

# Rural Citizen.

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

VOL. 1.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, JULY 9, 1880.

No. 4.

*From Demorest's Monthly.]*

## MRS. RYAL'S "POSITION." A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

THIS matter of receiving calls must be disposed of to-night, said Lucie to herself, on the way home. The Professor helped her to bring the subject before the house by saying at the tea-table:

"Every one is asking if you are ready to receive calls?"

"I'm not going to receive calls at all," said his wife, deftly measuring in a dessert spoon the milk she put in his third cup of tea. The Professor suspended the operation of eating a custard and sat back in his chair to look at her. He was very fond of custard, and usually made a business of disposing of one without stopping till he found the Chinaman at the bottom of the cup—those old-fashioned blue cups with quaint little handles that were Lucie's grandmother's—and the custards were made and cooked just exactly as a custard should be, Lucie being up to all those things.

"Not receive calls!" he managed to ejaculate in the tones which, when used in his classes, brought at once all the students to their best behavior. But his better half only laughed, and said slowly as she sipped her tea:

"Not in the usual exasperating way, having every day in the week and every hour in the day and evening liable to be broken in upon, never a minute you can call your own; obliged to be always dressed for company; I can't do it, and I'm not going to try."

"My poor child," said her husband, reality and tenderness in his voice now, "you must have a servant immediately."

"Now, George, you are not to say a word," and Mrs. Ryal pushed back her chair; and walking around the table seated herself on her husband's knee, for she always said she could do nothing with him unless she had him where she could bring into requisition a more forcible argument than any language she had at her command.

"I shall be pleased always to see our friends every Friday evening from five till ten."

"But, Lucie, I don't think that will do here; and refreshments, it will be too expensive."

"Is it possible that you haven't known me long enough to be sure that I am the safest person in this domestic combination to be trusted with a question of household finance. I shall not have any refreshments excepting ice-water in your silver pitcher, standing with its tray and goblets on the side board in the dining room. It will be a splendid way of displaying the testimonial of which you are so proud. Let those people make a spread who have no other entertainment to offer. People shall frequent my receptions, if at all, for a 'feast of reason and a flow of soul.' Were I wealthy I would pursue the same course and use my influence toward doing away with the foolish custom of making all parties so expensive that it is impossible for a person in moderate circumstances to ask in their friends. Until this is done we shall have no good society worthy the name. I do not think that New England society is fairly represented by a jam in elegant apartments, where richly-dressed people go to eat indigestible confections and to drink wine. Some one must have the moral courage to set in vogue a new order of things. The novelty of such a gathering as I pro-

pose will be in its favor, if we succeed in making our evenings pleasant, and I think we shall. It is best always to be a leader, in a good movement; if not a leader, then a follower as soon as possible."

"All that granted, my love, will you not give up this project of doing your own work and let me hire a servant?"

"Most certainly *not*. A servant would render life unendurable under present circumstances, with our small establishment and your limited salary. She would spoil the custards of which you are so fond, or what would be worse ruin my pretty cups by neglecting to bake them in a pan of water. I am perfectly well, and I enjoy my housework. 'Bread is the staff of life.' Now with all your classical lore can you tell me how a faithful wife could be better employed than manufacturing that article for her husband in the way likely to prolong his valuable existence to the remotest period? Meat and vegetable cooking may be rather prosaic, but there is real poetry in pastry cooking. It is high art to make a handsome and palatable pie, and there is a great opportunity for the development of latent talent in saving bits and ends and getting up pretty and toothsome dishes for dessert. I would rather for choice be the best cook and housekeeper than the best dressed women in Z. There are plenty of women who would spend days trimming a dress who would think it a disgrace to cook a beefsteak; but I know that people must eat to be strong and well, and that good food makes good blood, and good blood makes good brains. So it is through the cooks that the world is to be regenerated, and every housewife must look after her own table."

The Professor yielded. He was unquestionably fond of his wife, and when Friday evening came felt that he had just cause to be so when she joined him in the parlor in white muslin, with her golden hair arranged in fluffy curls *en Pompadour* with frizzes across her forehead; although thirty, if a day, she looked ten years younger.

