# RURAL 

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

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Any subsciber failing to receve this paper promptly and regularly, will please notify us either in person, or by please notify card, we well take pleasure in correcting any mistake in this office.

Under date of Jan. 28, Eddleman \& Davis our forwarding merchants at Weatherford say: "We have had the agent here to trace for press without any success as yet." They close by saying, "We hope to be successful in a few days." Until the press comes we will publish 10 pages or whatever may be necessary, and all our subseribers may renew at sico per annum till the CITIZEN is enlarged.

## W ASIINGTON LLTTER

Elegiac oratory in Congress. Now for the Star Route Cases. The

Yellow Envelope in the P. B. D. Esthet icism ad natseam.
[From our regular Correspondent..]
Washington, D. C.
$\{$ January 28th, 1882.
No remarkable legislative work has been accomplished during the week. Elegiac oratory, in memory of Senators Burnside and Carpenter, occupied much of the time of Congress. Some of the orations, Congress.

Edmunds, and Lamar, were of a very high order of eloquence, and of rhetorical finish. In speaking of Senator Carpenter, deceased, the habitually cold and saturnine Edmunds was so overcome with emotion that he had to pause, for some moments, in the midst of his address.

Now that the Guiteau trial has been terminated it is expected that an active prosecution of the Star Route cases, will be begun. The Government prosecuting officers have nearly completed the work of preparing the cases, which have been selected so as to be, as far as possible, representative of the different degrees of fraud alleged to have been committed.
A large number of discharges are expected in the P.O. Department during the coming month, and hundreds of clerks are trembling in fear that they may be the ones to find the fatal yellow envelope on their desks, when they enter their offices. It is pretty well known here why these discharges are made. The new members of congress must have places for their friends. Many members owe their election to the promise of these places. Other members hope for re-election through the distribution of this patronage to a few workers from their districts; hence, experienced clerks must be discharged to make place for those who have no experience or fitness for the work. In other words, the tools are to be taken from those skilled in their use and given to bunglers. Only big corporations, like the United States, can stand such an unsound and ruinous system of employment. I do not mean to say that the clerks now in the employ of this depart ment are the best that could have been selected, but long usage has made them familiar with work, and they are far better than new men, who will be appointed without the slightest reference to fitness.
Washington society has just had a sensation, followed, I think, by a feeling of nausea. Oscar Wilde, the self-garlanded leader of æstheticism, appeared in our midst, and some of our purblind society leaders mistook the tawdry humbug for a real Appollo. Some of these leaders have perhaps not yet realized their mistake, for they are not
accute or crittical, but go for any thing labeled "English," or "Early English," like gudgeons for an ar tificial fly-bait. But there are others, that follow the lead of the leaders, who are heartily ashamed of the incense that they have been burning to an ass, in the least deceptive lion's skin ever put on by the long eared-species. They have begun to ask themselves, what are the real claims of this affectedly excentric man, who came here in in long hair and mediæval costume, to read a trite composition, rehashed and spoiled, from Ruskin. What does he know about art what has he painted, or carved, or written, that entitle him to consideration, $\bullet$ to say nothing of homage We all admire the beautiful, with taste more or less refined. The lower a immals also admire the beauliful, as every reader of Darwin is convinced. But what is there peculiarly beautiful in Oscar Wilde's admiration of the beautiful, that makes our vulgar Washington society run after him? It is but another expression of morbid senti mentalism and ignorant, unhealthy, depraved appetite for ordure, such as induces women to seek the autograph of Guiteau.

An Austin special to the Dallas Herald, of Jan. 25 says:
"General Benito Gonzales, Sheriff of El Paso county, against whom suit had been brought by the State for defalcation, appeared at the Comptroller's office this morning with his vouchers and brought the State in his debt to the extent of \$200.19.

Black and Wyatt, the Gonzales stage robbers, plead guilty. Black who turns out to be Jack Harris of the 'Billy the Kid' gang, was sentenced to ten years. Black acknowledged that his name was Ed Jones, a son of Judge Jones, of Llano county, and asked clemency on account of previous good behavior. Sentence was suspended in the Jones case to afford him an opportunity to prove his former good conduct. Grigsby, found guilty last week of robbing the Lampasas mail, will be granted a new trial to enable him to get the benefit of the plea of guilty. He is also the son of a Judge.'
D. C. BROWN

HRADQUARTRRS for
STOCK-MEN,

## FARMERS,

## EVERYBODY.

D. C. Brown would inform the

People that his Fall and winter stock of General Merchandise is now eomplete in all the Departments.

That he defies competition west of
Fort Worth, and is ready to compete
with any of the markets on the rail
road (Dallas and Fort Wort not ex-
cepted).
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 statemert is correct.
Very thankful for past patronage,
by continuing to sell the best goods
for the least money, he hopes to mer-
it a continance ol the same

T THE CMLBBEN ARE AND HERE TULE GREAT MEX COME FROM.

