

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

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What the Atmosphere Contains.

M. Gaston Tissandier, of elevated ballooning notoriety, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Review, has revealed many interesting facts in atmospheric dust, its connection with cosmical matter, and the important role it plays in fermentation and decomposition. As the air is purer after being washed by rain, so in dry weather, and especially in cities, the atmosphere is a veritable dust bin. We are sensible to the existence of these particles of attenuated matter; in breathing them they disgust us, and in falling and remaining on clothing and furniture they demonstrate not only their presence but their plentitude. Admit a sunbeam into a darkened room and the molecules will be revealed like nebulae; yet the numbers we perceive are perhaps but the minimum of what exists, for after the naked eye and the microscope there are mintsæ which dance still.—Much of this atomic debris is of inorganic origin, and a great deal is derived from animal and vegetable sources. The renowned experiments of M. Pastour have demonstrated that among these atomies which live, move, and have their being in the air, are germs or spores of fermentation and decomposition, that is to say, the seeds of disease and death. Showers of dust impalpable as flour, and some times red as blood, have fell in several parts of the world, astonishing or

frightening, as the populations are superstitious or cultivated. *These showers are simply silicious paraicles whipped up to the superior regions of the atmosphere, and driven along by aerial currents. Such particles have been lifted in Guinea and showered on New York, the Azores, and France, as Ehrenberg detected therein animalcula and shells peculiar to South America. Over the summits of the high mountains of the latter country the atmospheric currents are ever charged with silicious powder, and in parts of Mexico the crests of mountains act as veritable bars, and compel the deposition from these air streams of the dust, and which accumulate in the valleys to the depth of ninety yards. Geology recognizes these atmospheric deltas.

The foam of the waves as they dash the coast is pulverised into feathery pellicles, which float skyward with a trace of saline matter and that a sea breeze carries far inland. Space contributes as well as earth and ocean to the production of aerial dust. When meteorites and falling stars are rendered luminous and incandescent by their rubbing against strata of air in their vertiginous flight, they part with quantities of their metallic elements in the form of powder, iron, nickel, and cobalt, substances that Nordenskjold has gathered on the virgin snow of the Polar regions. When atmospheric dust, whether collected on a sheet of paper, or from the sediment of snow and rain, is pro d by a magnet, the tiny particles of iron attracted have all a speriod family likeness, resembling furthermore iron filings if melted in a flame of hydrogen, or the extinguished sparks that fall on striking an ordinary flint and steel. Nay more, similar atoms of meteoric iron have been traced in the Lower Lias formation, geology thus affording evidence, that as now, so before the appearance of man on earth, atmospheric dust existed.

The air is a vast storehouse of animalcules. Expose a solution of some organic substance to the atmosphere for twenty-four hours, it will be speedily inhabited by myriads of infusoria, rolling and tumbling, yet so small that hundreds of them if placed in a row would not form a line in length. These worms resemble little eels. Analogous animalcules induce decomposition and fermentation, for the latter cannot take place unless the organic matters be in contact with the air, to receive the seed of the leaven, which by cel-

lule propagation leavens the whole mass.

It has lately been shown that the process of nitrification in certain soils is due to a peculiar ferment, that to say, a spore floating in the atmosphere, finding its conditions for action stops and operates.

Marsh fever is due to cellule or spores existing in a bog neighborhood. The same spores have been detected by the microscope in the expectorations of the patient, in the dew that was examined, and the surface of the peaty soil where they generated. This is simply poisoning. To a like cause is due the fell disease known as the hospital gangrene; the germs in the polluted ward atmosphere enter the wounds, induce putrifaction and death. Hence the importance of washing the affected part with carbolic acid or other antiseptic; then dressing it with a wadding that will intercept, by acting as a filter, the germs to be deposited from being sown.

In many factories workmen become victims to the dust, generated by their special industry, entering and saturating the lungs. On dissecting old colliers, their lungs, after forty years' respiration of dust, instead of being rose colored as in health, were as black as the coal itself. The dust in this impalpable form is often the cause of accidents; it can take fire and blaze like alcohol. Witness the catastrophe at the Minneapolis flouring mills; the confined air highly charged with the flour became on a par with ether or alcohol, awaiting only ignition from the heated millstone to burst into flame and explode.—[Dallas Standard.