I will not deny that her complexion had

received the aid of "Nature's face powder" pink and white. What harm? She freckled naturally; beauty is woman's duty, er, why should she not make of her toilet a work of art? Every lady will dress herself with taste and propriety daily, and without objectionable vanity try to look well as she can. To throw a glamour of beauty over the plainest, most prosaic life's scenes and duties is one of the secrets by which a truly refined woman renders herself and her home attractive.

Everybody fell in love with Mrs. Ryal. Her pleasant, informal "Friday evening" grew to be the rage. There was no tempt at display, all who were worth were welcome, everybody was charmed and Mrs. Ryal was the "fashion."

Although polite and affable to all, she was intimate with none. Even Mrs. Deacon Petingill could not penetrate beyond the prescribed precincts of her domestic arrangements. She was possessed of a reserve tact and a quiet dignity which it was impossible to take advantage of; and perhaps her *betenoir* Mrs. Petingill showed less curiosity in the mistress's affairs on account of the great interest she still kept up the supposed servant, whom she saw in the conference-room every Wednesday afternoon, at the regular weekly sewing circle at which any one stayed and sewed, took work home, as she chose.

Lucinda always did the latter; but when Mrs. Petingill would be doing up a bundle for her she always managed to ask a few questions.

"I guess I will give you these button holes to make," she said on one of these occasions; "so few people do them well but all of your work is done beautifully. Can you mend?"

Yeth'm; I mended a hole in that white gown Mrs. Ryal wearth's tho much, tho you'd never know t'was there; and I always darn her stockings."

"Does Mrs. Ryal's hair curl naturally?"

"Yeth'm and it's her own, every hair curl it."

"Folks with that colored hair usual

have temper enough. Do she and the Prof. ever quarrel?"

"No they don't really quarrel; but they have thome arguments and if she thets up she alwaths has her own way."

"I mean to come over and see you some day at your work. Do you think I should find the coast clear? I shouldn't really like to have Mrs. Ryal catch me in her kitchen."

"She wouldn't like it very well, I gueth, but she's alwathe busy in the morning."

"What does she do?"

"Oh she wriths a great deal; she has a book most done, and she wriths for papperths and magathines."

"Dear me! What pay does she get and what does she sign her name?"

"I don't thuppothe she'd like to have me tell if I knew."

"Well, I suppose not. Do they live well?"

"Oh that is just as any one thinks; they eat a great deal of milk, and yur know thome folks would starve on milk."

"Do you sit at the table with them?"

"Yeth'm."

"I shouldn't think they'd let you, but it is because you came from the same town I presume."

"I am as well born as Prof. Ryal, marm!" said Lucinda bridling.

"Oh, well, my good girl, I didn't mean anything; it isn't customary here for servants to eat with the family, but we are a very aristocratic people. Don't mention my talking with you to Mrs. Ryal."

"I never have told a word you've said to a living thoul."

"Well that's right; I shall try to do something for you soon. It is too bad for you to live there with no associates, and work so hard. I have got a nice plan for you, and I'll come over to-morrow morning and tell you about it."

(To be continued.)

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

The nominee of the Democratic Convention, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa.,

Feb. 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, served mainly on frontier duty till 1846, and afterward in the war with Mexico. He was brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1858 he was again on frontier duty in various parts, and from 1859 to 1861 was quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the breaking out of the civil war he was recalled to Washington, and was made brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 23, 1861. During the peninsular campaign he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazer's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antetam. Having been made major general, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, he was sent by Gen. Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given there, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded on the left center, which was the main point assailed by the confederates, and was severely wounded. For his conduct at Gettysburg he received (May 30, 1866) the thanks of congress. Having been disabled by his wound, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the second army corps, which was placed under his command. He took the active command of his corps at the opening of the campaign of 1864, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness (May 5, 6,) Spottsylvania Court House (May 9, 20,) and North Anna (May 23, 24,) the second battle of Cold Harbor (June 3,) and the operations around Petersburg until June 19, when, his wound breaking out, he was for a short time on sick leave. He afterward resumed command and took part in several actions until Nov. 26, when he was called to Washington to

organize the first corps of veterans. After the close of the war he was placed successfully in command, of the middle department (1865-'6) the department of Missouri (1866-'7) of Louisiana and Texas (1867-'8) of Dakota (1870-'72) and, on the death of Gen. Mead in November, 1862, of the department of the East. In the democratic national convention held at New York in July, 1868 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, receiving on the 1st ballot 33 1-2 votes out of 317, which number gradually increased 144 1-2 on the 18th; this being, with the exception of 145 1-2 cast for Pendleton on the 12th ballot, the greatest number of votes given to any candidate for the nomination until the 22d ballot, when Horatio Seymour received the unanimous vote of the convention.—*Daily Advance June 25.*

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform of the Democratic party of the United States in convention assembled declared: First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and examples of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all departments into one and thus create, whatever be the form of the government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; and common schools.

