

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER, 3 1881.

No. 19.

Entered at the Post-office at Jacksboro Texas as "second-class matter."

## Locals.

Cotton is about all in.

Silver soap, at McConnell's.

S. W. Eastin wants 100 chickens.

Bacon selling at 15 cents at Knox & Fant's.

There was a very light frost this morning, but not enough to bite tomato leaves.

Parson Brown has been in town some days on a visit and attending to a little land business.

Remember that Knox & Fant have on hand a nice lot of furniture which they sell cheaper than any one.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. J. W. Knox is considered out of danger, and is on a fair way to recovery.

Take your dry hides, wheat, corn, fodder, hay, and all kinds of vegetables to S. W. Eastin.

Many farmers are replanting wheat, the worms having totally destroyed much of that previously put in.

M. Oldham has moved his headquarters to Decatur, but will still control the "White" machine in Jack county.

H. Horton wants everybody to come and settle up their accounts in the next 30 days, as his books must be closed.

Dr. Gresham has gone to meet the Medical Examining Board at Weatherford and the Medical Association, of North West Texas, at Bell Plains.

Persons whose health is much impaired by their trip to the Medical wells, can have it restored by trying McConnell's Tonic Bitters, or W. C. C.

A veritable tramp was in our office last Tuesday and begged for one copper cent or a nickel. He "owned up" and said, "I've been on the tramp since last February."

Specifications for Postal Contracts for the four years beginning July 1, 1882 may be seen at the post office. Many new routes are to be let in Jack county, and perhaps some discontinued.

The show has come and gone, and it wasn't much of a show after all. Even the small boy didn't appreciate it as much as he expected to. [If it had wound up with a dance, it would have filled the bill for this latitude].

Knox & Fant have on hand a fine lot of Potatoes, Cabbage, and Onions.

Rev. W. H. Niles has returned from the Synod, and will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Capt. Sage has thoroughly overhauled and repainted the Horton House. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.

Mr. Bowie of Wm. Cameron's lumber yard at Weatherford informed S. W. Eastin last Monday that he had sold \$10,000 worth of lumber for buildings at the Mineral Wells. This speaks well for this largest lumber yard in the west, as well as the prosperity of the Mineral Wells.

What I want and must have. The Boot and Shoe trade of Jack county. No other stock will compare with mine. Try a pair of my "warranted shoes." Jas. W. Knox.

We had a "show" in Jacksboro, and now all is peace and quietude, the small boy is resting, and the hog leaves the show ground to mow grass for his living.

Mrs. Chase has returned from the Millsap mineral wells where she has been for a short time; her health is considerably improved, if accommodations had been such that she could have remained longer she thinks she would have been entirely cured.

McConnell has a beautiful assortment of picture frames, suitable for cards or cabinet pictures, something quite new. He also has the Waterbury watch at \$5.00, warranted. We were permitted to examine an invoice of Holiday Goods he has en route from New York, which were bought from the identical house that the Dallas and Fort Worth wholesale men buy from. It contains 12 pages, and, well, it simply makes any kind of competition in the Fancy goods line, absurd.

### Secretary's Report of the Sunday School Association.

Oct. 30th, 1881.  
Jack Co. Sabbath School Convention met at Center Point at 11 a. m. Open by singing.

Pray by Rev. W. H. Niles.  
Opening address by Sil Stark president. Appropriate addresses on the following subject: "Christians out of Sunday School" — "What they do not do." Rev. W. H. Niles.  
"What they do not do," Rev. J. A. Millikin.

"What they ought to do";  
D. B. Mizell.  
"How shall we save the boys?"  
M. W. Cooper.

"How can secure the attention of parents?" G. F. Daugherty.  
"Necessity of a thorough study of the lesson." J. N. Rogers.  
"Qualifications of teachers."  
I. Stoddard.

The President called an executive meeting after reading minutes of previous meeting invitations were extended from Jacksboro and Union Point for the next meeting of the Convention. Union Point was selected as the place to meet the last Sabbath in January.

Ordered by the convention that the Secretary report at the next stated meeting the condition of the Sabbath Schools in the county. The following resolutions were then passed by the convention.

Resolved: That a vote of thanks be tendered to the citizens for their hospitality to members of the Convention at this meeting.

Resolved: That the Sect. furnish the RURAL CITIZEN with a copy of the proceedings.

After which the meeting adjourned.  
J. M. Hughes Sect.

### Notice.

All parties indebted to us please call at the earliest possible time and settle your accounts, for times are so hard we must close our book immediately.

Yours Respectfully,  
McKeehan Bros.

### PASTURAGE.

I am prepared to pasture cow-pens, plenty grass and water. Terms \$1.50 per month. Money to be paid when animal is taken away.

M. G. Stewart,  
Lost Valley.

## H. Horton

is still selling his

GENERAL STOCK

of Merchandise

cheap for CASH or

COTTON.

He also buys other

COUNTRY  
PRODUCE.

D. C. BROWN

HEADQUARTERS for

STOCK-MEN,

FARMERS,

EVERYBODY.

D. C. Brown would inform the People that his Fall and winter stock of General Merchandise is now complete in all the Departments.

That he defies competition west of Fort Worth, and is ready to compete with any of the markets on the railroad (Dallas and Fort Worth not excepted).

He pays the Highest Price for Wool and Cotton.

He keeps everything necessary to supply the wants of the people.

He sells more goods for less money than any other house in North-west Texas.

Call and see for yourselves, that the above statement is correct.

Very thankful for past patronage, by continuing to sell the best goods for the least money, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

—W. H. Samson the Artist, is here Ready to take your Picture.—



**A FEW WORDS TO GIRLS.**

Sarah Pratt Carr in Western Rural.

Never in the history of civilization have girls enjoyed such opportunities as at present. Nearly all avenues are open to them. Possibilities for earning and learning are greater than our grandmothers ever dreamed of. Society, and that old growler, Mrs. Grundy, be come daily more lenient. All necessary work is marvelously lightened by numerous labor-saving machines. Increasing wealth brings each year more comforts and more leisure.

Yet, if we compare the girls of to-day with those of fifty years ago, we shall find they have not kept abreast with the times. They have not advanced in health, beauty, and intellect, as much as they ought to have done. Ask the girls themselves if they have improved every opportunity that came to them, if they are as well-informed, strong, and capable as they might be, and if they answer honestly, they will say "no." Merely to be pretty; and sweet, and nestling, is a very small ambition for a girl of to-day. When men were tyrants and women were slaves, beauty and physical winsomeness were the only capital needed; in fact, honesty and courage were rather dangerous virtues to possess. But now-a-days, while women should be as sweet and gentle and beautiful as possible, they should still be strong and sensible.

Let sentimentalists prate of innocence and timidity as they will,—a husband may be proud of his wife, if she is the prettiest woman on the street but he will be prouder of her if she can answer a business letter for him when he is sick, or bind up a cut finger without fainting. A word right here about the doctrine of innocence. In its general acceptance it means ignorance, and is abominable. It may do in old countries, where a girl's every step is dogged by a duenna; but here in America, we do not want ignorant girls, nor girls that appear ignorant. They should learn all that mothers, and books, and practical life can teach them; learn always with the desire for moral as well as mental improvement; then no knowledge can hurt them; neither will the strength so gained make them unwomanly.

I wish I could speak to all the girls in the land, and electrify them with the enthusiasm I feel for them. I would say: "Girls, wake up! Grasp the opportunities! Do not keep always paddling weakly along the shore of the river of knowledge, tied by the string of moral dependence to some father or brother, but get out into the broad current of human events. Use your arms if you would

row your intellectual boat strongly and swiftly. Read the newspapers—hunt the cyclopedias—ask questions—call things by their proper names. Don't fear some silly person will call you unladylike. Keep womanly heart, and there is no fear that knowledge or strength will make you less sweet or happy.

