

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY, 28, 1881.

No. 5.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

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JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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Legal, transient and foreign adver-
tisement payable in advance. Others
monthly.

Any subscriber failing to receive this
paper promptly and regularly, will
please notify us either in person, or by
postal card, we will take pleasure in cor-
recting any mistake in this office.

AUSTIN

IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE
LOCATION OF THE

University of Texas

and respectfully solicits the votes of the
people at an election to be held on Tuesday
September 6, 1881.

Locals.

Try Denton City Pottery Works.

The Doctors report no sickness.

W. H. Wright, is expected to
preach a series of sermons at the
Masonic Hall commencing on Satur-
day night 30th inst.

The attention of the Wool Grow-
ers is called to a communication in
Correspondent's Column from Dr.
Jackson, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Niles will preach Sunday
morning and night in the Presbyte-
rian church at the usual hour.

Office of Hide & Animal Inspector, }
Jacksboro, July 18, 1881. }

All persons driving cattle out of
the county for the purpose of selling
or shipping hides out of the county
are hereby notified to have the same
inspected before moving them.

J. S. Price, H. & A. Inspector,
A. J. Hughes, Deputy.

Fant & Strickland will move into
Brown's old stand to-day (Friday)
where they would be glad to see and
wait on their customers. Their stock
will be enlarged, call and see them
and price their goods.

Callahan will move his tin shop to-
morrow into the house lately occupi-
ed by Fant & Strickland, where he
will add to his business a full line of
hardware. He is now receiving a
large lot of Cooking and Heating
Stoves. "Cheap for cash" is his mot-
to, call and see him.

S. W. Eastin is erecting a new busi-
ness house on the west south-west
corner of the public square.

Mr. Horan has just returned from
Long View and informs us that Miss
Gallaher, (Mrs. Horan's sister) is
recovering from an attack of Ty-
phoid fever.

Many of the young ladies and gen-
tlemen met, last night, in the hospi-
tal building at old Ft. Richardson
where they spent the evening step-
ping to the sound of music to "the
wee sma' hours." We are told all
enjoyed themselves very well.

McKeehan Bros. have over \$1000.00
worth of tobacco which they offer for
sale at a small advance.

McKeehan Bros. have coffee at 5
to 8 pounds to the dollar.

H. Horton has just received a
fresh lot of pocket and table cutlery.

Two games of base-ball were play-
ed after the programme was com-
pleted.

Just received at H. Horton's 6
doz. cotton scale beams.

T. E. Horan is always at his post,
call and see his stock of sadlery and
prices: before going to other towns.

Lemons at Adamson & Wescott's

The first load of new corn was
brought to town on Friday morning
and sold at 75 cents per bushel.

Judge Jones has received notice
that Wm. L. Head will be received
at the Lunatic Asylum, Sheriff King
will start with him in a few days.

Subscribers will please excuse us
for delay this week; we could not get
it out in time and go to the picnic,

and this is the only one we have had
the privilege of attending this year.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

T. D. Simpson, W. A. Campbell,
C. L. Dutcher, Rev. John Powell, T.
C. Rector, D. T. Hughes, R. S. Van
Wie, M. A. Gowdy, Dav. Atkinson,
K. Crow, James McCuen, Henry Lun-
dry, Louis Chesser, Tom Reasoner,
county; J. E. Haynes, Wm. Taylor,
Sil Stark, H. H. McConnell, W. J.
McClure, Frank Chase, city; C. P.
Keer, James Ingram, Corsicana, J. C.
Loving and lady, Los Valley; J. T.
Ligan; A. P. Penter, Rosston; T. L.
McKinley, Keechi; M. C. Clark and
wife, W. M. Bowles, Roland Johnson,
Weatherford; M. Sausman, Baines-
ville; John A. Yates, Philadelphia; C.
A. Embree, Sand Valley; T. C. Kay,
Troupe, Texas; G. N. Buster, J. C.
Meeks, Whitt, Harry Brown, Weath-
erford.

HORTON HOUSE.

P. M. Woodall, Galveston; D. T.
Hughes, T. J. Powell, county. E. W.
Nicholson, J. E. Haynes, Sil Stark,
city; A. C. Irvine, N. Trissel, W. C.
Nichols, Dallas; George D. Horn-
beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. C. Jacobs,
and wife, Albany, Texas.

On yesterday evening a meeting
was held at the Court House for the
purpose of organizing a base ball
club. There were present Thos. F.
West, J. M. Hughes, S. O. Callahan,
E. W. Nicholson, C. T. Wescott, W.
J. Wallin, John McKeehan, W. H.
Martin and Frank Chase. The meet-
ing was called to order and J. M.
Hughes elected to fill the chair it
was then announced by the chair
that the election of officers was in or-
der, whereupon the following officers
were chosen by ballot, to wit, chair-
man, J. M. Hughes; captains of the
first and second nines, S. O. Callahan
and C. T. Wescott; umpire, Thos. F.
West; secretary E. W. Nicholson,
and treasury John McKeehan.

The following committees were
then appointed to choose an appropri-
ate name for the club, to wit E. W.
Nicholson, S. O. Callahan and W. J.
Wallin.

The following motion was then
passed to wit, that each member pay
an initiation fee of 25 cents to defray
expenses of club.

There then being no further busi-
ness before the house the meeting
adjourned *sine die*.

E. W. Nicholson, Secretary.

D. C. Brown

HAS REMOVED HIS

New Spring Stock

of goods,

into his

NEW HOUSE.

His stock of Dress Goods, after a

close examination is by far the

LARGEST and most **COMPLETE** ever

brought to this market.

His **PRICES** are **LOWER** than the

same goods were ever offered in this

Market.

He sells the best quality for the

least money.

His stock is entirely new.

No remnants of old stock.

His motto is to sell goods at such

rates as will leave no goods that will

require forced sales to close them

out.

Having shared the patronage of

the public by adhering to the fact

that business well attended to, serves

both buyer and seller, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

Call and see him. No trouble to
show goods.



THE WRONG VERDICT.

"Do I want any tapes and shoe-lace?" said Mr. Penfield, in his big, comfortable voice, that always seemed to have the suspicion of a laugh down in its sonorous depths.

"Thank you, sir," said Flora, and she came gratefully to the fire, setting her basket of cheap wares on the floor, and warmed herself, shyly glancing around the while at the cozy little private room with its cheerful red carpet on the floor, the curtains at the window and the leather-cushioned easy chairs.

"What is your name, child?" he asked, at last, without turning his head.

"Flora Rawson, sir," was meek reply.

"How old are you?"

"Going on fourteen, sir, I believe."

"And how does it happen that you're selling gimeracks like these around the country, instead of being put at some honest trade," said Mr. Penfield, with his quill in his mouth, while he got up to search for some blotting paper.

Flora hung down her head. "There's only me," said she. "Father and mother are dead, and my step-mother say I've got to earn my own living."

"Where do you live?" said Mr. Penfield, brusquely.

"In Holmes' Lane—the little cottage just this side of the china factory."

"Humph!" said Mr. Penfield. "That locality has a bad name!"