The barber's children are little shavers, the upholsterer,s are little tackers the butchers' are little lambs, the carpenters' are chips from the old block, and the angry man's are little pets-Ex

Yes, and the printers' are little types; the bankers' little bills; the confectioners' little sweets; the jeweler's little gems; the milliner's are little dear, and the shoemaker's necessarily-the last-[Longview Democrat.

And the politicians' are little pets, and the cditor's are little devils, the ministers are little an-gels-[Ex.

The Farmers' are little presidents. There is no denying the fact that our noblest, greatest, and wisest men of whatever class, come from the country. We give the following from the $N .1 .4$ Imes:
"Who are our leading men if they are not those whose names lead in the list of millionaires? It is mammon worship which stunts mental growth, dwarfs the noblest ambition, and makes individuality impoossible. In the city, fashion and the struggle for the possession of wealth engross the thoughts of the young. These they drink in with the imported milk of infancy. Fashion reduces all young men and women to the same dull and uninteresting level. New York is now an old city. It has produced generations of men. How few of them have ever made their mark, here or elsewhere! It cannot be said that they go into other parts of the country and there develop the higher forms of manhood. They are never heard of except in the aggregated, concrete form of our
'fellow citizens.' How much of a man is due fo qualities born in him. and how much to his early environment, no philosepher has been able to tell us. But it is impossible to conceive of a sagacions intellect like that of Lincoln, or a glorious mind like Webster's, emerging from the false gitter and niosy commotion of the city. We think of Washington, the patrician sage, pacing among tha stately oaks of Old Virginia; of Jefferson in his country seat, and of Joh Adams tilling his farm in Massachusetts. These men it is rue, flurisbed in a time when there were no big cities in the United States. But later on we see Lincoln, Grant and Garfield reaching the topmost round of fime's ladder from the obscurity of country homes. Not one American President, trom first to last, was born in a city.
UIt is from the conntry that the city draws its best blood. Into the silence, darkness, and moral ig-
nominy of the cruel city how much of the country's promise has sunk, we can only guess. The men and women whom the temptations of the city have wrecked, and the fierce conflicts of the city competition have crushed, are a great multitude. But the men who have molded puplic opinion, the men who have led the people in great crises, and who have given the city its greatest honor have come into it from country homes. From where mothers, not nursery-maids, rear the young; from country homes where there is opportunity for tranquil thought, reflect on, high resolve and commanion with the subtle influences and visible forms of nature. Of the Americans who have exercised the widest influence upon modern thought, we may mention Emerson. A cityborn Emerson would be an anomalous impossibility. Hawthorne was the subtlest American novelists. Born and bred in a city he would never have been heard of.
-For the condition of things of which we speak there is no apparent remedy. The influences of any city are not creative. They cannot be made other than they are; nor can their currents be changed. The New York boy, whatever may be the example of his country-born parents, whatever the counsels that fall from their revered lips, is continaally spurred to emulation. Not to the emulution of the larger minds that dominate the whole country, and whose numes will endure when the merely rich are forgotten, but the emulation of those who build palaces for them-elves, display glittering equipages, and make great show with the pomps and vanities of fashionable city life. Out in the wide spaces of the country, in the suggestive solitudes of forests and fields, where boys and young men are unconsciously absorbing the intluences of nature, doing their own thinling slowly forming individual characterthere we must look for the coming men will govern the politics, society, morality, and thought of the city.

S MBREMLIS AND PMHPNR. The umbrela trade grievously threatens the existence of the pimento planiaions of Jamaica. An ottcial estimnte made in Kingston,
tast fali reckoned that more than a half million mombella more than a then awaiking export t, England and the United St ates. These sticks were almost without exception pimento, and it is not surprising to be informed that owners and lessees of piment, walks are becoming alarmed at the growth of a trade which threatens to uproot, in a few years, all their young trees. The export returas for the past five yeats show an average of 2,000 bundles of sticks sent out of the island annually in the ordinary course of trade,
and the returns for the first threequarters of 1581 show an export of over 4,500 bundles, valued at $\$ 15$, 000 . When it is remembered that each bundle contains from 500 to 800 sticks, each of which represents a young bearing pimento tree, the extent of the destruction may be realized. - [Scientific American.

## Watch <br> J. W. STARK - $\frac{1}{2}$ Mider ani I JwYikir.

Jacksboro,
Texas.

## CITY FEED, SALE, ANI



PAT. E. WOLFFARTH,

Proprietor.
Keeps constantly on hand - Buguics and Tades.

Always a good turn-out: Ready ancommodate the public at ai
$\mathbf{N}$ rth-West comer Phom square.