Third—Home rule; honest money in strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of gold, silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of the faith—state and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—Subordination of the military to the civil power, and general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth—The right of free ballot is a right

preservative of all rights, and must shall be maintained in every part of United States.

Sixth—Existing administration as representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot box with troops and deputy marshals intimidate and obstruct election, and unprecedented use of the veto to maintain as a corrupt and despotic power, and insult to the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876 and '77 by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two states, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be president, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under threat of military violence struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party to preserve the country from civil war submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith, that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other; it imposes a more sacred duty on the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth—We execrate the course of the administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crimes, and demand reform by statutes which will make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to a seat usurped by billeting villains upon the people (This was read again in response to demands, and was received with applause.)

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by leaders of the Republican party, is received by Democrats of the United States with sensibility and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for

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himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and living chance for American commerce on the seas and on land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public lands for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and the commune.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a democratic congress, which has reduced the public expenditures forty millions of dollars a year; upon continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad; and above all, upon a promise of such change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.—(Adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati.)

### A FEARFUL FIRE.

#### THE STEAMER SEWANAHKA BURNED.

Fully Fifty Lives Lost--The Cause of the Fire Unknown--A Number of the Passengers, Badly Burned, Brought to New York--Particulars of the Awful Catastrophe.

College Point, L. I., June 29.—Following are later details of the burning of the sound steamer, Sewanahka, yesterday: A passenger says there were three hundred and fifty passengers on board. All went well until the steamer had passed Hell

Gate, when the fire alarm rang out and the flames were discovered bursting through the pilot house. The officers and crew assured the passengers there was no danger, and the boat was headed for Randall's island. She grounded on a bar two hundred feet from the shore. Those of the passengers unprovided with life-preservers were saved by clinging to the guards, paddles and other portions of the steamer. The body of Abe Skidmore, member of an old Long Island family, has been rescued and brought to the Coleman house, in this city. This informant expresses himself that about three hundred lives were lost.

#### THE ILL-FATED PASSENGERS.

New York, June 29.—About forty of the ill-fated passengers of the Sewanahka, more or less burned, were received by the members of the Eastern Boulevard club and taken to the club house, opposite the scene of the disaster, at midnight. Twelve bodies, nine adults, one child and two babes, were brought to the morgue at Bellevue hospital. Among the passengers was J. W. English, of the New York Sun. He was saved. Captain Smith is confined at the hospital on Randall's Island, suffering from severe burns on the face and arms. He made an effort to beach the vessel, but the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to do so.

#### NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

The number of lives lost cannot be learned, as the steamer was merely a daily transport and kept no register. It is not likely that more than fifty were lost.

#### Fearful Suffering of a Texas & Pacific Surveying Party in the White Sand Hills.

A correspondent to the Herald says:

San Antonio, June 30.—A special to the Express from Fort Stockton says Major R. J. Lawrence and his corps of the Texas & Pacific railroad engineers, after a number of days of extreme suffering from thirst in the White Sand Hills, miraculously arrived

at the Pecos river, without the loss of any men, but with the loss of some stock wagons abandoned at different intervals, for forty miles along the trail. Great suffering was experienced by both men and stock—the men straggling along the trail and arriving at the river from the morning of June 28th until next morning. With the assistance from those who first arrived at the river the last of the stragglers were brought in with much difficulty, as numbers of them when found were crazed from thirst and had entirely stripped themselves of all wearing apparel from head to foot. They were found within one hundred yards of the Pecos river, where they were drinking the blood of animals they had slain. Several others were found and had wine in their canteens. They were sick from drinking it. Some of the men were almost blind, and when arriving at the river plunged in head foremost. The party congratulate themselves on their escape from perishing on the plains. Had it not been for several of the more experienced and their bravery, the greater number would have died in the sand. The survey was abandoned in the sand hills, but will be resumed as soon as the men and animals recuperate. Two men named Roberts and Rodriguez, respectively, were found near the Pecos river a few days ago. Five bullet holes were found on Roberts' person, and Rodriguez's brains were lying on the ground. From the appearance of the place they had become involved in some difficulty and killed each other. Both men were known here.

