

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 8, 1880.

No. 16.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Business Office at Spring Dale Cottage, Smiles south of the Court-House.

Subscription \$1.00, per annum.
Clubs of 5 or more 80 cents each.

Approved Advertisements published at the following Rates:

Space.	1 mo.	3 mos	6 mos	1 year.
1 sqr	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$ 15.00
2 sqs	3.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
3 sqs	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00
1/4 col	10.00	25.00	40.00	60.00
1/2 col	15.00	40.00	70.00	100.00
1 col	25.00	60.00	100.00	150.00

Special notices will be charged for at the rates of 15 cents per line. A discount for subsequent insertions.

Cards or communications containing personal matter will be inserted only as advertisements, and will be charged for at twenty-five cents per line.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

New York, Oct. 4.—A cable special from Paris, gives the following: "The syndicate for the construction of Panama Canal was definitely yesterday; Mr. Seligman and Messrs. Loubregan & Denier are at the head of it. It has been ascertained that the cost will be much less than at first estimated. The issue of a loan for four hundred million francs will be made by about October 30th.

London Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Daily News says Premier Cairoli says the letter to Gen. Garibaldi sent to Gen. Eva by hand of Menati Garibaldi is to allay the General.

Vigorous measures have been taken to guard the Genoa Prison where Gen. Garibaldi's son-law is imprisoned. Two regiments of troops have been ordered to Genoa.

Meriden, O., Oct. 4.—In the town election to-day the entire Republican ticket was re-elected by 350 majority. Gain over last year 100.

Norwich, Oct. 4.—The town meeting to-day resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by 400 majority.

Ouray, Col., via Lake City Col 4. —On the 29 a party of freighters

in camps on Cimorron about four miles from Clives Rancho, were visited by a number of Indians from the Uncompahgre, demanded a supper; on being refused one of the Indians attempted to shoot, whereupon the freighters fired, killing one Indian named Johnson a son of Chief Choranaux. News of the affair was communicated to the agent's adjutant at Los Pinos, at whose request six soldiers were immediately ordered to Clives Rancho and the freighters were arrested; while on their way back they were surrounded by a party of Indians who overpowered the guards and took the prisoners from them, there is no doubt but what the Indians murdered them.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Mr. Russell member of the Ute commission who arrived in this city Saturday brought with him treaty ratification papers signed by 557 of the Indians. He thinks it will not be possible to move the Utes to new lands before next year.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Adjutant-General Drum to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman in which he states that the president and party will not return to Washington before November 7th.

Washington, Oct., 5.—Adjutant-General Drum who is acting chief of the Signal Bureau has just begun a special weather report for the Sugar Growing interest of Louisiana by which the probable appearance of frost in that locality will be fully anticipated. These reports are to be continued until January 1st.

Hartford, Conn., Oct.—The city election here yesterday was carried by the Republicans with the exception of Town Clerk returns from 76 towns show that the Republicans have carried 46, Democrats 24, and six are equally divided.

New York, Oct. 5.—A special to the Evening Post from Hartford Conn. says, we have returns from 146 towns the Republicans have carried 81 the Democrats 46 and 19 are divided. The Republicans have made a net gain of about 25 towns as compared with the election of 1879.

New Haven, Conn. Oct. 5.—Out of 145 towns heard from 75 have been carried by the Republicans, 55 by the Democrats and 5 are equally divided, there are a few changes from last year; the Democrats claim a gain in the aggregate. Local issues predominated in most of the towns.

New Orleans, Oct. 6.—A young man aged 19, of our city died here last night of yellow fever, and was buried this morning; no apprehensions are felt in the community, as under the present cold weather it is generally concluded that it is not likely to spread.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—A private letter from Mazatlan contains the intelligence that Ex-Gov. Ruby who was capturee at the battle of Vanite has been shot by order of the military authorities, it is also stated that Col. Ramity chief of the Revolution had entered Mazatlan with the evident intention of taking the first steamer for San Francisco, his guide betrayed him, but he managed to escape to the woods about 5 miles Mazatlan, where at last accounts he was surrounded by troops, his capture was expected at any moment and it is generally believed that he will be shot when captured.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6.—A special to the Constitution indicates that Colquit is elected Governor by 40,000 majority

VICTORIO VANISHED.

He Gives Buell the "Go-by."

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 2.—A Fort Cummings special says Buell's move in grand force on the Apaches and Mexicans has resulted so far in utter failure. Starting from Fort Cummings with seven hundred men the Indians, who were in camp at Lake Guiseman, were to be surrounded by the Mexican, Arizona and Texas troops, amounting in all to 3,000. Victorio's band slipped out from the circle of troops closing in, and before Buell knew it they had gone. They divided one part going into Candalaria mountains, two hundred miles from Guiseman, while the main band doubled on buell's trail and attacked Fort Cummings, his headquarters, Thursday night. They were repulsed, but got some cattle- Buell is in pursuit of the band that has gone into the Candalar's.

Carl Schurz Speaks.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 2.—At the city armory last night Carl Schurz spoke in German to two or three thousand people, mostly Germans. He spoke of the purity of the present administration and paid Garfield a glowing tribute as a statesman and gentleman. He declared that with a change in the general government no one could tell what would follow. From November until April all would be confusion and surmise as to what would be done with Hancock in the house War would be speedily declared against the national bank system and the great financial embarrassment would be threatened thereby.

Locals.

—H. Marsh Telegraph Operator has gone to Sill I. T. Our old friend J. Marshal succeeds him.

—Best prints 15 yards for \$1.00 at Knox's, other goods in proportion.

—Every body busy; the people picking cotton and the candidates electioneering.

—We have but few "locals," our reporter says they have played out.

—Dr. Barnett of Weatherford arrived just as we were going to press and his announcement for the legislature will appear in our next issue.

NOTICE.

N. M. Dennis, Democrat; Jo. W. Barnett, Greenback candidate for the legislature will address their fellow citizens at Jacksboro Wednesday night October 13th, at Spring Dale Thursday Oct. 14. Capt. Roach will join them at Spring Dale.

London, Oct. 4.—A Candahar dispatch says a female relative of Abdurrhman Khan has been refused permission to go to Cabul. The ameer is about to send Shere Ali's brother to Canbahar, as governor. The viceroy of India telegraphs that Ayoob Kahn has passed through Tarrat, leaving Siradden as governor. He declared his intention of going to Herat and settling, and then returning to attack Candahar.

HOME.

WHY?

Oh, why must the purest, sweetest rose
Ever bear a cruel thorn?
Oh why from the tender trusting heart
Must the light of life be torn?

And why must the path for tender feet
Over stony places lie;
And life's sweet flowers, that bloom to-day,
To-morrow fade and die?

Oh, why must the hopes that dawned
with the morn
Go out in the evening gray;
And the dark, dark night which sorrow
brings
Have no returning day?

Ah, we can not tell, we do not know;
But in that glad Sometime,
When our feet have crossed to the other
side
And rest in that summer clime.

Perhaps, as we sit at the master's feet,
In that happy By-and-bye,
We shall see things as we can not now—
Perhaps, we shall then know why.

SUSIE'S SECRET.

BY MARIAN FORD.

Deceived and betrayed! He started up and clenched his hands. "Betrayed by the woman I took to my heart. Woe betide one who has thus trampled honor and duty under foot." He strode wildly up and down the room; but gradually his anger became merged in the most agonizing grief. He threw himself into a chair, and buried his face in his hands.

