

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 5, 1880.

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J. N. ROGERS

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

The election is over, but the telegraph operator was sick and we did not get any telegraphic dispatches as we promised; and all other parties failed to send us any returns from the precincts, and we have nothing reliable to give our readers.

The Wonders of the Ocean.

New Haven, Oct. 13.—In the opinion of Prof. A. E. Verrill of Yale College, the recent deep sea dredging expedition on the coast of Rhode Island, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission, proved the most successful ever sent out by this or any other country. In three days more specimens were obtained than by any other expedition in as many months. Indeed, the English expedition on the Challenger, which was at work deep sea dredging for five years continuously, did not accomplish more or get a larger collection.

The dredging was done from 75 to 115 miles south of Newport, in the region known on the charts as Block Island Soundings, the depth of the water being from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. The specially constructed steamer Fish Hawk, fitted up with the utmost approved scientific appliances, was used, and the expedition was under the direct charge of Prof. Baird of

Washington. The ground was especially favorable. A peculiar beam trawl was used for scraping the bottom of the ocean. It was a net forty or fifty feet long. The mouth of it was spread open by an oak beam fifteen feet long and six inches in diameter. The beam rested upon heavy iron runners, to keep the network bag about two feet off of the bottom. The lower side of the mouth of the net was formed of a receding rope, weighted with lead. This rope dragged along the bottom, and scraped the shellfish shells, and what not, into the net. Fish swimming at that depth were also scooped in, and once inside they were entangled in pockets that prevented their escaping. This trawl would be thrown out and drawn along behind the steamer, making a swath half a mile long and twelve or fifteen feet wide. Then a powerful hoisting engine would set to work and the trawl and its contents hoisted aboard the steamer. As many as 4,000 pounds weight of stuff would be taken from the bottom of the ocean each time the trawl was hoisted. Two barrels of alcohol a day were used in preserving rare specimens. To put them in shape will be the work of weeks. To thoroughly arrange and classify the thousands of specimens obtained will occupy the Commission all winter. Most of this work will be done here by Prof. Verrill and his assistants.

Eighteen species of fish were caught heretofore unknown and undescribed, besides others known to Greenland and northern Europe, but not to our coast; also a wonderful variety of crabs, shrimp, and lobster-like creatures, some of them very handsome, and forty species of them entirely new. One hundred and fifty-five different kinds of shells, 115 of them not before known on this part of the coast, fifty-five not known as inhabitants of American waters and thirty wholly unknown to scientists heretofore, were obtained. In addition, two new kinds of devil fish one about a foot long; 200 specimens of a new and pretty squid, and twenty new kinds of starfish were taken. Of these starfish, thousands of specimens were netted, some of exceeding beauty. Quite a number of new species of corals were caught, some of them being brought up by the bushel. Of fan coral some beautiful specimens were obtained. Hundreds of sea anemones, brilliantly colored, some of them measuring a foot across, delighted the eyes of the men

of science. One strange discovery was a worm inhabiting a quill like a goose quill. The quills were about a foot long, and soon after being taken out of the water grew so hard that they could be and were used for pens. They stood up in the mud at the bottom of the sea. The worms inside were opal colored, and when taken out of their strange tenements glistened and presented a rather pretty appearance, so far as color was concerned. They were raked up by thousands, and none of the scientific men ever heard of them before.

The discovery was made that the tilefish is plentier than the cod. A Gloucester fisherman last winter hauled in the first tilefish. Since few have been caught. Prof. Verrill, however, caught three with a perpendicular trawl line. On opening their stomachs he found therein some of the rare crustacea that abounded thereabouts, and he knew it was their feeding ground. He is satisfied that they are plentier there in season than codfish off Block Island. One of the three fish caught weighed fifty pounds. The tilefish, as described by Prof. Verrill, is a magnificent fish of a light yellow brown color, shaped like a sea bass, and spotted like all over with yellow. It is fine eating, and he is convinced that it is destined to become a favorite market fish now that it is known where it can be readily caught.

All of the fish caught by the dredges have gone to the headquarters of the Commission in Washington. The other specimens came here in many boxes a few days ago, and the work of arranging them is now being pushed forward. As many as 100 series of the various specimens will be made up and distributed among the museums of the country, the first choice going to the National Museum at Washington, the second to the Peabody Musum, here, the third the to museum at Cambridge, and so on. A complete and detailed report will also be made by the Commission.

The records of the temperature at different depths were always made with great care. At a depth of from 100 to 142 1-2 fathoms the temperature was usually from 51 to 53 degrees, Fahrenheit. From 142 1-2 to 325 fathoms it was from 42 to 43 degrees, and at 500 fathoms it was 40 degrees. The pressure at 500 fathoms or over was very great—sufficient to crush and press together the wood that encased the thermometer until it was a shapeless mass,

and to so pressed the rope used to lower the instrument that it came up hardened and squeezed together until it resembled a bar of metal.

In the 9 years the Fish Commission has been established it has dredged in 2,000 localities (both shallow and deep waters), between Long Island Sound and Halifax, and out as far as 200 miles; but never before did they have such good luck as last month on the Fish Hawk.

Friday Nov. 5. 6 o'clock A. M.—Jack Frost, up to this time had only given us very little warning of his coming, nipping here and there a tender leaf; but this morning a Polar wave struck us, and Jack Frost is in his glory riding on a heavy snow storm.

The Russian railways are owned by the government. They have been built for the most part for strategic purposes, and without any regard to their use by the commercial or traveling public. Hence it happens, according to a late report by the British consul-general, Stanley, that in Russia the railways are so many through lines, with no branch lines connecting with them. As an illustration he instances two lines which run parallel to each other for nearly five hundred miles, and have not a single transverse line connecting with them for the whole of that distance. The result is, that to get from one town to another, almost in the same latitude, the traveler has to take a long journey north by the one line and then return south by the other, so that to get to two towns only three hundred and fifty miles apart, it is necessary to make a railway journey up one line and down another of seven hundred and fifty miles.

WANTED.

—A Baptist lady to take charge of a good school in a good neighborhood. For further information address this paper.

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Prec. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray mare 14 hands high 4 yrs. old branded ^{FR} on left thigh.

Nov. 3 1880.

Ed. Wolfarth,
Co. Clk. Jack co.

nov 5 3t.

HOME.

Buried Treasures.

Demorest's Monthly.

THERE never were such times, Hannah, never! Now that the holidays are over business is duller than ever. I don't know what I am to do. I don't take in enough in a month to pay the rent of the store, and we have this flat to pay for, besides food, light, and fuel. New clothing we must give up thinking about. If I kept a grocery store we could at least eat our own things; but those rows of chairs and tables—I can do nothing with them but make fires when everything else gives out."

"Come, James, sit down to your supper. You're cold and hungry; eat something, and then——"

"And then what? Oh, Hannah, I'm just in despair over things. Suppose I give up the store——"

"And the handsome furniture, James?"