### QUEEN CITY.

A Correspondence of the Herald, says.

QUEEN CITY, June 30, 1880.

The nomination of Hancock gives universal satisfaction to the Democracy in this section and crops of all kinds were never better. The prospect of an overwhelming crop and a Democratic president to rule over a land of peace and plenty is good enough.—One of the fiercest bull

fighters we ever heard of took place a few miles west of here a week since. Re-George Hardy bought a "blooded" bull and had him "steaked out to grass" by nesting in his nose. He sent a Mr. Gant to bring him to the lot, and as the bull seemed unruly, Gant jerked the rope to make him lead. This violent course of procedure enraged the beast, and he "went for" Gant, knocking him down, bellowing, and trampling him under foot. Mr. Hardy, with a cudgel ran to his relief, when the bull turned suddenly on Hardy. The noise at this time gathered quite a crowd with guns and axes, who immediately attacked the bull, which all this time had Mr. Hardy down on the ground trampling and mashing him with his head. The bull, in many places, ran into a negro cabin near by and tossed the bedding, chairs over the house until he was shot to death on the floor wrapped in the bedding and clothing of the negro who lived in the house. Several of Mr. Hardy's ribs were broken and he is in a precarious condition, and Gant is badly hurt.

### Personal Characteristics of Mrs. Hancock.

New York Graphic.

Mrs. Hancock, the wife of General W. Hancock, is a few years his junior in age and as a woman, is as imposing in appearance as he is as a man. Tall and well proportioned, with a most winsome smile, in manner that puts you at your ease at once and a pair of eyes that animate every line of a handsome face, she is still a beauty, although her hair is becoming streaked with gray. She was married when the general was but a young lieutenant doing duty in the far west. It was entirely a love match and neither of them have since regretted it in fact, their home is one of the happiest imaginable. Mrs. Hancock has always opposed her husband's becoming a candidate for the presidency, and she is even above the weakness of wishing to be the mistress of the White house. She dreads the worry of the canvass, and if her hus-

paid the viceroy of India.

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says: Like all other make-shifts, the change in the Austrian ministry was coldly received on both sides. Only half of the Constitutionalists are pointed to as proof that the coalition idea has failed, while on the part of the Autonomists it is taken as a half-hearted measure which cannot last, but must be followed by the formation of a party. The ministry is composed of Autonomists. It may be presumed therefore that efforts will be made to turn things in that direction.

THE FAMINE.

A correspondent at Pera describing the famine in Asia Minor says he learns from all sides that the British consuls, Armenian relief committees and American missionaries have been most active and have done all in their power to alleviate the miseries of the famished population.

RUSSIAN SHIP OF WAR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says one or more Russian ships of war, now proceeding to Vladivosto, via Suez canal, will, if possible, participate in making joint demonstration against Turkey.

A Constantinople dispatch to the daily Times says the porte has ordered that a state of seige be immediately proclaimed throughout the provinces on the Greek frontier.

London 6.--Sarah Beinhart and a complete company will sail from Havre on the 16th of Oct. next for New York. She will make her debut at Booth's Theatre on the 8th of Nov. \* \* \* Jeanne Beinhart her sister is among the members which is now forming. The stage manager will probably be M. Blevaux who was Rachel's stage manager during her American tour.

July 5.—A. Reuter from Rio De Janeiro says: news from Buenes Ayres states that arrangements having been concluded supplies & provisions are admitted to the city. National troops are retreating and provincials are disbanded.

and is elected she thinks that the honor which the position brings will be dearly purchased by the renunciation of all domestic life for four years to come, and of his position as senior major-general, and his chances of soon becoming chief of the arm-  
 While she prefers her own home existence, however, there is no one better qualified to play the hostess on a grand scale than she. A society belle, even after her marriage, she has all the self-confidence and resources needed to entertain the most varied company. There is nothing in the range of conversation about which she does not know something. Her greatest Mr. Hacharm, however, is—and it is the general's also—the art of making every individual atom feel as if they were the sole object of her attentions.