## 

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Land litigation a Speciality.

## NICHOLSON \& STARK <br>  Jacksboro, TEXAs. Commercial and hand law a specialty Collections promptly made and Taxes paid tor wonresidents. <br> Will practice in Jiack and adjoiain, ounties, supreme Court, \&c.

HOTELS

## Horton House

故h Kast C rner Public square.
J ACKลRORO, TEXAS.
1s now prepared to Accommodate Buarders and the Tavaling Public with the 50 Gond rample room rates. 5 P Good sample room on first floor. Fixa

MckDEMA BROS.,
dealers in
Givarife \& Puisimes.

## Jacksboro.

Call athd wee them.
Jas. H. Hemilerson.
The Uriginal Barber
West side Rquare
Does everything in hisline in the most scientific mammer.

## Neve Sician Cotion Gin

 Mr. John H. Brown, has filithed his and firn gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class rk and with dispatch.困 Toll 1-12
Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh
Rob Ginus on saturday.
Give him a trial.

## Boot Shoe Maker

Reparing neatly done.
pos Fint Cutom Work a speialty
Shop, Kant Side, I'ublic Square

## Mason Oldham,


all First Class Sewing Machines. THE WHITE A . $P$ PECTALTY Needies and attacioments of all kinds. I sill exactly at Ft. Worthand Datha prices Depot in McConnell's Dug-Strore Jucksboro, Texas.


## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent)
The Temperance platform on Saturday and Sunday gave seme able Southerners an oppertunity of showing a spirit of fraternity. Gov. Colquitt of Georgia said, 'I am here to extend my hand; and there is a heart in it." Ex-Confederate General Gordon, was still more fraternal "The feeling of union, harmony, and friendship," he said "has been ringing in my breast ever since the stars and bars went down." These sentiments will make us all kin, whilst the mischievous utterances of poor old Jeff. Davis in declaring that "the cause is not lost but only sleeping" will tend to inflame the passions and retard the progress of the country. Our fine art stores are full of the photographs of the young Irish poet Oscar Wilde. This young man has left a painful impression on every true and honest heart. Coming here to teach us good taste and improve our tastes, he exhibits himself in the most fantastic garbs, and with hair hanging over his womanly face unto his shoulders. His dress is neither artistic nor æsthetic, but strained. unnatural, and foolish. His mother the sweet songstress "Sperauza" must blush to find the son whose infant life was her choice care. growing up to be the pet of aristocratic society, and the opponent of liberal ideas of government. His poems are vampid and weak with only here and there a line of beauty. The best of them are too filthy for family reading. and I wonder how it is, that our Censor Anthony Comstock allows them to pass through the mail.

## DeGress.

For the Citizen:
Jan. 28, 1882.
As it has been some time :ince we ventured to write anything for the Citizen we trust a few remarks
concerning the affairs of our little town and community in general will not be out or order. The holidays passed off quietly but not without adding a ray of sunshine to the dull routine of our every day life. Since the advent of the New Year there has been a good deal of sickness in the neighborhood but we are happy to note that most of the cases are improving at the present time. There has been a little trading going on among our citizens since our last writing, viz., Mr. Custis selling his gin and saw mill to Mr. Hendricks for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and Mr. Fuller selling his house and lot to Mr. Purnell for one hundred and thirty dollars and in turn buying Mr. Ellis's house for seventy dollars. Parson Dawes of Wise county delivered a lecture on the Farmers Alliance at the school house Thursday evening the 19 th of this month, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a very good attendance and the consequence was the organization of a subordinate alliance with seven members. The free school closed the 16 th of this month on account of the patrons failing to manifest a devire sufficient to warrant the continuance of the school for a longer period.