"I could sell out at auction, or store the things till better times."

They would be ruined; all the reps would fade and get moth eaten; that would never do, James."

"Well, Hannah, think of something. I've thought it over till my brain seems to be on fire."

Hannah Charters was in the act of turning pork chops in a pan, and her husband was sitting in front of the stove watching her as he talked. In better times they had beefsteak or mutton chops; nowadays Mrs. Charters counted her money before deciding what should compose supper for herself and James.

Her husband's dejection seemed to affect even the fire; the kettle did not sing, the potatoes appeared less white and floury, the apples baking in the oven ceased simmering. The paralysis of despair was seizing upon her slowly, for she was naturally sanguine and given to seeing the brightest side. Still, we are all more or less mercurial, and our spirits have the powers of heat and cold.

A child's voice calling "papa" broke the spell. Papa started to his feet, a smile routing his gloomy expression, and he went quickly into another room. His wife's face instantly regained its brightness, the singing and simmering became audible, and in a few seconds the various edibles smoked on the table. The tea was put to draw in the little Rockingham pot, and Hannah went softly into the bedroom. Her four-year old Willie was wrapped in a blanket, and sat contentedly on his father's knee investigating a small tin horn, which refused to utter the faintest sound in response to his vigorous blowing. Two-year-old Ned slumbered in the cradle, his hair in damp ringlets, his pink cheeks dimpling in smiles with which mortals are denied the sympathy.

Cares for the hour were exorcised. James Charters eat his supper with

Willie on his knee, and forgot his heavy responsibilities. They returned later, when he sat before the stove the now sleeping child on his arm; and Hannah, softly putting things to rights, saw his head sink forward, and the down look creep over his features.

"Let me take the child, James," said Hannah, standing at his side.

"No, leave him here while we talk, I feel better with him in my arms."

Hannah brought her low chair, and for some minutes the husband and wife sat silent, gazing abstractedly before them. Five years and a month they had been married, and this loss of business was their first trouble. He was thirty-two, strong, energetic, refined-looking rather than handsome, proud, independent, and a master of his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. She was twenty-six, of medium size, gray-eyed, and browned-haired, with latent character and firmness, at times giving new expressions to her handsome features. She spoke at length, without looking at her husband.

"Did you think of getting work as you used to do?"

"Yes; I have been round this last week. The best houses are discharging good hands every day."

"Who has the upper floors now?"

"Very nice, quiet people; reduced. I fancy they keep to themselves."

"Could you put all the furniture on the first floor?"

"Yes, by managing; what are you thinking about? going back over the store?"

"Why not? we started there, and I'm sure we were just as happy as we could be. That would save the rent of this flat, to begin with. Then you would save car fare. We could put up our best things until better times."

"And the children, Hannah?"

Her eyes fell, she grew thoughtful.

"I could take them up town every day to walk, you would be in the house, and I could go out whenever the weather would permit."

"That is so; now you are pretty well tied down. And our friends?"

"We'll find out which deserves the name. Our friends won't support us, James!"

"I don't think they will; at least I shouldn't like to ask them to."

"Why, we made friends while we lived over the store."

"Yes, more than one told me that I was in too great hurry leaving it and increasing my expenses. I put up money when we lived down town; I don't do much of that now."

To be Continued.

—Men's lives should be like the days; more beautiful in the evening; or like the spring, aglow with promise; or like the autumn, rich with golden sheaves, where good works have ripened on the field.

Roses.

THE Persians, compared with their neighbors, the Turks and Egyptians, are a lively people, but we would call them quiet and even sad, because their gaiety is so different from ours, and their manners are more grave and dignified. But they are fond of amusements, and one of their yearly festivals is the "Feast of Roses," which takes place during the rose season, which is June, July, and indeed, the greater part of the summer. I will try to tell you something about it.

The climate being very warm, the people live much out of doors; and during the feast, tents are pitched; every one wears his or her prettiest dresses, and, as all Eastern people are fond of bright colors, the scene is a very gay one.

During this festival everything betokens mirth and enjoyment. The cymbals and lute are from morning till night, the story tellers recount their most beautiful tales, and the dancing girls dance for hours at a time. Then, when the night comes and the moonlight covers everything like a silver cloud, the people stretch themselves on their soft carpets and listen to the songs of the nightingales and soft serenades on the women's lutes.

In that flowery empire, whole fields of roses are cultivated, from which the Turks make the famous "alter of roses," which is so fragrant that a vessel or any thing touched with a drop of it seems never to lose its smell; and the Hindoos scatter rose leaves in the water they drink to give it a pleasant appearance.

There are more than two hundred kinds of roses, and they are of all sizes, from the tiny "Picayune rose," so-called because it is no larger than a five cent piece—which, in the South is called a picayune—to the immense cabbage rose; of all shades of color, bright yellow, pink, red, and almost black. The Rose of Damascus or damask rose, is one of the first brought to this country, and is a very deep red, with a strong perfume. Then there are the Egyptian Sea roses, tea roses, rock roses, which grow in dry rocky places, where no other flower can live, and the Alpine rose, growing by the eternal snowdrifts of the Alps.

Roses are hardy plants, and will live a long time if properly cared for. There is a rose tree in Germany which is known to be eight hundred years old, and it is still blossoming.

We all know and love the pretty moss rose, with its mossy green veil, that gives it such a shy, modest air, and the tea rose, which in the South and West grows on large trees. The writer had in her garden in Arkansas, one which grew to be seven feet high and would bear as many as five hundred blossoms at once.

But there is one rose more curious than all the others—the Rose of Jerico. It has another name which botanists call it, that is, Anastasia, a

Greek word meaning resurrection, and the Arabs call it the symbol of immortality, because it comes to life again long after it has seemed to be dead. It lives in the hot sands of the desert of Sahara, and when the dry season comes it withers, folds up its leaves and draws up its roots like little feet into a light ball, and the winds of the desert carry it until it reaches a moist soil, and then, we are told, it drops, takes root, and its leaves become green, and its blossoms open a delicate pink.

There is a flower in Mexico known as the Resurrection Flower, which is very much the same. It may be carried about in your pocket for a year and more, and yet, when put in to a saucer of water, in a few hours will blossom out as bright and fresh as if it had just come out of the garden.

When the Romans conquered Britain, more than eighteen hundred years ago, they introduced many curious customs into that country—among others, that of carving the figure of a rose on the ceilings of their banqueting halls, or suspending a natural rose over the dining table, with the Latin motto, "sub rosa," written above it, to indicate that whatever was said there among friends, or under the rose—for that was the meaning of the words—should not be repeated, the white rose being the symbol of silence.

The rose is the national emblem of England, as the thistle is of Scotland, and the shamrock, or clover of Ireland. Every one who has studied history knows of the War of the Roses in England, when the two rival families of York and Lancaster fought for the English crown, the house of York having for its badge the white rose, and the house of Lancaster the red.