Jacksboro Texas,  
 July 6th 1880.

To the Democracy  
 of Jack County.

In obedience to a call by the Chairman of the Dem. Ex. Committee of Texas for a State Convention to assemble at Dallas on the 10th of August. I hereby notify the democracy of Jack county that a county convention is called to meet at the Court House in Jacksboro on Saturday July the 31st for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, and for such other business as may come before the convention. The precincts of the county are requested to be present with a full delegation, in order that the voice of the entire democracy of the county may be heard.

H. Horton,  
 Chairman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

London, June 29.—A Calcutta dispatch to the Times says Lord Lytton will leave here Monday. Orders have been issued that on his departure and at every point on the journey he is to receive all honors

## Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:  
J. N. Rogers Editor and Proprietor.

### HOME TRAINING.

AMONG the Spartans, boys were boys until they attained the age of eighteen, and then youths until thirty. But in our progressive age boyhood frequently ends where it should begin; and youth, immortalized in fable and song as the joyous springtime of life, is so shortened as to be hardly perceptible. Young America lies down a boy, passes his youth in a night, and wakes up to think himself a man. How often are questions of grave moral import referred to parents by teachers, only to be referred in turn to boys—immature in all else but self-will—to “see what they will say about it;” which generally means that the boy will have his own way, because he is master of the family. The importance of the subject under consideration may be further impressed by Luther, who says:

“Family government is the first thing; from which all other governments and authorities take their origin. If this root is not good, neither can the stem be good, nor can good fruit follow. Kingdoms are composed of single families. Where father and mother govern ill and let the children have their own way, there can neither city, market, village, country, principality, kingdom, nor empire, be well and peaceably governed. For out of sons are made fathers of families, judges, burgomasters, princes, kings, emperors, preachers, schoolmasters, etc; and where these are ill-trained, there the subjects become as their lord, the members as their head.”

When a student enters college, the Faculty, acting in loco parentis, become his guide in the path of duty. But suppose he has never been taught to walk in that path? Suppose that appeals to his sense of duty fall upon a conscience that is not

controlled by moral obligation? Suppose that he has not learned the lesson of obedience at home? In all such cases the training imposed upon the college is rendered the more difficult from the absence of early training. The young men who are most susceptible of high moral and intellectual culture, are those who have been taught these four things in the family: duty, obedience, self-denial, and industry; which are really included in the word duty, but we prefer to make the subdivision. And the boys who give their parents trouble and do little of any worth at college, are those who have not learned the four things specified; or, in other words, those who have grown up in neglect of duty, in disobedience, self-indulgence and idleness. Out of such material it is nearly impossible to make either scholars or gentlemen. When parents have done their duty, college authorities have little or no trouble. As yet many persons, who would not expect a mechanic to do good work without good materials, expect colleges to make good boys out of spoiled boys, and good students out of boys who were good for nothing at home, and who were sent or driven to college against their will. It is unreasonable to expect our higher institutions to accomplish the best results with young men who have been permitted to grow up with little or no moral training.

To this neglect of early training we may trace much of that spirit of insubordination, that want of respect for law and order, the little reverence paid to age and experience, for which our times are so too sadly conspicuous. To this, too, may we refer the hazing and riots and insubordination, which have done so much to prejudice the public mind against college discipline, and to give our higher institutions an unenviable, and often undeserved reputation for bad manners and worse manners.—*President Dreher of Roanoke College, Va.*

Riches cannot purchase mental endowments. Imitate a good man, but never counterfeit him.



LOCALS.

Ex-Judge Stoddard has been to Howard Valley, he says what a few years ago was almost a wilderness is now dotted with fertile farms; and the crops are looking fine. He also states that the people of that section are of an enterprising class.

We bespeak for the "Rural Citizen" an enviable position among Newspapers and trust that the people will contribute liberally to it's columns to make it a first class paper which the county greatly needs.

"Horace."

The County Commissioners Court, last week, appointed Wm. Harrell Sheriff, *vice*, L. L. Cruthfield, resigned.