New York, Nov. 4.—Startling rumors were set afloat to day in regard to some surprising action about to be taken by the democratic national and state committees, intended to prove fraud on the part of the republicans in New York state, more especially in the border counties, and in New York city and Brooklyn. Members of the national and state committees were very mysterious, but admitted some action would be taken, and that promptly. The state committee had a meeting, and issued the following address:

Whereas, It appears that at the recent election in this state a vote has been cast in certain localities largely in excess of the legal vote as determined by the recent census taken under direction of the general govern-

ment; therefore,

Resolved, That it be the duty of the several county committees of this state, and they are hereby requested by the state committee to examine such sensus returns and make comparisons with votes recorded as having been polled in the various districts of their county, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the fraudulent vote in this state, and forward the immediate result of such examination to W. A. Fowler, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, New York. The unaccountable increase in the republican vote in New York and Kings counties, and plain evidences of fraud in such vote demand immediate investigation on the part of the respective democratic organization of the counties.

Resolved, That all the citizens of this state in each and every locality who favor the right of the people to popular government, and who believe a fair vote and honest count essential to perpetuation of our institutions, are requested to aid by all means in their power the ascertainment of this result.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to every democratic organization in this state.

New York, Nov. 4.—The sun will say to-morrow "From ditch to ditch, deep and deeper into the mire, Mr. John Kelly leads the democratic party. When he lost us the state, defeating Lucius Robison for governor, and throwing all the patronage of the state into the hands of the Republicans, we were assured that whenever he chose he could readily recover the power he had recklessly resigned. When he pushed aside our candidate for president and gave us General Hancock in his stead, he promised a very large majority for Hancock in the state. How has that promise been fulfilled? Then for mayor, Mr. Kelly selected a carpet-bag candidate, who barely scraped in. The possession and retention of the office of comptroller of the city of New York, by John Kelly, has cost the democracy the control of the government of the state of New York and the control of the government of the United States for the next four years."

Colored Congressman from Arkansas.

Memphis, Nov. 8.—The latest returns indicate the election of Johnson, colored, republican, to congress in the first Arkansas district by 1,000 over Poindexter, democrat. Johnson is a barber residing in Augusta, Ark. His candidacy was announced but one week previous to the election.

HOME.

What the World Calls Misfortune.

By Rev. W. W. Harriss.

The following poem was furnished us by the associate editor of the "WREATH;" but as Rev. W. W. Harriss had many friends in north-west Texas among all denominations we insert it here.—Ed.

"It was written under these peculiar circumstances. A noble young lady engaged to be married to a young Confederate soldier about the commencement of the late Confederate war. The soldier was captured under such circumstances as led the lady to be fully satisfied that her 'espoused' was dead: after her grief subsided W. W. Harriss sought and obtained her promise to marry him, but before the time came, for them to marry, the young soldier returned home, and the young lady married him; which course Bro. Harriss approved of as right. But his warm affections, in being torn from the object, upon which they fastened, caused him to feel such grief, that only such as his noble and sensitive nature could know."

How oft am I so sad of heart;
Such griefs as God can know.
Teach me that I must bear my part,
My common heritage of woe.

Like some lone bird in desert wild
I seem to wander all alone.
Misfortune marks me for her child
And hence I make my plaintive moan.

But am I lone and desolate?
Does no ear catch my note of grief?
Controlled and bound by gyves of fate
Is there no possible relief?

"Yes" choral voices all declare,
All nature's music hath one strain,
"A gracious God is everywhere"
She cries. Then why should I complain?

Since he who marks the sparrow's fall
And paints the blushing lily's cheek,
Bestows a tender care on all,
He knows our frame that we are weak.

To Him is known each heaving sigh,
He understands each falling tear;
And from the mercy seat on high,
To all our prayers will lend an ear.

When we resign this fleeting breath
He'll gently take us to His breast,
And bear us o'er the streams of death
To realms of everlasting rest.

No more earth's desert wild to roam
No more to pant for living streams
We'll know what 'tis to be at home
Where God's resplendent glory beams.

There friendship beams from every eye,
And glory sits on every brow,
There happy saints with angels view
While all before Jehovah bow.