"Yes, sir," Flora made haste to explain, "there was a bad set lived there, last year. But my step-mother, sir, she tries to be decent and honest—and she goes out washing and cleaning, by the day, to support my little half-brothers and sisters, and—"

But here she became conscious that Mr. Penfield was intently surveying her, and colored scarlet, all of a sudden.

"Would you like to learn the gold-leaf business?" said he. "And work here in the factory, with these girls who are coming up now for their wages?"

Flora glanced timidly at the long line of bright-faced, neatly dressed young women who were collecting outside Mr. Penfield's sliding window, which afforded easy communication with the ware-room without.

"Could I, sir?" said she, drawing her breath quickly, with sort of sob.

"I don't know why not," said Mr. Penfield. "It's a pity that a smart, likely girl like you should be tramping around the country, selling buttons and pins, when there are respectable trades to be learned. I'm busy to-night. Come here at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and I'll see if we can make room for you. No—you needn't go until you thoroughly warm," he added, with a sudden sentiment of compassion, as he noted her blue fingers and slight, shivering frame. And the he applied himself with energy to the task of paying off the hands—a ceremony which took place every Monday afternoon at five precisely.

Flora Rawson stood by the fire a little longer, but she felt the eyes of the smartly-dressed operatives upon her, and became painfully aware of the deficiencies of her faded dress, shabby worsted shawl and frayed straw bonnet with its mangy velvet bows—so presently she crept away, without disturbing kind Mr. Penfield.

He finished his task presently—all except paying old Mrs. Reilly, who scrubbed the floors, polished the windows and carried out the ashes.

"Hollo!" said he, glancing uneasily around. "This is very strange. I'm sure I laid out a five-dollar bill here for you, Mrs. Reilly—just here by the glass paper-weight, but I don't see it now!"

He lifted up papers, pen-rack, ink-stand—even shook the daily newspaper which lay there, to see if, perchance, the missing bill had hidden itself away in its folds—but all to no avail. He serached through his pockets—and all the time, old Mrs. Reilly, who was very deaf, stood smiling and courtesying in front of the sliding window.

A sudden light flashed across his mind—he turned quickly and cast a searching glance around the office.

"I thought so," said he. "The girl is gone. And so is the money. What a fool I was to listen for a moment to her plausible story. Well, its rather an expensive little lesson, but it serves me right!"

He paid Mrs. Reilly out of his own private money-drawer, shut up the office and went home, rather disenchanted with his ideal view of respectable poverty.

"There's no use in going to Holmes' Lane," thought he. "The girl don't live there—and never did."

But the next morning, as he sat over his books, just as the clock was striking nine, in its slow deliberate fashion, there came a knock at the panels of the door, and Flora Rawson presented herself, with her raven curls brushed tidily back under a net, her face shinning with recent soap and water, and some attempts

made at mending up the more hopeless of the rents in her dress.

Mr. Penfield's face grew hard as adamant, as he beheld her.

"I am surprised at your audacity in coming here, girl!" said he, sternly. "Sir?"

Poor Flora looked at him in amazement not unmingled with terror.

"Leave this office," said he. "And never dare to show your face here again."

She shrank away like a chidden dog, while Mr. Penfield went grimly on with his writing.

"I suppose I'm a fool for not giving her up to the police," thought he. "But she is very young, and somehow I hadn't the heart to do it."

He went home that night—and his wife, a cherry, apple-cheeked little woman, looked up with a smile as he entered the sitting-room where she was at work.

"Well, Bob," said she, "I've mended that coat you left here this morning. I sewed on new buttons, bound the sleeves with fresh binding, and—"

"That's right, Kitty; that's right," said Mr. Penfield, drawing off his gloves.

"But that isn't all," persisted Mrs. Penfield. "I found a rip in the bottom of the upper left-hand pocket; and when I was sponging off the skirts I came across something hard, so I ripped it open and found—what do you think?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Penfield.

"Well, a pocket-knife, a business-card, three cough lozenges, and a five dollar bill," said Mrs. Penfield, laughing.

"A—what!" almost shouted Penfield.

"A five dollar bill," triumphantly repeated his wife, holding it up. And he instantly recognized it for the same bill, slightly discolored with some sort of acid, which he had laid aside yesterday for the payment of old Mrs. Reilly!

"I must have put it in my pocket in a fit of abstraction," said he to himself, "and it slipped down through that unlucky hole, of which I never dreamed! And that poor little girl with the big eyes and the loose mane of black hair—I've condemned her without judge or jury!"

Robert Penfield, however, though an impulsive man, was not unjust. He put on his hat, and went straight to the cottage in Holmes' Lane, where Flora Rawson lived.

It was a dreary place, uncarpeted without much fire, and the broken window panes stuffed with rags, where Flora was tending a flock of untidy children, while the shrill tones of her step-mother's voice sounded from the back yard, where she was hanging up clothes to dry. She started and looked frightened when she saw him standing in the doorway.

"My good girl," said he, "I have misjudged you. I am sorry I sent you away so harshly this morning.

We'll try and make a place for you if you'll come again to-morrow!"

And then he explained to Flora and her step-mother, who had by this time hurried in, with a pocket-handkerchief tied around her head, and steaming, soapy arms, the peculiar combination of circumstances by which Flora had been adjudged to be guilty of theft!

Mrs. Rawson tossed her head and bridled as she listened.

"Our Flora has her faults," said she, "and plenty of 'em—but, thank the Lord, she ain't a thief; no, nor never was!"

And Flora herself burst into tears.

"I am so thankful that you found the money," said she. "Because—because you had spoken kindly to me, and I couldn't bear that you should think me such a one as that!"

So Flora Rawson got an excellent place in the gold-beating establishment, and Mr. Penfield was always a little kinder to her than he would have been if it had not been for that one act of injustice toward her in the very beginning.

"It only shows," said he, "how easy it is to be mistaken!"—Fireside Companion.

Talking at Table.

Talking at the table is one of the very best digesters; there is no tonic known to equal it, if it is of the kind calculated to promote hilarity and good feeling generally. Most parents are prone to forbid their children talking and laughing at the table; it is unphysiological; it is cruelty. Joy promotes the circulation of the blood, enlivens it, invigorates it, sends it tingling to the remotest part of the system, carrying with it animation, vigor and life. The louder the children laugh, the faster they eat less in a given time, consequently, chew their food more thoroughly. Banish controversy from the table, and all subjects which invite political or religious rancor. Let every topic introduced be calculated to interest, to amuse. Do not let the mind run on business, or preventous mishaps, or disappointments. Never tell bad news at the table, nor for an hour before. Let every thing you have to communicate be, if possible, of a joyous character, calculated to bring out pleasant remarks or agreeable associations. On the other hand, never administer a reproof at the social board to either servant or child; find fault with nothing, speak unkindly to no one. If remarks are made of the absent, let them contain some word of commendation, which if repeated in their hearing afterward, will kindle kindly feelings, and thoughts of the family table will thus come across the memory in after years, when we have scattered and some laid in their final resting place, bringing with them a sweetness of emotion which makes it a pleasure to dwell on them.—[Ex.