"Depend on yourselves. Self-dependence does not always mean earning one's living. It means the measuring of one's path in life. It means to give as well as well receive; to bear as well as to be borne; to love as well as to be loved. It means individuality; and it means the power to stand before a blow rather than to fall.

"Above all, be thorough. Don't skim books to say what you have read; better know a dozen than guess at a gross. Don't try to do everything, for then you can do nothing. Better make perfect bonnet, and know nothing of music and painting, than to murder Mendelssohn, and spoil a square mile of canvass—a thousand times better. Keep busy; waste of time is waste of heart and happiness.

"Beautiful—beautiful in dress, in form, in manner and in heart; and be very careful that you don't spend all your time and energies on the first two. Untidy, ill-made clothes are a disgrace to any woman; so is an ill-kept person. It does not follow, though, that the brain must always ply the sewing machine, and never work for the heart."

All these words are but repetitions of what has been said a thousand times, but they cannot be said too often. Such things should appear, in some form, in every periodical.

**Connecticut's Charter.**

Hanging up in the office of the Secretary of State, in the State Capitol, in a frame made of Charter Oak, is the venerable original charter of the colony of Connecticut, bearing the autograph of Charles II. It is in itself the most valuable, perhaps, of all the historical treasures of the State, being the genuine, world renowned document which disappeared so mysteriously one evening two centuries ago, and made the Charter Oak forever famous. But aside from its historical value, the old charter possesses another value, and one which can be more accurately computed in dollars and cents. On the upper left-hand corner of the parchment there is a miniature portrait of a somewhat haughty-looking individual. The miniature is that of the king whose sign manual appears upon the same document. This has been pronounced to be the work of Samuel Cooper, a celebrated miniature painter of the old Puritan time, who painted Cromwell, Milton, and other prominent Puritan, and after the Restoration became miniature painter to the Court of Charles II.—[Cottage Hearth.]

**THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.**

**IS the BEST,**

**Simple,**

**Perfect,**

**Durable.—**

C. H. STRICKLAND Agt. JACKSBORO.

G. A. WEBB, Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

**MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.,**

Manufacturers of **FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.**

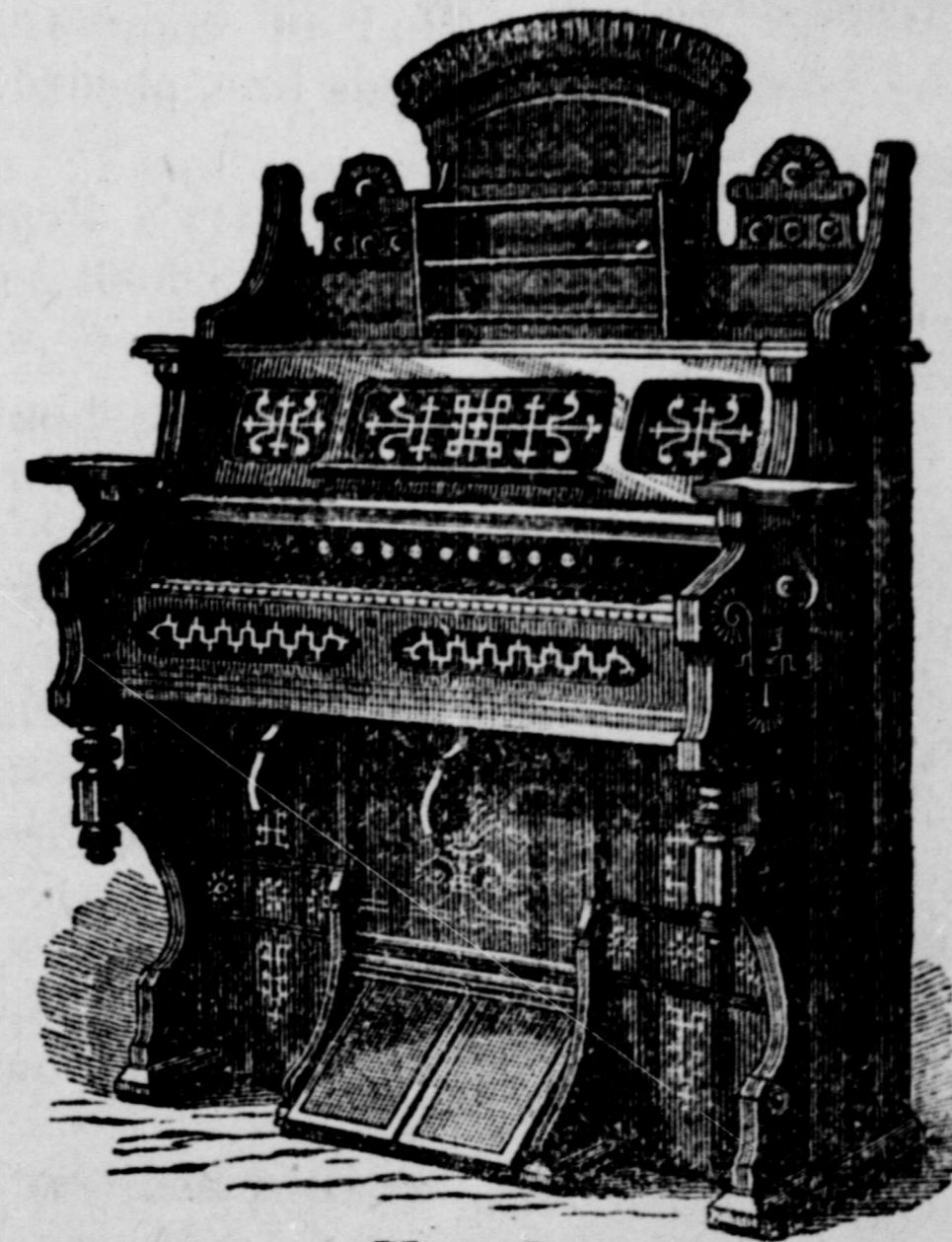


THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-Spring and Four-Spring Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies. The MITCHELL WAGON is Monarch of the Road; only the very best stock used in its construction and made by the best wagon mechanics in the world. The Spring Wagon and Buggy Department is entirely separate from the Farm Wagon shops. And for the manufacture of this class of work we have facilities unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue and Illustrated Price List.

**MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.**

**The Estey Organ  
STILL LEADS THE WORLD!**



No. 501.

Don't fail to send for Illustrated Catalogue before deciding what to buy.

**J. ESTEY & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS,  
Brattleboro, Vt.**

**Mr. Gladstone's Task.**

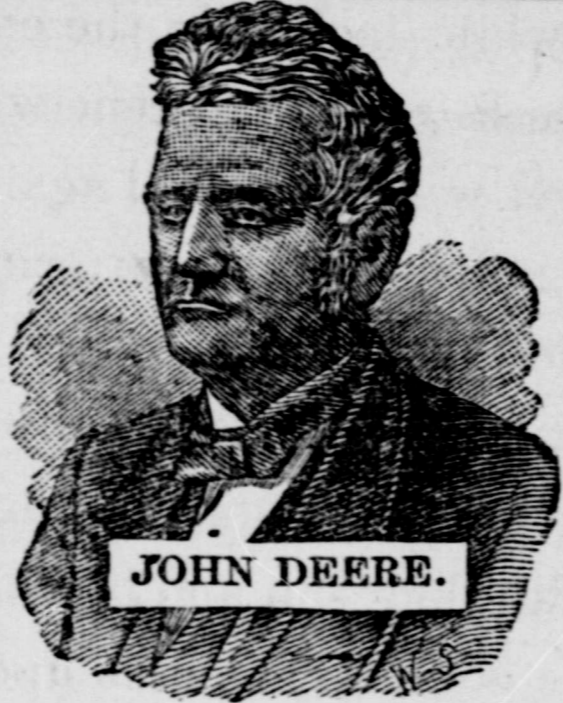
From Galveston News.