There like the dew-drop to the sun
The soul approaches toward God
While He is still supreme alone,
Throughout his vast and blest abode.

Buried Treasures.

Demorest's Monthly.

THERE is something chilling in the atmosphere of poverty; Hannah shrank from meeting people whose narrowed life her imagination pictured. She did not care for an actual view of the interior on the next floor. One Sunday afternoon James came

in, his face glowing with delight.

"Such lovely music, and such a fine sermon, Hannah, I wish you had heard both. The idea of not being able to go out together."

"Well, we cannot leave the children so what is the use of thinking about it? Where did you go?"

"To Trinity. They sang something very familiar, something your father used to hum very often." His puzzled expression made Hannah laugh.

"That is so definite when you remember all the things that father liked to sing. Was it anything of Mozart's, or Handel's, or Mendelssohn's, or—"

"My dear, now you're talking Greek. I'd know it if I heard it."

Hannah laughed heartily. "Imagine singing everything I ever knew, my throat would give out."

"Where is your music? I think I would recall the words if I saw them."

It is all piled in a corner in the front room. I thought that you might have an old stand or table down-stairs that I could take for it. We have no closet for it here."

"I'll find you a stand to-morrow, don't let me forget it, and we'll keep the music in here, it will look like old times. Perhaps I could find that thing while you are getting tea ready."

Hannah laughed again, while James lit a lamp and went into the cold front room. When he came back he brought an armful of books with him, and sitting by the table, he carefully went over them page by page.

"You deserve to succeed," said his wife, putting down a loaf and leaning over him. "Let me see, Mendelssohn's Elijah;" and there is that lovely quartette;" and she sang "O come Every One that Thirsteth."

"Why, that is the very thing! go on, isn't it lovely?" he said, as she concluded the opening soprano solo. "They had grand singers there this afternoon, I hope it did every one as much good as it did me. I left the church feeling perfectly happy, willing to accept what comes to us, and quite satisfied that it will be for the best."

His wife's face was full of sympathy and appreciation, but she only to kiss his forehead.

"You have often left service with the same feeling of rest, no doubt; it is a new sensation to me."

"But it will often come after this," she whispered, "and in time you'll always have it."

"I suppose I have found the secret of your cheerfulness and hopefulness?"

"I would not surprised," she said gently, as she went on with her preparations for tea. Of her hopes she said nothing; but it did seem as if the chief prayer of her heart was about to be granted. The next afternoon when James came up stairs to dinner, he brought with him a music case for charming proportions.

There were compartments for books and drawers for sheet music, and laid out a few delightful for that day. Dinner over, the children went off on their father's shoulders, and the dishes were quickly washed and put away. Then armed with a soft cloth, Hannah brought in her treasures from their cold corner, piled them on the ground, and prepared to enjoy herself. Her quick eye measured sizes and spaces, and of course the freshest covers must be in view, and much of the sheet music needed rearranging. The sight of old pieces brought back scenes of years, and Hannah sat with open books on her knees, and sang or sighed as the fancy suited her. She was in the middle of a difficult anthem, singing with unconscious power and expression, when a knock at the door scattered her illusions. She open it, and a strange man walked in and inspected her.

He was quite a little man, neatly handsomely dressed, self-possessed and very much in earnest. Hannah returned his curious stare and waited for him to speak.

"I beg your pardon, madam, but are you engaged now?"

"Why, not particularly. I'm putting away some music."

"I see you don't understand me; but you are or you have been a professional singer?"

"No, not all." Hannah's amazement was increasing.

"Then what are you singing that anthem for?"

"Why, for amusement."

"Who taught you? Excuse my curiosity, but really, if you are not a professional singer, you should be one."

"My father taught me."

"Then he was a musician?"

"Yes what you call a choir leader; precentor in England. He taught me by note; but I never played."

"No doubt he intended that you should sing in public?"

"Perhaps so; I cannot tell what he planned for me. He did not succeed here, and then he lost his health. He only lived two year after my marriage."