THE SWEET BYE AND AT ALE Albany, July 22... The chair declare... Senator Jus... convention take... which was car... said he had be... announce that the... would hold a co... also, that... hold a confer... the convention to... 11:30 p. m. THE REPUBLICAN... During the recess... the republic... houses of the leg... assembly chamber... was called to... was called and th... sixty-two assemb... their names. Mr. Skinner moved... for the purpose... candidate for the Un... to be voted for... Mr. Draper offered... it is the sense... that the caucus co... a caucus for the... a special committe... request the causus... like the call, and in... the part of the caus... a special committe... He sustained his... that a caucus... contended that un... and other stu... Mr. Hayes also app... conference into a... maintained that it was... this conference to call... Senator Robertson st... been instructed to... and was assure... the request that... by its results. R.A. Carpenter, in...

VIENNA 1873 HIGHEST AWARDS. SPEED DRAWING ROOM... HIGHEST AWARDS ARE...

THE SWEET BYE AND BYE REACHED AT ALBANY.

Albany, July 22.—The joint convention met at noon and proceeded to vote, with the following result: Lapham, 63; Potter, 40; Conkling, 28; Woodford, 1. Necessary to a choice, 67.

The chair declared there was no choice. Senator Jacobs moved that the convention take a recess till 1:30 p. m., which was carried. The chair then said he had been requested to announce that the democratic members would hold a conference immediately; also, that the republicans would hold a conference immediately, and the convention took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

THE REPUBLICANS CONSULT.

During the recess of the joint convention the republican members of both houses of the legislature met in the assembly chamber. Senator McCarthy was called to the chair. The roll was called and thirteen senators and sixty-two assemblymen answered to their names.

Mr. Skinner moved that the roll be called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the United States senate, to be voted for in joint convention.

Mr. Draper offered as a substitute that it is the sense of this conference that the caucus committee should call a caucus for the afternoon, and that a special committee be appointed to request the caucus committee to make the call, and in case of refusal on the part of the caucus committee, that a special committee call a caucus. He sustained his resolution by arguing that a caucus must be had, and contended that unless one was held he and other stalwarts would retire.

Mr. Hayes also approved turning this conference into a caucus. He maintained that it was in the power of this conference to call a caucus.

Senator Robertson stated that he had been instructed to call this conference, and was assured by those making the request that they would abide by its results.

E. A. Carpenter, in arguing for a

caucus, said there was less than a majority present. The chair called on the secretary to announce how many were present, and he said there were 72, which number was one over a majority.

Mr. Robertson said he was now told that if this conference would adjourn till 5 p. m. they would all come in and join the others.

Mr. Woodin asked how many had said this? It might be only two. There were a number here who refused to answer to their names.

Senator Halbert asked that his name be called. It was called, and he said: "The crisis had now arrived. If there was no union the republican party would be hopelessly divided. He was for union and harmony." His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Pitts said the time had come for action, and no more talk ought to be indulged in. (Applause.)

The question was taken on Mr. Draper's motion, after he had changed it to make the time five o'clock, and Senator Woodin favored it, saying the time could be well spent in shaking hands over the bright prospects in view. The motion was carried and the conference took a recess till 3 p. m.

THE JOINT CONVENTION AGAIN.

At half past one the joint convention reassembled, the roll was called and 27 senators and 107 assemblymen answered.

M. Odllihan moved that the joint convention take a recess till 4 p. m. Upon returning from the joint convention the senate stood at recess till 4 o'clock.

CONKLING'S KNELL.

The republican conference reassembled at 3 p. m., and on motion it was decided that the roll be called and each member rise in his seat and name his candidate for the United States senate.

The roll was called, and E. G. Lapham received 61 votes; Roscoe Conkling, 27; Woodford, 10; Evarts, 1. On motion, Lapham's nomination was made unanimous amid cheers. The republican conference then adjourned sine die.

LAPHAM ELECTED.

Albany, July 22.—The joint convention met at noon and voted on the short term vacancy in the United States senate as follows: Lapham, 92; Potter, 42. Necessary to a choice 68. The chair announced the election of Elbridge G. Lapham as United States senator to fill the short term vacancy, and declared the joint assembly dissolved.

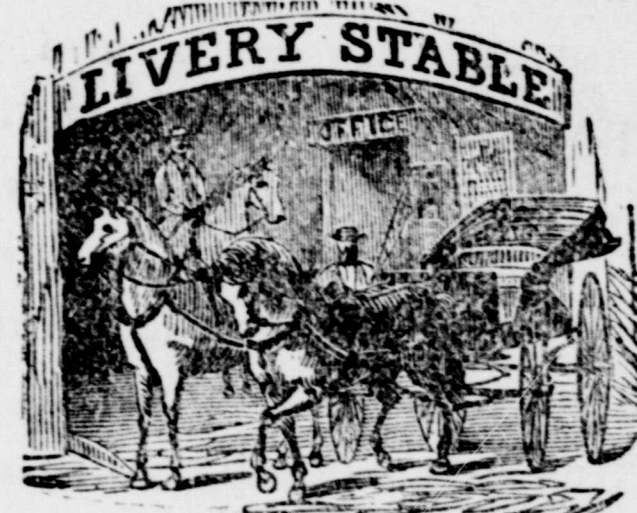
Cheers were given for Lapham, Miller, Garfield, Conkling and Potter.

It has rained nearly every day in Colorado county for some time past, and nearly every cotton plantation in the country has a crop of worms.

Physician's Notice.

Dr. A. V. Ginn, Announces, to the public that, he has his business now so arranged that he can give his entire attention to professional calls; and may always be found at his residence, on the Whitt and Graham Road 10 miles south of Jacksboro, unless absent on professional duties.

CITY FEED, SALE, AND



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.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.
Toll 1-2 or \$3.00 per bale.
Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh
Grinds on Saturday.
Give him a trial.

W. T. Mills,
Sign, Carriage, and Furniture
PAINTER;
also Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, and Calcimining.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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.

