

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

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J. N. ROGERS

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## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

El Paso, Oct. 19.—A letter received by Dr. Laminego of Paso del Norte to-day from his brother at Corrizol says Ascarete Lieutenant under Joaquin Terrosos come here for supplies brought news that Col. Terrosos surrounded Victorio and had the band on the 14th around two hills Los Corrilos, the Indians were driven from their position and at sunrise on the next morning firing was reopened until nine o'clock A. M. when the Mexican troops had completed the work leaving Victorio with fifty grown Indians, and eighteen women and children dead. Seventy women and children were also taken prisoners, and two hundred and fifty animals recovered:

Holland, Mich., Oct. 19.—Fragments of a wreck supposed to be the steamer "Alpena" of the Goodrich Line has come ashore one mile north of this harbor. Among them is a bucket marked "Steamer Alpena." There seems to be little doubt that the steamer is lost, and that all on board perished. Her crew and passengers numbered fifty or sixty.

Columbus, O., Oct., 19.—The Democratic State Central Committee and leading Democrats of this city and

all the sections of Ohio about 300 in number met here yesterday for consultation. Many short speeches were made. The meeting was secret and all persons pledged themselves to secrecy that were present.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Gov. Pitken of Col., telegraphed to Secretary Schurz to-day that he knows nothing of the reported movement of State troops into the Ute Reservation to arrest Agent Berry. He said he believed the latter to be now in the custody of Commandant of the U. S. forces in that vicinity and recommend that he be turned over to the civil authorities.

Denver, Oct. 19.—A dispatch received to-day says Indian Agent Berry has not been arrested, but that he is secreted by Indians or by United State troops.

Menton, Ohio, Oct. 20.—General Garfield says the letter relating to the Chinese question published in a New York paper and purporting to have been written by him is a forgery.

Chicago, 20.—The suspense which has been hourly increasing respecting the fate of the Alpena is changed to profound sorrow on the part of those whose friends were known or believed to be on board when to-day's news not only failed to report her safety, but announced the certainty of her destruction; The officers of the Goodrich Line have been filled with mournful faces, it is not deemed possible that any one can have been saved from the wreck; had a raft been made it could hardly have lasted five minutes amid the fierce blowing of the wind and none probably will ever tell the story of the wrecked vessel; many believe she struck rocks and went to pieces some distance from the beach. There is much complaint of the laxity of the company having no list of the passengers; The crew was thirty strong. It is stated that when the vessel left Muskegon she had seventy passengers, and at Grand Haven took five mostly women; Goodrich however thinks the passengers did not exceed 25 or 30 in number.

Cincinnati, Ohio Oct. 20.—A shocking calamity in connection with a fire occurred here this morning, a fire broke in the shoddy manufactory of Benjamin Hey 2nd Street and

Broadway in such a way as to cut off escape from the third story where a number of women were at work, the foreman made heroic but ineffectual attempts to rescue the women; after extinguishing the fire they succeeded extricating the dead bodies of five women. Loss of property by fire estimated at \$200,000

## Sherman's Speech.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—In a speech at the Republican meeting here to-night, Secretary Sherman, commenting on the recent elections, said the presidential election is transferred from the October states to each and every state in the union. The drift and current of public opinion, though very favorable for the Republican party, is not so decisive, but that the people of every state most diligently and actively take their part in the great canvass. This fall in my judgement, is of greater importance than any since the election of Lincoln, in 1860. It is the turning point which will settle for many years the ascendancy and drift of political events. As a republican, earnestly devoted to the principles and policy of the party, I am entirely willing to rest my hope of success upon comparison by independent, and intelligent voters of the principles and conduct of the two parties. Secretary Sherman then proceeded to discuss the issues involved in the pending contest between the Republican and Democratic parties as to state rights and national supremacy.

## The Newspaper.

Long John Wentworth thinks the press has supplanted the orator in political campaigns. In an interview with a Chicago reporter he said: "As for mass meetings or any other kind of meetings, I take no stock in them. What can a man say that is new? The press anticipates everything. If a fellow strikes an idea, you print it. Then it is telegraphed all over the country. Everybody knows it by heart. The day of the orator is past. It will not return. The orator may do among the Indians, but not among people who

read newspapers. I am in favor of holding no meetings, or very few of them. Torches, uniforms, badges, all that kind of thing as now superfluous. The average votes doesn't care a curse for a speech. The orator may as well shut up. I used to speak some myself, but I have learned better. We must have something new before we can do anything but repeat ourselves." [Dallas Standard.

## Irish Troubles.

London, Oct. 15.—The Dublin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the crown law officers, at a consultation, yesterday, drew four of the summons against the land league agitators, to be placed before the higher authorities for approval. A special meeting of the Privy Council under the presidency of Earl Cowper, lord lieutenant of Ireland, considered the matter, but its decision is not yet announced.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says the government will not be content with striking at subordinates. A great land meeting is announced at Tullarde county Carbow, Monday next. Parnell and all the leaders have been invited and are expected to be present.