## Conclusion of the Guiteau Trial.

Judge Cox in the conclusion of his charge to the Jury said:
The indictment charges defendant with having murdered James A. Garfield, and it was the duty of the Court to explain the nature of the crime charged. Murder was committed where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being, against the peace and dignity of the United States, with malice aforethought. It had to be proved, first, that death was caused by the act of the accused, and, further, that it was caused with malice aforethought; that did not mean however, that
the government had to prove any ill-will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the deceased. Whenever homicide was shown to have been committed without lawful authority, and with deliberate intent it was sufficiently proved to have been done with malice aforethought, and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill-will to the deceased, and that he killed him trom other motives, as for instance, robbery, or through mistaking him for another, or, as claimed in this case, to produce a public benefit. It should be shown that the killing occurred in the heat of passion or under provocation; then it would appear that there was no premeditated attempt, and therefore no malice aforethought and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary however. to say that there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either that the defendant was guilty of murder or that he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime of murder the assassin must have a reasonably sound mind-in technical terms, he must be of sound mind, memory and discretion. An irre-ponsible, insane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know what he was doing or did not know it was wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion that was part of the definition of murder.
In the next place, every defendand was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof.
In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true that the defendant was presumed to be sane and to have been so at the time when the crime was committed; that is to say, that the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proofs that the defendant was sane. As insanity was an
exception and as a majority of men are sane, the law presumed the lat. ter condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe to the contrary. The burden was theretore on the defendant, who set up insanity as an excuse for crime. To prodnce proots in the first instance to show that that presumption was mistaken so far as it related to the prisoner's crime, therefore, involved three elements, killing, malice, and responsibility in the murderer. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury while bearing in mind both these presumptions, that is, that defendant is innocent till he is proved guilty, and that he is sane until the contrary appears, still entertains what is called a reasonable doubt on any ground as to any of the essential elements of the crime then the defendand is entitled tothe benefit of that doubt and to an acquital.
In regard to the insane delusion Judge Cox said that the most certain thing was that the act of an insane person was never the result of reasoning and reflection. A man might reason himself, or be reasoned by others into absurd opinions. and be persuaded into impracticable schems, but he could not be reasoned or persuaded into insane delusions.
At 4:40 p. m. the jury retired and came into court again at $5: 36 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and rendered a verdict of "Guilty, as charced in the indictment."
Scoville demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each responded "guilty" as his name was called. As the last man answered" Guiteau shrieked: "My blood will be upon the head of that jury, don't you forget it." Again Guiteau. who, from the moment Judge Cox began delivering his charge had dropped completely his air of flippant arrogance and sat with rigid features and compressed lips called out in tones of desperation: "God will avenge this outrage."

Judgo Cox then turned to the jury and said; "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen and I feel satisfied that you will take with you to'your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury. I dismiss you."
Court then adjourned.

##  noxtothe

## His Prices are Lower that anj 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 canbe had elsechere. 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 aialure, I amperfectly aware that prices must be low to sell goods and have marked my goods accordingly
My stock of clothing is unequaled. My stock of Boots and shoes is unequaled, and in fact my entire stock is UNEQUALED in point of quality and prices in this Town. It will afford me pleasure to duplicate an, Dail Road prices to be had anywhere.
Thankful for past patronage and fully expecting to increase it in the future by giving best goods at licing prices, I remain,
Respectfully Yours,
JAMES W. KNOX.

Pportionment of Representatives in I. S. Congress.
Washington, January 27MoCord's apportionment bill, reported to the House to-day, is basd on the Seaton method of compuation, and as amended by the compittee is as follows:
A bill making apportionment of epresentatives in Congress among le several States under the tenth nsus.
Be it ena ted, etc. That after arch 3, 1883, the House of Reprentatives shall be composed of 320 embers, to be apportioned among e several States as follows: Alama 8 , Arkansas 5 , a gain of 1 ; slifornia 5 , a gain of 1 ; Colorado Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Flora 1 , a loss of 1 ; Georgia 10, a gain 1; Illinois 21, a gain of 2 ; Infana 13, Iowa 11, a gain of 2; Kans 6 , a gain of 3 ; Kentucky 11, gain of 1 ; Louisiana 6, Maine 4, loss of 1; Maryland 6, Massachutts 12, a gain of 1; Michigan 11, a in of 2 ; Minnesota 5 , a gain of 2 ; ississippi 7, a gain of 1; Missouri , a gain 1; Nebraska 3, a gain of Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, a ss of 1; New Jersey 7, New York 4a gain of 1; North Carolina 9, a ain of 1 ; Ohio 21, a gain of 1 ; Orgon 1; Pennsylvania 29, a gain of Rhode Island 1, a loss of 1 ; buth Carolina 6, a gain of 1; Tennsee 10 , Texas, 10 , a gain of 4 ; ermont 2, a loss of 1; Virginia 10, gain of 1: West Virginia 4, a gain 1; Wisconsin 8.
SEC. 2. That whenever a new ate is admitted to the Union, the presentation or representatives signed to it shall be in addition the number of 320 .
Ssc. 3. That in each State entiA under this apportionment, the mber to which such State may y be entiled in the XLVIIIth 1 each subsequent Congress shall elected by districts composed of ptiguous territory, and containbas nearly as practicable, an eal number of inhabitants, and pal in number to the Representaes to which such State may be fitled in Congress, no one disft electing more than one Repentative; provided, that unless Legislature of such State shall herwise provide before the elecn of such Representatives shall ke place, as provided by law; here no change shall be hereby ade in the representation of a fate, the Representatives thereof the XLVIIIth Congress shall be lected therein as now provided law. If the number as hereby ovided for shall be larger than it as before this change, then the Iditional Representative or Repsentatives allowed to said State der this apportionment may be ected by the State at large, and
the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by districts, as now prescribed by law in said State; and if the number hereby provided for shall, in any State, be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the Legislature of said State should otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein. All
acts and parts of acts inconsistent acts and parts of acts inconsi
herewith are hereby repealed.
The ratio of representation as adopted by the committee (320)is 154,285.
When the matter is taken up for consideration in the House, Representative Colerick, of Indiana, will probably offer an amendment pro-
viding that the total number of was to send word to Mr. Wilde Representatives shall not exceed that he did not receive callers dur316, which will make a ratio of ing the sessions of the House, and 156,238.