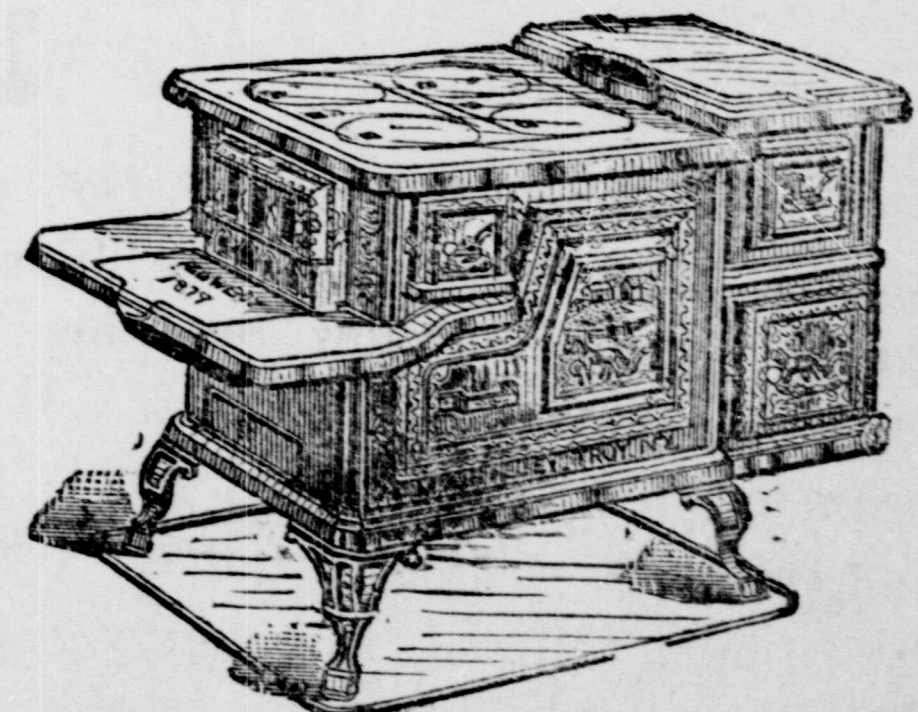
ADAMSON & WESCOTT

DEALERS IN

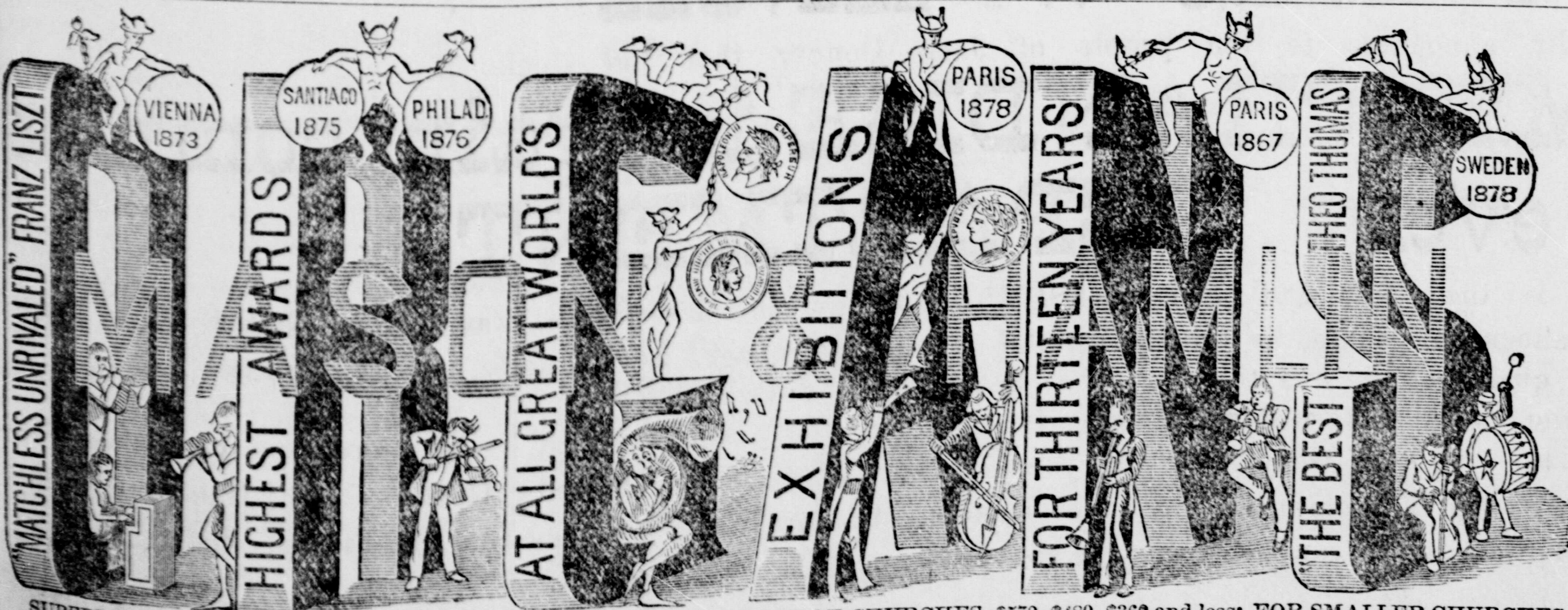
Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square.
Jacksboro, Texas.

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



SUPERB DRAWING ROOM STYLES, \$200 to \$510 and upwards; FOR LARGE CHURCHES, \$570, \$480, \$330 and less; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., \$84 to \$200 and upwards; POPULAR STYLES in great variety, \$22 to \$220 and upwards. ORGANS FOR EASY PAYMENTS, \$6.38 per quarter, or \$5 per month and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS free.

THESE ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY UNRIVALED IN EXCELLENCE, WHILE THE PRICES ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY INFERIOR INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

4 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

CORRESPONDENCE

WHITT.

For the Citizen.

CITIZEN:—I have been to busy lately to write. The stock water has all dried up and all the stockmen have driven their cattle off to water. We had a very good rain Friday but not enough. Corn is damaged and the gardens are ruined by the dry weather. Cotton is doing well yet, but millet is ruined. Wheat has made from ten to twenty bushels per acre. Mr. Adare is in buying beef cattle and the price is from sixteen to twenty dollars a head, they are in good order for shipping. School will commence Monday at Sparks Spring school house and Mr. Caniff will be teacher. Tom.

June 27th, 1881.

Whitt, July 11th, 1881.

There will be a meeting of our association at Graham on the 2nd day of August next, and it is very desirable to have full representation of the wool growers of north west Texas present I will again have to ask of you to give the meeting publicity and honor it with your presence. There are a good many sheep-men in yours and adjoining counties and as the wool interest is bound to become a leading interest in Northwest Texas and in the near future no one doubts that has given the matter any thought, hence the necessity of an organization, as it is a well established fact that well directed efforts of an association can attain greater results than can be reached by individuals.

Very Respectfully,
M. S. Jackson, Sect'y,
Wool-growers' Association.

Cactus Hill, Texas, July 14, 1881.

J. N. Rogers:—I would like to say through your paper that there is a lot of first-class stock yards now done at Denton and ready to ship cattle at all times and all the advantages as to water and grass, there is no

place in northern Texas that has the same advantages that Denton has; there is water in every stream from Denton Creek to the yards so that any one can hold stock as long as they may want to and no trouble to get stock into the yards and another advantage is there are two roads to ship out and if one is not ready the other is and that makes them both ready at a minute warning. I would be glad to see any of my old friends there. C. Adare.

Mr. Editor:—I am under many obligations to the kind citizens of Jack county and town and Mr. King for his kindness to me while in his possession. Jones Leonard.

Still Another Comet.

Prof. Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, N. Y., has just verified the discovery of another comet, in the Constellation of Auriga, made July 14th, by J. M. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor, Mich. This new comet, is apparently coming directly toward the earth, and, for a telescopic comet, is very bright; indeed, it can readily be seen with a good opera glass. It is quite remarkable that it should be in just the spot where the present large comet was first seen by the naked eye in this latitude, and it shows that the two bodies must have crossed each other's paths. This makes the fourth comet discovered within ten weeks, a circumstance heretofore unknown in history. Prof. Schaeberle has duly filed his application for the Warner prize of \$200, and as yet he is the only claimant.

The Press and the Governor.

Indignation at the Governor.