"I see, like many of his countrymen he came here too late in life. A man wants youth and strength to succeed in a new field. I am an Englishman, but I came here quite young, and I have done very well. Now you can help me out of a difficulty. I was visiting some old friends up-stairs, and hearing your voice, I knew it was just the one I wanted, so I came down to try and secure it. My soprano has left us, taken it into her head to get married, and here is Easter Day coming and I have searched in vain for a person qualified to take her place until now. You can do it if will. It is a nice position, solo singer, one rehearsal a week, and eight hundred a year. Just think about it, consult your husband while I am finishing my visit, and if he a-

grees, why the thing is done. I'm responsible for my music; it saves a world of trouble from these ignorant committee, you know they think are critics. Will you take the offer into consideration?"

"Yes, at once," said Hannah, whose thoughts had been furnishing kaleidoscopic views of the future. The gentleman handed her his card and went up stairs. Hannah ran down to the work-shop.

James was standing idle by his long table contemplating a blank book some memoranda were at his elbow. Will and Ned were seated on a pile of shavings, each decorating the other's head. As Hannah's step sounded on the floor her husband started, shut the book, and turned to her, but the smile was forced, there was no warmth in his "Well Hannah?"

"Let me peep," she said, stretching over his arm. He put his hand on the cover.

"No don't never mind it."

"What! secrets from me; then I won't tell you mine. See here, James" and she spread the card on the pine table and read aloud:

"Stephen J. Ormsby, organist. What do you think of that? Now tell me what is wrong, and I'll tell you something nice; almost too great to be true. Oh, I can hardly realize it." She sat down on the shavings, drew the children to her, and kissing them, began to cry.

"My darling, I did not mean to hurt you, I—the truth is, our money is nearly gone."

"I thought so; you didn't hurt me, I was crying for joy. See isn't it wonderful? As soon as one treasure is exhausted we find another. My voice; this gentleman wants me to sing in his church; I can earn eight hundred a year."

"Why—but you are not serious?"

"Yes, I am, I was to come down and consul you; he is still upstairs. You are willing for me to do it?"

"Willing! Why, it is like being given a fortune. And you will have your old longing gratified. You need to tell me how you would enjoy singing in church. To think that after all these years your talents will save us from failuer, for without help it must come to that."

"It is grand, and to sing on Easter Day! That will be delightful. Come, let us find Mr. Ormsby. You take Will, the babies must thank him too for digging up their mama's talent."

"Oh, yes; up-town in that flat I seldom sang; there were so many things to do, and so many people to talk to. Coming back here brought this about."

"Yes, and it was your proposal you know, Hannah. A fortune in a wife is better than a fortune with a wife."

Concluded.

When one will not, two cannot quarrel.

[Faded text from the reverse side of the page, including a notice about a school and other community information.]

A Halifax Horror.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 12.—Another accident is reported at Stellarton where two hundred miners are imprisoned under ground. Eight have been taken out in a dying condition. The mine is on fire now. It is reported at Stellarton that only thirty or forty are in that part of the mine which is no fire. Another explosion is expected every moment.

The explosion in the south side of Flat pitt, at Stellarton this morning, occurred about 6:30 o'clock. It was a shock so severe as to sweep across and kill the men on the other side of the mine. All the miners were at work below, but nearly all of those on the north side will be saved. Those on the south side have probably been lost. At least sixty men are missing and probably forty of them are shut up on the south side by the fallen pitt. The particulars are not yet known.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 12.—A special to the Star from Nashville, Tennessee, says there is considerable excitement in political circles to-day caused by a rumor that two democratic members of the new legislature have promised to vote for Hon. Horace Maynard for the United States senate. There are six low tax democrats elected to the next legislature and it is said two are willing to vote for Maynard. It would only require one more vote to elect Maynard to the United States senate. The universal belief is, however that the democrats will elect the next senator.

Relative Wealth and Indebtedness of the States.

International Review.