Wheeling, W. V. Oct. 15.—Only a few more counties in the state have been heard from and no reports of any consequence have been received from the Kanawha valley region, where the greenback vote was principally cast. The democrats claim the state by from 12,000 to 15,000 and the chairman of the republican committee concedes it by 8,000. It will take several days to ascertain the majority. Melvine and McConnell, republicans, are elected judges in the first circuit. The amendments to the constitution are adopted by a large majority. The legislature will be democratic in both houses.

Mr. W. H. Harris, near Grand View, in Johnson county, attempted to clean the ribs of his sotton gin while it was in motion, a few days ago, when his hand was caught and drawn into the saws, and his arm fearfully lacerated, so much so that it had to be amputated.

HOME.

Memories.

There are beautiful songs we never sing,  
 And names that are never spoken.  
 There are treasures guarded with jealous care  
 And kept as a sacred token.  
 There are faded flowers and letters dim  
 With tears that rained above them  
 For the fickle words, and the faithless hearts,  
 That taught us how to love them.

There are sighs that come in our joyous hours  
 To chasten our dreams of gladness.  
 And tears that spring to our aching eyes,  
 In hours of thoughtful sadness.  
 For the blitheth birds that sing in Spring  
 Will fit with the waring Summer,  
 And lips that we kissed in fondest love  
 Will smile on the first new-comer.

Over the breast there lillies rest  
 In white hands stilled forever.  
 The roses of June will nod and bloom  
 Unheeding the hearts that sever.  
 And lips that quiver in silent grief,  
 All words of hope refusing,  
 Will lightly turn to the fleeting joys  
 That perish with the using.

Summer blossoms and Winter snows,  
 Love, and its sweet Elysian,  
 Hope, like a soren, dim and fair,  
 Quickening our fainting vision,  
 Drooping spirits and failing pulse,  
 When unfold memories hover,  
 Eyelids touched with the seal of Death—  
 And the fitful dream is over.

Reports! and the Mischief they do.

Few things puzzle us more than the way in which reports of various kinds get abroad. From time immemorial this has been a mystery, and attempts to unravel it have, for the most part, proved vain. How often have we failed in our efforts! just as we seemed almost to have had our hand on the delinquent, the clue has suddenly ceased, and we were obliged to give up in despair.

Let a report be once set going, and we are no more surprised at its increasing, than we are at a snowball as its rolls along. But where did it commence? that is the question; who first made the snowball? for it certainly did not shape itself. There lies the difficulty; and, as we have said, it is one that very often is never solved.

The very difficulty of getting at the commencement of reports, may, perhaps, help us a little to the discovery of their real origin. Some, no doubt, are immediate offsprings of malice; a few are wilfully and deliberately set going with the vile intention of injuring the person whose name is mixed up with them; but by far the majority have very little beginnings; their first existence is very shadowy and uncertain. Many die in their infancy; and it is not until they have come to a certain stage

of maturity that they are able to do much harm. To discover the birth-place of these troublesome mischief-makers will be, we trust, to put the reader on his guard against affording them any manner of assistance in their early life.

One source of false, and too often painful and mischievous reports, is INUENDO;—a dim hinting at something disparaging to a person, without absolutely saying anything against him. We can, perhaps, best illustrate what we mean, by giving a case in point. In the town of N— there lived a respectable tradesman, who had brought up his family and conducted his business with great credit to himself. No one had any cause to complain of this worthy man in any matter of business, nor could they bring any scandal against his private life. Misfortune, however, overtook the worthy grocer; he accepted a heavy bill; certain customers who owed him money had not paid the amount of their accounts; and the consequence was, his shop was shut up; and it soon went abroad that he had failed. A few days would, in all probability, have set him right; for he had friends at a little distance who could assist him; but, from a very trifling source, indeed, bad reports got abroad, and clinched the poor grocer's ruin. As Mr. and Mrs. Franklin were walking past the closed shop, they were met by Miss Jenkins.

"Sorry to see this," said Mr. Franklin, bending his head towards the grocer's house "Very sorry," chimed in Mrs. Franklin; "for we always dealt there, and found ourselves better served than anywhere else."

"They say it was quite a misfortune," said Mr. Franklin; "and that he'll open again in a few days."

"I hope it was," said Miss Jenkins, "but he owes a great deal;" and as she said the last few words she shook her head.

Miss Jenkins would not, perhaps, have injured the poor grocer for the world; but the hope it was a misfortune," said in such a way as to leave it very doubtful in Mr. Franklin's mind as to whether she believed that it was, sealed the poor grocer's ruin. Up to that moment not a creature had breathed a word, or uttered a single insinuation, against the bankrupt; but in the course of two days the whole town was full of dark conjectures, and hints that every was not right; and these coming to the ears of the unfortunate man's friends they took fright, hung back, left him to his fate. That fate was a sad one; his goods were sold off at a sacrifice for the benefit of his creditors. He was thrown out penniless on the world to begin again as best he could, and Miss Jenkins's inuendo, her "hope it was," did it all.