A special to the Advance dated Houston, July 19 says There is a general and unqualified indignation here, but more especially among the Democrats, at the action of the governor in declining to co-operate with the other governors in the mat-

ter of thanksgiving over the president's recovery. His best friends say that they will allow the Old Alcade a great many privileges, but he has overstepped the limits of common decency this time, and leveled a gratuitous insult at the Christian and patriotic sentiment of the State, which is fully as ardent among Democrats as Republicans. His excuse regarded as so transparently flimsy that no one can be found to excuse him. There is talk of getting the mayors of the several cities in the State to designate the same day selected by the committee of governors, and making it the biggest day of formal rejoicing ever known here.

Jefferson Democrat.

Governor Roberts has been actuated by no motive of hostility to President Garfield. He very clearly expresses himself, and manifests the sympathy of a warm and generous heart for the suffering president of our republic; but he refuses to issue, like the governor of a province, an official proclamation to the citizens of a free state appointing a day of universal rejoicing. If this country was a monarchy and Mr. Garfield a king, nothing would be more proper. North and south, east and west, from all portions of Texas, the people have expressed their feelings of commiseration in telegram after telegram. Our people have not been backward in this or any other legitimate duty. We are satisfied that the sober, second thought of the people will sustain Governor Roberts. They will not fail to honor him and appreciate the high motives of patriotism and a jealous regard for liberty which have actuated him.

Waco Telephone.

If his excellency, the governor of Texas, is so scrupulously averse to doing anything that looks like a blending of church and state, how can he approve of the constitution of the state, which recognizes the existence of God and humbly invokes His guidance and blessing on the state? Why does he not recommend that this be

changed, as well as the judiciary article of the constitution? And why did he approve the Sunday law, which is the most extraordinary illustration of a blending of church and state ever known? The alcalde says he has no constitutional authority to "direct" religious services. Every ten-year-old boy is well aware of that fact. Nobody expected him to "direct it"—he was only asked to suggest—which he is too sensitively scrupulous to do. He was not too scrupulous about his constitutional prerogatives to override, in 1879, the mandatory provision of the constitution, which directs an annual apportionment of one fourth of the general revenues of the state for school purposes. The whole gist of the matter is that the governor, for once in his life misjudged the public sentiment of Texas. He imagined that any measure calculated to be little the president and national government would be popular. He has yet to learn that while a majority of this people were once adherents of the southern cause, they are now loyal to the union. The union is reentered, but the governor of Texas hates to admit the fact.

1881. 1881.
FORD'S CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.
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Respectfully announces to the people of Jack County that his stock of
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in every DEPARTMENT,

and will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope and expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of goods to be as low as the same quality and quantity can be bought for anywhere.
My stock of clothing, Hats, and Gents furnishing goods is by far the largest, best, and nicest style of any ever brought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Brown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots and Shoes. These goods are sold with a guarantee by the makers and are the best ever brought to this market. Please call and examine my goods and prices and be convinced that the above statements are ALL correct.

Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.

Rural Citizen.

J. N. & Alice M. Rogers. Editors.

WACO

Is our choice for the location of THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS At The Election. Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881. She is more central as to territory and population, more accessible by rail, affords cheaper living, is one of the most beautiful, healthy, intelligent moral and enterprising cities in Texas; and the devotion of her people to education which has wrought the splendid and universal success of her schools mark her as THE PLACE for "The University of Texas."

We give some extracts from the Waco Telephone, of the proceedings of the meeting at Waco.

We call attention to the card at the head of this column. We will give our reasons for this, next week.

By an oversight we failed to state, at the proper time, of the pool cases on docket for some months two were tried at the last term of the Co. Criminal court and verdict rendered not guilty. The others were dismissed. A notice had been written out at the time but was over-looked.

The Co. S. S. Picnic came off Thursday the 28th. The representation of schools was small. The music was good—was led by the organ from the Presbyterian church; Mrs. McConnell organist. The subjects on the programme were discussed. A very nice affair.

The next session of the Co. S. S. Association meets at Center Point in the Last Sabbath in October next.

Below we give the correspondence between Governor Foster of Ohio and Gov. Roberts of Texas. The press and people of Texas are nearly unanimous in their disapproval of Gov. Roberts' course. Perhaps the governor believes it unnecessary any longer to offer a united thanksgiving and invocation to Almighty God for the preservation of our officers and government.

A special to the Dallas Herald says: Austin, July 18—The governor on Saturday received the following telegram:

Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1881.

Governor O. M. Roberts—The following dispatch was sent to you and all other governors of states and territories. Replies have been received on every dispatch but yours. Please reply, so the expression may be unanimous.

Columbus, Ohio, July 10, 1881.

To Oram M. Roberts, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas.—The present indications strongly encourage the hope that the president will recover from the effects of the horrible attempt on his life. It must occur to all that it would be most fitting for

the governors of the several states and territories to issue proclamations setting apart a day to be generally agreed on for thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the blessed deliverance of our president, and for this great evidence of His goodness to this nation. If this suggestion meets your approval permit me to name the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, and Ohio as a committee to fix on a day to be so observed.

Please reply,

CHARLES FOSTER.

Governor Roberts to day replied as follows:

To Governor Charles Foster, Columbus, Ohio:

My failure to answer you favorably is not on account of any want of sympathy for the president, but because I do not deem it consistent with my position as governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services where church and state are and ought to be kept separate in their functions. I doubt not the people of Texas have as strongly wished and will as devotedly pray for the recovery of the president as any people in the United States.

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

We have not time to write up our way notes this week. However we will say; that we had a fine trip to "The Beautiful City," of which we will have something to say next week.

Crops: I saw no corn that looked better than on Rock Creek near Whitt, and cotton, except in Brazos bottom near Waco, looks better in Jack and Parker than elsewhere. much corn is altogether worthless, and some cotton will be so unless it rains soon.

The Gen'l Association was well attended and the magnanimous hospitality of the Wacoans is not excelled by any people.

Baptists in Session.

The Deacon's convention assembled with the First Baptist church at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the president, the body was called to order by Deacon S. H. Tillman, vice-president.

* * * * *

NIGHT SESSION.

The special and particular work of the convention, to-wit: "Buckner Orphan's Home," was then taken up. The report of the secretary, Deacon J. R. Rogers, was read, from which the following essential facts are obtained:

The Home has been located six miles from Dallas, S. H. Tillman and wife have been selected as superintendent and matron. Dwellings to accommodate twenty-five or thirty children have been erected. About one dozen children are in the home. He reports amount received, including amount on hand at last report, \$61.70.

During the meeting it was agreed to add 83 acres of land to the Home.

A voluntary subscription for the purpose was at once taken up among the brethren, and the sum of \$115.90 was raised and \$170.50 in pledges.—Waco Telephone.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION

of Texas met with the First Baptist church at Waco at 11 o'clock a. m., July 22d, 1881, and was called to order by the president, Eld. R. C. Buckner. Prayer by Eld. Hawthorne. The introductory sermon was preached by Eld. D. I. Smith, of Grand View: Text, 1 Cor. 15:59, after which Eld. B. H. Carroll, pastor of the First Baptist church, in a felicitous manner, tendered the body a hearty welcome in the name of the church and community, which, in a fervent and eloquent speech, was responded to by Senator S. B. Maxey. Eld. R. C. Buckner was re-elected President.