In 1842 the Western States were in debt \$59,931,553; the Southern States \$73,340,072. In 1852, the first reliable report of the valuation of property, the Southern States exceeded in wealth the Middle States by \$896,169,366, and the Western States by \$1,609,739,683. To-day the debts of the two latter sections are \$45,672,675 and \$3,565,360 respectively; while the South, before repudiation, owed \$273,205,185, and to-day recognizes \$113,967,243 debt. The valuation of property in the Middle States has increased since 1852 from \$1,593,256,934 to \$5,316,999,537; of the Western States from \$879,669,617 to \$5,518,681,307; while the Southern States, partly owing to the removal of slaves from the personal property column of the auditor's books—which has in no wise impoverished the States—and partly due to the general undervaluation of property, has decreased from \$4,861,970,735 in 1860 to \$2,226,144,381 in 1880. The poverty of the South is more assumed than real. The newspapers in that section are constantly filled with interesting

facts about manufacturing and agricultural interests of Virginia, the undeveloped gold fields of North Carolina and Georgia, the industrial outlook and phosphate interest of South Carolina, the cotton factories of Georgia, the tobacco and sheep interests of Tennessee, the orange orchards of Florida, the iron and coal fields of Alabama, the oil and cotton products of Mississippi, and sugar-cane industries of Louisiana or the wonderful increase in the yield of cotton and agricultural products of Texas and Arkansas. In the auditor's reports and governors messages one sees the old refrain of poverty, high taxes and bad government.

The Houstod Daily Telegram is a gain among our exchanges. Its politics may be understood by the following sensible opinions taken from its columns:

In a representative Democratic government the system of holding nominating conventions is an absolute necessity; at least it has become so since there is no longer a Cincinnatus who must be taken from the plough to serve his country, nor a Putnam, who leaves the field to fight the enemy. These are not the times when the people can both nominate and ostracise by writing the subject's name on a shell. It is left to theorists and phantom-hunters to describe a system of political government as it exists only in their imagination. We prefer to deal with matters and things as they exist, not as they ought to exist. The facts, then, are that those who offer themselves as candidates for public office, independent of any political character, cannot very well be trusted. That is to say, their disinterestedness, their patriotism, their sincerity, are open questions. They are open to the suspicion that they seek the emoluments, not the office. What is an Independent? We scarcely know. If we were sorely pressed to give a definition, we would say: A political flirt, hankering after flesh pots, ambitious for gain, and not for honor, with uncertain principles. The Independent is the flirt in politics, craving for favor no matter who grants it; and basking in the sunlight of victory, no matter what party against it. As against independence in politics, both the great parties of this country deserve the credit that their fight is for principle, not for money.

From such reasoning the Telegram concludes it is its duty to support Democratse nominees. Success to it. —[Austin Statesman.

The Prince of Wales and his duns are to become again the subject of British inquiry and legislation. One of the reigning sensations of London is the report that Mr. Gladstone has been requested by the queen to ap-

ply to parliament for a grant of \$20,000, to help the prince pay all such of his debts as are considered pressing, and for an addition of \$50,000 a year to his royal highness's allowance, which would give him \$200,000 a year, irrespective of net revenues of the Cornwall which amounts to \$350,000 annually, and the allowance of the princess, his wife, which is \$50,000. It is amazing that, in the regular receipt of such an income as this, the prince should talk of inability to pay his creditors, and it is in the highest degree cheeky upon the part of the queen mother to ask the empire to further tax its people to support her profligate son in his ridiculous excesses. Victoria is reputed the wealthiest woman of the world. She has had all the penny saving thrift which distinguishes her among sovereigns, as for the same trait Hayes is conspicuous among presidents. Why in the name of decency doesn't the old lady put her hand in her own pocket and pay off her hopeful creditors. [Chicago Times.

A Singular Electrical Freak.

A special to the Dallas Herald from San Antonio dated Nov. 12th gives the following: "Quite a singular electrical freak has occurred here, which experienced persons have failed to satisfactorily explain. A little child of Mose Friendbader, while swinging on the front gate, with its usual piece of bread and butter in hand, saw a flash of fire and exclaimed: 'I'm shot.' There was no one at home at the time but his little sister, who was near him, nor was a report of any kind heard. When his parents returned they found the little fellow in a most distressing condition. His face was almost cut to peices, his eyes swollen, his hair singed off and clothes burned. There were several cuts on his face an inch or two long, but no blood appeared any where. The doctors say the child will recover, but he is terribly scarred and may lose his sight. He says he first saw the smoke, then a blinding blaze, but no sound. The sister says also saw fire go around the house toward a ditch, but it did no damage except to the poor little sufferer. This happened just out of town yesterday evening. The sky was clear and there were no appearances whatever. Dr. Graves, the attending physician, thinks it was an aerolit, though that can't be so, for a solid body would have killed the child, and no fragments can be found.