"Is it possible Susie wrote that, my Susie! I loved her so dearly! Can it be that her heart is estranged from me, that I perhaps never possessed it? Did she not voluntarily return my love, did she not joyously become my wife? Could I have supposed she was unhappy with me—my Susie, my wife?" Burning tears fell from his eyes. "But she was so young, she had known me so short a time; perhaps she was mistaken in her own heart. Yet how can she prefer that stupid, clumsy fellow, Arthur! Still I scarcely know him, and has not Susie herself spoken of the tender memories that united them."

Some one knocked at the door.

"May I come in?"

"No, I want to be alone." His voice sounded sharp and harsh.

"You are ill, Harry; let me in."

"Not now: I need nothing but rest. Don't worry about me."

Oh! what a bitter smile accompanied the words. How could he have allowed himself to be deceived by her tender, affectionate manner. He closed his eyes and laid his head on the table, trying not to see, not to think. But he could not drive her image away. He beheld her again, sitting opposite to him, watching him mischievously as he ate the peas, clinging to his arm as they rushed down

the rocks at Nahant, her fair hair ruffled by the sea-breeze. He started up and pressed his burning brow against the window-panes but the vision did not vanish. He groaned a loud. That wretched letter had suddenly crushed all his hopes. Honor, happiness, hope, all over! "I won't make Susie miserable; let her follow the dictates of her own heart. I'll give her her liberty." This was Maynard's last thought, ere he yielded to the heavy slumber that held him a prisoner until the morning.

Susie had risen long before him, and it was with a heavy heart that he watched her flitting to and fro about her domestic duties. He mechanically obeyed her reminder that it was time to come to breakfast. Words were burning on his tongue, but it is no easy matter when a person is pouring out coffee and kindly offering biscuit, to say: "Farewell forever; I will not make you wretched."

Yet his explanation could not be deferred.

"I've something to say to you," he observed at last, with a violent effort. She looked anxiously at him. "Why did you conceal that you were unhappy with me, Susie?"

"I don't understand you, Harry."

"If your heart belonged to another wouldn't it have been better to confess it before you brought such misery upon me?"

"What are you saying?" she exclaimed, clenching her hands convulsively; "I have made you miserable?"

He did not look at her, but continued: "I will utter no reproaches. I love you too well for that. Be happy, if can be so without me."

"Harry!" she exclaimed in horror.

"Go back to your father, and I will try to forget that I have had a wife."

Susie stood before him with dilated eyes. "Good heavens!" she cried at last, clasping her head tightly with both hands, "have I gone mad? You, you send me back to my father?"

"Would you prefer to live with me with a lie in your heart?"

"I know of no lie."

"No lie? Perhaps you will deny having written this letter?"

"This letter?" Susie snatched the sheet—having written this letter? Is this the ground of your accusations?"

"Isn't it plain enough?"

"And that's why you want to send me away from you! That's what makes you miserable!" She threw herself beside him, and, sobbing bitterly, laid her head on his knee.

"Oh! you wicked, wicked man, how could you frighten me so?" Then, starting up, she rushed into the next room, and instantly returned with a package of letters. "Do you know these?"

"That is my handwriting," said Maynard in surprise.

"Look at them more closely? To whom did you write them?"

Maynard recognized the letters sent from time to time to his corres-

pondent in Boston.

"To whom did you write them?" Susie breathlessly repeated.

"To an authoress, whose name I don't know."

"Shall I tell you?"

"Do you know her?"

"As well as I know myself. Oh! you dear, stupid man, did you never think that it might be your Susie?"

Maynard gazed at her incredulously. "Impossible," he said at last; "you didn't even know me when the correspondence took place. What interest could you have had—"

"I didn't know you as well as I do now, to be sure; but I had learned from a friend in New York that you were a very clever, agreeable young man, so I didn't allow myself to be alarmed by your sharp letters, or believe in your 'dear wife.'"

"So you really meant to make a conquest of me?"

"But I did it according to the strictest rules of art. Many a man has expected to astonish a girl by his offer, when she has bet several pounds of chocolate caramels with a friend, that no one else should be her husband."

Maynard almost smiled, but recollected himself in time, and said indignantly:

"What does all this mean? You can't deceive me with empty words. Do you suppose I don't know your handwriting?"

"But suppose I had a cousin in Boston who was obliging enough to copy all my stories, that the editor of the 'Home Circle' need not spoil his eyes with my scrawls."

"Susie is this true?"

"Perhaps you now see why Arthur was indispensable to me, and I should have been lost without him?"

Maynard felt as if scales had fallen from his eyes. So this was Susie's secret.

"Can you forgive me?"

"You will surely send me back to my father."

"Susie, dear Susie!"

"I'll forgive except that you supposed I would go if you sent me. No, Harry, you'll never get rid of me in this life."

Maynard held out his arms, she rushed into them, hiding her tearful eyes on his breast.

But after all, you were a deceitful little woman," said Maynard, when the first tumult of emotion was over. "Didn't you assure me that you had never written anything."

"The night we were on our way to Parker's? No, indeed, I only held up my hands, and asked if you saw any ink-stains."

"Then the gray dress—"

"Was the one I owed to your check."

"But you said you had earned the suit by the labor of your hands."

Of course, I didn't write the story with my feet."

"Why didn't you own that you were an authoress long ago?"

"Didn't you say a woman would

confess it to her husband the day after her marriage? To win our wager, I was obliged to show you that she could keep the secret six months."

"Our wager?"

"Perhaps you have forgotten what it was."

He remembered only too well, and stopped Susie's mouth with kisses. But it was useless. She persisted that he should print, unread, all the authoress's manuscripts that reached him within the space of four weeks—a punishment for the masculine doubt that a woman can keep a secret.

—*Demorest's Monthly.*

(Concluded.)

Life is Sweet.

Life with all its joys and sorrows, its smiles and tears, its mingled cup of bitter and sweet, sunshine and storm, of prosperity and adversity, is the common lot of mortals, yet who but feels some happiness now and then, even in such a world as this? Some tell us that this is but a gloomy vale! that nothing but pricking thorns, and poisonous weeds, and dark and dismal clouds are seen over our mortal sky. Sometimes indeed the tempest darkens the heaven above, and the icy breath of winter robs the earth of its rich beauties and greenness, but the sun soon breaks through the clouds and the warm breath of gentle spring restores the wonted greenness of the earth. So it is after sorrow, and tears, and bitter grief: the dark clouds are quickly dispelled by the sunshine of happiness. In sickness how sweet to feel returning health, and how dearly prized the bounties of providence after having for a season known want. There are but few whose experience has not shown them that there is more real happiness and joy than sorrow and pain. Yes it is very sweet to live in a world of so much beauty. No wonder that the heart is sometimes filled to overflowing with pure joy, when the eye beholds the rich glory of earth and sky. It is sweet to feel the charms of nature. It is to enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse, but to the real of the covenant it is sweeter far to die and put on immortality and go to a world where the skies are always cloudless, where sorrow and pain are unknown.—*Selected.*

A Wealthy City.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, with a population of about 100,000, is reported to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. It is asserted that there are 100 Frankforters worth from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth \$1,000,000 and upwards. The city is one of the banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at \$200,000,000—more than one fourth of which the Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control.