The report of the Home Mission Board, located at Dallas, was read by the president of the Board Dr. W. H. Parks. The report showed a large amount of money and labor performed. Below will be found the grand total so far as heard from.

Mission station supplied	39
Sermons preached	1669
Exhortations	1247
Prayer meetings organized	516
Baptisms administered	420
Addition by letter	328

Send the minutes of your Association to this office to be printed. They can be deliver'd in about 10 days from the time they are received. Work done well and as cheap as the cheapest. Send your manuscript well written and your money in a postoffice money order or registered letter. Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

Miles traveled by ministers	20,980
Religious visits	6324
Deacons ordained	17
Pages of tracts distributed	43,737
S. S. organized	22
No. of pupils	745
Teachers	84
Churches constituted	17
Bibles and testaments distributed	118
Other religious books distributed	400
Cash collected for Home Missions	\$2,515.35

This grand work was performed by missionaries of this body mainly on the frontier. These are facts and figures which show the intense activity and zeal of the missionaries of this body, and show also the rapid strides of this powerful denomination in the bounds of the General Association.—[Waco Telephone.

The Waco Examiner says, "this is the largest meeting of any religious body on Texas soil."

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Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the 2nd Monday in Mar. July, and Nov.
 A. J. Hood Judge.
 Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
 Wm. M. King, Sheriff.
 D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes every first 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. Lindsey; W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer; W. C. Roberts, Surveyor; A. F. Anderson, Assessor; J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspect'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 Friday 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 first Thursday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

James P. Reagan, Justice.
 J. M. Lane, Constable

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at the Jacksboro Postoffice.

WEATHERFORD—Via Whitt, takes all mails south and east, and for other states.
 Arrives at 6 p. m. every day except Sunday.
 Departs at 6 a. m.

GRAHAM mail supplies way offices and takes letters to Belknap and Seymour.
 Arrives at 6 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
 Departs at 6 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

PALO PINTO mail supplies way offices.
 Arrives Monday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday at 6 a. m.

GERTRUDES mail only runs to Gertrudes.
 Arrives Monday and Friday 5 p. m.
 Departs Monday and Friday at 7 a. m.

HENRIETTA mail supplies way offices and Ft. Sill and points in the Pan-handle, also Archer City.
 Arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.

MONTAGUE mail supplies points between Jacksboro and Montague, via Newport.
 Arrives Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 6 p. m.
 Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p. m.

GAINESVILLE mail runs via Crafton, Pella, and Rosston, and supplies Chico.
 Arrives Monday and Friday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

DECATUR mail supplies points in Wise county, except Crafton, Chico, and Aurora.
 Arrives Monday and Friday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

SPRINGTOWN mail carries letters to Willow Point Boonville and way points between Jacksboro and Ft. Worth, via Springtown.
 Arrives Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p. m.
 Departs Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.

All mails close thirty (30) minutes before the schedule time for departure.
 H. H. McCONNELL, Postmaster.

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Secret Societies.

Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jack-boro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.
 R. L. McClure. H. H. McConnell, Secretary.
 W. M.

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 Presbyterian Church 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.
 A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

PREBYTERIAN. At the Presbyterian Church 1st Sunday at 10 1/2 a. m. and at night. Also 2nd Sunday morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.
 Rev. W. H. Niles, Pastor.

METHODIST. 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.
 W. A. Gilliland, Pastor.

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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.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by T. L. McKinley and estrayed before James Reagan J. P. Prct. No. 5 Jack county, Texas: One chestnut sorrel mare 3 or 4 years old, 13 hands high and branded N (n inverted) on right shoulder
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.
 June 20th, 1881.

Reported by Wm. Hensley Com. prct. No. 2 J. C. T. One iron gray horse 4 years old branded J with a bar across it on the right shoulder, JM with a bar across them on right thigh and dim brand on left hip (shod behind) One sorrel pony mare blaze in face, 13 hands high branded A on right shoulder some roan hair in flank. Ore bay mare 7 or 8 years old about 14 hands high branded RA on left shoulder and J in a circle on left thigh, left hind foot white, a brown yearling colt with her no brand perceivable. Also one chesnut sorrel mare 8 or 9 years old about 14 hands high, blaze face saddle marks, shod in front and branded bow and arrow on left shoulder also a colt with her.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

July 12 1881.

Taken up by J. L. Cheues and estrayed before William Obarts, Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 2 Jack Co. Texas: One black mare, white spot in forehead, 5 years old 14 hands high branded 50 with a bar above, on the right hip and shoulder: Also one black two year old filly white spot in forehead, branded DO on the left shoulder and marked split in the right ear.
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.
 July 21, 1881.

DISTRICT COURT.

Just as our last issue was going to press, the Jones Leonard murder case was taken up. There was but little difference in the testimony adduced in court and Leonard's statement published in this paper at the time he surrendered himself to the authorities.

Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, after having been in session eight days.

The following are the most important cases since our last issue.

The State of Texas v. s. Leonard, Murder (two cases) jury verdict not guilty.

The State of Texas vs. Theo. Pitts murder, jury verdict not guilty.

The State of Texas vs. Charlie Brown, felony (theft of \$150) jury verdict guilty. Penalty—3 years hard labor in the penitentiary.

Emma P. Lyles vs. Alex. L. Lyles, divorce; divorce granted.

Amanda Johnson vs. Alex. Johnson; divorce granted.

Expenses District Court July Term 1881.

STATE.	
To. Co Atty.	\$30.00
" " Clk.	40.00
" Sheriff	102.35
" Costs	6.00
" " "	8.50
COUNTY.	
To Jury Comrs.	\$12.00
" Grand Jurors	96.00
" Jurors (petit)	24.00
" " "	18.00
" " " (feed)	30.00
" " "	189.00
Bailiff's	\$57.00
Total County.	\$534.00
State and County.	721.75.

The track of the International railroad is completed sixty miles west of San Antonio, and trains are

running to a point fifty-four miles west.

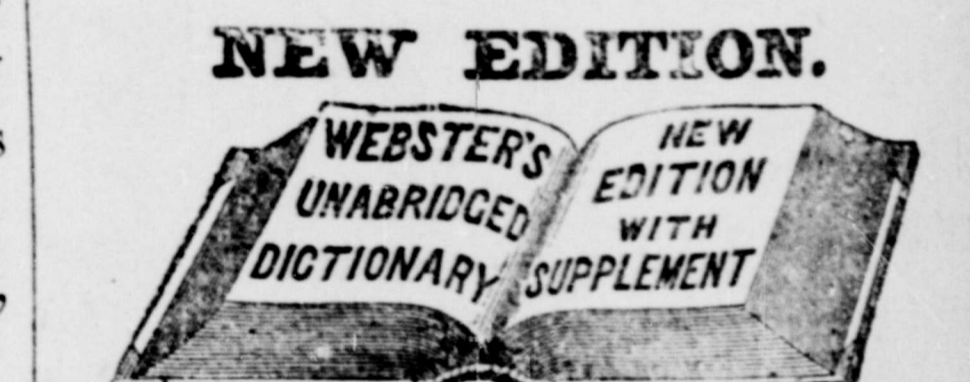
Dysentary of a malignant type is epidemic in some portions of Rusk county, and prevails to such an extent that there are not well people enough to wait on the sick or bury the dead.