Representative Tillman, of South Carolina, has intimated an intention to propse an amendment fixing the total number of Representatives at 730 instead of 320.

Oscar Wilde received a setback at Washington the first time he went out. He took in the House of Representatives, and during the proceedings sent his card to Speaker Keifer, evidently expecting that gentleman would adjourn the House, or perhaps announce the the sacred presence of the æsthete and notify the members to brace up. But what the Speaker did do

MCKEBHAN BROTHERS


Have purchased the entire stock of the Horton goods, (sold at the U. S. Marshal's sale at great sacrifice). They propose to close out these goods very cheap for cash. In this stock of
GeneraI MerchandisE

May be found, Calicoes, Worsted Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ruches, Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons, Fringes, Velvets, Parasols, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet Goods, and all kinds of Fancy Articles, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Linens, Cottunades, Cottonchecks, Ginghams, Bed Ticking, Drilling, Ducking, Osnaburgs, Window

Shades, Trunks, a large and well selected
Stock of Ladies' and Gent's Hats, Ladies'
and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Childrens shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Glores, Knit Goods, Nubias, Shawls, Children's
Wear \&c. Blank Books, Writing Paper, and Arnold's Writing Ink.
Hardware, Nails, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Buckets, Churns, Coffee,Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, and Cigars. Also a nice lot of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Mirrors, lamps, lamp chimneys, burners, Safes \&c.
All of which will be closed out LOW FOR CASH. Don't fail to call and see the goods and prices. At the late Stand of Knox\& Fant, West Side Public Square.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS. Respectfully,

## Rural fitize!:

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

The annual meeting of the Grand State Farmers Alliance of Texas will be held in Weatherford, on next Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the first terrible winter spent by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, the seeds of pulmonary diseases were planted, and took deep root in families which became the progenitors of thousands of the American people. The prevalence of consumption, thus early developed, directed the attention of the most eminent physicians and scientific men to an investigation of its cause and the means of prevention and cure. The best results of professional studies on this subject are combined in Dr.J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is now recognized as the world's remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and other diseases of the throat and langs. We believe it to be absolutely certain in its remedial effect. It is asafe, pleasant and reliable remedy, and if kept on hand in every houschold, will prove in many cases of colds, coughs, de., a means of preventing more serious results.-[Richmond, Va. Religions Herald.

## Locals.

Go to S. W. Eastin's for peeled peaches.

Call at Knox's for your John Deere Plows.
A full line of rubber goods at D. C. Brown's.

Judge West has returned from fis St. Louis tour.
H. M. Horton returned from EI Paso last Saturday.

Mason Oldham of Sewing Machine renown, was in town this week.

Don't forget that S. W. Eastin will have in due time D. M. Osborne \& Co's. Reapers and Mowers.

A full line of woolen goods at greatly reduced prices at
D. C. Brown's.

Go to MeKechan's dry goods and hardware house, for Moline plow points.
fust as we ge to press, we learn
that squme ciatiethieves, have been

I will buy fur cash, or take on account and for goods all classes of cattle at highest market price. JAMES W. KNOX
T. E. Horan has opened a shoe

Knox guarantees his prices as low as can be had amywhere, regardless of when, where, or how goods were bought. Do not forget this.

P Banta has bought out his copartners in the Texas Western Saloon and now runs it in his own name
A. V. D. Old esq. has left for Colorado City, where he intends engaging in the sheep business, and also in the pratice of the law.

A full line of Zeigler Bros. hand made Ladies' and Gents' Shoes at reasonable prices at
D. C. Brown's.

McConnell wiN sell out all the cigars he has at a uniform price of 5cts. to make room for a large invoice of new brands.

We learn that in the Justice court in the Court House yesterday attorneys Stark and Old used unbecoming words towards each other, and then offered to pass chairs, all in an unpleasant way. This was a bad example for limbs of the law to set before the people. What were our peace officers doing? Expounders of the law how read ye?
The Christian church at this place has secured the service of Eld. Pritchard as minister, for the first Sunday in each month.
Notwithstanding the hard times, D. C. Brown continues to sell goods right along every day in such quantities as show that he sells goods at

Philadelphia Hand Made plain and box toed Boots superior in Quality and Lower in Prices than any goods of the kind ever offered in this market at

## D. C. Brown's.

Plows! Plows! I have the exclusive agency for the celebrated "John Deere" and "Oliver Chilled" Plows, and will in a few days have a full supply of each. I also expect to keep on hand all extras usually wanted, such as extra points, beams, handles, \&c. These plows do not require to be "puffed" as it is a well known fact that the John Deere is the best plow in use.