Another fruitful source of mischievous reports is SPOSSITION. How often do we find people supposing things without any ground; and giv-

ing them forth with a "perhaps," or it may be without one; which said "perhaps," if it be appended by the person who makes the supposition, is very often omitted by the person who repeats it. These suppositions are sometime so pondered over in the mind, that the person supposing really believes them true at last. But whether this be the case or no, they have been fruitful sources of scandalous reports. We can do no better than adduce a case in point. An outcry was suddenly raised in D— against a butcher, of whose meat there had hitherto been no particular complaint: so violent was this outcry that customers shunned his shop. Day after day his legs of mutton and surloins of beef hung spoiling against its walls, until at length, before he was obliged to give up his business, and leave town. The report which did so much mischief, was to the effect, that "he always bought the cows and sheep which the farmers must otherwise have killed; and that by palming off his bad meat upon the public he was realizing a speedy fortune. And how did all this get abroad? Simply from "a supposition." The weather was very hot, and the leg of mutton on Mrs. Campion's table was not perhaps quite so good as it might have been; and Mrs. Brinstead was there to dinner. Now Mrs. Brinstead lived at a village two miles off; and at that time many of the neighboring cattle were dying of disease. The mutton universally condemned; and Mrs. Brinstead supposed that it must have come from one of the innected farms. This idea was overheard by the parlour-maid; she told it to the baker's man; he to a rival butcher's apprentice; and in a very few weeks not a customer came near Mr. Barr's shop. The butcher was a very prudent man, and not being able to get rid of public prejudice against him, he made up his mind to go elsewhere.

Another source of mischief is EXAGGERATION. Exaggeration, as we have already said, lends a most important helping-hand to reports of every kind; but under certain circumstances it does all the mischief by itself. It starts with what is perfectly true; but it magnifies it as it goes along, until the truth becomes utterly lost in the monstrous proportions it has assumed. We were all dreadfully alarmed one summer evening by hearing that a fearful railway accident had happened at our station, which is about four miles away from the village. The report we heard was, that the engine had run into another train and burst! that the engine-driver was scalded to death! that five persons had lost their lives! and that several had broken limbs! Under such awful circumstances as these, we could think no more of drinking tea; so summoning our worthy neighbor, the surgeon, we all but ran the whole way to the station. We looked here and there for the remnants of the shattered train,

but the line was perfectly clear. We expected to find the sufferers laid out upon the floor of the waiting-room; but everything was much as usual; and, on inquiry, we ascertained that at twelve o'clock the train ran into a coal-wagon! that two passengers were cut in the face (they happened to be looking out of the windows at the time), but that the train had gone on its way as usual. During the five hours which intervened between this trifling accident, and when the report therefore reached us, it had assumed its gigantic stature; and had it tarried till the following morning, who can tell what would have been the limit of its growth?—[Selected.

Continued.

Grumblers.

Unhappy souls! Public torment! The sunshines on them in vain; they only see clouds and feel cold winds. Blessings are poured into their laps to no purpose; they only think of desired things they lack. Virtues shine in their neighbors unseen; faults are discovered in every feature; a virtue seldom mentioned without a deprecating "but." Greet them on a glorious winter morning, with congratulations over its brightness, and they will growl back: "We shall get our pay for it;" speak of the noble conduct of Mr. D. and—"y-es, but he had no purpose in the act," will be flung in your face. Is any one charged with evil, they believe before they fairly hear; suspicion is taken for certainty; scandal accepted for fact, virtue subjected to discontent, a stain presumed on every character, evil motives insinuated where none are apparent. A cloud hangs over their spirits, bitterness drops from their tongue, there is discord within, and chating without. They absorb no comfort from others, but emit perpetual discomfort most burdensome to companionship. The good recoil from their society, are annoyed by their bitterness, disturbed by their grumblings, offended by their injustice, and grieved by their miseries, and discouraged by their perpetual failures to infuse joy into their experience.—[Happy Home.

Children.

Children are as different in their natures and temperaments as grown-up people are, and they are infinitely more sensitive, making them easier both to manage and mismanage. Children cannot be governed by any unvarying rule; they must be treated according to the differences in their characters. Children who appear morose, obstinate, unhappy, should not be made more so by punishment—they are wretched enough already. To alleviate, not to increase, the unhappiness of childhood should be a parent's aim.—[Demorest's Monthly.

**Europe and the Albanians.**

Leslie's Illustrated News Paper.

The attitude of the Albanians in resisting the collective will of Europe is attracting more and more attention. Albania, as will be seen by a reference to the map, forms the southwest district of European Turkey, and occupies the west of the Balkan Peninsula, from Bosnia and Montenegro to the Greek frontiers. Upper or Northern Albania corresponds to the Illyria of the Romans; Lower or Southern Albania corresponds to the ancient Epirus. The country is mountainous and irregular throughout, numerous spurs of the loftier range, with intervening elevated plains, projecting themselves to the coast. To the south of Pindus the country becomes more elevated and even more irregular. The valley in which stands the town of Janina, by the shores of a lake of the same name is 1,000 feet above the sea. The mountains rise to a great height all around. The country is well wooded. The rivers and lakes are numerous.