A Tennessee paper says that one inducement held out to the colored people to vote for Hawkins and high taxes was that the white people would be compeled to sell their land, and then it could be bought for fifteen cents per acre.—[Dallas Herald.

The burden of the foreign telegrams now is the Irish troubles. The situation shows all the desperation of the race, and all the hopelessness of their condition. This has for centuries been really the most important problem before the British government. It has bungled and continued to bungle in the management of it, and there is little hope now that it will do any better. The world in general sympathizes with the Irish. But it is an almost hopeless situation. The land league and its projects are yet very far from practicable. The present outcome of it all is not likely to be of very great relief. The whole system of tenantry must be uprooted. Until England chooses to do that, or is forced to do it the present trouble will exist.—[Dallas Herald.

Foreign Affairs.

London, Nov. 8.—A Constantinople dispatch says the porte is making tremendous efforts to be in a position to effectually close the Dardanelles on short notice.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that at the trial before the military tribunal all the nihilist prisoners acknowledged belonging to the revolutionary party. One named Heraoff admitted that he participated in the preparation of the mine under the railroad at Moscow.

The Polanders of San Antonio contemplate celebrating the 31 inst. the anniversary of their struggle for freedom from the Russian yoke.

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.

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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.

Locals.

General Hancock needs no condolence nor sympathy. He has conducted himself through the campaign like a soldier and gentleman, with dignity self-respect and discretion. If he has been defeated by the people at the polls, he will stand it quite as well as they can; and if he has been cheated out of the election he can stand it much better than his opponents can stand their success. —[Dallas Herald.

A Stranger's Mistakes.

A few days ago a Western merchant who wanted to do some sight seeing and buy his fall stock at the same time, entered a dry-goods jobbing house on Broadway, and accosted the first person he met with, "Are you the proprietor here?" "Not exactly the proprietor," was the reply. "At present I am acting as shipping clerk, but I am cutting my cards for a partnership next year by organizing noon prayer meetings in the basement.

The stranger passed on to a very important looking personage with a diamond pin, asked: "Are you the head of the house?"

"Well, no? I can't say that I am at present, but I have hopes of a partnership in January. I'm only one of the travelers just now, but I'm laying for a \$200 pew in an up-town church, and that will mean a quarter interest here in less than six months.

The next man had his feet up, his hat back and a twenty cent cigar in his mouth, and looked so solid that the stranger said:

"You must run this establishment."

"Me? Well, I may run it very soon. At present I'm the book-keeper, but I'm expecting to get into a church choir with the old man's darling and become an equal partner here."

The stranger was determined not to make another mistake. He walked around until he found a man with his coat off and busy with a case of goods, and he said to him: "The porters are kept pretty busy in here, I see."

"Yes," was the brief reply.

"But I suppose you are planning to invent a Gospel hymn book and sing the old man out of an eighth interest, aren't you?"

"Well, no, not exactly," was the quiet reply. "I'm the old man himself."

And all that the stranger said, after a long minute spent in looking the merchant over, was: "Well, darn my buttons!" —[Wall Street News.

Eight thousand wild ducks were taken on the Susquehanna flats, near Havre de Grace, Md. on the first day of the ducking season.

Horse flesh, as an article of food, is becoming popular in France.

—Rev. Jno. Brown and bride returned from their wedding trip a few days since, and are stopping at the Wichita Hotel while their house at 'Argyle' is undergoing repairs.

—Uncle Charley Adair has been on the streets for some days, paying a liberal price for fat hogs.

—Mr. A. L. Coppins, of the quartermaster's department U. S. A. was in town this week visiting his oldtime friends. No young man who ever resided here was more universally and deservedly popular.

—Both churches were well filled on last Sabbath morning, which speaks well for Jacksboro.

—Stark tapped his Bar'l (of apples) on Tuesday and divided with his friends

—Mr. G. F. Daugherty in building a new residence on his land, which will be much nearer town than his former one.

—A little child of Luke Hensley's was buried on Monday last, and Mrs. Hood an old resident of Jacksboro, also "went home" within the past week.

—Col. Foscoe, the owner of the Fort Richardson property, has been in town for several days looking after his interests.

—Drs. McClure and Gresham went to Young county on Sunday last to assist in a difficult surgical operation.