Hon. Columbus Upson En Route to Indiana to Enlighten the Hoosiers on Political Points.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Mr. Columbus Upson, a Democratic member of congress from Texas, is in the city. He is going to Indiana and Ohio, to follow ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, who is canvassing those states for the Republicans. Wherever Davis speaks Upson will reply to him. Mr. Upson says Texas will certainly return five Democratic members of congress, probably a solid delegation; that while Jones, Greenbacker, may be elected in the fifth, a good Democrat is against him, and the popularity of Hancock will probably carry the district. The five other districts are securely Democratic. The Greenbackers offer the only real opposition to the Democrats, Mr. Upson says, but their efforts to run an independent state ticket, on which Republicans, Greenbackers and dissatisfied Democrats could unite, have failed.

Congressman Ellis, who has been on the stump in Virginia, is in the city. He thinks Virginia safe for the regular party; that Garfield's vote will not exceed 60,000 in the state; that the Mahone electoral ticket cannot possibly poll 40,000 votes, and the regular ticket will receive between 90,000 and 100,000. He says he found great numbers of Readjusters who were for the regular ticket, and changes of votes from the Readjuster or Mahone ticket to the regular ticket are of daily occurrence.

Chinese Immigration.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The minister of the United States at Peking informs the department of state that the consul of the United States at Hong Kong, has reported to him that during quarter ending June 30 1880, 5,002 emigrants left Hong Kong for the United States, of whom seven were women and forty-four boys.

European Gold Bound for the United States.

The enormous exportation of gold to the United States continues to engross attention in European money circles. In Germany, notwithstanding the effort made to arrest its outflow from that country by raising the rate of discount, the limited payment of gold to certain centres of disbursement and the slowness with which it is counted out in single pieces, the exportation is assuming alarming proportions. During the last week over \$3,000,000 in gold was shipped from Germany, France and England. The sum of \$1,248,500 was brought by the steamer *Main* which arrived here September 10th, and all the indications favor a continuance of this influx of gold coin.

New Orleans expects to export 30,000,000 bushels of grain this season.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS. They find Traces of Dr. Franklin.

New York, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from New Bedford, Mass. gives a long account of the progress of the Franklin search party, under the command of Lieutenant Fred Schwartka, of the United States army who were picked up by Captain Barker, of the bark *George and Mary*, of New Bedford, at Depot Island on the 14th of August, they have returned to that point from their sledge journey to King William's Land on the 4th of March of the present year. The sledge journey was the longest ever made through the unexplored Arctic regions, both as to time and distance, the party having been absent from their base of operations in Hudson bay eleven months and four days. During that time they traveled 2,819 geographical or 3,251 statute miles. It is the only sledge journey ever made that covered the entire Arctic winter and which was pronounced by the Esquimaux as one of unusual rigor. This fact was attested by the freezing of Howe's Welcome harbor. The natives at Depot Island and Wager river experienced a great deal of suffering in consequence of the severity of the season, which precluded the successful hunting, and several deaths occurred at both places. The mortality was attributable to the intense cold and famine. The expedition, however, successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men. On January third the thermometer sank to 71° Fahr., or 103 degrees below freezing point, and during the entire day it did not rise above 69°. During sixteen days the temperature was 100 degrees below freezing point, and during twenty-seven days it was below sixty degrees. All this time the party traveled; in fact, they never halted a single day on account of cold during the summer and fall of 1879. They made complete search of King William's Land, adjacent to the main land, traveling over the route pursued by the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Upon the retreat toward Bock's river, and while so engaged the party buried the bones of all those unfortunates remaining above the ground, and erected monuments to the memory of the fallen heroes. Their research established the mournful fact that the records of Franklin's expedition are lost beyond recovery. The party found many traces and some remains of Franklin's expedition, among them the bones of the third officer to the *Terror*, Lieutenant Jno. Irving, which were identified by a prize medal found on his open grave. Relics of the *Terror* and *Erebus* were brought back by the party. They lived for a portion of the time on a sealskin diet, and otherwise adapted themselves to the habits of the natives of the country, suffering many hardships but being uniformly well treated by the Esquimaux.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

Santa Mercedes.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—King Alfonso, by royal order, has commanded that the 25th of September (to-day) the fete of Santa Mercedes be kept as an official holiday and a gala day in the palace in honor of the Infanta Maria Mercedes Isabella. This year, in consequence of the queen's health, there was no reception nor banquet in the palace. The king and queen yesterday gave an audience to the papal nuncio, who presented in splendid marble and ebony a casket gift of the pope to the Infanta Mercedes. It is a very rich satin robe, covered with lace, and displaying escutcheons of Spain and the pope. The silk robe was made and embroidered by ladies of Roman nobility at the request of the pope.

How the Greenback is Prepared for Circulation.

The following appears in the St. Louis Chronicle:

"All paper money," said a Treasury official, in conversation with a reporter a few days since, "both legal tenders and national securities, are now engraved, printed and finished in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Some years ago, one-half the note was finished New York by the Columbia Bank-note Company, but that has been done away with for some time. Under an Act of Congress, a building has just been completed for the sole use of the bureau. Before moving into this they occupied a portion of the Treasury Department."

"What about the process of making a greenback?"

"The process of making the greenback and other Government securities is this: The paper is first taken to the wetting division. There it is counted and dampened. It is then delivered to the plate-printers, each sheet being charged to them. They again count it in the presence of their assistant, who is a lady, and give a receipt therefor, the assistant certifying that she witnessed the count. The receipts are taken to the wetting division, where they are compared with the books before work is begun, and must agree. The paper is then given the first impression, which is on the back. This is done with a hand-press. Attached to all of these are registers, which keep count of each sheet of paper as it passes through, so it is impossible for the printer to secrete any without being detected. The note then passes into the examining division, where it is counted while wet and then placed in a drying-box. When perfectly dry it is taken out and again counted, and the work examined by the experts, all of whom are ladies. The sheets found defective in any way canceled, and the perfect ones placed in a hydraulic press, where an immense pressure is given them. When taken out they are perfectly smooth. They are then sent back to the wetting division, where they are

again dampened."

"What is the next step in their manufacture?"

"Well, they are taken to the printing division, where they receive the second impression, which is the black part of the face, after which they are taken to the examining division, the dry box, the hydraulic press, and back again to the wetting division, the same as at first. They are taken from here the third time to the State printing division, where the third impression is received, which is the large red seal on the face. After this they are counted and examined, the same as on both previous occasions. From here they are sent to the numbering division, where they receive the numbers that are seen on the upper right corner and left centre. Both legal tender and national bank notes are printed on sheets, and there are always four notes on each. After being numbered, the legal-tender notes are taken to another room, where the margin is trimmed from the paper and the notes separated. This is all done by machinery. After being separated they are again counted and placed in packages of 1,000 notes each. This is also done by ladies, who are experts. One lady, a Mrs. Silver, will count 1,000 notes in five minutes. This is the final count. They are then ready for delivery to the parties authorized to receive them. The national bank notes are not separated, but are sent to the banks that issue them in sheets of four each, so that they may be the more readily signed. The rules governing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are very strict. In fact, during working hours the employes are treated more like prisoners than they are like ladies or gentlemen. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons are employed there, the ladies outnumbering the gentlemen considerably.

Of 592 steamships engaged in the foreign trade of the United States on the 16th of June last, only sixty-one were American, and of these less than fifteen were employed in navigating the great oceans. The rest were little more than coasters. Of the whole number of vessels, 424 were English and Belgium, a country but a little larger than New Jersey had more steamers in our ocean trade than we had ourselves. Austria, with only one seaport, and that an obscure one, had 179 large class sailing vessels in our trade. Surely it is time that something should be done, by legislation or otherwise, to build up an American merchant marine, and to secure in our own hands the control of the foreign trade now swelling to such vast proportions.