With the exception of a few tribes, the Miridites and others in the northern part of the country, who belong to the Roman communion, the inhabitants of Albania are either Moslems or members of the Greek communion, or, as it is called, the Orthodox Church. At one time Albania was wholly christian; and in Bosnia and Herzegovina it was rather the power of the sword than the power of persuasion that induced the population to prefer the Crescent to the Cross. As it is, a large proportion of the people still profess Christianity, and thanks to the tolerant spirit which prevails among these mountaineers, the spire of the Christian Church is not unfrequently quite as conspicuous an object of the landscape as the Moslem minaret. As a rule, the Albanians are fine fellows. They are very intelligent, and seem to be fairly industrious, considering the great insecurity of acquired property. They may be seen working in the fields, with musket or rifle slung to their backs, ready for a fight at a moment's notice. They number in all 720,000 souls.

The conference of the Powers at Berlin decided that Greece must have a scientific frontier. Scarcely had it become known among the brave and independent Albanians that it had thus pleased Europe to cede one portion of their territory to Servia, another to Greece, and still another to Montenegro, than they swore to die rather than to see their country dismembered and themselves subjected to foreign rule. Up to this date they have successfully opposed the encroachments of Montenegro, and Greece is not likely, even with her regular trained army of some forty thousand, to try to cope single-handed with the Albanians. The Albanians are favored in their purposes by nature. Scarcely any stronger ground of vantage could be wished by men determined to defend

their country to the last than that which they possess in Skodra (Scutari), literally the "City of the Hill" now the center of the Albanian League. It is a rocky stronghold that could be easily rendered impregnable, rising from the center of a plain that drinks from the rivers Drim and Bojana and from a beautiful lake, and is in turn belted by mountains whose circle seems to yield only to the impetuous influx of these rivers. In its strategic capacities it is all that could be desired.

When the supplementary conference met at Berlin, the Albanians sent Abdul Bey and Mehemet All to plead their cause, and the League sent a telegram as follows: "The Albanians will never consent to the dismemberment of their country (by the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro) nor to any exchange which makes them subject to foreign domination. They protest against the prescriptions of the treaty of Berlin. They renew to the plenipotentiaries their prayer that their request for the maintenance of the inviolability of their ancient rights may be taken into serious consideration. They claim the recognition of having prevented needless bloodshed and of having contributed to the advancement of civilization."

Even if the Powers should unanimously insist upon the execution of their decisions regarding Turkey, it is probable that much blood will be shed before their will is fulfilled. A late report says the Porte had handed a note to the ambassadors stating that the Albanians had agreed to the cession of Dulcigno, but subsequently, with genuine Turkish vacillation, this note was withdrawn, leaving the situation practically unchanged.

A late writer says: "Left to themselves, the Albanians would undoubtedly have the upper hand in a contest with Greece, and they would also resist the Porte if it attempted to force them into submission. The whole of Albania and Epirus is so mountainous and is of such a nature that, as in the case of Bosnia, it would require a very strong force to subdue it. Some of the best informed Albanians declare that they could put upwards of 200,000 armed men in the field, and I believe their estimate is not exaggerated. Although these troops would not be organized as an army, they are, perhaps, the finest *materiel* for soldiers in the world, and would prove a most dangerous enemy in mountain warfare. A very large number of the Geghe tribes are already armed with Martini-Henry rifles. The situation is sufficiently grave, and the Porte could scarcely be expected to enter with much zeal into charging itself with the expense and the danger of amputating one of its own limbs. Who, then, is to provide the army necessary to bring the Albanians to submission? If it is to be done by the armies of the European Powers, it will at once produce the very

complications which it sought to avoid, by forcing upon Turkey the cession of territory to Greece. It must be owned that the Albanians are masters of the situation if they choose to assert their independence."

**The Sultan Weakens.**

London, Oct. 11.—The Times in a leading article this morning says rumors have reached us that the sultan agreed after counsel of seven minutes to a conditional surrender of Dulcigno.

A Paris dispatch to Reuter's telegraph company says a telegram from Constantinople has been received here confirming the report that the council of ministers acceded to the unconditional surrender of Dulcigno. The Times in an article commenting on the rumor above mentioned, of Turkey's decision, says such a course would disarm Europe in concert by removing the primary cause of the naval demonstrations.

London, Oct. 10 A Constantinople dispatch to the News says the Sultan has declared that if the fleet comes to Constantinople he will abdicate. The Sultan has been doing his utmost to make separate terms with Russia, but without success.

The negro strikers still hold out at Houston and have meetings every day, but with secret sessions now. They say they have supplies to last them thirty days without working. In the meantime the Mexican laborers, procured to supply their place, are working well and giving general satisfaction.