Many of my young readers have heard of the language of flowers, in which people can hold conversation with each other; for instance: A white rose is the emblem of silence; a withered rose of any color, "Let us forget;" and a yellow rose, "Despair;" and so on. A rose handed to a person means one thing when handed upright, another when its position is reversed. With its thorns it has a certain meaning; without them, still another. Among these Eastern people—the Persians, Turks, and Hindoos—this language of flowers is so perfectly understood that by means of a bunch of their favorite roses, long conversations may be carried on without a word being spoken. This suits these people, who do not like to talk very much but who are, nevertheless, a very romantic, dreamy and poetic race.—[Selected.

Some goodness is like the glow worm in this, that it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven, are upon it.

Beauty lives within kindness.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:

By J. N. Rogers.

Master Tommie Hight, Errand-boy.

ing South-east corner of the Public Square.

Address, Jacksboro,

J. N. Rogers, Texas.

Snow-storms in the North-west.

The snow storms which began on Friday the 15th ult. in the North West done much damage to both shipping on the lakes and farmers on the land. The following will give an idea of the damage done to farmers. On the lakes the damage was very great in the loss of life and vessels.

Sioux City, Oct. 19.—The storm and sleet set in Friday and became a severe snow storm on Saturday, continuing in modified form through Sunday and yesterday. All the railroads leading to this city except the Sioux City and Pacific has been blocked, but the Central is open to-day, and other roads are fast getting out of the drifts. The weather has not been cold, but large losses in stock is reported. Nearly all of the farmers in this neighborhood report losses. One man in this county lost a hundred head of sheep. The losses of cattle from one head to five hundred head in Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa are reported.

The roads have been so blocked up, and communications by rail and telegraph so completely cut off, that the reports from the country are yet meagre and unreliable. The oldest inhabitant does not remember a storm of such severity so early in the season. The weather to-day has been bright and pleasant and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Two Souls With But a Single Thought, Two Hearts that Beat as One.

On last Wednesday evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the happy event of two souls and two hearts being joined legally, as they were before, in fact. According to previous invitation we started to and arrived at Brown's School House, (which by the way is large and well seated), at 6:15 o'clock P. M. At half past 6 the doors were opened and the house lighted. The house was soon nearly filled with the friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Seven o'clock was the appointed time, and the interim was occupied by singing a few select songs.

At seven o'clock Mr. McKinley and Miss Mary Hughes entered and passed up the aisle, followed by Mr. Moss and Miss E. J. Walker. These were followed by the happy pair and all ascended the rostrum and formed a semi-circle, when the officiating Minister Rev. J. A. Clark, united Dr. F. R. Bowles and Miss Dora Reagan, in the bonds of holy matrimony. Many friends offered their congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Bowles. Then the friends began to retire and

we among them.

May cheerful smiles ever illumine their pathway and God's richest blessings be ever with them, is the wish of the CITIZEN.

A BROOKLYN BLAZE.

THE LOSS A MILLION DOLLARS.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Ansonia clock company's factory, at the corner of seventh avenue and Twelfth street, Brooklyn, together with a large quantity of valuable machinery and stock, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire is believed to be of an incendiary origin, as it started in the reading room in the corner of the building where there was nothing of an inflammable nature. About one thousand hands were thrown out of employment by the fire. The loss will probably be one million dollars. The insurance is said to be only a couple of hundred thousand dollars, perhaps less. The factory was built there two years ago to enhance the value of a great tract of land owned by the proprietors. The main building covered fifty city lots. A number of private houses, occupied chiefly by employees of the factory, were badly damaged. Fifteen engines worked on the flames, but the fire was not stayed until everything upon which it could feed was destroyed. The fire was immediately preceded by an explosion, which is thought to have been produced by gas. About 2 o'clock this morning the watchman, who was then on his rounds through the building, gave the alarm immediately. Before a sufficient number of engines to effectually battle with the flames could reach the spot, the whole building, which was a five-story structure, was enveloped in fire, throwing out such intense heat that the fireman could not get near enough to the burning pile to do good service. The works had been in operation about fourteen months, and the building and machinery originally cost over half a million dollars. From time to time additional machinery has been added and improvements made until it is said the works were the most complete in the country. The superintendent says it is not likely the factory will be rebuilt on the same site, but that the company will build another factory as soon as they can settle up their business. He did not know the amount of assurance on the property or in what companies they were insured, but he could safely say that nearly every New York and Brooklyn as well as some foreign companies had taken risks. The company manufactured their gas and had their own gas retort. Last night, it is said, before the workmen left the gas got low and commenced to flicker. It was impossible for the men to continue work, so they hastily left, leaving the the gas jets turned on. Some went out and the gas still flamed in from the gas retort, it is said, and

considerable gas escaped, which may account for the small explosion which was heard. Phelps, Dodge & Co., of this city are extensively interested in the Ansonia company.

The Postal Service.

Washington, Oct. 26.—General Brady, second assistant postmaster general, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880. It shows that on that date postal service was in operation on 1118 railroad routes, aggregating 80,420 miles in length, and that its annual cost for transportation alone was ten and one-half millions of dollars. The cost of transportation on 9863 star service routes, aggregating 235,248 miles in length, was for the year seven and one-third millions of dollars. This was nearly one million dollars in excess of the expenditure for the same branch of service in the year preceeding, but the service in the meantime had been greatly extended in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Florida. The star service during the year 1879 was virtually doubled. Gen. Brady calls attention to recent report of the superintendent of the railway mail service and approves the recommendations therein.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply BY Absorption. TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.



- Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
 - Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$4.00.
 - Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$3.00.
 - Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
 - Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
 - Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$3.00.
 - Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made—porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
 - Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numbness and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
 - Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.
- For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "available" and must be sent by express at purchaser's expense.
- The success of Holman's Pads has inspired imitations who offer Pads similar in form and color to the TRUE HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
- See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE stamp of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.
- If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.
- DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address: H. W. HAY PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2112), 23 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S

HAIR DYES the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 63 William Street, New York.

Now that the election is over we have time to say a few words to our readers and correspondents. We wish to secure a live correspondent in every neighborhood and we submit the following instructions:

Please observe them in furnishing correspondence for the Rural Citizen.

Write on one side of the paper only and number your pages with figures in the top-center of each page.

Try to conform as near as possible to the shape you will find communications as printed; that is, write first the name of your city, town or neighborhood, then "correspondence of the Citizen," then date, including name of your city or town.

Introductory are superfluous. Commence, continue and close with news.

Omit anything like the "puff" of any one's business, whether it be politics, merchandising or anything that advances the pecuniary or political interests of anyone. All such matter is advertising, for which, if admissible, rates will be furnished you upon application. When you have advertised in your correspondence that is to appear more than one time, either re-write it each time it is to appear or cut it out of the paper and paste it in where you wish it to appear in the following issue.