When a man dies people inquire what property he has left behind him. Angels will ask what good deeds he has sent before him.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

SPEECH OF MAJ. KEARBY.

The Leading Issues of the Campaign Presented at the Court House, in an Eloquent Address by A Texan.

Maj. Kearby was introduced by Col. Robinson, who stated that he had known the gentleman as a democrat but now a greenbacker—Maj. Kearby made a few complimentary remarks in which he said that Mr. Robinson's statement was correct.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Kearby said: Let us go back and review the history of the past. And in doing this I recognize the fact that I am confronted with popular prejudice, as I am representing a new party. The party that supports the best interests of the greatest number of people,—should receive the support of the people.

The Campaign of '68, '72 and '76, was made upon the financial question. Every issue was subordinated to this question. How then in this campaign is it that, this question is subordinated to others. After the war there was \$1,500,000,000. In 1865 there were 140 corporations who had in their possession \$1,000,000,000. At this time contraction began. In whose interest was it done? The bankers. Contraction was the beginning of our woes. It turned loose upon the country 1,500,000 tramps a mass of persons before unknown to the people—it depreciated the property value 50 per cent. Who done this? National banks.

* * * *

The Democratic party cannot inaugurate any of the wanted reforms. Here he read a resolution from the Congressional record of '65.—

The first act of contraction; the Democrats all voted for this while

Republicans voted against it—when this Democrats began to vote against this policy. The debt was in a non interest bearing debt—contraction made it interest bearing. The Democrats both politicians and legislatures voted that the value of the National Banks shall not be questioned. Who fastened the debt on the people?

The Tariff is nothing when compared with this financial question.

When contraction was in full blast 600 farms in Indiana. The money power and Bankers, came forward and demanded the demonization of silver. Every Democrat Congress voted for it. At the time it was demoted \$323,000,000 in the hands of the people; one dollar was worth only 75 cents. It disappeared, the banks took 25 per cent. discount. The people were robbed of \$80,000,000, the banks made it.

When was it remonetized? In 1877.

Why was it not done before; there was a working majority of Democrats in both houses of congress? The banks had not got all the silver. When silver was remonetized the banks had \$314,000,000. In '74 a law was passed authorizing National Banks to withdraw their circulation. Now they got into possession of a great quantity, and now they are property poor; they go to congress and get power to inflate, to increase money circulation. Who done this? Both old parties. The last congress voted to give the capitalists \$13,000,000, the difference between the price of bullion and coin; Jones voted against it, Culberson, Reagan, Mills, and Wellborn voted for it.

Where did the Democrats get "Honorable money," "Public faith," State, and National? They got it from the Republicans. They caught up and got two laps ahead of the Radical party. What has the national to do with the state debts? Centralization of power! In '78 the Democrats were in favor of a legal tender money receivable in government dues. Now they favor a paper currency convertible into coin on demand. Every Democratic administration from Madison as long as they were in power have issued a legal tender money receivable in government dues.

Here he cited the acts of congress giving dates &c. in every Democratic administration, making legal tender paper money.

It is the duty of congress to issue and coin money and regulate commerce.

The one in favor of capital and the other of the producers. Just now a word on the tariff question; they tell northern people of a protective tariff and the southern of only a small tariff for revenue.

The question of transportation demands legislation. The government that has given immense subsidies of land &c. to railroads, can it not check them in their extortion of high freights. Corn in Iowa is worth 15 cents, in New York 65 cents per bushel. A commission was appointed by congress, which says corn can be transported to New York for 6 cents per bushel. Who gets the 50 cents per bushel? The revenue on tobacco and liquors 240,000,000 this all comes off of the agricultural interest. Can the Democratic party abolish National Banks? As proof they could not. He referred to John Ireland's efforts against the money power and failure before the committee on platform in the Cincinnati convention. English is the largest National Banker in Indiana. Fernando Wood, Democratic leader in the house, Bayard in the senate, both introduced bills to refund the currency.

This is a war between the people and the Bond-holders, the Greenbackers are for the people.

It does not seem that Hancock and English are in much danger of losing

New York, if public demonstrations amount to any thing, are in any wise indicative of the sentiments of the people. Torchlight processions, as a rule, so far as numbers are concerned, represent about a tithe of the strength of a candidate in whose interest they are gotten up. The recent ratification meeting of Tammany in New York was the most imposing political demonstration ever held in that city. Union Square and all the adjacent streets were packed, while several large halls were filled to their utmost capacity. The enthusiasm of the people was of the wildest character. Speeches were made by August Belmont, Senators Bayard, Hill and Hampton, Speaker Randall, Daniel Dougherty and others. In the procession of Democratic ward organizations there were forty-five thousand torch bearers.—[Dallas Herald.]

It is Ignorance or Willful Misrepresentation.

The News repeats the stale old slander of "unlimited inflation" and of "the government issuing two or three millions for gratuitous distribution."

Every man who has read a Greenback platform knows that such an assertion as the above is a stalwart falsehood. The Greenback party simply means the government to issue enough silver and greenbacks to pay off untaxed bonds as fast as they fall due. This would make a circulation of some \$50 or 60 per capita. People would have to work for their money as usual, but money being plenty, labor would command good wages, prices of produce would rule high, and the interest on money be low. The money sharks would suffer but the toiling would prosper.—[Fort Wayne (Ind.) Dispatch.]

Crack Goes the Whip.

Corsicana Observer.

The Galveston Journal, the Christian Advocate, Mexia Ledger, the Texas Observer and Treasurer Lubbock are all exercised over the use of too much intoxication among officials in high life. The Journal opened the campaign by a broadsides fired at the officers of state at Austin. The Ledger cracked away at the Journal, and a stray shot ricocheted and hit the Texas Christian Advocate. The Texas Observer made an echelon movement and poured a volley of grape and canister into the Ledger's wheelhouse. Just at this critical juncture, Treasurer Lubbock loaded up and fired a bomb—or tried to—at the Journal and Advocate, through the Galveston News column, but the fuse was not cut to fit, it did not explode. The News returned it—not the fire, but the bomb, so that Treasurer Lubbock could cut the fuse to fit the columns of the News, but the state treasurer was a little

out of patience by this time, and crack went the whip—bang went the bomb into the columns of the Democratic Statesman right at the capitol. The whips pop lively.

The Texas Christian Advocate found a loop-hole and retired, by a flank movement, behind the bulwark of the Journal.

The indications are that the engagement will soon become general all along the line. The Ledger, Mr. Lubbock, and perhaps others, of our state officials will rally on the shores of Rum Lake, under the banner of King Alcohol make a desperate fight.

Carrier Pigeon Practice.

Middletown, N. J., Sept. 30.—Eleven carrier pigeons, belonging to John C. Haines, of Tom's river, were released here. The start was made at 11:20 a. m., and at 11:41 the first bird arrived at its coop at Tom's river, a distance of 36 miles "as the crow flies," making the extraordinary time of 36 miles in 24 minutes. The remaining ten birds reached home at 11:45, one minute later than the leader.