Mr. Gladstone now has the most difficult role of his long life to play. Securing the Land act to Ireland as a measure of peace, he is met by contempt for the law, increased agitation and threatened revolution, while the farmers of England, Wales and Scotland, encouraged by the concessions to the Irish, confront him with demands for what Ireland rejects, and go a step further in the general movement against the landed aristocracy. They not only insist that the rights and privileges granted in the Irish Land act shall be extended to them, but demand the abrogation of the laws of primogeniture and entail. The situation is by no means comfortable to the great statesman or reassuring to British pride. The failure of the Irish peace measure emboldens and solidifies the aristocracy against the policy of the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone's lead, and, finding himself environed with dangers from the people and the lords, he is driven to plant himself on the single proposition that the laws of the land must and shall be obeyed. This is good doctrine, and it is a bulwark of power, for the whole force of the British government is pledged by centuries of law-enforcing precedents to sustain him; but the Irish agitators say he has "made a desert Ireland, and calls it peace," that the law gives no relief, and that, on the principle that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," the Irish people are not bound to obey the obnoxious law. On the other hand, the attitude of the Farmers and peasantry of the other division of the realm, who seek by lawful means, and within the British constitution, to accomplish just what was done for Ireland with additional reformatory legislation, is scarcely less alarming to the ministry. There is such a thing as being ground between the upper and the nether millstone, and the admirers of Mr. Gladstone will be only too glad to witness the tranquilization of the angry elements in Great Britain without a ministerial sacrifice. With lords fighting him on one flank, the Irish on the other, and the soil tillers of England, Wales and Scotland crowding his rear with embarrassing demands, the Premier is hedged about with complications and menacing problems that render the situation most critical, and tend to cloud the evening of his political career. He is blind indeed who does not see that a crisis is rapidly approaching in Britain's economic affairs. The danger signals are on the outer walls of her social and industrial institutions, and the portentous signs of coming revolution already begin to take the shape of force and the hue of crimson. Ireland is at this moment in a state of rebellion, and the British army is in

motion to crush the League, "peaceably if it can, but forcibly if it must." The grim-visaged lion has abandoned his lair, and shaking his shaggy mane in angry menace roars out the hoarse mandate that Ireland shall obey the law, the League shall be suppressed, the rebellion shall be crushed. While the government is coercing Ireland the farmers and laborers from Wick to Dover are formulating plans for reformation in the land laws and relief from the oppressions of landlordism, and "if," says an exchange, "the Irish people, poor almost to starving, despised, were able to wrench from the government important concessions in the matter of the land laws, which can not be greatly mollified without undermining the governmental system itself, what may not the English people accomplish when once thoroughly aroused? The spirit of John Hampden still survives in the English people. Formerly they did not scruple to dethrone kings by divine right who made too much of their assumed prerogatives. Nor will they hesitate now to dethrone the House of Lords and the church establishment if they stand too long in the way of reform. They will recall the fact that William the Conqueror cemented his power by the confiscation of the landed estates of the conquered country, that his retainers became proprietors of the soil by force, that their titles were inscribed by the sword, not the pen, and sealed with the blood of those who surrendered their property." The English, however, are a conservative and law-abiding people, and should they succeed in compelling concessions only to the extent embraced in the Irish Land act, they will undoubtedly accept and abide it as so much gained and as a step of progress in the right direction. They will first ask the poor privilege of buying back the confiscated estates; that the hunting grounds of the nobility be opened to the "civilization that begins and ends with the plow;" that the game laws be abolished; that peasant proprietorship be granted, and that the yeoman farmer be elevated to all the rights, privileges, dignities and liberties of the highest citizenship of the British system. They foresee that these concessions must be granted, or the agricultural classes from the channel to the Hebrides must soon become beggars like those of Ireland, and utterly impotent for reform. They will not encourage Ireland's reckless and

suicidal policy of resistance to the laws, but they will calmly, resolutely, and by lawful methods, demand the reformatory measures so essentially necessary to their economical and political salvation. Revolutions never go backwards, and though the sword may obstruct the progress of free thought and prolong the struggle for liberty, "the battle, though baffled oft, is ever won." The storm is up, and the world is solicitous for Mr. Gladstone's energy, strength and party power to direct the fury of the whirlwind.

New York, October 29, says: "A cable here last night, conveys intelligence that the British squadron has left the English channel, and departed for the coast of Ireland. This looks more like war than anything occurring since the late troubles began. The English government has finally determined not to stop at the suppression of the land league, and will extend the suppression to the ladies' land league. Sullivan, a member of the league, in Dublin, has been arrested."



**DEERE, MANSUR & CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
**FARM MACHINERY.**

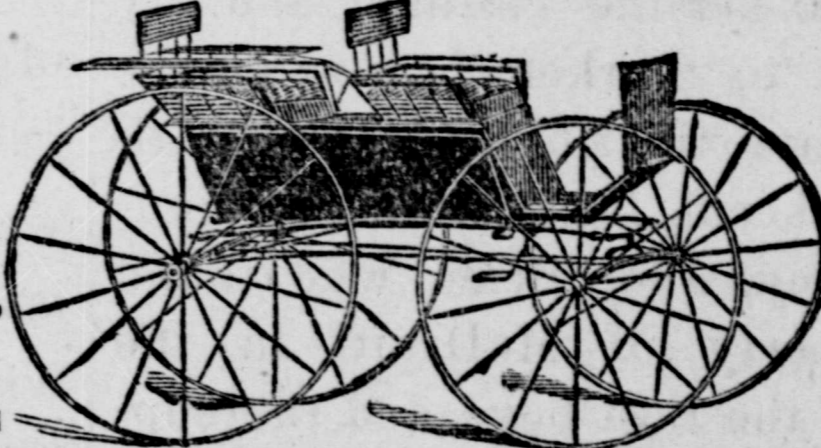
**PLOWS. CULTIVATORS.**

"JOHN DEERE" STEEL, "ADVANCE" WALKING,  
"GILPIN" SULKY, "DEERE" SPRING,  
"TEXAS CLIPPER" CAST, "PEERLESS" COMBINED,  
"ADVANCE" CHILLED. "ARCTIC" TONGUELESS.

**WESTERN VEHICLE HEADQUARTERS.**

"CORTLAND" PLATFORMS, "MITCHELL" WAGONS,  
"STANDARD" BUGGIES, "CORTLAND" BUGGIES,  
PHAETONS, SURREYS, OPEN ROAD WAGONS,  
CARRIAGES, ETC. PLEASURE WAGONS.

IMPROVED HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,  
RAMEY & SCANTLIN EVAPORATORS,  
DEERE ROTARY CORN PLANTERS,  
FAN MILLS, CORN SHELLERS,  
COATES' SULKY RAKES,  
KENTUCKY CANE MILLS  
MOLINE STALK CUTTERS,  
EXCELSIOR CIDER MILLS,  
ETC., ETC.



CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the World.