Write proper names especially plain.

Either make paragraphs or use a two em dash (—) at the end of each subject, and fill in all words such as "the," "and," etc.

Report the very latest and best news and write it, with all possible brevity.

Omit personalities, scandals and all items that are objectionable to the family circle. If matters of this character are very important and positively true, be sure of your facts and let your language be as delicate and guarded as possible.

Abuse or wrong no one. Allow no feelings of prejudices to enter into your communications. If you can not speak well of a person omit, as a general rule, the matter entirely.

Send nothing in the shape of rumor—unless it be well substantiated by entirely trustworthy persons, and even then it must be a matter of general interest and public concern.

In writing for the Rural Department whether of the field, garden, orchard or of stock, give practical notes, such as will be profitable to our people.

And to our subscribers we say show the Citizen to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

The more subscribers we have, the better paper we can make; so let us work together and make a paper that our county will be proud of.

After the first of December the office will be in the Odd Fellow's Build-

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 Wolffarth, 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.

U. S. Commissioner. Northern District of Texas. H. H. McConnell Jacksboro, Texas.

Secret Societies.

Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

James W. Knox. H. H. McConnell, Secretary. W. M.

Population of the Earth.

New York Herald.

The latest and most trustworthy statistics of the population of the earth have just been given to the public by Herren Behm and Wagner the distinguished German geographers whose work, published at irregular intervals, is everywhere accepted as the highest authority on this subject. From this we learn that the world is being peopled at

the encouraging rate of nearly a million a month! The total population of the globe is now 1,455,923,000, or 16,778,000 greater than it was nineteen months ago, when the authors issued the last publication. The announcement of this fact will doubtless excite fresh alarm among the disciples of Malthus wherever any are to be found. Considerably more than half of the people of the earth are gathered in Asia. That country is reported to have a population of 834,707,000, Europe, 315,920,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America, 95,495,500; Australia and Polynesia 4,031,000, and Polar regions—that is, Greenland and Iceland—82,000. Of the principal countries of Europe, Germany is credited with 43,900,000 inhabitants; Austria and Hungary, 38,000,000; France, 37,000,000; Great Britain, 34,500,000, and the entire Russian dominions about 88,000,000, of which nearly 66,000,000 are in Russia proper. European Turkey has 8,866,000 people and Asiatic Turkey 16,320,000. Asia's population China, with all its dependencies, is reported to have 434,626,000; Japan, 34,338,000 and British India, 240,298,000. The United States contains more than half of the American population. British North America has 3,829,000 Mexico, 9,485,000, and Brazil, the most populous of the South American countries, 11,100,000. While the figures in this work have been taken from census and other official reports whenever such material was in existence as late as the beginning of 1880 the authors have, of course, in many instances been under the necessity of giving estimates which, in the case of parts of Africa, and Asia and some other regions, can be little more than guesses. But estimates have generally been made with care and skill, and afford the latest and best information to be had on the subject. The general accuracy of their computations is shown by the fact that the authors give the population of the United States at 48,500,000, exclusive of 300,500 Indians, which is not much amiss for an estimate made without any aid from the census of this year.

Life in Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres is described by a correspondent of the London Times as a city having decidedly more stir and bustle, more wealth in the shops, more style and grandeur in some of its buildings—in short, pretensions to the rank of a great capital than either Montevideo, Lima, Santiago, or perhaps any city in South America except Rio Janeiro. Though new looking, Buenos Ayres is an old city, which has many of the inconveniences without any of the charms of quaintness and originality which age gives to so many old cities in Europe. As a seat of government and a center of social life, it has been for more than three centuries the favorite res-

idence of great and wealthy land owners. There is hardly a wide street in the town; the largest, Calle de Kiva daria, is a narrow thoroughfare, with sidewalks scarcely wide enough for two persons to walk side by side. The city can hardly be called picturesque, or its chief public building impressive. Neither the cathedral, shaped like a massive Grecian temple, with a portico borne by twelve huge brick columns, nor the government house, nor the town hall all Spanish structures, is remarkable. The private residences, however, both city and country, are far more striking. Some of them are almost palatial, being built in the modern Italian style with grand balconies and terraces and lofty towers. Others are one story cottages, with their ground floor apartments inclosing the court or pavia with flowers and shrubbery, and in some cases a fountain in the middle. The city has a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand. There is a large foreign element, which is constantly increasing, and foreigners take a prominent part in the business and industrial occupations of the city. Italians constitute the greater part of the immigrants. They are chiefly employed as masons, builders, boatmen and on railroads. Many of them settle as agricultural colonists in various parts of the country. Germans, Swiss, Spaniards, English, French and Russians are also largely represented among the immigrants. Most of the English are employed on large estates as cattle-breeders and sheep-farmers. The builders of railways and tramways are chiefly English and North Americans, while the French become cooks and hotel-keepers. Buenos Ayres is situated on an estuary of the Plata, one hundred and twenty miles from Montevideo, which is also on an estuary of the same river. Steamers ply between the two cities every night. A great drawback to Buenos Ayres is the lack of a good harbor. Large steamers like those of the Royal Mail and Pacific companies have to anchor ten or twelve miles below the city, while even smaller boats cannot go up to the Custom House pier in low water. Passengers and freight are often landed in high wheel carts drawn by horses. But, while this obstacle retards the growth of its foreign commerce, Buenos Ayres has immense resources in the boundless territory in its rear.

—A London undertaker has been astonishing the people for the last few weeks by driving through the city as an advertisement, an immense coffin; mounted on a base and drawn by five horses: This final receptacle is gotten up in the most gaudy colors, ornamented with the name and address of the purveyor on the outside and lined on the inside with satin or some rich material. A live corpse; sitting upright, and ornamented with a long sheet, lends an air of variety to the affair.—[Graham Leader.

The Wild Woman of Montana.

Interesting accounts come to us of the wild woman upon the Missouri Valley. Dennis Sullivan, who was out with a party berrying last week came suddenly upon her. He was within twenty steps of her and had a good look into her face, which appeared lean and rather coarse featured. She was dressed in rather light clothes, and her hair he describes as being of a brown color and quite long, hanging over her shoulders, reaching below her old, badly torn sunbonnet. When first discovered she was half hid behind a cliff of rocks, from which she ushered with such deafening scream that Mr. Sullivan's horse became so frightened as to be unmanageable for several moments, after which he undertook to give chase but the horse refused to go near the fleeing woman. Dismounting he made chase on foot, and taking a near cut over the hill he came up near her, when she turned toward him with her hands raised, making such a loud and tenor-like screeching noise that he had not the courage to proceed further, but turned away; leaving the curious feminine mistress of the woods and wilderness canon, through which she fled with unusual quickness. The subject of organizing a party to scour the country and capture the wild stranger is being agitated.—[Montana Husbandman.