Census Returns in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 30.—The Daily Dispatch to day publishes a complete tabulated statement of counties, cities and towns of the result of the census of Virginia so far as the returns are concerned. The aggregate figures show 1,509,338 in 1880, against 1,225,663 in 1870, being an increase during the last decade of 284,117, or more than 23 per cent.

Arbitration.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—A series of meetings were held in this city last week in the interest of a world's convention to be held here in 1883 to consider the question of the settlement of national dispute by arbitration, and thus prevent wars in the future. Those interested in the meetings found great satisfaction in the way they were attended, and announce that they will be resumed next week. They will be held semi-monthly during the winter, and an effort will be made to secure congressional legislation on the subject during the next session of congress.

Washington, Oct. 1.—During the last fiscal year of the mail matter sent from this country to Europe 248,385 pounds were in letters, and 1,025,240 pounds were in newspapers a little more than one-half was sent to Great Britain and about one fourth of the whole was sent to Germany.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 1.—Frost fell here and in adjoining counties last night, for the first time this season

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.
Master Tommie Hight, Errand-boy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates 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 REPRESENTATIVE
in the 17th Legislature of Texas from
the 54th district.

I. N. ROACH.

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

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.
Sil Stark.

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

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

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
W. S. McKEEHAN.
for re-election, **Dr. R. L. McCLURE.**

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
W. C. Roberts.

FOR ASSESSOR OF JACK COUNTY,
Mason Oldham,
A. F. Anderson.

FOR COUNTY COM.
H. H. McConnell Pret. No. 2.
J. W. GRAY for Pret. No. 3
M. L. Sikes 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."

Maj. Kearby, Greenback Candidate for congress, spoke at the Court House last Tuesday. See a synopsis of his speech on the fourth page—we give it as full as we could make from the notes.

Candidates for the Legislature and all county offices, should send in their names accompanied with one dollar, at least 15 days before the election, so that proofs may be corrected and ample time to get them out. Some have already given their names and dollar.

The publisher will be in town on the 15th and 16th (Friday and Saturday) for the purpose of taking names of candidates for the tickets, and subscribers to the Citizen.

Foreign papers are full of items concernig Mr. Vanderbilt's purchases in Europe. If he has bought all the papers state he has, a fleet of large vessels will be necessary to get the works of art to the United States.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
W. S. HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

FOR CONGRESS:
HON. OLIN WELLBORN.
STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR.
O. M. ROBERTS.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
HON. L. J. STOREY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
J. H. McLEARY.

FOR COMPTROLLER.
EMMETT BROWN.

FOR TREASURER.
F. R. LUBBOCK.

GENERAL LAND COMMISSIONER.
W. G. WALSH.

Electors for State at large.
HON. R. B. HUBBARD.
J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Elector 3rd Con. District.
S. W. T. LANHAM.

Republican Ticket.

For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD:
Of Ohio.

or Vice-President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Of New York.
For Governor,

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Of Travis county.

For Lieut-Governor,
A. SIEMERING,
Of Bexar county.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,
J. B. WILLIAMSON,
Of Harrison county.

For Attorney-General,
W. O. HUTCHISON,
Of Hayes county.

For Comptroller,
S. D. WOOD,
Of Smith county.

For Treasurer,
JAMES W. THOMAS,
Of Collin county.

For Com. Gen'l Land Office,
JACOB KUECHLER,
Of Travis county.

Greenback Ticket.

For President,
JAMES B. WEAVER.
of Iowa.

For Vice-President
B. J. CHAMBERS.
of Texas.

Presidential Electors—State at large.

H. L. Bentley,
Andrew Young,
District Electors—First District.

E. A. Buneau,
Second District
A. D. Wallace,
Third District

R. E. Hughes.
Fourth District

J. T. Brady,
Fifth District

J. N. McFaddin,
Sixth District

T. P. Dimmitt.

For Governor,
Gen. W. H. Hamman.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
G. W. Givens,

For Attorney-General.
Hon. C. H. Jenkins,

For Comptroller,
R. T. Kennedy,

For Treasurer,
Franklin Griffith.

For Com of General Land Office.
Jacob Keuchler.

Democratic Committee.

By virtue of an order from the chairman of the Dem. Ex. Committee of the State of Texas, I hereby appoint H. A. Benson of Pret. No. 1 Daniel Gray of Pret. No. 2, F. G. Bransford of Pret. No. 3, L. L. Moore of Pret. No. 4 and J. P. Reagan of Pret. No. 5 as members of the Democratic Ex. Committee of Jack County.

C. W. Merrill
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com.
Jack Co.

The Communistic Conspiracy in Ireland.

London, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says the murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited a feeling of alarm little short of a panic. Among all respectable classes party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of common and imminent danger. It is said on all sides, with equal despondency and bitterness, that there is no longer any security for life and property, and that nobody can feel safe who ventures to assert the rights or discharge the duties connected with the management of lands, if his acts conflict with the interests or prejudices of those with whom he has to deal. The country, in fact, is drifting into anarchy. The arm of authority seems paralyzed and the executive is utterly helpless. Although at present the panic is felt most keenly by the land owners, it is shared by the employes of labor, who see the growth of the refractory spirit among the subordinate classes. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is the very center of land agitation, and the crime is the result of a communistic conspiracy of the worst type. It is idle to pretend that the murder was not agrarian. It is vain for the land agitators to now repudiate all responsibility for the crime. Let them teach, if they can, the lessons of the last eighteen months, which they

have been impressing upon the ignorant and excitable people. Let them restore, if they can, the moral sense they have depraved and the conscience they have deadened. Let them endeavor to revive the principles of honesty and instincts of humanity which they have helped to stifle by appeal to the base passions of cupidity and revenge. The country will now hold the agitators to an account for their acts. They have taught in any place where they could erect a platform peaceably, and well disposed persons are now alarmed and anxiously look for some action on the part of the government.

New York Democratic State Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic state convention assembled in the town hall at 1:15 this evening and was called to order by Mr. Faulkner, chairman of the state committee, who, after referring to the union and harmony in the party, said the state committee had selected Rufus W. Peckham as president of the convention. The selection was agreed upon with cheers. Mr. Peckham was escorted to the chair by John Kelly, and Mr. Hill.

The roll was called, the list of vice-presidents and secretaries adopted and the temporary organization made permanent, and Mr. Faulkner selected as chairman of the state committee.

The following Tamany delegates were unanimously admitted to that committee: August Schell, John Kelly and Edward Kearney, of New York city; Erastus Coning, of Albany, and William Purcell, of Rochester.

John Kelly, being called upon to address the convention, came to the platform and was received with cheers. He said he thought he could congratulate the party once more upon the certainty of carrying the coming presidential election. He was originally of the opinion of the state committee, that it was not necessary to call a state convention to nominate a single official, and thus subject the delegates to a loss of time and expense, but taking into consideration that the delegates of the party and their friends are brought together in entire harmony, the losses and expenses are recompensed. [Applause] * * * * *

All the people [of the South] need is confidence in the north, but the Republican party desires to keep up sectional feeling to keep alive the passions engendered by the war. As the men of the south have confessed their error and asked forgiveness, it is our duty to accept their penitence and generously forgive them. [Applause.] As soon as the Republican party allowed the southern people to take care of their own affairs, prosperity returned to that section and this year they will add six hundred million dollars of wealth to the country. The negroes now trust their former masters. If they can do this it is not our duty also to give them our confidence? [Applause.]

Law Directory of Jack County, 1880.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
 A. J. Hood Judge.
 William Harrell, Sheriff.
 T. F. Horton, Clerk.