There is no denying the fact that this country was never in a more prosperous condition than now. We owe nothing and have at least one year's supplies on hand, or money enough to buy them. No agricultural people rarely ever have more surplus. And to have this, with farms well improved and as fine lands as are now in the known world, is certainly an independent position to occupy.—[Dallas Herald.]

A Remarkable solar proturbance was observed by M. Thollon, of the Paris observatory, on August 30. About 11 a. m. he saw it rise from the eastern limb as a vertical, thin and very brilliant jet. After rising, it enlarged to prodigious dimensions, its brightness was sensibly diminishing, especially near the base. By 1 p. m. it had become hardly visible. On the morning of September 12th a group of spots over 200,000 miles wide, or about a quarter of the sun's diameter, was observed by Mr. W. R. Brooks, of Phelps. We seem to be in a period of remarkable solar activity.—[Galveston News.]

**From the Arctic Region.**

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The Call this morning publishes an interview with Lieut. John Wykoff, of the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin, who has arrived here on the steam whaler Mary and Helen, in twenty-one days from the Arctic Ocean. The Corwin made the trip to Herald Island without seeing land on account of the ice. She traversed the Arctic waters in every direction between Point Barrow and Herald Island without gaining any intelligence of the Jeanette. Cruising whalers were unable to reach Wrangle Land, for which the missing ships were headed when last seen. Another attempt will be made to reach Herald Island before the close of the season.

The schooner Loletta was seized at Port Hope, August 29th, for violation of the revenue laws, and Lieut. Wykoff put in charge. On Sept. 4th she went ashore on the north side of St. Lawrence Island and became a total loss. On Sept. 12th Lieut. Wykoff made Plover Bay, where he found the Mary and Helen, took passage upon her for this port.

Bowling Green, Ky. has the champion spotted snake. H. B. Willkins killed it while cutting grass. It measured nine feet seven inches in length, by eighteen inches in circumference. Dissection revealed twenty-three eggs, two full grown and eight half grown rats, two young rabbits, four chickens, and six partridges. The snake was killed and stuffed. Four and a quarter bushels of brand were required in the operation.

**On the Fence.**

"Do get down from that fence."

"But I cannot get down—I hain't got courage to get down—I don't know on which side to jump, either. I suppose I ought to on that side, but if do the folks on the other side 'll say I've made a mistake. Guess I'll stay where I am, then I'm sure to be right no matter how the thing goes."

"Sure to be right, to be wrong, you mean. A man has no business to make such a spectacle of himself."

"A spectacle; What are you talking about? No one knows I'm here. I'm of that soft, neutral tint which so blends with what ever is near one, I make no show at all. No one knows where I am."

"Every man in town knows where you are. If you don't wish to be thought minus brains enough to guide you in acting, get down from that fence, and put your foot firmly on one side or the other. The idea of a man thinking the world don't know where he is, when sitting on on the topmost ridge of a fence. The world knows and the Lord knows, and both condemn your position."—[Selected.]

**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: Pret. No. 1 H. Verner; No 2. Wm. Hensley; No. 3. J. W. Gray; No. 4. George Fenter

**PRECINCT No. 1**

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

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

**PRCT. No. 2.**

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Ulysess Johnson Justice.

**PRCT. No. 3.**

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

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

**PRCT. No. 4.**

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

C. Mayo, Justice

**PRCT. No. 5.**

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

James P. Reagan, Justice.

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by J. M. Maddox and estray before Jas. P. Reagan J. P. Pret. 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 12½ hands high, some white in face no brand. Appraised at \$12.00 each.

Sept. 11 1880. Ed. Wolfarth  
Oct 13t. Co. Clk.

Those who are interested will please furnish the necessary data to complete the Directory. We have just received the



and for church

and to the I. O. O. F. we will say that we will order first opportunity a suitable cut.

We exaggerate misfortune and happiness alike. We are never so wretched or so happy as we say we are.

**Locals.**

—Everybody has gone pecan hunting, the crop being very abundant, and just now in good condition to gather.

—W. B. Stramer informs us that he is about to open a feed stable in connection with his Restaurant

—Professor Starks, late of Grayson county, has leased "the Post" and about November 1st will open a first class academy.

—Mr. C. W. Crozier, now of the Weatherford Review, formerly of the Jack County Guide, was in town a day or two since on business.

—In addition to the numerous candidates and our other misfortunes, a Book Agent was in town on Tuesday, and through the long suffering courtesy of our citizen was permitted to depart uninjured.

—Are glad to see M. M. Joyce on the streets once more, he looks as if he had been in a cyclone, but is rapidly improving in health.

—Parson Jackson is receiving great encouragement in his efforts towards raising means to build the new Baptist Church, and this proves him to be the right man in the right place.

—Go to McConnell for Drugs, Books, Paints, Oils, Pictures, Picture frames and Periodicals.

—Mr. Ed. Coppins has returned from Hot Springs, and seems very much improved in health, although still somewhat lame.

—We have seen several persons this week who have been to Weatherford to buy supplies, and now well satisfied that they can do as well at this market as they can there. "Patronize home industry," is a good motto.