Victorio has been identified among the dead Indians of his camp.

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 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., Proprietors, Successors to Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio. A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES. DR. J. KWAMER'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.

From the last volume of... As there is an... there must be an... immigration. The... who will see the... states and territories... south as thickly... and Georgia... Texas it is a... find an open... spot upon which... Government... ing have long... Between Kansas... the Rocky... north as... naturally... of ground... found... scarcely... Mexico is a... often... there once... is but little... the outlet... the Rocky... er in... average... of that... pitiable... less. There... is the... the... Here... can... railing... divided... ent... ions... touched... as... the... cheer... facts... two... and... the... either... reading... few... any... distance... all... man... As... receive... now... the... future... on... no... show... of his...

(concluded from page 7.)
 much skill and close, careful attention; and success depends almost entirely upon one man, the chemist, in each factory. The use of glucose, it appears, are quite various. It is a large component (averaging 75 per cent.) of most table syrups. In making candy and confectionery it has become the principal factor. It is mixed with sugar—usually the light brown sugar—in the proportion of from 7 to 40 per cent. Maple sugar, especially, is largely adulterated with glucose. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of vinegar, wine ale and beer (on account of its fermenting powers); also in fruit preserving, medical syrups, distilling, tobacco manufacture and the adulteration of honey.

COMMERCIAL.

Dallas, Monday Afternoon, Nov. 1.
 Cotton weak and barely steady, but Saturday's prices maintained—Corn active and firm—Flour firm—
 Values are generally firmer. The leading articles of produce and provisions are steady or higher. Dry goods are firm. Iron and hardwares are firm and steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool lost 1-16, and several American markets were easier. The quotations of the Dallas market are as follows:

Middling Fair.....	11
Strict Good Middling.....	10 1/2
Good Middling.....	10
Middling.....	9 1/2
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/4
Low Middling.....	9 1/8
Good Ordinary.....	8 1/2

MEATS.

Bacon.—Long clear sides 10; short clear 10 1/2; breakfast bacon 12c.

Flour, Grain and Hay.

Flour.—From new wheat; XX, 24; XXN, 2 1/2; choice, 30 1/2.

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, \$10 per ton, millet, do. \$15.

San Marcus Nutshell: The railroad extension is running across York's creek, and is making things hum about fifteen miles further on. It will only be a day or two before they reach the Gaudalupe.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 28.—Information has been received here of the total wreck of the bark Clydesdale, of Liverpool, during a heavy gale.

FOR SALE!—One unbroke mare 4 years old. J. N. Rogers

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.

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 hospice 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 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 newtype 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.

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

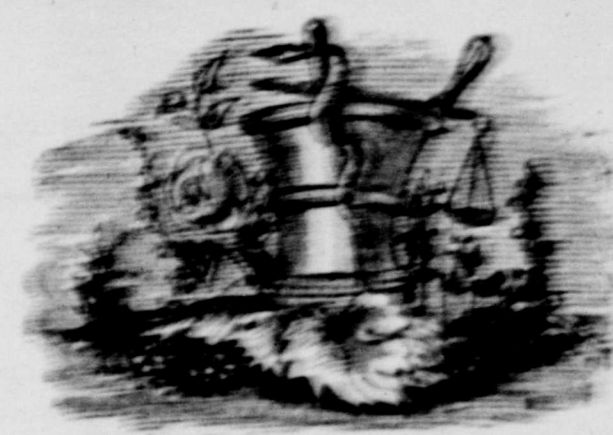
is published monthly. Is a first class Family and Sunday School paper, and has been before the public long enough to need no commendation from us.

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 Reliable 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 "red rock" prices for cash and cotton.

[Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off and difficult to read. It appears to be a list of names or a directory.]

Rural Citizen.

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

Failure and success.

Now that the battle has been fought, and the clouds of excitement are drifting away, it is well for us to survey the field, and learn a lesson of wisdom. Fifteen years ago we yielded to the arbitrament of the sword. Now it is as evident that we must yield at the National Ballot Box; but let us not stop to lament over fallen heroes or a lost cause, but gather up and change our base of operations.

Let us manage our county and state affairs with honesty and faithfulness. Let every man in all the avocations of life go to work, with a "vigil that never sleeps and an energy that never tires," to build up our Agricultural and Manufacturing interest. Manufacture our wool and cotton into goods in the South. Build up home institutions and home industry and then we will have the money; the Protective Tariff will benefit us as well as the North. Let us make our interests the same as the north so that their laws will protect us, make our interests identical. Let us, let politics alone for awhile and turn our attention to the building up of Texas in wealth and literary influence. Build cotton and woollen factories, foundaries and machine shops. We raise cotton in the valleys and "cattle on a thousand hills." Our mineral resources only need to be developed to give us untold millions of wealth.

In fact we have only to put forth our efforts dilligently, faithfully, honestly and patiently, in all the industries of life and we will succeed.

"The hand of the dilligent maketh rich" and "He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good."

Prof. G. A. M. Starkes, late of Wilton Station, has moved to Jacksboro, and opens a school in the old government hospital building. Professor Starkes has had long experience in conducting improtant schools, and we hope for a large measure of success in this new enterprise.—[North Texas Advance.

In Sweeden they now manufacture fine sewing thread from wood. It is a new industry.

The North Texas Annal copference of the M. E. south, holds its fourteenth session in Dallas Commencing Nov. 17th.

On Nov. 4th Track laying commenced on the the Texas Trunk-line R. R. Gen. Cabell, vice-president, placing the first spike in position.

Now that the election is over we have time to say a few words to our readers and correspondents. We wish to secure a live correspondent in every neighborhood and we submit the following instructions:

Please observe them in furnishing correspondence for the Rural Citizen.

Write on one side of the paper only and number your pages with figures in the top-center of each page.

Try to conform as near as possible to the shape you will find communications as printed; that is, write first the name of your city, town or neighborhood, then "correspondence of the Citizen," then date, including name of your city or town.

Introductories are superfluous. Commence, continue and close with news.

Omit anything like the "puff" of any one's business, whether it be politics, merchandising or anything that advances the pecuniary or political interests of anyone. All such matter is advertising, for which, if admissible, rates will be furnished you upon application. When you have advertising in your correspondence that is to appear more than one time, either re-write it each time it is to appear or cut it out of the paper and paste it in where you wish it to appear in the following issue.

Write proper names especially plain.

Either make paragraphs or use a two em dash (—) at the end of each subject, and fill in all words such as "the," "and," etc.

Report the very latest and best news and write it with all possible brevity.

Omit personalities, scandals and all items that are objectionable to the family circle. If matters of this character are very important and positive ly true, be sure of your facts and let your language be as delicate and guarded as possible.

Abuse or wrong no one. Allow no feelings of prejudices to enter into your communications. If you can not speak well of a person omit, as a general rule, the matter entirely.