**EMERSON,  
FISHER & CO.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, make a good, substantial **Top Buggy for \$100**, and a strong, durable **Phaeton for \$140**. The uniform excellence of these vehicles, resulting from carefully selected material and good workmanship, has given their Carriages a favorable reputation throughout the Union, in localities where they have been used for years by Liverymen, Physicians, Farmers, and others requiring hard and constant use, and has made the firm of **Emerson, Fisher & Co.** the acknowledged leading

**CARRIAGE BUILDERS**

of the American Continent. These Top Buggies are in every State from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and hundreds of testimonials have been received from every part of the country evincing the entire satisfaction of purchasers. Upward of

**85,000 CARRIAGES**

manufactured by **Emerson, Fisher & Co.** are now in use, attesting their great and merited popularity, and in order to meet the demand which has increased year by year, the facilities of their mammoth establishment have recently been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style, during the busy season, about

**400 CARRIAGES A WEEK.**

The unequalled facilities of this firm enables it to produce good Carriages at a far less cost than the work of small makers in country wagon shops, and that class are now purchasing largely of us to supply their local trade. Send for Illustrated Price List of Carriages.

**EMERSON, FISHER & CO., Cincinnati, O.**

**Hanging of Jack Post Graham.**

Dallas Herald Special.

Graham, October 28.—The streets and squares of Graham were literally packed with a surging throng of citizens who came from far and near to witness the execution to-day of Jack Post, for the murder of I. B. McDruitt, seven miles southwest of Graham, on or about the 12th of October, 1879. The facts elicited in the trial show it to have been one of the most cold-blooded murders, for the purpose of robbery, ever committed in the state, and the evidence, though circumstantial, was conclusive and overwhelming as to the guilt of Jack Post and Nelson Post. At the time of the murder Jack Post's wife and the wife of McDruitt, the murdered man, were absent on a visit in Parker county, and Post was working for McDruitt, gathering cotton. There was no suspicion of the crime until McDruitt's wife returned home three weeks afterwards, when Jack Post informed her that her husband had sold to him and Nelson Post his household goods, personal property, etc., and given farm into his charge to rent out, which he had done. She at once suspected foul play, and demanded her property and threatened them with the law. Post proposed to return her the clothing and pay her way to Parker county if she would leave the county. She notified the sheriff, Jas. Melton and county attorney, Jno. Brien, who found the property of McDruitt in the house of the Post boys and thereupon arrested and lodged them in jail. Search was then made for the body of McDruitt, which, after three days, was found on November 8, 1879, in a partly decomposed state in a canon south of his house partly covered with dirt, but mutilated by the hogs. A tree had been cut down across the canon to conceal the body. On some of the bed-clothing found at Post's house were stains of blood, which was one part of the evidence produced in his trial by the prosecution. Your reporter had an interview with the prisoner last night and from eleven to one to-day. When he was

brought into the cell to-day from the barber shop, his aged mother, now 71 years old, threw herself at his feet and cried that it was more than she bear; that she could not stand the ordeal and his sister threw her arms about his neck and cried as though her heart was broken and sobbed that no sister loved a brother so dearly and was separated in such a cruel way. He, too, for about twenty minutes, cried like a child, while locked in the embrace with his sister. The scene was such as I never wish to behold again. An aged and infirm mother, tottering on the border of the grave, and a darling heart-broken sister, waiting and sobbing piteously during their last hours with their son and brother before his life is to be forfeited upon the gallows. In answer to my question Jack Post emphatically and repeatedly denied any knowledge of the killing, and said he was innocent of it as an unborn child; that his life had been sworn away; that the prejudice of the officers and witnesses would cost an innocent man his life upon the scaffold. He did not fear death, but dreaded the uncertainty of the unknown future. He believed in a heaven and a hell, but his beliefs were not settled as to the future existence. He hoped it might be well with him, and thought he had experienced religion. He dreaded, he said the disgrace of dying on the gallows and for the crime, especially of robbery, and said it was the most horrible death he could conceive. He claims to have purchased all the property found in possession of him and his brother and that McDruitt then rode off with another man and they had not seen him since. I asked if he had anything for the Dallas Herald that he wished published to the world after his death. He replied "Yes" and took a pencil and paper

and wrote half a page which he handed me, and asked that I should call on some attorney here for some more he had written, and wished the Herald to publish it in full. Its entire purport, however, was a tirade of abuse against the officers and the witnesses in the case. Nelson Post was tried the 23d of Sept., 1880, and given a life sentence, and the decision was approved in June. Jack Post was tried Sept. 24th, 1880, and convicted with the death penalty affixed. It was also affirmed last June and he was sentenced September 23d, 1881, to be hung on Friday, October 28th, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m. The prisoner was taken from the jail by the sheriff and guard and taken to the gallows. The death sentence of Judge Williams was read to the multitude by Sheriff Melton and an affecting prayer for the prisoner was offered by Rev. P. Sackett. He was then asked to make any remarks that he desired. He said: "It will do no good to plead my innocence, but you have got the wrong man. It is a horrible death, but many a good man has died the same way. I can't shoulder that crime, I cannot lie and help anybody. I hope my poor old mother and sister will not suffer. Place my body where they desire it, and have them cared for." Being assured that they should not want, he closed by saying, "Do your work. All I can say is farewell to all! God be merciful to me." The black cap was then drawn over his eyes, his hands and legs were bound, the trap-door sprung and he swung off into eternity. His fall was about six feet. His neck was not broken and the noose of the rope slipped to below the chin, preventing choking. He heaved a few groans, but made no struggle. After ten minutes he was lifted up to the scaffold and the noose readjusted to hasten his death and a second time dropped. The doctors, B. C.

Drury and R. N. Price, pronounced him dead after hanging fifty minutes. He was cut down after hanging sixty minutes and laid in his coffin for burial. Thus ended the life of Jack Post who was cool and deliberate nearly to the last, and possessed of strong nerve; a man of light build and rather delicate looking, and not by any means a bad looking man, nor with any indications of crime depicted on his countenance. He stood erect upon the gallows from the first and did not flinch or show any signs of excitement or agitation until nearly the last, when he had to be supported. He died protesting his innocence to the last moment. Jack Post was 29 years old, was a native of Georgia, and has lived in Texas eleven years, in Fannin and Stephens counties, and about eight months in Young county before his arrest. He had been married four months when arrested, and his wife then deserted him. He has a widowed mother and a sister here, and a sister in Alvarado, Texas. His brother Nelson is now in the penitentiary on a life sentence for complicity in the same murder. He has four brothers and sisters in Georgia and Alabama. His aged mother is a cultured, Christian woman, a member of the Baptist church, and says she reared her children in the fear of God. She and her daughter will be kindly cared for as long as they remain in Young county. In making the above report to the Herald I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance rendered me by Sheriff James Melton and District Attorney John Brien.

Washington Oct 29.—An Advance special says "The senate remained in session last night till 2:50 this morning when it adjourned to meet at noon to-day. It was engaged in the fight over the confirmation of Strathan, post-master at Lynchburg, Va. So far he has not been confirmed. Republicans are anxious to secure his confirmation, believing it of great assistance to the readjuster Republicans of Virginia.

## AHEAD OF ALL Knox to the Front again.

His Prices are Lower than any in Town.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform my *old customers* and the public generally that I now have on hand decidedly the *best* selected and best stock of "General Merchandise" ever brought to this market, and *as usual* my prices will be a little lower than can be had *elsewhere*.

I have learned by experience that the "Best is always the cheapest" and buy my goods accordingly. I buy no Shoddy Goods. Having learned that if you can sell a customer good goods he generally "calls again".

I can say without fear of contradiction that my stock of Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Men's Boots and Shoes is by far the best ever brought to this market. Do not forget my "Bryan Brown Shoe Co.'s" goods: "Every pair warranted."

Fully appreciating the fact that *our crops* are a failure, I am perfectly aware that prices must be low to sell goods and have marked my goods accordingly. My stock of clothing is unequalled. My stock of Boots and shoes is unequalled, and in fact my entire stock is UNEQUALED in point of quality and prices in this Town. It will afford me pleasure to *duplicate* any Rail Road prices to be had anywhere.