—D. W. Williams, of Keachi Valley, two weeks ago had a cotton stalk that contained 288 bolls and squares.

—I. Stoddard raises sweet potatoes that weighs 6 1-2 lbs.; his corn will average about 40 bus. per acre it being already gathered.

—Some of the farmers claim that some of their cotton will make nearly a bale to the acre.

**Candidates!**

A Grand Rally of candidates at Jacksboro on Saturday the 30 inst.

Every county candidate is requested to be present and to speak if he wishes.

**Everybody come and hear.**

**The Value of a Newspaper.**

The following is the experience of a mechanic concerning the benefits of a newspaper.

"Ten years ago I lived in a town in Indiana. On returning home one night, for I am a carpenter by trade, I saw a little girl leaving my door, and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Smith had sent after her newspaper, which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea my wife said to me by name:"

"I wish you would subscribe for the newspaper, it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home."

"I would like to," said I, "but you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet it."

She replied: "If you will take the paper, I will sew for the tailor to pay for it."

"I subscribed for the paper; it came in due time to the shop. While resting one noon and looking over it, I saw an advertisement of the county commissioners, to let a bridge that was to be built. I put in a bid for the bridge, and the contract was awarded to me, on which I cleared \$300, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper."

"If I had not subscribed for the newspaper I should not have known anything about the contract and should not have met the payment on my house and lot. A mechanic never loses anything by taking a newspaper.—[Ex.

**Troublesome Indians in Colorado.**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Secretary Schurz to-day received a telegram from Governor Pitkins saying that great excitement prevails in western Colorado over the killing of a Ute Indian, and the subsequent murder of young Jackson by the Indians. After detailing the circumstances of the affair, the Governor says: The Utes are lawlessly inclined since Ouray's death, and if the General Government does not protect its citizens, the state will. He urges the immediate removal of the Uncomphagres to the mouth of the Uncomphagre River, or some other point where they will be remote from the whites and from the roads over which food for the whites to subsist upon is to pass. If this be done, it would allay the excitement in a measure.

The Belton Journal complains that many men who are too poor to take their county paper, are rich enough to take in the circus.

Eastland City, to which point the Texas and Pacific trains are now running, is 127 miles west of Dallas.

The cotton crop of McLennan county, and North Texas generally, is much larger than was expected a few weeks ago.

**County Commissioners.**

"The office of county commissioner, while it is not very lucrative, is one of vast importance to the taxpayer and every citizen who has the interest of the county at heart; and none but competent, practical business men should be elected to the office. It is a plain matter of business, just the same as a merchant having a book-keeper or clerk, and no man should be chosen for the simple reason that he is a good citizen and neighbor, but the question should be, 'Is he a good business man and is he competent to direct the business affairs of the country which involves thousands of dollars?' There are hundreds of good men who are no more competent to handle county finances than a child and if there is an office where a competent man is needed it is the county commissioner. Therefore we say to the voters of Comanche county be careful to elect none but competent men to represent you in the commissioners court, for if you do not you may never expect taxes to be reduced or the county's debt decreased. Be careful how you vote.—[Comanche Chief.

John B. Rhodes's peddling: he sells goods cheap and buys all produce that he can sell at the railroad.

**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 AGES 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. 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., Props., 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 stamp) we will send you a box free of expense.

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



**How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.**

Boonville Eagle.

There are several modes by which sweet potatoes can be kept through winter and spring; the main thing being to keep them dry and free from frost. They may be kept sound on shelves in the cupboard and kitchen, if not allowed to get frosted; they may be kept on shelves in a dry cellar, where it never gets cold enough to freeze.

Larger quantities may be kept in barrels or boxes with old papers between the layers of potatoes, if not allowed to freeze; so, layers of potatoes with dry sand between them will keep well, where not allowed to get frosted. Keeping them moderately warm and dry—not too much crowded together will save them well for most a year.

Dr. William H. Trigg, of this city, is one of the few practical men of this section of the country. He has discovered a method by which sweet potatoes can be kept the whole year round and be as good as when taken from the ground. The method is very simple, as follows; When the potatoes are taken from the ground, transfer them to a box, and place them between layers of wheat or other chaff, and keep them in a warm, dry room. We were shown the other day, a sweet potato, kept by the doctor in this way since last year, and, to all appearances, it was just as fresh as when originally taken from the ground. The discovery is a valuable one to our farmers and gardeners. Try it.

**The Vitality of Seed.**

Dallas Herald.