Send nothing in the shape of rumor—unless it be well substantiated by entirely trustworthy persons, and even then it must be a matter of general interest and public concern.

In writing for the Rural Department whether of the field, garden, orchard or of stock, give practical notes, such as will be profitable to our people.

The Author's name should accompany every communication.

And to our subscribers we say show the Citizen to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

The more subscribers we have, the better paper we can make; so let us work together and make a paper that our county will be proud of.

After the first of December the office will be in the Odd Fellow's Building South-east corner of the Public Square.

Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

On the 15th and the 16th instants there will be a convention of representative commercial men, from all portions of the Mississippi valley, held in New Orleans. The object of the convention is to discuss and mature plans for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and the development of the latent agricultural and commercial resources of the Mississippi valley.

THE CRESSET, published at Seymour is an interesting little sheet not yet a year old; we welcome it to our exchange list, and wish for it a bright success.

A short time since, a telegraphic message of sixty-nine words was sent from Melbourne, Australia, to London, leaving at 1 p. m. and reaching its destination at 3:43 a. m. on the same day. Allowing for difference of time between the two cities, and the message was just thirty-three minutes in making the distance, 13,398 miles.

Mexican Troubles.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Advices from the City of Mexico of the 23d say that General Garcia Cadera, late Governorn of Zacatecas, recently candidate for president, of whom so many fears were entertained of his intended revolutionary projects, has gone peaceably to the practice of law.

There is a great uncertainty and want of confidence in reference to the railroad concession. An English company has made a proposition to drain the Valley of Mexico.

The government is pursuing the defeated revolutionists in Sinaloa, capturing them wherever found, although they have laid down their arms. This is considered irregular and against the customs of the country.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Evening Post says Nevada and California have democratic legislatures, and Tennessee a republican legislature. The next United States senate will be a tie counting Davis, of Illinois, with the democrats. A very careful revision of the returns show that the republicans will have 153 in the house of representatives; the democrats, 133; the greenbackers, 3, and doubtful 4.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against the concern will present the same to E. Coppins.

Jacksboro Texas, } Ed. Coppins,
November 8, 1880 } M. R. Carter.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends that he will carry on the business at the old stand, and will be glad to have the customers of the late firm come and see him.

Ed. Coppins.

Citation.

The State of Texas }
County of Jack. } To the Sheriff
or any Constable of Jack County Greeting.
You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs, J. F. Crissup who is not a resident of the State of Texas to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1. of said county at the Court House thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880 then and there to answer Jas. W. Knox in a plea of debt due by account for the sum of thirty-one dollars.

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

Witness my hand and official Signarure this 8th day of Noverber 1880.

Thos. W. Williams,
J. P. Pret. No. 1 J.C.T.

Citation.


The State of Texas }
County of Jack. } To the Sheriff
or any Constable of Jack County Greeting.
You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication as the law directs Westley Higgins whose residence is not known to be and appear before the Justice's Court to be held at a regular term thereof in and for Precinct No. 1 of said county at the Court Uouse thereof in Jacksboro at two o'clock P. M. on the last Monday in December 1880, then and there to answer E. P. Costen in a plea of debt due by note for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

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

Witness my hand and Official Sihnature this 8th day of November 1880.

Thos. W. Willidms,
J. P. Pret. No. 1 J. C. T.

HOLMAN'S PADS


CURE THE ONLY
simply TRUE
BY ABSORPTION.  MALARIAL
Antidote.

- Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
- Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.
- Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.
- Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price \$1.50.
- Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price \$2.00.
- Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price \$5.00.
- Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made - porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.
- Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—For numb feet and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.
- Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.

For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.

The success of Holman's Pads has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the TRUE HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine. See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark. If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention. DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address, H. W. HAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2,112) 83 William Street, New York.

HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 83 William Street, New York.



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 Wolffarth, 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.

U. S. Commissioner,
Northern District of Texas,
H. H. McConnell
Jacksboro, Texas.

Secret Societies.

Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,
W. M. Secretary.

Tattooing Esquimaux.

New York Herald.

There are no wedding ceremonies among the Esquimo, and hardly anything like sentiment is known. The relation of man and wife is purely a matter of convenience. The woman requires food and the man needs some one to make his clothing and to take charge of his dwelling while he is hunting. Marriages are usually contracted while the interested parties are children. The father of the

boy selects a little girl who is to be his daughter-in-law, and pays her father something. Perhaps it is a snow knife or a sled, or a dog, or, now that many of them are armed with firelocks, the price paid may be a handful of powder and a dozen percussion caps. The children are then affianced, and when arrived at the proper age they live together. The wife then has her face tattooed with lampblack and is regarded as a matron in society. The method of tattooing is to pass a needle under the skin, and as soon as it is withdrawn its course is followed by a thin piece of pine stick dipped in oil and rubbed in the soot from the bottom of a kettle. The forehead is decorated with a letter V in double lines, the angle very acute, passing down between the eyes almost to the bridge of the nose and sloping gracefully to the right and left before reaching the roots of the hair. Each cheek is adorned with an egg-shaped pattern, commencing near the wing of the nose, and sloping upward toward the corner of the eye; these lines are also double. The most ornamented part, however, is the chin, which receives a gridiron pattern, the lines double from the edge of the lower lip and reaching to the throat toward the corners of the mouth, sloping outward to the angle of the lower jaw. This is all that is required by custom but some of the belles do not stop here. Their hands, arms, legs, feet, and in fact their whole bodies are covered with the blue tracery that would throw Captain Constantenus completely in the shade. Ionic columns, Corinthian capitals, together with Gothic structures of every kind are erected wherever there is an opportunity to place them, but I never saw any attempt at figure or animal drawing for personal decoration. The forms are generally geometrical in design and symmetrical in arrangement, each limb receiving the same ornamentation as its fellow. None of the men are tattooed.

History of the Beard.

In the earliest Pagan times the primitive deities were represented with majestic beards. In France they played a great role from the reign of Pharamond downwards. Under Clovis, indeed, the beard of the king was an object of peculiar veneration, and indeed every individual was more or less sensitive regarding his beard. It is related that after the great battle of Tolbiac Clovis sent a deputation to the defeated Alaric requesting him to come and touch the victor's beard as a token of alliance. Far from accepting the invitation in the spirit in which it was offered, the enraged King of the Huns seized the Frankish emissaries by their beards and hauled them out of the room by their revered locks.

The unfortunate envoys returned rather crestfallen to Clovis, narrated what had happened, and swore "on their beards" to avenge the affront. In subsequent reign the beard was the object of numerous enactments, and the fashion of wearing it was changed as frequently. Sometimes it was worn long, sometimes close-clipped, now peaked, now pliated, or even decorated with pearls and gold trinkets.