General Telegrams.

New York, July 22.—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is out with another offer in aid of education in the south. In addition to giving several large sums to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, he has offered to contribute two-thirds of the expense necessary to build and thoroughly equip a female college at Nashville, the balance to be subscribed by the inhabitants there. Already the necessary amount is being subscribed, so that Mr. Vanderbilt's offer can be accepted. The management of the proposed college is to be given to Rev. George Price. The cost with full equipment, is expected to be close upon \$50,000.

Chicago, June 22.—There was great excitement on 'change yesterday, caused by the unusual state of the market, nearly everything being cornered and there seemed to be an organized move in all grains and pork and lard, cash and near options, at abnormally higher figures than future.

New York, July 22.—The rate committee of the southern railways, and steamship freight association met again to-day. After a lengthy discussion on freight rates to and from all points south had been heard, it was resolved not to change the rates for the coming year. Adjourned sine die.



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A Walnut Story.

The smartest Texan, and, in fact, the smartest farmer I have ever met, is old Sim Graves, who lives on a 100 acre farm west of Waxahachie, in Central Texas. After Mr. Graves had shown me his cattle and cotton he took me over to see his woods.

“Well, what of it?” I said, as he pointed to a ten-acre forest.

“What of it? Why them’s black walnuts, sir. Ten acres of ‘em. I planted ‘em myself ten years ago. See, they’re nine inches through. Good trees, eh?”

And, sure enough, there were ten acres of hand-planted black walnut trees. They stood about twelve feet apart, 200 to the acre—in all 2000 trees.

“Well, how did you get your money back?” I asked.

“Black walnuts are worth \$2.50 a bushel, ain’t they? I’ll get 400 bushels this year. That’s \$1000. A hundred dollars an acre is good rent for land worth \$15 an acre, ain’t it?”

“Well, what else?” I inquired, growing interested.

“The trees,” continued Mr. Graves, “are growing an inch a year. When they are twenty years old they will be nineteen inches through. A black walnut tree nineteen inches through worth \$25. My 2000 trees ten years old now will be worth \$50,000. If I don’t want to cut them all I can cut half of them, and then raise a bushel of walnuts to the tree—that is, get \$500 a year for the crop. Two hundred and fifty dollars an acre is a fair rent for \$15 land, ain’t it?”—[Chicago Tribune.]

The Cultivation of Corn.

A few years ago the sole implement used for cultivating corn in this section was the “diamond plow.” It was a simple affair, generally made by a blacksmith or at a small plow shop. It had a five or six-inch share, made of one piece and shaped like a diamond, hence its name. It had a single handle, and attached to the handle were two crossbars about fifteen inches apart, by which two wheels were fastened together. They were drawn by two horses, one on each side of the row, and the plowman walked on the row. As it usually happened that any two plows were made precisely alike, the struggles of the plowman to make them work satisfactorily, or even passably, were as ludicrous to the spectator as they were agonizing to him. In damp ground one plow would plunge into the beam and the other would “bobble” along on the top. When he

came the deep flow and in went the other.

In going over the corn the first time the shares were turned outward and the earth thrown away from the corn, and as the plows generally ran about four inches deep, they left it standing on a narrow ridge.

When the corn had attained a height of about a foot, it was gone over a second time, the shares being turned in and the earth thrown toward the row. The plows were run as deep as possible, and the cornfield was left a series of high ridges and deep furrows.

This was called “deep cultivation,” and the idea usually prevailed that a crop of corn could be raised on our stiff black soil by no other method. This system of cultivating was terribly severe on both men and teams, and as I was of the opinion that a good crop could be raised without digging among its roots, I purchased a light cultivator. I was promptly informed by my neighbors that November would find what little corn I succeeded in raising flat on the ground. I cultivated my crop, however, and husked it all out standing, and to the great astonishment of the neighbors it yielded sixty-five bushels per acre. A few years after that the “diamond plow” with its attendant ridges, ditches, and agonies, disappeared. I understand it is still used in a few back districts in “Egypt,” by men whose sole object is to raise hominy enough to eat with their daily ration of pork.

The idea that it required deep cultivation to make a crop of corn did not disappear with the “diamond plow.” Many farmers still cling tenaciously to the practice of cultivating deep and close to the growing plant, often cutting the roots. They claim that the corn is benefitted thereby—that more corn and less stalk is the result.

I have carefully watched the effect of such a system of cultivating and have failed to discover the alleged benefit. The theory is obviously wrong when applied to corn. Cutting the roots checks the growth of the entire plant for a time, and though it may in some cases hasten maturity it only does so at the expense of the seed or fruit.

Full grown, sound corn is never seen on a half-grown stalk, and as we find that the average season is barely long enough to fully develop and ripen the variety of corn we grow, it would seem by far the most sensible plan to cultivate the plant in such a manner as will hasten rather than delay its growth.

I found that shallow cultivation, often repeated, will do this. In cultivating corn, the chief objects to be attained are to destroy the weeds and keep the surface of the soil mellow. To do this it is not necessary to plow deep nor throw up high ridges. A simple and thorough stirring of the surface is all that is re-

Let any one, in a very dry season, take a spade and dig into soil which has been repeatedly stirred with a cultivator or harrow, and he will be surprised at the amount of moisture near the surface. Then let him dig into the hard uncultivated ground and he will find dry as powder a foot deep. No better nor more convincing argument could be adduced for the oft-repeated cultivation of corn in dry seasons.

A very good reason for running the cultivator shallow is that a team can take it over ten acres of ground quicker, and with far greater ease, than they can deep running one over five. The earth is not thrown upon the corn, and the necessity for stopping every few steps to uncover it is avoided. The cultivation can be run within a few inches of the hill, the entire surface stirred, and all young weeds destroyed.

As is well known, the oftener the surface of the soil is stirred in a cold, wet season, the sooner it will become dry and warm—conditions which are necessary to the rapid growth of corn.

Experience has taught me that corn cannot be cultivated too often in either a wet or a dry season, and that shallow cultivation, often repeated will induce a more rapid growth and insure a larger yield of this cereal than any system of deep tillage I have ever seen.—[Illinois Cor. Examiner and Chronicle.]

How Peter Bennet won His Case in Court.

A correspondent of the New York World has the following respecting one of A. H. Stephens’ experience as a lawyer in Georgia, in the ante-bellum days:

A doctor, named Royston, had sued Peter Bennet for his bill long over due, for attending the wife of the latter. Alex. H. Stephens was on the Bennet side, Robt. Toombs, then Senator of the United States, was for Royston. The doctor proved his number of visits, their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it. “No,” said Peter, “I hired you to speak in my case and now speak.”

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked to see if it was made out, and it was.

Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told him to make a speech himself, if he thought one could be made.

“I will,” said Peter Bennet, “if Bobby Toombs won’t be too hard on me.”

Senator Toombs promised, and Peter began:

Gentlemen of the Jury—You and I is plain farmers, and if we don’t stick together these ‘ere lawyers and doctors will get the advantage of us. I aint no lawyer nor doctor, and I ain’t no objection to them in their

gentlemen of the jury.