D. C. Brown is doing a heavy business, for these hard times. Just call and see what bargains he will offer you. He is our Prince cotton merchant—look out for a new advertisement from him. We here make an apology for the typographical error in his name in his card last week.

Go to Callahan's to get your Tin and Hollow ware, and to Mizell & Bernard's for your Groceries.

Another good rain last Monday.

Will "Horace" please give us frequently, a "Local letter."

See in another column the call for Democratic Co. Convention.

C. W. Merrill District and Co. Attorney has returned, and we are sorry to say that his accomplished Bride was unable to accompany him,—she just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which, while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation.

D. C. BROWN

Is receiving a HEAVY stock of Spring Goods, consisting in part of Dry Goods,

Ladies dress Goods,

Fancy Notions,

Ready made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

Queen's ware,

Glass ware,

Tin Ware,

Furniture,

Farming Implements;

or any thing else you want.

Thanks for past favors. Call and examine: Polite Clerks take pleasure in showing goods.

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 Druggist's 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.

# Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:  
J. N. Rogers Editor and Proprietor.

Business Office at Spring Dale Cottage, 8 miles south of the Court House, Subscription \$1.00, per annum. .50, on trial six months.

Approved Advertisements published at the following Rates:

Space	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 inch	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 inches	4.50	8.00	13.00	22.00
1-2 col.	7.50	12.00	16.00	30.00
1 col.	12.00	18.00	28.00	40.00

Transient and legal advertisements payable in advance. Bills for yearly advertisers payable quarterly.

Advertisements inserted in the Local column at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

All advertisements not marked by the advertiser for any specified number of insertions will be published *tf* (till forbid) and charged accordingly.

Quarterly and yearly advertisements of the Citizen inserted, at present, in the Sunday Wreath without extra charge. This is perhaps the best advertising medium ever offered in Jack Co.

## SUNDAY WREATH,

published monthly at 25 cts a year in advance.

Clubs of 10 or more copies to one address, 15 cents each.

A PROPOSITION to publish the WREATH weekly, with S. S. Lessons, at \$1.00 for single copy, 10 or more copies to one address 60 cents each per annum in advance.

Let all those who wish the *Wreath* weekly send in between this and the 1st of Sept. the number of copies they wish to take, no money need be sent till we announce that a sufficient a number has been subscribed for, to justify a weekly publication.

Address J. N. Rogers.  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Candidate's names announced as below for \$2.50. State Offices 5 dollars.]

We are authorized to make the following announcements of CANDIDATES.— Election, November, 2nd 1880.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
Hon. Thomas Ball, of Jack Co.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE  
T. M. JONES  
L. P. Adamson.

FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK,  
D. B. Mizell  
Ed. Wolffarth,

FOR SHERIFF OF JACK COUNTY,  
Henry Stradley.  
William Harrell,

FOR ASSESSOR OF JACK COUNTY,  
Mason Oldham  
J. S. Wellington.

FOR COUNTY COM.  
H. H. McConnell Pret. No. 2  
J. W. GRAY for Pret. No. 3

*Full notice, full price.*

ISRAEL STODDARD  
is a candidate


for the office of County Judge; He pledges himself, if elected to serve the entire term, for "better or worse."

## RESTAURANT

and Lodging House with *FIRST CLASS BAKERY*, and will take pleasure in supplying those who may wish anything in the bakery or restaurant line. Meals at all hours, and good beds and sleeping apartments.

W. B. STRAMER.  
Jacksboro, Texas.

## ESTRAY NOTICE

Reported by Wm. Hensley Com. Pret No 2 Jack Co. Tex. One sorrel mare 14 hands high 6 yrs. old star in forehead some saddle marks branded  on left shoulder.

One sorrel filly one year old star in forehead both hind feet white, no brand. June 7th 1880. Ed. Wolffarth Clerk Co. Ct. Jack Co.

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

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.  
Land litigation a Speciality.

**J. W. KNOX,**  
DEALER IN

**General Merchandise,**

South West Corner Public Square,  
Jacksboro, Texas.