Even in the sacred atmosphere of Rome itself beards were the object of considerable discussion. Different Popes laid down different rules on the subject. One Pontiff enacted that no beards were to be worn: another as stringently directed that the razor was never to be applied to the chin. Saints Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, Jerome, and Chrysostom engaged in vehement controversies about the mode of wearing the hair about the face in the fourteenth century. In France the final triumph of beards dates from the Renaissance when the example set by the great artists, who largely indulged in these appendages, was closely followed by the sovereign and other magnates of the land. Under Henry III. shaven chins were the mode, the mustache being worn long and drooping. During Henry IV's beards, cut square, came into fashion, and mustaches were curled; while under Louis XIV. beards were again tabooed, and the mustaches alone worn, and in the two following reigns the razor was in full use. Under the Republican regime, as also under those of the Empire and Restoration, no beards were grown. They came in again, however, with the Revolution of 1330, in company with many other changes of costume, etc., and at the present day no universal rule exists on the matter.—[Leslie's Weekly.

Our National Flag Explained.

There are seven red and six white stripes. They denote (seventy six) the year of our glorious Independence. Our stripes for each original state, (thirteen). The red denotes the precious blood lost in gaining our Independence. The white denotes our virtue and purity. The stars one for each state. The whole combined the the great United States. The blue with stars denote the great arch of Liberty, the canopy of Heaven one of the noblest works of our Great Creator.

Effects of Fright on Hair.

The Gazette de Hospitaux gave an account lately of a singular case of complete alopecia. A girl, age 17, who had always enjoyed good health had, one day, a narrow escape from being crushed by a floor giving way beneath her. She was very much frightened, and the same night began to complain of headache and

chills; the next morning she felt restless, and had an itching on the scalp; during the few following days she steadily improved, with the exception of the itching. One day, in combing her hair, she noticed that it came out in great quantities; three days later she was perfectly bald. Her general health was good, but her head continued bald, and was still so when seen two years later by the reporter.

WANTED.

—A Baptist lady to take charge of a good school in a good neighborhood. For further information address this paper.

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Pret. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray mare 14 hands high 4 yrs. old branded $\frac{1}{2}$ on left thigh.

Nov. 3 1880.

Ed. Wolffarth,
Co. Clk. Jack co.

nov 5 3t

Taken up by J. F. Ward and estrayed before James Reagan, Justice of the Peace Pret. No. 5 Jack county Texas one yoke of work oxen. one brown ox with white specks 8 years old marked under half crop in the left, crop off the right, branded SC on left hip J on right; one blue dun ox 10 years old marked under bit in left year ear, crop and split in right ear no brand. Appraised at \$40.

Nov. 3. 1880.

Ed. Wolffarth,
Co Clk.

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 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 stamps) we will send you a box free of expense.

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



To Make Farming Profitable.

The plan to make farming profitable may be summoned up as follows:

1. The land to be either naturally good or made so by fertilizing.
2. Well prepared and well cultivated.
3. Crops well diversified so that a variety will be grown and crops coming in at various seasons of the year.
4. The farm adapted to stock raising, the stock to be of various kinds so as to consume on the farm most of the crops grown.
5. Those crops preferred that pay the best profits on the labor and capital invested in them.
6. Everything grown on the farm as far as can be necessary for use thereon, so as to raise as far as possible all home supplies.
7. Buy as little as possible and sell all the surplus.
8. Industry and economy to be used in every instance, including the the making and use of fertilizers.
9. Never go in debt, but buy and sell for cash.
10. Let all the stock be of the best breeds, and kept in good condition.
11. Always use good tools and those that save the most labor.
12. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its proper place.
13. Take and read good books and papers on agricultural subjects and keep up with the improvements of the day.—[Southern Plantation.

Millet in Demand.

The extraordinary demand and fine prices millet hay is now commanding should stimulate its production. It readily brings \$10 per ton loose from wagon with not half offering that is wanted. We have just opened rail communication with New Orleans, and next year hay presses and buyers for that market will abound over north Texas. Prices will be higher than now. It is easily cultivated in our lands, the yield is very large, five and six tons to the acre, or, in money, \$50 or \$60.

And what is the reason Texas hay is not shipped to the south Atlantic states, where they buy nearly all they use? We have water communication cheap transportation and can get all the tonage we want. The reason is we don't prepare it for those excellent markets as New England, Kentucky and Tennessee do. Texas ought to be the granary of the southern states, and some day will be.— [Dallas Herald.

We are forced to take issue with our correspondent's article in the Farmer on cotton raising. As a general rule for the guidance of farmers in the selection of different crops to plant in the various sections of country, nothing better can be laid down than to plant those things for which soil and climate and labor are best adapted. While it may be said with perfect truth that the South is as well adapted to sheep farming as for growing cotton, it must also be remembered that all other sections of the country are as well adapted to raising sheep as the South; whereas, in the matter of cotton, it has the advantage of monopoly. This advantage cannot be overestimated; from this fact the South is assured at all times of a ready cash market for its staple. While, on the contrary, if stock farming were to take the place altogether of growing cotton, a glut of the stock and wool market would inevitably ensue, and farmers would be placed in a worse predicament than they can ever be brought to by cotton.

But to leave out of consideration this view of the case, and look at matters as they actually exist at present. It is not every sheep farmer that makes money, by any means; and we are willing to guarantee that every cotton planter in the South, who makes it a point to raise his own supplies, does make money. In fact, this is the whole thing in a nutshell, "raise supplies, cultivate well and improve your land," and cotton growing is bound to pay. We do not advocate the elimination of cotton from the fields of our farmers, but, on the other hand, like to see big crops, a bale to every acre plant in fact, but we do warn them that one inevitable proviso for making money when so much cotton is grown is that the farmer has raised his own supplies, has not a dollar to pay for advances, and the cotton is all clear profit. Bottom land as well improved uplands will make a bale to the acre; if this nets say \$50, and all is clear profit, there is no doubt of its paying far better than any kind of stock.

In regard to the raising of supplies, we are glad to note that the people of many parts of the South have begun to awake in a manner that augurs well for our future prosperity. Only a trial is necessary to demonstrate that supplies may be raised as easily in connection with cotton as with any other staple crop, and we believe the only things necessary to substantial prosperity in the South are the continued high prices of provisions and low prices of cotton.

Cannot Wait.

The great drawback to farming in America lies in the fact that farmers

have not the patience to wait the working of nature. We have often been struck with this, with reference to planting orchards and vineyards. We have shown to young people that there was a fortune for them in the Scuppernon grape, urging them, at the same time, to put out large vineyards. "Why," was almost the invariable reply, "it would take ten years for us to realize anything from it." And they couldn't think of waiting ten years, so they didn't plant the vineyard. Before they know it those ten years will have rolled by, finding them with no vineyard, and just as poor as they are to-day. They will have waited the ten years at last, and— for nothing!—[Journal of Progress.