“Now this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went for him to doctor my wife’s sore leg. And he come an’ put some salve truck on it, and some rags, but never done it one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don’t believe he is no doctor, no way. There is doctors as is doctors sure enough, but this man don’t earn his money; and if you send for him, as Mrs. Atkinson did, for a negro boy as was worth \$1,000 he just killed him and wants pay for it.”

“I don’t” thundered the doctor. “Did you cure him?” asked Peter with the slow accents of a judge with a black cap on.

The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded.

“As I was sayin’ gentlemen of the jury, we farmers, when we sell our cotton, has got to give valley for the money we ask, and doctors ain’t none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don’t believe this Sam Royston is no doctor, no way.”

The physician again put in his oar with “Look at my diploma, if you think I am no doctor.”

“His diploma! exclaimed the new fledged orator, with great contempt. “His diploma! Gentlemen, that is a big word for printed sheepskin, and it didn’t make no doctor of the sheep as first wore it, does it out of the man that carries it? A good newspaper has more in it, and I pint out to you that he ain’t no doctor at all.”

The man of medicine was now in a fury, and screamed out: “Ask my patients if I am not a doctor.”

“I asked my wife,” retorted Peter, and she said as how she thought you wasn’t.”

“Ask my other patients,” said Dr. Royston.

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel’s back, for Peter replied with a look and tone of unutterable sadness. “That is a hard sayin’ gentlemen of the jury, and one as requires me to die or to have power as I have hearn tell ceased to be exercised since the Apostles. Does he expect me to bring the angel Gabriel down to toot his horn and cry aloud, ‘Awake ye dead; and tell this court and jury your opinion of Royston’s practice?’ Am I to go to the lonely churchyard and rap on the silent tomb and say to ‘em as is at last at rest from physic and doctor’s bills, ‘Git up here and state if you died a natural death or was hurried away by some doctor?’ He says ask his patients, and, gentlemen of the jury, they are all dead. Where is Mrs. Beasley’s man Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard where he lies. Mr. Peak’s woman Sarah was attended by him, and her funeral was appointed, and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Now in glory a expressin’ his opinion of Royston’s doctorin’. Where is that baby gal of Harry Stephens? She are where doctors cease from troubling and the infants are at their rest.

“Gentlemen of the jury, he has et enough chicken at my house to pay for the salve, and I furnished the rags and I don’t suppose he charges for makin’ her worse, and even he don’t pretend to charge for curin’ of her, and I am humbly thankful that he give her nothing for her in’ards as he did his other patients, for somethin’ made ‘em all die mighty sudden—”

Here the applause made the speaker sit down in great confusion, and in spite of logical restatement of the case by Senator Toombs, the doctor

Trade Topics.

The hay harvest has commenced in Indiana, and the farmers are well satisfied, as the yield is excellent. It is feared that should there be no rain within the next ten days the corn crop will suffer much. It is now quite promising. The oat crop is rather poor, and the yield will be light.

The Iowa farmers expect to have an excellent corn crop this year, except in those portions visited by hail storms recently, where the yield will be scarcely half an average. The wheat crop is now being harvested and will be a fair average. Oats, barley, and other crops will be fully up to the average.

In 1880 the New England states produced of wheat 1,227,137 bushels; middle states 42,136,965; southern states, 43,579,489; western states, 372,647,513. Of corn the production was in the order above, as follows: 8,444,329; 406,066,036; 358,413,682; 1,303,182,529. That is, the western states produce over three fourths of the corn and wheat crops of the United States.

The following figures are from an official report, and shows how large is the sheep industry of Australia: "The New Zealand and Australian Land company own 300,000 sheep; Mr. Robert Campbell, 386,000 sheep; Mr. George Henry Moore, 90,000 sheep; Messrs. Dalgetty & Co. 108,000 sheep; Messrs. Clifford & Weld, 80,000 sheep; Sir Dillon Bell, 82,000 sheep; Hon. William Robinson, 68,000 sheep; Sir Cracroft Wilson, 48,000 sheep; Mr. Kitchin, 80,000 sheep and Mr. Wm. McLean, 500,000 sheep.

The owner of the largest cultivated farm in the world, Mr. Dalrymple, of Dakota, who has 75,000 acres under plow, and whose experience in profitable farming is second to that of no other man in the world, estimates that he can lay down wheat, under ordinary circumstances of cultivation, in New York at 66 cents per bushels, and have left a living profit. As the freight rates to Liverpool have ruled very low for several months past, often not exceeding five cents per bushel, wheat could not have been laid down in that port at seventy cents per bushel. Taking into consideration the cost of land rents, fertilizers and the condition of the soil and climate, it has been repeatedly shown that it costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel to raise wheat in great Britain. For the above reasons the American foreign grain trade has been on the increase ever since our western states began to be regarded as the wheat field of the world.

New York Produce Exchange Weekly says:

The wheat crop for 1881 is, for the present, an undetermined and undeterminable quantity. The prospective outcome of California and Oregon, and the improvement of the winter wheat crop in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, indicate that the crop of winter and spring wheat together in the states in 1881, if favorable weather for maturity and harvest shall prevail and

be continued till housed, will not be more than 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels less than the output of the crop of 1880, with a visible supply on this coast of old wheat on July 2 of about 16,000,000 bushels, and 25,000,000 to 27,000,000 bushels of old wheat on July 1, 1881, in California and Oregon. In addition to the foregoing amount of old wheat, there will be an unknown quantity of old wheat in the hands of the growers and middlemen. The receipts of old wheat at western lake ports are now about 1,500,000 bushels per week. The old crop of spring wheat will continue to move during July and August, and this movement will probably exceed 1,000,000 bushels so that in July there will still be between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels of old wheat in the country, which is more than the probable deficiency in the crop of 1881.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Strictly Rio 5 lbs for \$1.00
 " Java 3 1/2 " " "
 SUGAR—Crushed 7 —Coffee A 7 1/2 —Fancy choice 8 —Prime 9 lbs per \$1.00
 Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
 RICE—10 cents per lb.
 FLOUR.—xxx 3.00 — Victory \$3.40
 —Chrystalpalace \$3.85—
 TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.
 SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
 FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—
 dried peaches 12 1/2cts. currants, 12 1/2, prunes 12 1/2.
 Bacon; breakfast, 15; canvassed hams 15
 " Kansas 12 1/2 @ 14 cts.
 Lard Northern 16 1/2 cts
 Meal; 85 c.
 Cheese 20 cents.
 Nails, 7 c.
 Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
 Salt; \$2.50 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
 Eggs, buying and selling @ 8 1/2
 Coal oil 40cts.
 Fresh beef 5 @ 7 cents.
 Dry flint hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb and upward.

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 75cts per bu. selling at 85cts.
 Millet from wagon \$10.00 per ton.
 Wheat No. 1 \$1.00; No. 2 .90 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

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10—Good Ordinary 8
 Flour XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent 4.00
 Corn meal— 1.15 per cwt.
 Corn 40 @ 50 cents loose ear.
 Oats 33 @ 35
 Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$6 @ \$7 per ton. Millet do.
 Bacon 10 1/2 @ 13 1/2c
 Coffee—Rio 12 1/2 @ 15 1/2c

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