## Jacksboro,

## Feb. 1,'82. J James W. Knox.

Mr. J. H. Black of Antelope, at the close of a business letter says: "I must tell you that our mineral wells are doing finely; they are curing that come to them. This is the strongest that I have tasted among all the medical waters.'

## Vincyard City.

That good cattle are not higher than they are, is thus explained by the Pittsburg Stockman: "Several things affecting the cattle market are worth mentioning. (1) The mildness of the winter has resulted in more fat cattle being produced than was thought possible during the corn scare in the fall. We held all along that there would be plenty of corn, and feeders, after the season opened, came to be of the same opinion, and decided to ripen a great deal of stock which they had at first only intended to winter, provided they could not sell advantageously for stocker purpos-
ed the expected supply. Then (2) this same mildness of temperature has decreased the consumption of meats to a marked extent. These unforeseen circumstances were sup plemented by (3) a wonderful dullness in the export trade, which has thrown on our home markets vast quantities of beef which it was reas onably expected would be served upon the tables Europe. The ex port trade is in a condition fron which it would be difficult to ex pect anything worse and from which any change ouglit to be for the better. Exporters, however now seem to think that a permanent improvement in their traffic must be preceded by a general reduction of values-something which feeders do not like submitting to until a season of abundance shall have placed them wlthin reach if plenty of low priced grain. The revival of a brisk export demand would at once relieve the pressure now resting on the trade, and would cause the seeming excess of fat cattle at this time to disappear. But there is no telling just when that reviva? will come. Good cattle are still higher than at the same time last year, but are slightly lower than they were in the fall, and are undoubtedly lower than they would be without these peculiarly adverse circumstances to contend with. Common and medium cattle are doing fairly, and are more nearly where feeders and dealers think they should be in value."

FOS SALE: For cash, or horse and cattle eight, hundred and sixty five acres of land, on Canadian riv er, 7 miles N. E. from the centre o Hemphill Co. E. P. Costen.

## Meteorological Table for Jacksbor January, 1882. <br> Latitude, $33^{\circ} 10 \mathrm{~min}$. N., Long

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Com. of Agriculture: - Allud ing to the subject of making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer, the St. Louis Republican of the 20th inst. makes this suggestion:
"We know that cabinet officers now wield an authority in politics proportionate to the number of subaltern officials and citizens they deal with; and a secretary of agriculture, having relations with the largest class of citizens in this country, could easily make himself the most powerful and active agent in the presidential schemes that have their center at Washington."
These words reveal the marrow in the bone of opposition which politicians use to prevent the farmers having a representative in the President's Cabinet. Make one of their number a Secretary of Agriculture, and "the largest class of citizens in the country" would make themselves felt in the legislation and administration of the government. And, pray, why should not "the largest class," a class which out-numbers all other classes rule in this country. Our contemporary holds, or prufesses to hold, the ductrine that majorities should rule. A government in which the majority does not rule, is not republican, is not democratic, in fact, whatever it may be in form. The words quoted necessarily imply that the farmers, the largest class of our citizens, do rule. They do more, they assume that the ma jority of our people, the farmers, should not be allowed control in our governmental affairs. Hence, the farmers should not have a Cabinet representative. Acc. rding to the prevailing political dogma, only capitalists and corporations should rule. And that is the rule and practice in this country at this fay and hour.- [Journal of Agriculture.
It is a cheap $k$ ind of demagogy that attempts to make political capital by pretending to espouse the canse of agriculture.-[St Louis Globe-Democrat.
That is just what it is. And that is what the demogogue partisan newspapers of to-day mean when they pretend to espouse the cause of agriculture. They aim to make political capital and secure the farmers' votes for "the party." -[Journal of Agriculture.

## Small pox--a Remedy.

A correspondent of the Stockton Herald gives the following sure cure for small pox. It may interest some so we publish it:

As this loathsome disease appears to be making rapid strides through the country, it may be as well to start the following remedy
or cure on the rounds again, as giv en to the public by a correspond ent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald He says:
I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure small pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific schools of medicine in the world-that of Par-is-published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded.
It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person.

It will also cure scarlet fever.
Here is the recipe as I have used it to cure my children of the scarlet fever, here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox. When learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured.

Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove, (digatalis), one grain; halif a teaspoonful of sugar, mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses according to age.