Thankful for past patronage and fully expecting to increase it in the future by giving best goods at *living* prices, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

JAMES W. KNOX.

# Rural Citizen.

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

Last week's Decatur TRIBUNE, has an article with some strictures on our town and county, but as the article was over the signature of "A Fool of all Fools" we decline any further notice of the communication.

Mr. T. F. Warden is boring an artesian well for Robinson & West. If they succeed in getting a flow of water, we think the Commissioners court could do nothing that would be of more real value to the citizens of Jack county than to have a well bored on the Public Square. The citizens of town would doubtless subscribe liberally. It is very true that there are many springs here, and we know of no town so well supplied with springs, but they are private property. In summer the springs sometimes get low and resort is made to the creek for the water for drinking and culinary purposes, and when our country people come to town on business they have to drink the same. Commissioners and citizens think and act. No doubt Mr. Warden will bore such a well at the lowest possible rates.

## CENTER POINT.

### The County Sunday School Association.

After Sunday School services last Sunday we drove over hill and dale, through timber and prairie seven miles to Center Point School House, where the County Sunday School Association was in session. When we arrived on the ground, the meeting had adjourned for dinner, of which there seemed to be plenty, and of excellent quality. There was a short intermission after dinner, when the audience was called together by singing, by the way they have very good singing in that neighborhood, better than is usual in a newly settled country, after that, essays, speeches, and singing followed in regular order. There seemed to be quite a division among the delegates over one subject, that was the important subject "How to Save the Boys," there were some very good ideas advanced, but we beg leave to differ with any who thought that girls should have any less attention paid to them in Sunday Schools than at present; but the best thing to be done is to give more attention to both.—The meeting closed about four o'clock and we started for home, being delighted with our first trip to that place, wishing them much success in their religious, moral, and business enterprises. They are an energetic, intelligent, and business people; they have a new school house large enough to accommodate a very good Sunday, and day school, in a new country. They are also improving their own places rapidly clearing away timber where necessary and making farms. The country is beautiful being equal to any in the county.

The next meeting is to be held at Roberts Prairie School House, last Sunday in January 1882.

## NEWPORT.

Seven o'clock Friday morning found Hon. C. W. Merrill, Maj. and H. M. E. orton and our senior in one of Pat's best hacks, driving toward Newport 21 miles distant. The day was beautiful. The road leads through timber and prairie alternately. The country along the road is thinly settled. About seven miles from Jacksboro we crossed the West Fork of Trinity River, on a wooden bridge. The river at this point is narrow and deep. At Burton Spring we made a halt and while there our friend, Hon. Sil Stark, who had been traveling just behind us, having taken another road, passed us. Having refreshed ourselves with a drink of the pure water from this flowing spring, we again set out across a delightful prairie of about two miles in width, then timber and prairie interspersed to Newport, where we arrived at 11 o'clock a. m. This beautiful and new town is situated in the east end of Ten-mile prairie. Three years ago a part was in Jack and a part in Clay counties, some distant apart and each claiming to be Newport. But since that time a compromise has been effected and the town laid out embracing a part of both Jack and Clay counties. The county line runs through the center of the public square as also the town hall, in which Justices of the Peace hold court, Esq. Hightower was holding court when we were there. He sat at his desk in the south end of the house and Constable Clark called court &c., from a door in the south end which is in Jack county, and when the justice in Clay holds his court he occupies the north end which is in Clay county.

The citizens are noted for their intelligence and enterprise. There are three dry goods houses, three groceries, two or three blacksmith shops, one hotel, one drug store, and one saloon. There was an art gallery but it had the appearance of being transient.— We met our genial friend, Dr. J. P. Welch, who three years ago rendered us medical assistance "in time need." The Dr. gave us an animated account of their railroad prospects and pointed out the beautiful depot grounds. We made the acquaintance of several gentlemen, among whom we mention the accommodating post master, Mr. B. F. Gillis, who accepted an agency for the CITIZEN, W. W. Barto, dealer in dry goods and groceries, and our kind host Hood, who sets a table that suits a hungry traveler.

We had not the time to learn anything about their schools and churches, and of these we leave for our correspondent (for we engaged one) at that place to write up. Their Literary Society, we are informed exhibits culture and intelligence that few western towns can boast of.

Although they failed to get their new county at last session of the legislature, they still have hopes of final success; at any rate they propose to work on the rule: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." We would suggest to them to wait for railroad developments. If a road should run near and a depot established in a few miles, the people might take it into their heads to move the county site.

Just as we were getting in a good way the Major summoned us to return. It was 2 o'clock p. m. and we rolled out for the "City of Springs" where we arrived a few minutes after

the sun had sunk behind the blue mountains.

We were pleased with Newport and what we have left unsaid, that should be said of this intelligent and growing town, we ask our correspondent to give us.

## CORRESPONDENCE

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Oct. 24, 1881.

According to promise I write these few lines to the RURAL CITIZEN. After taking the train of the Texas & Pacific R. R. at Weatherford we rolled through the timber and beautiful prairies of Texas and the Indian Territory along the road and entered into Kansas in which we past one wheat-field after another, and at last got to Kansas City. There the weather was cold and the streets muddy, we stayed at the Depot and at train time started for Nebraska. Now shall I tell you a little about this short journey, whereby a lean man requires fatness and a bald head wants a kind of fur on account of cold weather. I concluded to go by the Missouri and Pacific R. R. along the Missouri River with its beautiful valleys and romantic pictures of landscape views. We had some difficulty between Atchison and Lincoln, there the track gave away on account of wet weather, after three hours waiting we past on, and after a three days ride we arrived at Lincoln where I found some of my relatives. Lincoln is the Capital of Nebraska, a nice town with 16,000 inhabitants, the country is settled and is good farming country, and the state of cultivation was explained to me, such as I have seen in the eastern states, which covers miles after miles, which I was informed are settlements of Germans, who are breaking the way into the depths of a new world, and pushing westward behind its civilization and their whose homes, interior and surroundings showed that the inhabitants were prosperous and thrifty. This country is all prairie and timber scarce any tree 5 to 6 inches thick cost from 25 to 30 cents. Cottonwood plants sell from 50 to 75cts. per 1000; corn crops are tolerable good, selling at 40 to 55 cts. bushel, corn sells 30 35cts.

J. L. Beck,  
of Jack Co. Tex.

DeGress.

For the Citizen:

DeGress, Oct. 31.

We will again try to report the fortunes and misfortunes of our little community.

The worms have become rather unwelcomed visitors in our vicinity having almost totally destroyed some crops of wheat and rye and materially damaged others. From some cause or other they appear to have injured wheat that was sown early to a greater extent than the late. It looks pretty hard for the poor farmers to lose their wheat in this manner and through no fault of their own that we know of, after cotton not making anything.

Since we got the post office our little town has begun to grow at a rapid rate and while there is so much talk going on about railroads coming through the county "wouldn't we smile" if one was to come this way? I reckon we would. SAXET.

## Meteorological Table for Jacksboro

October 1881.

Highest Temperature	91 deg.	Oct. 4
Lowest	45 "	25
Monthly range of	46 "	
Greatest daily range	27 "	31.
Least	" "	" "
Total Rain-fall or melted snow	3.17	inches.
Prevailing Winds	S.	
Total Monthly Movement of the Wind	5559	Miles.
Maximum Velocity of Wind, and Direction	22 Miles per hour,	W.
Oct.	29 & 30.	
Total No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell	21.	
Total No. no Rain or Snow fell	10.	
Dates of Frost		

James P. Sherry, private,  
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rain-fall from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31  
1881, 19.74 inches; for same months  
1880 35.19 inches.