County Court convenes every fourth Monday in each month for Criminal Business.

Every third Monday in Jan. March May, July, September and November for Civil and probate Business.
 L. P. Adamson, Judge.
 Edward Wolfarth, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 H. Werner; No. 2 Wm. Hensley; No. 3 J. W. Gray; No. 4 George Fenter

Pract. No. 1

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

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
 George Wunderburg, Constable.

Pract. No. 2

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Ulysses Johnson, Justice.

Pract. No. 3

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

L. H. Pruitt, Justice.
 A. J. Clark, Constable.

Pract. No. 4

Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal business.

C. Mayo, Justice

Pract. No. 5

Justice Court convenes third Monday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

James P. Reagan, Justice.

Estray Notice

Taken up by J. M. Maddox and estrayed before Jas. P. Reagan J. P. Prct. No. 5, one black stallion 4 or 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded SP on left shoulder. Also another black stallion 3 years old 12 1/2 hands high, some white in face no brand. Appraised at \$12.00 each.
 Sept. 11 1880. Ed. Wolfarth
 Oct 13. Co. Clk.

Stage Robbery.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—A special from south west Missouri says the stage which runs between Pierce City, Missouri, and Turbar Springs, was stopped Wednesday last, 29 miles from the former place, by a party of six masked, well armed men, and the passengers, men and women, robbed of their money and other valuables. About \$900 were taken. Two passengers threw away their pocket books, containing \$1,500 when the stage was stopped, but recovered them after the robbers left.

CITATION.

The State of Texas,
 To the Sheriff or any Constable of Jack County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that by making publication in the Rural Citizen a Newspaper published in said County for four weeks previous to the return day hereof you summon, M. E. Rateliff, C. A. Rateliff, E. N. Rateliff, Harrell Rateliff, James T. Rateliff, O. W. Rateliff, W. G. Rateliff, Mary E. Daniel, Fleta O. Grooves and W. H. Grooves, (the last two names of whom reside in the State of New York,) heirs of the late James T. Rateliff, dec'd, to be and appear before the Hon. Dist. Court of Jack county, to be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksboro, in said county on the 1st Monday in December A. D. 1880, then and there to answer the petition of Simpson C. Dyer Jun. filed in said Court on the 16th day of August A. D. 1880 and alleging in substance as follows to wit: that he is the owner in fee simple of an undivided two-thirds interest in a tract of land situated in Jack county Texas, consisting of one-third of a league and that Defendants are the owners of the remaining one-third interest. That on the 22d day of October 1845, Adam H. Sevier obtained out of the District Court of Robertson county Texas a Head-right certificate known as certificate No. 3733-3834 abstract No. 518 class first for one league and labor of land. That two-thirds league and labor of said Certificate was located in Johnson county, Patented to Geo. Bamard on the 1st day of September 1853 Pat. No. 581 Vol. 8, and that the remaining one-third league certificate was located in Jack county Texas and Patented to Hiram Keich on the 8th day of September 1871, Pat. No. 658 Vol 8. That said one-third league certificate was by the said Adam H. Sevier on the 3d day of January A. D. 1846 for a valuable consideration sold and transferred to the said Hiram Keich, and by the said Hiram Keich on the 19th day of Nov. 1858 sold and transferred to Nancy McMullen as administratrix *De Bonis Non* of the Estate of Hugh McMullen Dec'd and by Simpson C. Dyer as administrator *De Bonis Non* of the Estate of Hugh McMullen Dec'd sold and transferred on the 3d day of July 1869 to James T. Rateliff, and by the said James T. Rateliff on the 30th day of July 1874 sold and transferred to Plaintiff. Plaintiff prays judgement determining the share of each of the owners and all questions of Law and Equity affecting the title to such real property, and for a decree directing partition of same.

Herein fail not, but of this writ make due return as the law directs.

Witness T. F. Horton clerk of the District Court of Jack county aforesaid with the seal of the Court hereon impressed this the 16th day of August, A. D. 1880.

Attest, T. F. Horton,
 Clerk Dist. Ct Jack Co. Texas



ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Jno. Norman, and estrayed before L. M. Pruitt J. P. Prct. No. 3 Jack Co. Texas, one bay mare mule 6 years old, branded G on left shoulder and thigh, scar on right hind leg 14 hands and appraised at \$45.00
 Aug. 18 1880. Ed. Wolfarth,
 sept 17 3t. Co. Clk.

Taken up by H. A. Benson and estrayed before Thomas W. Williams J. P. prct. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one sorrel mare 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded MO on left shoulder and appraised at \$3.00
 Sept. 1 1880. Ed. Wolfarth
 sept 17 3t Co. Clk.

Learn A Trade.

I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that while strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted, I can go back to the type case and be sure to find work, for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly—newspaper-work, job-work, book-work and press-work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of a self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office or the artizan's bench, or if you please, to the farm—for to be sure, good farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that, branch off into whatever profession you please.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On his twenty-first birthday he went to his master and told him that his time was up, and he certainly expected important promotion in the merchant's service. But Stephen Girard said to him:

"Very well. Now go and learn a trade."

"What trade, sir?"

"Good barrels must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade, and when you have made a perfect barrel bring it to me."

The young man went away and learned the trade, and in time brought his old master a splendid barrel of his own make.

Girard examined it, and gave the maker two thousand dollars for it, and then said to him:

"Now, sir, I want you in my counting room; but henceforth you will not be dependent upon the whim of Stephen Girard. Let what will come you have a good trade always in reserve."

The young man saw the wisdom and understood.

Years ago, when the middle aged men of to-day were boys, Horace Greely wrote:

"It is a great source of consolation to us, that when the public is tired of us as editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming; so that while our strength lasts, ten thousand block-heads, taking offence at some article they do not understand, could not drive us to the poor-house." [select.

South Carolina Greenbackers.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 29.—The Greenback state convention met at Chester yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, Colonel L. W. R. Blair in the chair. After much discussion as to the advisability of putting a whole or part of a ticket in the field, the following were nominated; For gov-

ernor, L. W. R. Blair, of Camden; for lieutenant-governor, B. C. Gist, of Greenville; for comptroller, General John Agnew, of Columbia; for attorney-general, A. J. Willard, of Richland; for treasurer, J. H. Coad; for adjutant-general, B. R. Elkins; for congress from the fourth district, J. H. McLane. The convention then adjourned sine die.

AN EXCITED CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The Democratic convention in the fourth congressional district last night had an excited session which continued from early in the evening to 2:30 o'clock, when the supporters of Leopold Morse left the court-house where the convention was held, and William Gasson was nominated for congress by acclamation. The Morse faction proceeded to Parker's where they nominated Charles Levy Woodbury for presidential elector.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GREENBACKERS.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 29.—The Greenback convention assembled in the city hall here to day, with 234 delegates present. Colonel D. M. Clough was made president, and the usual committees appointed. Warren Brown, of Plymouth, was unanimously nominated for governor, and the convention pledged itself by a standing vote to support the Greenback national ticket—straight. Brown accepted the nomination in a modest speech, which was warmly applauded. The committee on platform reaffirmed the well known financial principles of the party, condemning fusion with either the Republicans or Democrats; demanded a return to economy of public affairs; and favoring enactment of the temperance law, and more rigid enforcement of all laws for prevention and punishment of crime. After making suitable arrangements for conducting the campaign, the convention adjourned.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 29.—The sixth Virginia Republican convention met here to-day and by a vote of 25 to 7 remitted the nomination of a candidate to its congressional committee, which is equivalent to no nomination, and passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote: "Correspondents of northern newspapers having sought to impress the public with the idea that the Republican party of this state is about to abandon its organization, it is hereby resolved that we, as the representatives of the people of this district in convention assembled, do declare our unalterable purpose to support and vote for the Garfield and Arthur ticket in the approaching election, and that they will in no event or contingency consent to any fusion that requires our support of Hancock and English."