If counties would compel physicians to use this there would be no need for pesthouses. If you value advice and experience use the a bove for these terrible diseases.

Dallas Herald: If it be true that the records of our public men are so bad that they fear to punish the guilty, as the following brevity would seem to indicate, then it is time constituencies were on the qui vive: The Mormon lobby at Washington, which is working to some purpose, has discovered a way of frightening those Congressmen whom its money cannot purchase. It has employed nearly all the detective talent of the capital, and is having every M. C. shadowed and watched. It claims that it will be able to show that many representatives are Mormons in practice, if not in principle. The news has naturally caused the greatest alarm in Congressional circles. It is to be hoped that the Representatives will not allow themselves to be intimidated by blackmailing threats of this kind, but will do their duty to the world by passing some stringent antiMormon law.

Philip Murphy, a coal miner, at Collinville, Illinois, while sitting in a suloon, on the evening of the 25 th dropped dead from heart disease caused by excessive use of liquor.


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Physician and Surgeon, Office the Drug Store of Buskin
Residence, Wichita Hotel.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

## [From our Regular Correspondent.]

London, Eng. January 10th 1882. There is no lack of signs which indicate that the improvement of this great Metropolis, dimly foreshadowed by the late Richard Brush, who acted as minister from the United States to the Court of St, James between 1817 and 1825, has begun to make many and great strides in advance. The more I see of this wonderful town, the more perplexed am I to discover how its daily business is carried on. Even during the few years that I have known London, new bridges have been made and new buildings have gone up on every side of me; not to mention that I have also seen such manifestations of national energy, enterprise, and opulence as would have astonished the Emperor Augustus in the heyday of his power; but how these narrow streets contrive to find room for the increasing traffic by which they are choked is a problem which I must confess that I am utterly unable to solve. Among the countless improvements which have helped to make the City accessible to the throng of human beings who get their daily bread within its restricted confines, none has been more serviceable, or would have filled him with more wonder, than the Under Ground Railway. It will be remembered that on the 18 th of last January a sudden and unparalleled storm of snow shut off the metropolis for two days from the provinces; and that during the 19th and 20th the City was almost unapproachable to vehicles, yet the Underground Railway afforded opportunities to passengers to reach Mansion House and Broad street and the other Metropoliton stations, which were denied to them in other ways.

Close upon the arrival of a Chinese merchant vessel in the Thames, comes news that an electric telegraph line has been stretched between Shanghai and Teintsin. In a few weeks this first wire of the Flowery Land will be carried on to Pekin. A message can then be sent direct from London to the Chinese capital. This is an immense innovation for the pig-tailed people, although for the present it is only a Government enterprise forced upon the Vermillion Pencil by the anxiety felt during the late quarrel of the Chinese Court with Russia, when their coasts might have been invaded and their cities eaptured while couriers were slowly bringing news. Railways will some day follow the electric wire, the difficulty being that the bodies of departed Chinese must not be disturbed by the sacriligious shovel of a navy that the custom has atways been to bury dead Chinese "ell over the place." It is next to
impossible, therefore, to make a mile of railway without making a scandal to match. But the Celestials are growing so practical that they will soon find something in Confucius to get them over the pious obstacle.
Mr. Alsop, solicitor to Lord Crawford, has ordered 50,000 placards, offering a reward of $£ 600$ for information with regard to the robbery of the late earl's body; - $£ 100$ and a free pardon to any accomplice on behalf of the Government, and $£ 500$ on behalf of Lord Crawford. These will be circulated all through the country at once. It is believed that there were at least six persons implicated in the outrage, and two of them are at present in direct communication with the authorities and Mr. Alsop. A difficulty is experienced in getting anything like definite information from them, however in fear of arrest; but Mr. Alsop believes that the publication of the Government offer of pardon to an accomplice will reassure them to such an extent that some statement as to the crime will be forth coming. It is thoroughly understood that the reward is merely fir information, and not for the recovery of the body, as Lord Crawford still adheres to his determination not to ransom the body under any circumstances.

The Premier completed his sev-enty-second year yesteaday. Members of the Cabinet, Liberal M. P.'s and Liberal associations sent Mr. Gladstone congratulations from all parts of the country. Three years ago a movement originated among the working men of Chester to recognize Mr. Gladstone's birthday in the same way as the Colston anniversary is celebrated at Bristol. This year the movement culminated in a banquet given in honor of the occasion at the Town Hall, kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Sir Thomas Gibbons Frost, Mayor of Chester. Congratulations came from all parts of the assembly to Mr. Gladstone. This was telegraphed to the Premier. The speeches made in his honor were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

At present the military force in Ireland is represented by eight regiments of cavalry, thirteen batter ies of Royal Horse and field and garrison artillery, three companies of Royal Engineers,, seven companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and twenty-nine bat tallions of infantry. The statistics issued by the War Office of the strength of the army in Ireland for the past ten years possess more usual interest. During the ten years the smallest force quattered in Ireland was in 1879, when it was
under 19.000 . under 19,000 .