## Chico Masonic Academy,

REV. J. F. ALDERSON, President

The next term of this Institute will open September 12th 1881 and continue Forty Weeks.

Rate of Tuition per session of twenty weeks, one-half in advance, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month.

Music with Instrument \$20.00 per session. Vocal Music free.

Board from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

For other particulars, address the President.

CHICO,  
Wise Co., Texas.

Only SLICKER made with Wire-Fastened Buttons that will never come off. Guaranteed not to stick. Call for "Tower's Fish-Brand Slicker."

THE COW BOYS' FAVORITE. None Genuine without this Trade-mark.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. A. J. TOWER, Sole Man'fr, Boston. MILLER BROS., Agents for Texas.



**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 Inspector  
**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 Tuesday at 6 p. m.  
 Departs Wednesday 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.


W. J. McClure

**Boot & Shoe Maker.**

Repairing neatly done.  
 Fine Custom Work a Specialty.  
 Shop, East Side, Public Square

**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.  
 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 eight. Also Saturday night before.  
 A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN.** 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.

**ROBINSON & WEST,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
 Land litigation a Specialty.

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.

**Z. E. Coombes,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
 JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
 Prompt attention given all business.  
 2-4 to 2-29

**HOTELS.**

H. Horton, Owner. Eugene Sage, Pr'tr.  
**Horton House.**  
 North East Corner Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
 Is now prepared to Accommodate Boarders and the Traveling Public with the best fare, at reasonable rates.  
 Good sample room on first floor.

**McKEEMAN BROS.,**

DEALERS IN  
**Groceries & Provisions.**  
 South Side Public Square  
 Jacksboro, Texas.  
 Call and see them.

**Jas. H. Henderson.**

"The Original Barber."  
 West Side Square.  
 Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

**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 1-12  
 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.

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by R. M. Smith and estrayed before J. A. Hightower, J. P. Prct. No. 3, J. C. T.; One bay gelding, 10 or 11 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded J A on left shoulder and JB (connected) on the right.  
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.  
 Oct. 4, 1881.

Taken up by William Allison and estrayed before William Obarts, J. P. Prct. No. 2. Jack county Texas: One bay horse, 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, branded 32 on left side of the neck and blotch brand on left shoulder.  
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.  
 Oct. 4, 1881.

Taken up by Jesse Worthington and estrayed before William Obarts, J. P. Prct. No. 2, Jack county, Texas: One brown horse 11 or 12 years old 13 1/2 hands high; branded JH (connected) on the left shoulder and marked underbit in the left ear.  
 D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.  
 Oct. 4, 1881.

**CITATION BY PUBLICATION.**

THE STATE OF TEXAS.  
 TO THE SHERIFF, OR ANY CONSTABLE OF JACK COUNTY—GREETING:  
 You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper, published in the County of Jack if there be a newspaper published in said County, (but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published), for four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon B. W. Ward whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the County Court, to be holden in and for the County of Jack at the Court House thereof, in Jacksboro on the third Monday in November 1881 then and there to answer the petition of J. C. Hays filed in said Court, against the said B. W. Ward and alleging in substance, as follows, to wit: that Defendant is indebted to Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-five cents due Plaintiff for services in the care and custody of def't's cattle and for expenses incurred by Plaintiff in taking care of said cattle.  
 Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.  
 WITNESS, D. B. Mizell Clerk of the County Court of Jack County.  
 Given under my hand and seal of said Court, in Jacksboro this the 27 day of October A. D. 1881.  
 D. B. Mizell,  
 Clerk County Court Jack County Texas.

**Earth's Contrasts.**

What strange contrasts this earth of ours presents! It seems to be the middle spot between heaven and hell and to partake of the character of both. Beings from both are found moving over its surface, and scenes from both are constantly occurring upon it. The glory from one and the midnight shades from the other, meet along its bosom; and the songs of angels and the shriek of fiends go up from the same spot. Noonday and midnight are not more opposite than the scenes that are constantly

passing before our eyes. The temple of God stands beside a brothel, and the place of prayer is separated only by a single dwelling from the "hell" of the gambler. Truth and falsehood side by side by side through our streets, and vice and virtue meet and pass every hour in the day. The hut of the starving stands in the shadow of the palace of the wealthy, and the carriage of Dives every day throws the dust of its glittering wheels over the tattered garments of Lazarus. Health and sickness lie down in the same apartment, joy and agony look out of the same window, and hope and despair dwell under the same roof. The cry of the newborn infant, and the groan of the dying, rise together from the same dwelling; the funeral procession treads close on the heels of the bridal party; and the tones of the lute and viol have scarcely died away, before the requiem for the dead comes swelling after.

Oh, the beautiful and deformed, the pure and the corrupt, joys and sorrows, life and death, are strangely blended in this restless planet of ours.

But the past and future present as strange contrasts as the present. What different events have transpired on the same spot! Where the Indian's wigwam arose, and the stealthy tread of the wolf and panther was heard over the autumn leaves at twilight, the population of New York now surges along. Where once Tyre, the queen of the sea, stood, fishermen are spreading their nets on the desolate rocks, and the bright waves are rolling over its marble columns. In the empty apartments of Edom, the fox makes his den, and the dust of the desert is sifted over the forsaken ruins of Palmyra. The owl hoots in the ancient halls of kings, and the wind of the summer night makes sad music through rents of once gorgeous palaces. The Arab spurs his steed along the streets of ancient Jerusalem, or scornfully stands on Mount Zion, and curls his lips at the pilgrims wearily journeying to the sepulcher of the Savior. The muezzin's voice rings over the bones of the prophets, and the desert wind heaps the dust above the foundations of the Seven Churches of Asia. Oh, how good and evil, bright and darkness, chase each other over the world.—[Selected.



**Charcoal for Hogs.**

Whatever hog medicine contains a good proportion of charcoal is presumptively a good medicine. It may be possible for quackery to so combine charcoal with other ingredients that the efficacy of this remedial agent will be destroyed, but it would, we believe, take a regular double barrelled quackery to destroy it under any circumstances. It is a most useful medicine by itself, and worth more than any other one ingredient that we ever saw put into a medicine. It benefits the hog system by absorbing the injurious gases within it, and its absorptive powers are so great that it will absorb about eighty times more gas than its own measurement. It is to this quality that it owes its efficacy when given to bloated animals, and nothing equal to it was ever given or has ever been discovered in such cases. Few of our readers but are doubtless aware how magnificently it acts in human complaints, and to such it is recommended in diseases of domestic animals, and especially of swine, with just as much confidence of its being a success as when given to human beings. One beauty about it, too, is that it can do no harm, something that cannot be said of many of the nostrums which are recommended by avaricious compounders of medicines for animals. If it is given in too large doses it simply acts as a cathartic, and that is the end of it.

With such a splendid remedy at hand, it is astonishing why it is used comparatively so little, and why breeders of domestic animals should be so willing to dose them with mercury and other harsh and certainly injurious medicines. Mercury is not fit for anything that lives to take. It is almost certainly productive of more or less harm. Not only will charcoal be found to be an excellent remedy in case of actual disease but it will prove an excellent preventive, as must readily be seen in view of its absorptive and consequently blood-purifying qualities. Noxious gases in the system must taint the blood and produce disease in some degree, and if they are removed a fertile cause of disease is removed. If our swine are properly fed, that is, fed upon a variety of food, phosphatic

and carbonaceous, properly cared for and given charcoal, we shall hear less of hog cholera and other hog diseases. It must be charcoal that is used, however. We frequently have inquiries as to the value of the hard coals in such cases. They have no such properties as the charcoal has, and as far as we know are perfectly useless as a remedial agent. There are some hog medicines which contain charcoal, and we think a great deal of them. Indeed we are using one constantly upon our own hogs, and we believe, in fact we know, with profit. There are other ingredients in the medicine which are no doubt valuable, so much so that we should be unwilling to dispense with them, but the most important ingredient is charcoal.—[Ex.

