wholesale. Mr. Joseph Harris, of Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., who raises large quantities of cabbage and sells them by the car load, says in his new Seed Catalogue for 1881, that there are four things necessary for success in raising cabbage: (1) good well bred seed; (2) good plans; (3) good land, and (4) good cultivation.

What men want is not talent—it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

City Livery Stable!

W. S. McKEEHAN

Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand

Buggies and Hacks.

Always a good turn-out: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

North-West corner Public Square.

NOTICE

is hereby given that Prof. J. I. Bowie will open school in the Masonic Hall on next Monday the 17th of January 1881.

Rates of tuition as follows:

Terms per month,	
Primary Class,	\$1.00
Second Primary Class	1.50
Intermediate,	2.00
Collegiate.	2.50

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Absorption. BY TRADE MARK Antidote.



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 unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.

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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 "maillable" 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, HON. MAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, ALSO,

The Best of Tonics, CURES DYSPEPSIA, Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Invigorates the LIVER, and at the same time ACTS on the KIDNEYS and BOWELS

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use.

The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them.

A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprs., Successors to Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio.

A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES.

DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. **SAFE AND RELIABLE.** Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediate in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamp) we will send you a box free of expense.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Prop., Dayton, O.

HAIR DYES 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; is favored upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all dressers. **J. CRISTADORO,** 83 William Street, New York



MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Dallas Herald.

Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars was transmitted to Galveston on the 10th by the management of the Trunk line to pay the import duty on fifteen hundred tons of iron expected at that port by the road. Four thousand additional tons of home manufacture has been purchased, a portion of which is in transit.

The Dummitt orange grove, the oldest and largest in east Florida, situated between the Indian river and the Atlantic ocean, comprising 450 acres, having 3,000 trees now bearing, and producing last year 4,000 boxes of oranges, has been sold to the Duca Tella Castellucia, an officer in the Italian military service. The duke and duchess will make Jacksonville, Fla. their winter home. The duke intends to have skilled laborers brought from his groves in Sicily.

The report of the bureau of statistics on the foreign trade of the United States in December, and in the last calendar year, presents features of extraordinary interest. The December exports of merchandise amounted to \$98,856,632; an aggregate never before equaled in the history of the country. The exports in the calendar year are also unequaled amounting to \$389,948,440—an increase of \$124,490,015 as compared with 1879. The imports of merchandise in November and December show a shrinkage of \$15,589,175, as compared with those months in 1879; but the imports of the entire year amounted to \$666,803,433, against \$513,602,796 in 1879. The November and December exports exceed the imports by \$87,000,000 in round numbers. The volume of mercantile trade reached the unprecedented aggregate of \$1,589,453,273, an increase of \$307,000,080 in round numbers as compared 1879. Contrary to general anticipations, the net imports of bullion and specie exceeded the previously unequaled imports of 1879, the total for 1880, being \$69,229,822, and for 1879 \$67,375,970. The net imports of bullion and specie in 1880, added to the domestic product, made a gain of about \$144,600,000 in the gross domestic stock of precious metals. Such an accumulation of treasure as that of the last two years has never been paralleled in modern history by any other country except as a result of military conquest.

Jacksboro, Texas,
Thursday, Feb. 17 1881.

Trade has been good the past week. Cotton receipts are light but is still coming in.

Farm produce is on the decline, corn sold from the wagons yesterday at 40 and 45 cents per bushel, corn in stores retails at 60 cts. Country dry salt meat sells from store, middlgs and shoulrers 8cts., hams

10cts. per bbl. Millet seed sells at \$1.00 per bushel. Eggs are dull at 10cts. good fresh butter could be sold at 16 2-3 cts.

McKeehan's Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00
RICE—10 cents per lb.
FLOUR.—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—Super fine \$3.90.
TOBACCOS—4c@85cts. per pound.
SALT.—\$2.75 per sack and firm.
CORN MEAL—White 75cts.—yellow 65 @ 70cts.
SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts. currants.12½, prunes 12½.
Un canvassed hams 12½ cts.

Other Grocery Quotations.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½
Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.
Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50.
Meal; white, 65 c., yellow, 60 c.
Cheese 20 cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.65 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per food.
Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.
Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.
Butter, 15
Eggs; 10

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.
Wheat \$1.25 per bushel

Drugs.

Castor Oil, Cold, price per gal. \$1.75
" " Lubricating " " 1.10
Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35
Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20
Quinine P. & W. " oz. 3.45
Cinchonidia " " 1.25
Copperas " lb .07
Sulphur (Flour) " " .10
Calomel Eng. " " 1.80
" Amr. " " 1.25
Morphine P. & W " drachm .95
White Lead S. P. " keg 3.00

Weatherford

Flour—Victory \$3.25.—Crystal \$3.50

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10 —Ordinary 8
our XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00
C n meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
Corn 30 @ 32½ cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$13 per ton. Millet do, 13.
Bacon 8½ @ 10½c
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 19c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

Shop Next door to McKeehan Bros. South Side Square.
Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

McConnell



The

Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationery.

H. HORTON

is now offering his present stock of goods the largest ever put upon the market at such rates in the town of Jacksboro at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

For CASH for the next 30 or 60 days his stock being entirely too large to carry over, wishes to MAKE ROOM for a SPRING STOCK.

All indebted either by note or acct will please come forward and settle at once.

Call And EXAMINE

his Goods and Prices

FOR

Yourselves.

H. HORTON.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Jan. 1st 1881.

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