Lowell, Mass. Oct. 1.—The Republican convention of the seventh district to-day renominated Hon. William A. Russel, of Lawrence for congress.



Our Arab Farmers.
Da' a Herald.

We have lots of them—lots of them! these wandering Arab pretended tillers of the soil. They differ somewhat from the tramp, but are tramps after all; here to-day and gone to-morrow, or, rather to do them simple justice, they rarely ever make more than one crop(?) in the same place. They may be unconscious of it, yet, they are constantly hunting that place which God did not make—a country where a living can be made without work. It is not to be found. They are restless and dissatisfied and at the end of each season they load up their plunder in the two horse wagon and pile their family among it, and with a few dollars, strike out for—they know not where. They are found in every portion of Texas—these people who want to change from their present abodes and “go off.” Ask them where and they say, “Oh, I don't know, but out west where lands are much better than here.” “How do you know that?” “I heard a man say so.” That is about all the information they have.

The truth is one place in Texas is about as good as another, if you will accept the situation as you find it. It may not be as good for one thing as for another, but that there is good in it, there is no question. Whether you have the ability and the industry to extract it, is another matter. We make the following extract from the New York Sun:

“A. McC., Palestine, Texas.—The price of land in Mexico varies as elsewhere, depending much upon the situation. We could not advise one to attempt farming there single handed but if twenty or thirty families would agree to go together, and had sufficient energy, industry, and capital to carry out what they could plan, there are plenty of places in Mexico where land, in as good agricultural location as can be found on the continent, can be had at low prices. The great drawback at present is the really unsettled condition of political affairs, the want of congenial society, and the distance from market. We see no particular advantage to be gained by leaving the many favorable places in the states for a Mexican experiment.”

Why in the name of common sense a Texas farmer wants to go to Mexico is more than I can answer upon any other ground than to satisfy a roving disposition. The soil, climate, people, government and religion are inferior to our own. Even the conditions complied with laid down by the Sun would lead to grief. They can't raise as much as we do, and have no market at all for their

surplus, the country is in a chronic state of revolution, with farmers constantly stripped of all they have by the robbers, surnamed revolutions, the government is a debased dishwasher, there are no schools, but one kind of church, the Romish, and in the veins of every native flows many incongruities as the witches of Macbeth threw into the boiling cauldron. The day may come when immigration from this side across the Rio grande may be a sensible thing to do. But it will not be until after our railroads have gone before, and there is a government either on this side or that able and willing to allow a man to enjoy in peace the fruits of his labor, and not be legitimate game, as is now the case, for every desperado to prey upon.

Salt for Cows.
Southern Farmer.

A commissioner of the French Government, after investigating, found that each working ox or milk cow required two ounces of salt per day. A German dairyman found after many trials, that with two ounces of salt daily his cows gave the most milk. The careful chemist and farmer, Boussingault, once fed six steers for thirteen months in two lots, giving the same kind of fodder and water to each, but giving one lot one ounce and an eighth daily, and to the other none. A remarkable difference was at once manifest. The first lot were all sleek, smooth-coated, and in perfect condition; the other became rough, mangy, and ill conditioned, and each weighed at the end of the test 140 pounds less than those that had been supplied with salt. Many other similar results might be cited, but these are sufficient to induce those who still doubt the value of salt for all kinds of farm stock to test the matter for themselves.

The Winter wheat crop of Illinois for 1880 is reported at 53,865,000 bushels, the whole value of the crop being estimated at \$44,457,000. This crop is unequalled in the State's history. There will be over 46,000,000 bushels to be shipped, after taking out all necessary consumption and seed. The total yield in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin and Dakota Territory, as reckoned on the basis of returns received, is 147,731,000 bushels of Spring wheat against 126,466,000 last year.

A wonderful discovery of native gold is reported to have been made in in Cachetopa Creek, Col.; 4,000 people rushed to the locality within forty-eight hours after the first announcement.

The Living Present.

Now is the time to sell your cotton, and buy your goods. D. C. Brown is giving Weatherford prices for cotton and is selling goods as cheap, as the same class of goods, can be bought by retail, in Dallas, Ft. Worth, or Weatherford. All he asks is to bring your cotton or your cash, and he will convince you, that his prices are as low as the same quality of goods that are selling at the above mentioned places. There is an impression that goods cannot be sold as cheap in Jacksboro, as they can be bought at the railroad. I see only one difficulty in the way, and that is this.

Stop buying from him on a credit and pay your cash; then he will be enabled to sell you as cheap as your Weatherford or Ft. Worth Merchants. But as long as you buy from him on credit and take your cash to Weatherford and Fort Worth, you will see at once, that the man that sells for cash can sell the cheapest.

His goods are purchased from first hands, at the head of the market, for cash which gives him considerable advantage, over your Weatherford merchants, who buy their goods in St. Louis, on long credit, and pay long prices. Thankful for past patronage, by continuing to furnish a good class of goods, as cheap as they can be purchased in North Texas; he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He is now receiving his mammoth Fall and Winter stock direct from New York which will be the largest and most complete ever brought to this county. Call and see him.

Notice.

A Public Free School in Jacksboro School Community No. 1. will open on the first Monday in September next. Tuition of those over and under Scholastic age is as follows:

For Reading, Writing, primary Arithmetic, primary Geography, and primary English Grammar, \$1.50 per scholar.

For all intermediate studies, including

higher Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Composition &c. \$2.00 per scholar.

For Latin, Greek, and the Higher Mathematics \$3.00 per scholar.

J. I. Bowie Principal.
Sept. 1st. 1880.

A comfortable stable will save a good deal of feed, and increase the flow of milk. See that you have one.

In 1865 only 50 bales of cotton were sold in Raleigh, N. C. In 1879 there were 53,000 bales sold there.

**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.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor.

First class accommodations.