The opinion is general that wheat will retain its vitality for centuries. Stories are told that grains of wheat taken from the pyramids of Egypt have germinated after entombed in them forty centuries. This accounts for "new cereals," "new grasses" and several other "new" things being discovered every once in a while. But the truth is "in six days God created the heaven and the earth and all that in them is." And since that hour "there is nothing new under the sun." We can neither make nor destroy. All we can do is to resolve a growth into an original element. To destroy an element is a right and privilege reserved by the Creator. Nothing is ever wholly lost. A writer in the New York Sun says:

How long weed-seeds will keep good in the ground has never been found out, but they will grow after long burial, no doubt. In grading down the ground near my house the past year, the soil uncovered for several feet bore a most prolific crop of

smart-weed, (Polygonum acre.) The soil has not been disturbed to that depth for more than a century, if ever for there are pear-trees on the ground more than 100 years old. Now, the probability is that the seeds of the smart-weed may have sunk in the soil, carried down by successive rains and the constant movement of soil particles by reason of contraction or expansion through alternate drying and saturation. And the seeds, after all, may not be so very old. But there are cases in which the plowing up of old grass land has brought forth a crop of weeds, such as mild radish or mustard, which must have lain in the soil since it was seeded, and it is pretty certain that some seeds, especially those rich in oil, may remain many years buried in vitality. The oily seeds may be the most retentive of life, and reasonably so, on account of the preservative character of the oil in them. I have this day sowed turnip seed, which is an oily seed, five years old, quite thickly, because of its age; but every seed seemed to grow vigorously, and much thinning of the growth was necessary. But wheat does not keep so well. Of thirty-five varieties which I have sown recently, but a few have come up to any extent, and the seed was only three years old. Clawson, Hertz's White, Muskingum, Nursery, Dett, Diehl, and Shumaker have grown well; the rest have come up thinly, and some very thinly, only about twenty plants from two ounces of seed. So that seed wheat may be considered as worthless when three years old.

**A Phenomenon.**

Dr. J. C. Miller, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, owns a three year old filly, Daisy miller, by Administrator, out of Alice (sister to Grafton), by Vanmeter's Waxy, and if reports are true she is the most wonderful trotter in the world. She trots naturally a two minute gait, but her owner will not allow her to trot further than an eighth of a mile at a two minute gait. With less than ten days' speeding it is said she trotted an eighth of a mile in fifteen seconds, and repeated it the next day without a skip. She is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, extra fine tail, and her style and gait are unsurpassed. She wears no boots and no weights. If a three year old filly, with a little handling, can show a two minute gait, it is not expecting too much to see some horse in the near future trot a mile in two minutes. Daisy Miller is now in Colonel R. S. Strader's stables, at the fair grounds, where she can be seen.—[Kentucky Live Stock Record.

Plow deep while the sluggard sleeps And you'll make corn to sell and to keep.

Rainwater brings down yearly about 12 pounds of ammonia per acre of ground. To supply an equal amount in sulphate of ammonia at six cents per pound would cost the farmer \$2.88, and this is therefore the manurial value of the rain. To this, however must be added a certain quantity of nitric or nitrous acid.—[Galaxy.

**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.

**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.

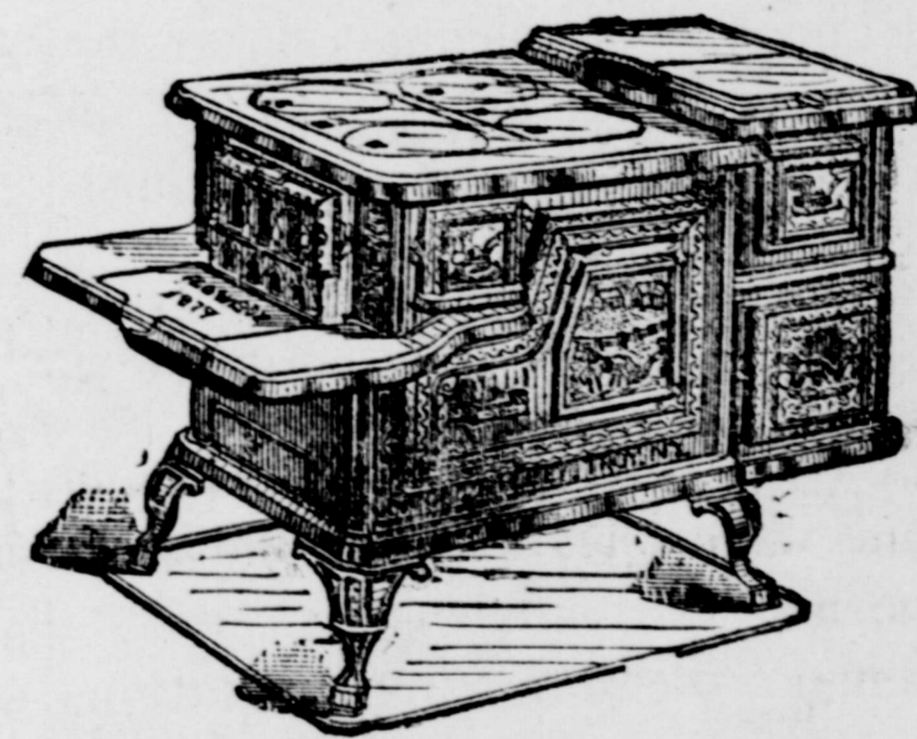
**Restaurant**

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 Speciality.