—The best road to wealth and prosperity is "high farming," which consists in thorough cultivation, liberal manuring and bountiful crops. It is the best stock, well fed, with large profits. The farmer of the future is the "high farmer." He cultivates less land, puts on all the manure he can get, and reaps larger returns on less labor, and therefore makes large profits, and ennobles the avocation and creates greater interest in farming.

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.

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.

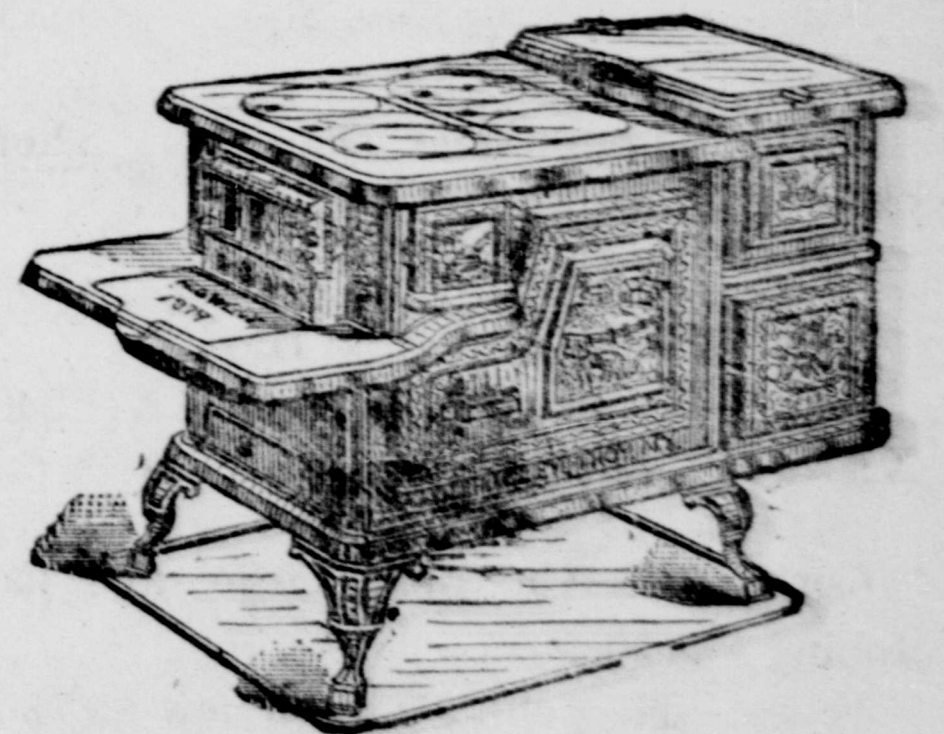
Restaurant

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. STRAMER.

Jacksboro, Texas.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



Hainan 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 WINE OF TAI

Cures Thousands Yearly



A POSITIVE CURE FOR
CUTS, COLIC, AND
CONSTIPATION.
The Best of Tonic
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, Headache,
Aids Digestion,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the Weak and
Debilitated.
Regulates the LIVER,
and all the organs of the
BODY.
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
S. S. SMITH & CO., Prop.
Dayton, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

—A circular of the National Cotton Exchange of America, issued at New Orleans, shows a total crop for the commercial year ending August 31st, 1880, of 5,760,161 bales.

—LIVERPOOL, Nov., 6.—Noon—Cotton in fair demand, which was freely met at previous prices; uplands, 6 1-2 Orleans, 6 2-3; receipts, 23,000; all American; sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 1,000; uplands middling low classifications for November delivery, 6 3-4; November and December, 6 5-16; December and January, 6 5-16; January and February, —; February and March, 6 11-32; March and April, 6 3-8; April and May, —; May and June, 6 15-32; June and July, 6 17-32; futures steady.

—1 30 p. m.—Sales of American, 5,300; uplands low middling classifications for November delivery, 6 13-32; February and March, 6 2-6; April and May, 6 7-16; May and June, 6 7-15; futures firm.

—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton firm; sales, 8,200 bales.

Dallas, Saturday Evening }
Nov. 6, 1880 }

COTTON.—Advanced 1-4. More wanted than offered; closed firm and in active demand at the following prices:

COTTON.

Middling Fair.....	11 1/4
Strict Good Middling.....	10 7/8
Good Middling.....	10 1/2
Middling.....	9 3/4
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/2
Low Middling.....	9 1/4
Good Ordinary.....	8 3/4

MEATS.

Bacon.—Long clear sides 9 1/2; short clear 9 1/4; breakfast bacon 12c.

Flour, Grain and Hay.

Flour.—From new wheat; XX, 240, XXX, 2 65, 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 shock and ear 30 cents per bushel.

Hay—Prairie, loose from the wagon, \$10 per ton, millet, do, \$15.

Big Shipments.

Shipments of American apples to Europe this year are on an enormous scale. The steamer Iowa recently left Boston, with a shipment of 12,000 barrels of apples for England the largest shipment ever made. The apples shipped abroad are mostly eating apples. Apples are now selling at \$1 per barrel, freight to Liverpool is another \$1. They are sold in Liverpool and London in lots by auction, and fetch \$3 and \$4 a barrel. Shipments from New York last week 21,000 barrels; this week they will reach 30,000. Large shipments are also being made from Montreal.

Jacksboro Merchants are paying better prices for cotton than at the railroad.

FOR SALE—One unbroke mare 4 years old. J. N. Rogers

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.

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 clothe 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 3 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 work, almost all kinds of Blanks for county officers, pamphlets, &c.

The

Rural Citizen

is published every Friday at one dollar per. annum.

SUBSCRIBE

for your own county 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

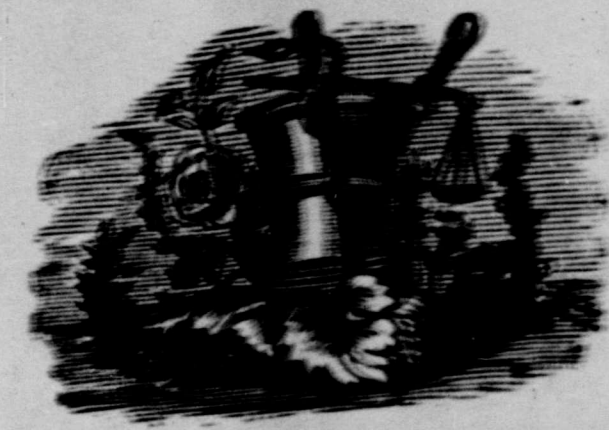
Sunday Wreath

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, N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

McConnell



The Druggist & Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

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, \$1.60 per pattern.

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.

There was a general sentiment around town to-day to get rid of politics as soon as possible and go on with the great work immediately in hand, developing Texas into the first state in the union. Perhaps in the year 1900 all eyes will be turned on Texas as they are to-day upon New York. Whether in that year or not, the year will come sooner or later, when her vote will choose the president of the United States, as that of New York does now. This is as certain as that time will last.—[Dallas Herald]