August.


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## FRANCIS S. STREET. ) STREETT \& SMITH, FRANCIS S. SMITH



SORGHIM IS. CAXE.
Result of Investigations Made by Professor Scovell and Mr. Beardsley, of Minois, in Louisiana Sagar Culture.
N. O. Times-Democrat.

Melville A. Scovell, M. S. professor of agricultural chemistry, for the past two wecks has been on a tour of inspectien through a part of the sugar-producing districts of the .State with a view of studying the relations between sorghum and cane juices, and to note their be havior with the different re-agents used.
Mr. Scovell is interested in the cultivation of sorghum and the mannfacture of sugar therefrom, and proposes to assist in erecting a factory in Champaign III., which will be put into operation next year.
Timesing of his return to the city, a Times-Democrat reporter yester-
day proceeded to the New Orleans Foundry and Machine Shops of Mr. Chas. G. Johnson, Tchoupitoulas street. where Mr. Scovell, assisted
by Mr. H. M. Beardsley, were found engaged in an analysix of a keg of cane juicé trom Mr. Fleitas' Corinne pla e, below the U. S. Barracks.

Mr. Scovell readily accorded the the desired interview, and in re-
sponse to the scribe's interrogatories briefly, yet comprehensively,

## "Prof. Henry A. Weber and I,

 after experimenting two years with sorghum as a sugar producing planthave met with such success that at have met with such success that at
our solicitation a factory is being erected at Champaign, Ill., for the purpose of making sugar from sorThe process, in brief, is to neutralize the juice with lime while cold and then clarify it the same as cane juice.
"The juice after being clarified is carefully settled and then brought in the usual manner to the consistency of thick syrup.
"When it is desired to eliminate the sorghum taste, it is necessary to filter it through one mated and it
snlphar whatever is used. and snlphar whatever is used, and it
crystalizes very readily. Weanticipate making about 800 pounds of sugar-firsts-and about 85 gallons of molasses to the aicld of Louisiana cane. We shall raise about 500 to 1,000 acres of cane next year.
"The result of my observations in Louisiana reveal great differences in the The Southern cane is somewhat richer in sugar and the juice very much purer than that of sorghum. I came too late to get an average of the juice of the season's yield for analysis, as all the car frostsaw had been more or bitten. The juice of $1118-100$ per cent. of cane-sugar and $1+$ per cent. of t. of cangar. I am, however, inof grape-sugar.
formed that the general average is
about 16 per cent. of cane sugar.
"The sorghum juice at its max and its minimut about 14 per cent per cent. Southern cane has the advantage over sorghum, not only which greater amount of sugar which the juice contains, but in the
much lue much larger yield and also in the purity of the juice.
"The advantage of sorghum is in manu actess expense attending in manu acture. We propose to do
most of the most of the labor by machinery that is cutting, hauling, stripping
etc. For the etc. For the cutting we anticipate using a device something like a reaper only with the sickle much
shorter. For the hanling we exhorter. For the hanling we ex-
pect to have the man road laid with rails, so that the carts may run alongside the carrier and the
ane be dumped from them into it. Culd be not think that sorghum cutd be raised as well here as in
the north. It is necessary in order to obtain the maximum quantity of -ugar in sorghum to have the plant rapidly mature which is not the case, I am informed, in this climate
"During my tour I found much more advanced machinery on the plantations than I had expected, although in some places I was surprised to find the old open kettle system in use
'On some plantations the sugar house arraugements cid not appear to me to $b$ the best for savipela
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at the North. I diL. Henson are this evil could be redance on the dependent on his laborers. In the Noith the order of things is reversed. Wegive a man a certain quantity of work to do, and do not requice an overseer to sce that he does it. If he fails in giving a proper return for our money we discharge him. It would not pay us to manufacture sugar from sorghum if our labor expenses were as great as they are in Louisiana.
"It seems to me that in the making of sugar in Louisiana the use of sulphur should be very carefully regulated, which I find is quite to the contrary. On Mr. Ames' place they allow the fumes of the sulphur to bubble through water, which is certainly a great benefit. The use of lime, I also noted in some instances, is not as judiciously governed as it might be.
"These are the conclusions which I have drawn from the few plantations I visited, and I do not mean that they are general conclusions applying to all the plantations throughout the state
"As regards the planters person ally, I cannot say too much of the generous hospitality accorded me during my trip, and I can assure you it gave me great pleasure as well as materially lightened my labors, to be the recipient of their distinguished consideration."
Thanking Mr. Scovell for his courtesy the reporter withdrew.


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