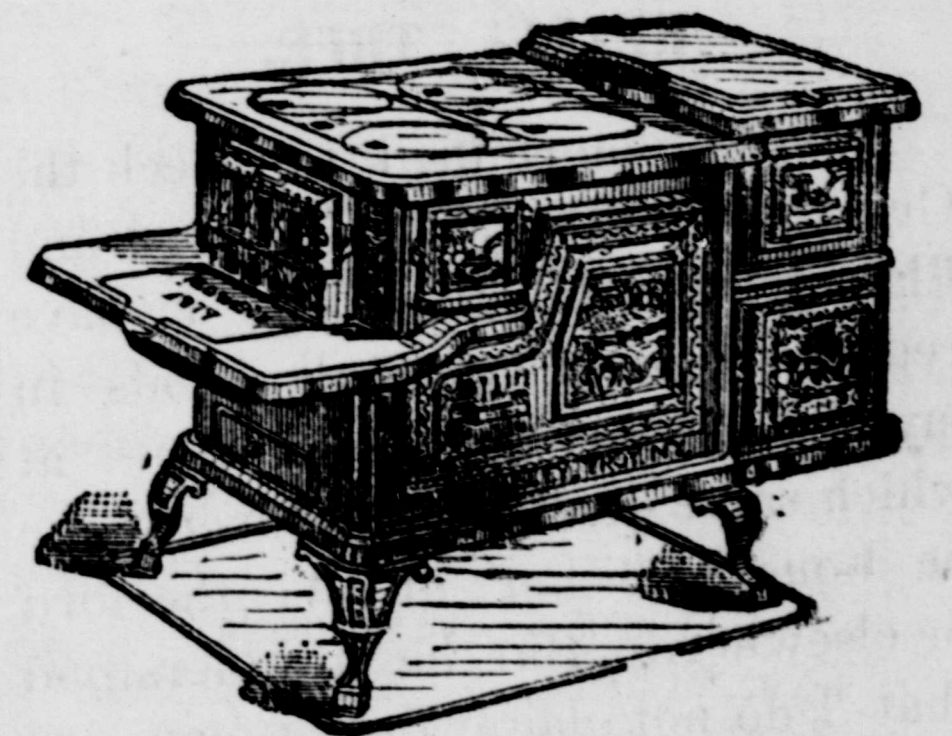
Restaurant

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. STRAMER.

Jacksboro, Texas.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



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

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American
Machines A Specialty.

COMMERCIAL.

The Business Boom.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Commercial says trade is rushing; the piles of merchandise on sidewalks, at railroad depots and at the wharves of departing steamers indicate great activity. The bulk of shipments takes a direction south, southwest and west and the distribution to all points is very general. The increase of freight shipments is from twenty to thirty per cent. compared with 1870. The fall dry goods trade, both wholesale and retail, has surpassed all expectations.

Washington, D. C., Sept 30.—The comptroller of the currency reports the additional circulation issued during the months of August and September to be \$72,630; amount surrendered and destroyed, \$939,569, leaving a decrease in the circulation during the two months of \$236,939. The net increase of national bank notes during the year ending October 1, 1880, was \$9,554,713. The increase of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation during the months of August and September was \$566,961. The increase during the year ending October 1, 1880, was \$7,179,962, and the amount of legal tender notes now on deposit is \$90,363,283. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding on October 1, 1880, is \$342,579,833, not including national gold bank notes, amounting to \$1,355,060.

On the first inst. there were 300 bales of cotton on the market at Ft. Worth, and brought 8½ @ 9½ cents per pound.

Weatherford, Oct. 2.—Cotton has declined; middling 9 cents and a further decline is expected.

DALLAS, Friday Afternoon, }
October 1, 1880. }

A few lots of wool are daily received. It is quotable at 18 to 23 and 24 cents for low, good and fancy.

COTTON.

The dispatches this morning again quoted lower markets in New York and Liverpool. Dallas went off an ¼ upon all grades. Following were the prices paid for:

Middling Fair.....	10½
Strict Good Middling.....	10
Good Middling.....	9½
Middling.....	9½
Strict Low Middling.....	9½
Low Middling.....	9½
Good Ordinary.....	8½

REALLY TRUE.

Having determined to check the price of Rail Road Weatherford and other goods in Jacksboro; I have reduced the price of all goods in my line to the very lowest point at which same quality of goods can be bought either at Weatherford or elsewhere. But be it understood that I do not claim that I can sell long credit at same prices that I can pay Spot Cash for at other places. But for Cash or Cotton I will duplicate any bill brought from the railroad or elsewhere. I will have the goods and am determined to sell them. I will at all times sell at the highest market price for cotton. I will sell goods as low as the lowest. I thank the public for a generous share of their patronage in the past. I will try to justify a continuance of same by low prices and fair dealing.

Respectfully,
James W. Knox.

DR. CROOK'S
WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.



A POSITIVE CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, and
CONSUMPTION,
ALSO,
The Best of Tonics,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Restores the Appetite,
Aids Digestion,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the Weak and
Debilitated,
Invigorates the LIVER,
and at the same time
ACTS on the
KIDNEYS AND BOWELS

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use. The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find in this the remedy they need to strengthen them. A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

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

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

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



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

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

TO PARENTS.

Austin Sept. 13th 1880.

This is a SCHOOL for the Blind. Persons with sore eyes are not admitted for treatment. This is neither a hospitable nor an asylum. If a blind boy or girl is admitted into this Institution, it must be for the EXPRESS PURPOSE OF ATTENDING SCHOOL. After admission for that purpose, the superintendent has the State Oculist to examine their eyes, and benefit them, if possible. No blind persons are allowed to remain at the Institution after their education is finished. The pupils all go home during the summer vacation.

No blind person over twenty-four years of age will be admitted. A parent, County Judge, or friend applying for admission of a blind person, must write to the Superintendent and send a certificate from some responsible person stating that the persons named is.....age..... and is of sound mind and good character. The session begins September the fifteenth every year, and ends June 15th. Pupils admitted at any time. EVERY THING HERE IS FREE OF CHARGE—Board, washing, tuition, books, instruments, doctor's bills, etc. The Institution will not promise to pay for clothing or traveling expenses. When the blind boys or girls are too poor to pay clothes themselves, or pay traveling expenses, the County Court, if applied to, will always kindly appropriate twenty-five or thirty dollars a year for each one's clothing, and the neighbors will always make up a purse to pay the small expense to Austin. We like for children to be sent here when they are very young—even as early as the ages of seven and eight—for they then take a good start, learn rapidly, and, after the first week, never suffer with "homesickness;" and then we learn to love them early, and are better able to correct any faults of habit or manners while they are small.

FRANK RAINEY,
SUPERINTENDENT.

The Wreath and Citizen

Job Office

Spring Dale Cottage 8 miles south of the Court House Jacksboro, Texas.

We have enlarged our office by a lot of new type and a fine Quarto-Medium Gordon Job Press and are able to do First Class Job work, almost all kinds of Blanks for county officers, pamphlets, &c.

The

Rural Citizen

is published every Friday at one dollar per. annum.

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for your own county paper.

We have made arrangements for the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

until after the election, and longer if subscription justifies. This will give news from one to two days later than any other paper.

We will have a rural page in which articles on stock raising, and farming in all its diversified phases will appear.

Lend us a helping hand and we will make you a first class county paper.

THE

Sunday Wreath

is published monthly. Is a first class Family and Sunday School paper, and has been before the public long enough to need no commendation from us.

Give us two thousand subscribers and we will withdraw all advertisements from the Wreath.

Address,
Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers,
Texas.

McConnell

The

Druggist



Stationer.

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationery.

J. W. KNOX,
DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

South West Corner Public Square,
Jacksboro, Texas.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch. Give him a trial.

S. G. Adamsom.

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square. Jacksboro, Texas. He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees satisfaction.

Go to the Old Reliable Family Grocery of McKeehan Bros. to buy your family Supplies.

—S. O. Callahan has the best stock of stoves ever brought to this market and will sell at Ft. Worth prices. He guarantees each stove, and will give a full outfit of trimmings.

He has also a good stock of tin and Hollow-ware, and you can get anything in his line at Ft. Worth or Weatherford prices.

Go to Oldham's for Sewing Machine needles and attachments of all kinds.

J. W. Knox, has begun to receive his immense stock of goods, and in a few days will have it open and ready for sale. After that time, we won't hear so much about going to the railroad to trade, it won't be worth while; for he will sell at "bed rock" prices for cash and cotton.