**DR. CROOK'S**  
**REMEDY FOR**  
**ALL THE**  
**WOMEN'S**  
**AND CHILDREN'S**  
**ILLNESSES**  
A POSITIVE CURE FOR  
DYSMENORRHOEA, CHLOROSIS, AND  
CONSTIPATION.  
The Best of Remedies  
CURES DYSPEPSIA,  
Weakness of the Appetite,  
Aids Digestion,  
Strengthens the System,  
Keeps the Blood and  
Tissues in the BEST  
CONDITION.  
BOTTLES AND BOWLS  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

**REALLY TRUE.**

Having determined to check the Cry of Rail Road! Weatherford and High prices 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 on long credit at same prices that you pay Spot Cash for at other places. But for Cash or Cotton I can and will duplicate any bill be it from the railroad or elsewhere. I have the goods and am determined to sell them. I will at all times pay highest market price for cotton and sell goods as low as the lowest. Thanking 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 plain dealing.

Respectfully,  
**James W. Knox.**

**COMMERCIAL.**

The items in this department are compiled from our latest papers.

The Director of the mint, Burchard in a statement which will be embodied in his forth coming annual report, estimates the amount of coin now in the country at \$369,881,003 gold and \$149,799,335 silver. Of these amounts \$67,204,293 gold and \$72,454,600 silver are in the United States treasury and \$302,676,709 gold and \$77,344,735 silver in circulation or held by banks. This is an increase since June 30, 1879 of \$83,390,305 gold and \$37,748,350 silver. In addition the Treasury holds \$60,804,050 in gold bullion and \$55,577,759 in silver bullion which the mints are turning into coin as rapidly as possible. This is more specie than has ever before been in the country.

The official returns at the New York produce exchange show the receipts of grain at New York on September 20 to have been the largest on record. The receipts were 1,448,403 bushels, or 40,000 bushels more than the receipts of any previous day. Of this amount 517,600 bushels were wheat and 808,400 bushels corn.

We make the following quotations of the Dallas market, Saturday October 16, 1880.

Meats are steady and unchanged. The demand falling off.

Planters are asking 35 cents for corn and buyers refuse to pay over 30.

Oats are firm at 45.

Wool has declined.

Hides are firm at 15 cents for No. 1. dry flint and 6 1-2 for green.

Coal oil has advanced. 24 in barrel, \$2.80 per case of five gallon cans, 43 cents for one gallon cans.

Cotton was quoted at the same price the last four days last week, and we give the same as last week.

Middling Fair.....	10 1/2
Strict Good Middling.....	10
Good Middling.....	9 5/8
Middling.....	9 1/2
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/4
Low Middling.....	9 1/8
Good Ordinary.....	8 3/4

**MEATS.**

Bacon.—Long clear sides 10 1/4; short clear 10 1/8; breakfast bacon 12c.

**Flour, Grain and Hay.**

Flour.—From new wheat; XX, 240, XXX, 2 67, choice, 3 05.

Corn meal—On track large lots 45c. Jobbing lots 50c.

Wheat—No 3 old, 95; No 3 new 85@86c  
Corn—New Texas from the wagon in shuck and ear 30 cents per bushel.

Hay—Prairie, loose from the wagon, \$8 per ton, millett, do, \$10.

About 75,000 miles of hoop iron—enough for a three-fold girdle around the earth—will be needed to bind the forthcoming cotton crop, if it reaches the number of bales predicted by statistians, or 6,000,000 bales. The number of bands required is six to a bale. They are uniform size, 11 feet in length, and 1,200 weigh a ton. Hence there will be required 308,000 tons of hoop iron, with a total length of 396,000,000 feet. The cost of ties will be about \$3,000,000.

**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 hospitle 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 clothe themselves, or pay traveling expeses, 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

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

**Rural Citizen**

is published every Friday at one dollar per. annum.

**SUBSCRIBE**

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**

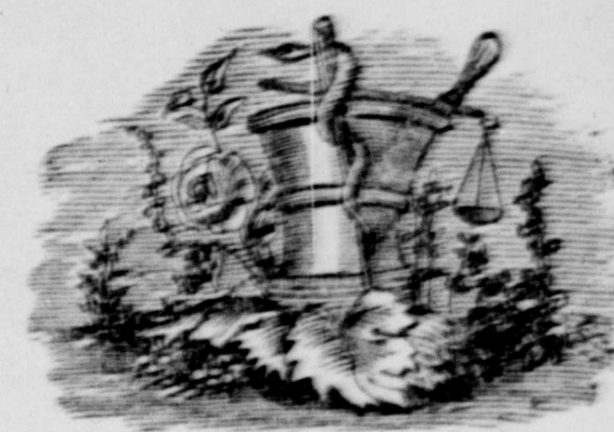
is published monthly. Is a first class Family and Sunday School paper, and has been before the public long enough to need no commendation from us.

**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.

Toll 1-12 or \$3.00 per bale. Bagging and ties, \$1.00 per pattern.

**S. G. Adamsom.**

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the Old Rel 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.