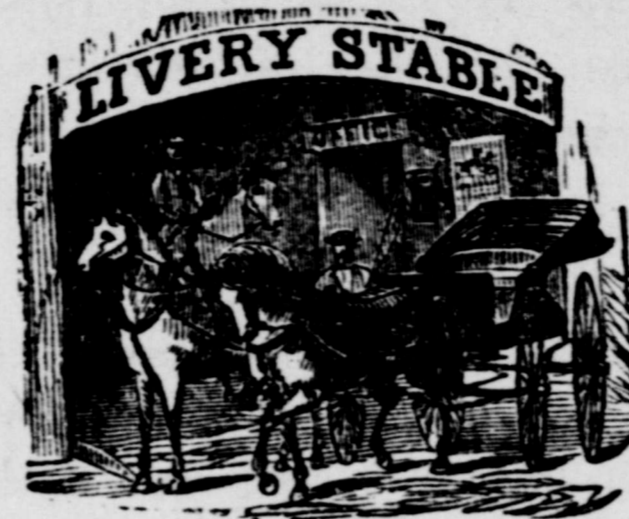
**Farmers as Merchants.**

The crops of the farm, or its product in manufactured goods, should be so sold as to bring their full market value. In innumerable instances this fails to be done for lack of mercantile knowledge on the part of the farmer. The same line of reasoning which I have used in comparing the manufacturer of other goods with the agricultural manufacturer holds good in this matter of trade. It is not alone necessary that the woolen or cotton mill owner shall make up his stock of material economically into first-rate goods of their class, but he must also know how to sell them for all they are worth. No less incumbent is this upon the farmer, if he is to reap the full results of his knowledge, labor and use of capital. But here the farmer labors under disadvantages, due not alone to faults inherent in himself as an individual. Combination and co-operation in other lines of business have been so perfected that every man engaged in these can know exactly the value of his goods in every market, can transport them to that market at a minimum expense and sell them strictly on their merits. The farmer, as at present situated, fails on every one of these points. The market reports of all agricultural products are almost universally manipulated in the interest of buyers. Farmers are utterly powerless to deal on equal terms with merchants and manufacturers in the matter of transportation rates. And there are vast difficulties in the way of obtaining full prices for the best goods. Buyers everywhere expect to cover their losses on inferior stock by getting first-rate goods at less than their true value.

The remedy for this state of things will only come with increasing intel-

ligence among the farming class, which will enable them to co operate cheaply and effectively in matters of trade. But meantime it should be well understood that these evils bear much more lightly upon those farmers who produce the best goods and "read the papers." Gradually the agricultural interest is rising, and its just demands are meeting with attention, but only because attention is enforced by the intelligent and resolute attitude of the self-respecting farmers.—[Cor. Examiner and Chronicle.

**CITY FEED, SALE, AND**



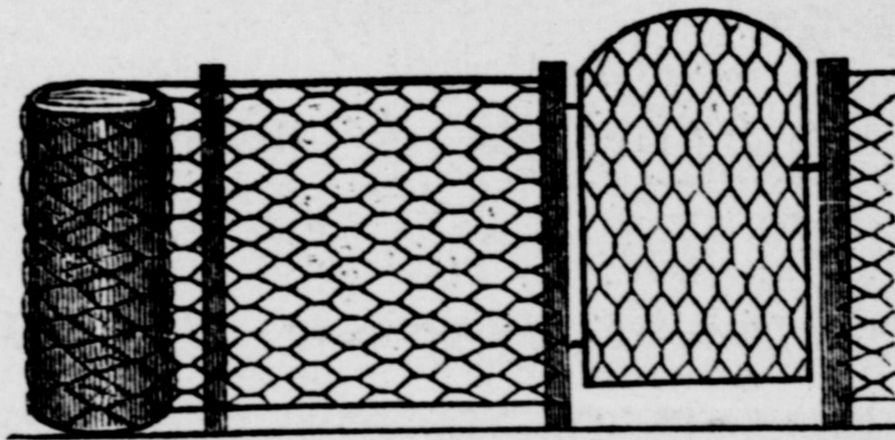
**PAT. E. WOLFFARTH,**  
Proprietor.

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.

**THE SEDGWICK**

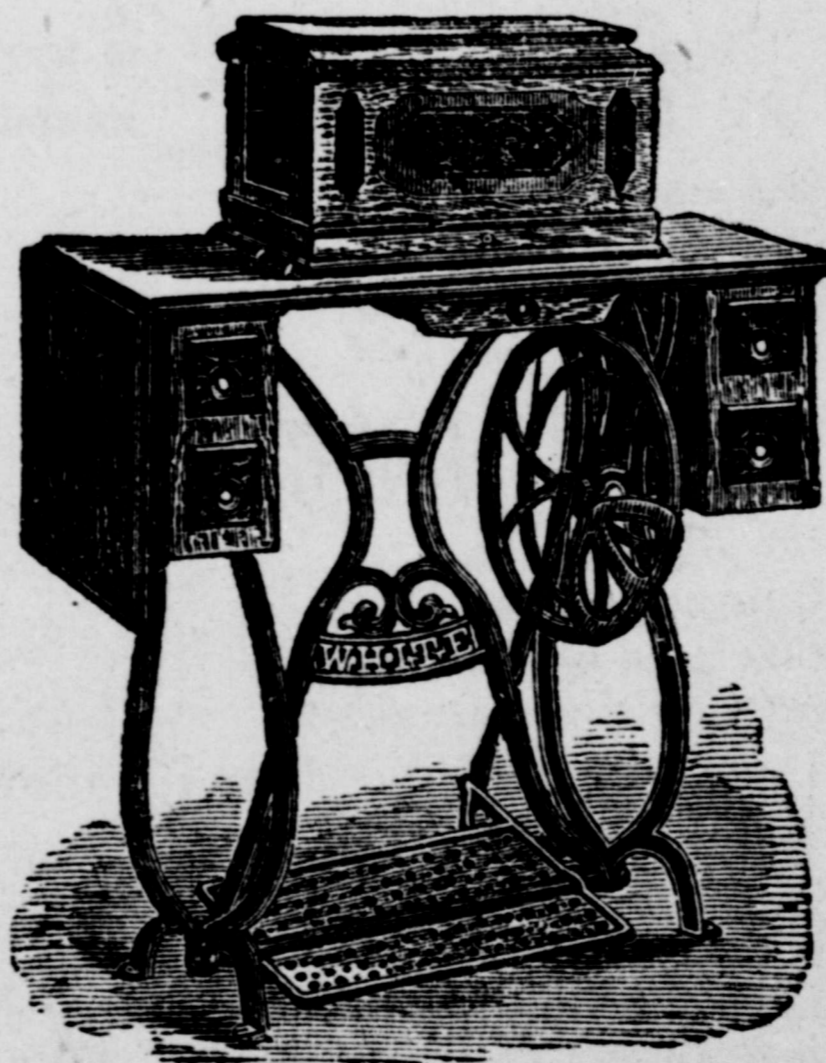


**Steel Wire Fence.**

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net-work without barbs, it will turn dogs, pigs, poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without danger to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farmers, gardeners, stock-raisers, and railroads; very desirable for lawns, parks, or cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards in every respect, and far better than barbed wire. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength, and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL IRON Automatic or Self-opening Gate. Ask hardware dealers, or for price list and particulars address  
SEDGWICK BROS. Richmond, Ind.