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**W. W. DUKE**  
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**Stoves, Tin**

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Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.  
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**MIZELL & BERNARD,**

**DEALERS IN**  
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Agent for S. John Sewing Machines.

**ESTRAY NOTICE**

Reported by Wm. Hensley Com'r Prec.  
No. 2 Jack Co. Texas, One brown horse  
mule 16 hands high 9 yrs. old, one gray  
horse mule, 15 hands high 6 yrs old, one  
brown mare mule 14 hands 9 or 10 yrs.  
old branded WRO on left shoulder. One  
sorrel mare 4 yrs. old star in forehead br'd  
WRO; one sorrel mare & bay colt, the  
mare 15 hands high 9 or 10 yrs old, left  
eye out br'd SD; one sorrel horse mule 13  
hands high 15 yrs. old; one brown horse  
pony 14 hands high 10 or 11 yrs. old br'd  
ON on left shoulder also WJ on right  
shoulder, right eye out; one chestnut or  
blue horse pony 10 yrs. old, ear off,  
white streak in forehead, right hind foot  
white br'd  $\Omega$  on left shoulder.

June 7th 1880.

Ed. Wolffarth,  
June 16 3t Co. Clk. Jack Co. Texas.

Taken up by J. J. Rogers and estrayed  
before Jas. Reagan J. P. prec. No. 5 Jack  
Co. Tex. One brown mare, 7 or 8 yrs. old,  
14 hands high 3 white feet, branded M  
with circle under it and a dot in the circle  
on left shoulder, one yearling colt no brand,  
one sorrel gelding 3 yrs. old 14 hands  
high white spot in forehead, one sorrel mare  
3 or 4 yrs. old, 14 hands high, branded 3P  
on left shoulder, appraised at \$80.00.

June 2nd 1880. Ed. Wolffarth,  
July 2 3t Co. Clk. Jack Co. Texas.

**MASON OLDHAM,**

DEALER IN,

**SEWING MACHINES.**

Office at McConnell's Drug Store,

Jacksboro, Texas.

St. John, White & American  
Machines A Speciality.

CITATION.

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 news paper, published in the county of Jack, for four weeks, previous to the return day here of, you summon, J. G. Manning whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden in and for the county of Jack, on the 1st Monday in August, A. D. 1880, then and there to answer the petition of Edward Eastburn, filed in said Court, against J. W. Rubel, W. N. McKamy and the said J. G. Manning; and alleging in substance, as follows to wit: That on the 24th day of March 1874, the said J. W. Rubel executed his two certain promissory notes, both of that date, to the order of W. N. McKamy, first note being for the sum of \$1182.05, due 1st October 1877; the second note being for the sum of \$1182.05 due 1st October 1876. That said notes were given for a part of the purchase money of the following described tract of land to wit: situated in Jack county Texas about three miles South West of the town of Jacksboro being the Southern portion of the Thomas Robbins Surv.

Beginning, at the S. W. Cor. of said Robbins Surv. a pile of stone for Cor., a P. O. brs. N. 15° W., 10 vrs.; do. brs. S. 20° W. 10 vrs.: Thence N. 10° E. 887 vrs. to a P. O. for Cor.: Thence S. 80° E. 2277 vrs. a pile of stone for Cor.: Thence S. 10° W. 887 vrs. to S. E. Cor. of said Robbins Surv. a pile of stone: Thence N. 80° W. 2277 vrs. to the place of Beginning: containing about Three hundred and fifty-one acres. That said notes were delivered to the said, Edward Eastburn, by the said W. N. McKamy, for value received. Whereby the said J. W. Rubel became liable and promised to pay the aforesaid sums of money, to the said Edward Eastburn, that the said, J. G. Manning, is setting up some kind of claim, or title or color of title to said land, by a transaction with said J. W. Rubel subsequent to the execution and delivery of the aforesaid notes. Wherefore Pltff. sues and prays Judgment of the Court barring and foreclosing debts. and all other persons claiming under them of all right, claim, lean and title in and to said Land and foreclosure of the vendors lean. 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, T. F. Horton clerk of  
District Court, of Jack County.

Given under my hand  
seal of said Court, in the  
of Jacksboro this the 28th  
of June A. D. 1880.



T. F. Horton,  
Clerk Dist. Ct. Jack County, Tex

july 2 4t

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WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.



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

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

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

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IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR  
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SALVE is a positive cure for  
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AND RELIABLE. Never fails  
to cure any case of sore eyes,  
and no remedy is so immediate

in its effects. Price 5 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamp) we will send you a box free of expense.

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