Or call at the CITIZEN office.

**Mason Oldham,**



DEALER IN  
all First Class Sewing Machines.  
**THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.**  
Needles and attachments of all kinds.  
Depot in McConDELL'S Drug-Store  
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.

**S. G. ADAMSON**

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

Will pay 2 1/2 cents cash for cotton in the seed.

J. W. STARK,

Watch  Maker  
and JEWELER.

East Side Public Square,  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

**New Grocery Store.**

Will sell groceries as low as the lowest. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Free delivery any where in the town or post.

M. R. BANNER.

**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

**The Return from Yorktown. Important Official Changes. The Speakership of the House. The Favorite in Washington a Dearth of Office Seekers.**

From our regular Correspondent, C. A. S.]

Washington, D. C. Oct. 22 1881.

The President, Senate, Cabinet, foreign guests, army and naval officers, have been off on a patriotic pleasure excursion to Yorktown the greater part of the week. They took their accommodations with them, lived on steamers and U. S. War vessels that took them down, and have, consequently, returned *compas corporis*. The military companies, and host of non-official excursionists, who left Washington for Yorktown but did not take their hotels with them, and neglected to take sufficient money to buy a hotel have also returned, weary, bedraggled, sick, and disgusted.

I think it possible that you will know with certainty the composition of the new Cabinet before this reaches you, so I will not fill my letter with the many guesses that are made on this interesting subject. But one thing is certain, the many slates that have been made are nothing more than guesses, and, while the sequel may show that some of the guesses were prophetic, it cannot prove that the President did not keep his own counsel. Nor has any progress been made in discovering what President Arthur's policy is to be. He has practiced a reticence which is, to say the least, indicative of prudence, no inconsequential executive attribute. So far, he has made no abrupt departure from the policy of his predecessor. All the nominations prepared by President Garfield, previous to his death, have been sent in, and as far as can be judged, his own appointments are of good men.

It is now expected that the new Cabinet nominations will be confirmed,

and that the extra session of the senate will have adjourned by the 27th inst. After an interim of one month, the regular session will assemble. Various candidates for the speakership are canvassed in political circles here, prominent among whom are Ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Ex-Minister to Austria Kasso, Mr. Darnell of Minnesota, Mr. Keifer of Ohio, and Mr. Hiscock of New York. Mr. Robeson is the favorite in this city, from the fact that he has long lived here, has a large house, is very wealthy, and gives large, though select, entertainments.

It has been remarked that there are fewer office-seekers in Washington than is usual. Doubtless, the fact that the President is living in a private house, and is more difficult of access than if he were in the White House has something to do with keeping this class away. They, however, will be here in force before the first Monday in December. The prizes of the patronage of the two houses of Congress, to say nothing of the new Cabinet, will be an irresistible attraction to this rapacious crowd.

No doubt, there will be some very important official changes, and, consequently, a number of minor importance. When a high official like assistant P. M. General Tyner goes down, many parasitical little crafts are swallowed up in the vortex. Many who hold office now must make way for friends of the new Cabinet officers. Moreover, the Congress that will assemble on the first Monday of next month will be more largely composed of new men than any that has assembled for years. This means that many old members have lost their influence in Washington. The technical meaning, in Washington, of influence is power to appoint friends or clients, male or female, to clerkships. It is said a new head will be placed over the public printing office. This immense establishment alone employs 1500 persons.

The wheat crop in Callahan county was not injured by the worms.

The Trinity and Sabine Timber company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, filed a charter at the state department at Austin. They propose buying and selling timber land and cutting and selling timber. The principal office of the company will be at Palestine.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore known as Hilburn, Ellis & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

S. R. Hilburn, }  
R. Ellis, }  
Wm. McElroy. }

Oct. 24 1881.

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to us will please come forward and pay what is due, as we must settle up our business in the next sixty days!

PHILIP GRESHAM,  
J. C. CORNELIUS.

Jacksboro, Texas.

September 15, 1881.

Try Denton City Pottery Works at 7 to 8 cents per gallon.

**Patents**

obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for MODERATE FEES.

We are opposite the U. S. Patent Office, engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, and can obtain patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own state, or country, address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**JACKSBORO**

**MILLS!**

Wheat Grinding,

Corn Grinding,

Sawing and

Cotton Ginning.

Having thoroughly overhauled these mills, the proprietor designs giving his personal attention to the entire business and guarantees satisfaction.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,  
L. P. Adamson.

**Groceries!**

**Groceries!**

**Knox & Fant**

have doubled their stock of staple and fancy Groceries and are now prepared to sell them at prices which defy competition!

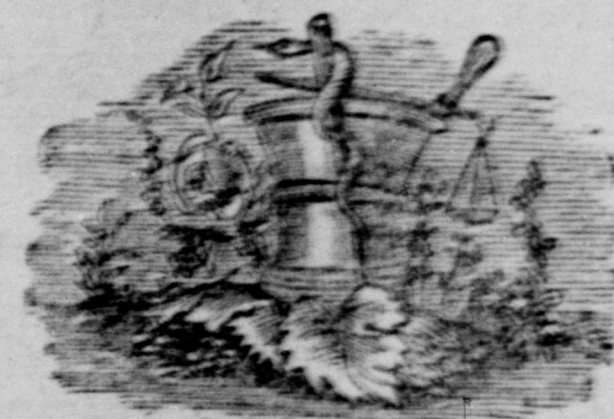
See below what can be bought for One dollar.

- 6lbs. Good Rio Coffee \$1.00
- 5 1/2 lbs. Choice " " 1.00
- 5lbs. " Mexican " 1.00
- 4lbs. Arbuckle's parched 1.00
- 8 1/2 lbs. La. Brown Sugar 1.00
- 7 1/2 lbs. " White " 1.00
- 1 lb. Fine Tea 1.00
- Dry salt Bacon at 15cts.
- Canvass Hams " 18cts.
- Victory Flour at \$4.80 per 100lbs.
- Kansas " 4.50 per 100lbs.
- Syrups at prices to suit all.

Soaps, Potash, Lye and all kinds of can goods at the lowest possible figures. In short, we have the largest and best stock of groceries in this town and will make it to the advantage of all to patronize us. "Seeing is believing." So call and examine our stock, before buying.

We will not be under sold.  
KNOX & FANT.

**H. H. McConnell's**



**Old Pioneer Drug Store,**

**HEADQUARTERS**

- For Drugs,
- Paints,
- Chemicals,
- Patent Medicines,
- Toilet Articles,
- Garden Seeds;

and makes a specialty of

School Books,

Statory, and

General Literature.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

My residence being in the rear of the store, I am always on the spot to attend to all calls in person.



**The Greatest Show in JACKSBORO.**

**S. W. Eastin's MAMMOTH GROCERY.**

- His Immense Stock consists in part of
- 50 Sacks Coffee.
- 8,000 lbs. Sugar, all grades.
- 60 Kits Mackerel.
- 15 bbls. Dried Apples.
- 15 bbls. Molasses, all grades.
- 3,500 lbs. Chewing Tobacco.
- 5 bbls. Rice.
- 5 bbls. Hominy and Grits.
- 50 boxes Soap.
- 200 Cases Canned Goods.
- 25 Coils Rope all sizes.
- \$1,000 worth of Wood and Willow ware.
- 40 Kegs Nails.
- Bacon, Flour, Meal &c., &c.
- Just received 6 bbls. new syrup at August prices.

**FREE ADMISSION!**

Come early and stay late till you see my Goods and Panic Prices! Cotton, Hides, Chickens, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables taken in exchange for Groceries.

South-West Corner of the Square, Jacksboro, Texas.  
S. W. EASTIN,