—McConnell has a full supply of all the famous preparations of Ayer & Son of Lowell Mass., Dr. Jaynes of Philadelphia, and the Dr. Harter Medicine Company of St. Louis, for all of which firms he is agent for Jack County.

—Tuesday morning a norther commenced and by night it was very cold and snowing. Wednesday the snow storm was driving furiously and cold enough to freeze half grown chickens to death. The lowing of the cattle was piteous. Thursday was clear and cold with signs of moderation. The snow is so drifted we cannot measure it.

—Fifty numbers make a volume of this paper. Subscribers are charged by the number, so they will not lose a paper by our failure to publish one next week.

The butter exporters of New York are up in arms against the oleomargarine makers. It appears from a statement recently made by Joseph Nimro, jr., chief of the bureau of statistics, that for the year ending June 1, 1880, there was exported

from the United States 16,833,330 pounds of oleomargarine, valued at \$2,581,317, and 31,061,610 pounds of butter, valued at \$5,179,071, and that most of the oleomargarine exported was described as butter. Of course, when consumers come to use this oleomargarine and discover that it is not butter, as represented, they will become distrustful of American butter, and America exporters of the article will lose their trade. It is no wonder, therefore, that the exporters are indignant, and that they are clamoring loudly for the enforcement of the law passed at the last session of the New York legislature, making it obligatory upon oleomargarine manufacturers to distinctly mark their goods.

Improving Red River.

N. O. Picayune.

Governor Wiltz has addressed the following important communication to the secretary of war:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
New Orleans, La., Oct., 27, 1880. }
Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of war,

Washington, D. C.

SIR—I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information, printed copies of letters addressed to me on behalf of steamboat owners and captains, who had been invited to confer with me as to ways and means of relieving the commerce of New Orleans from the effects of high rates of transportation.

Referring especially to the letter of Capt. Joseph A. Aiken, dated October 22, in relation to the obstructed navigation of Red river, also to my letter to you dated October 12, I respectfully request that the appropriation made by congress for the improvement of the navigation of that river may be applied to that object at the earliest practicable period.

Obstruction to navigation in Red river subjects the inhabitants of its valley and of a wide region in north western Texas, the Indian territory and southwestern Arkansas, as well as more than a third part of this state to great losses and enormous inconvenience. Suspended navigation compels planters and merchants to send cotton and other products by circuitous and costly railroad conveyance and to depend upon distant cities of the west for necessary supplies. Judicious expenditure upon the mouth and channel of Red river would result in a tenfold saving to the inhabitants and a restoration to New Orleans of her natural traffic with them.

It is of the greatest importance that work done by the United States government for the benefit of this river, should be hastened to early completion, and, if possible, in time to aid in getting to market the cotton crop of this year. Your official aid in this matter is very respectfully and earnestly solicited.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
Louis A. Wiltz,
Governor of Louisiana.

A Horrible Tragedy.

Batesville, Ohio, Nov. 8.—A horrible tragedy became known here yesterday morning. Frank M. Reindenbaugh, a wealthy young German who, three years ago married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, came home late Saturday night intoxicated, and on entering the room where his wife and child were sleeping, assaulted them with an ax. His wife's skull was crushed by a single blow, and then he cut his son's throat with the edge of the ax. He then went to the room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor and her child and servant were sleeping, and killed Mrs. Stephens and her child. The servant girl was awakened and sprang towards the door but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave an alarm and the neighbors came to the house. It was not till morning that the murderer was found in a tobacco house with his throat cut. He is not fatally injured. Jealousy, drunkenness and insanity are supposed to have been the cause of the horrible crime.

It will cost the cotton planters about \$40,000,000 to market their crop this year, of which \$25,000,000 will go into the pockets of colored laborers.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply TRUE BY ABSORPTION. MALARIAL Antidote.



TRADE MARK.

- 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,
HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.

C 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 hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO,
93 William Street, New York.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

No Paper Next Week.

This is the last issue we expect to make at Spring Dale Cottage.

We have made arrangements to move the office to town next week and therefore there will be no paper.

We take this opportunity to return our grateful thanks to all who have helped us by way of subscription, advertising, correspondence and encouragement in anywise.

We especially thank our reporters and correspondents for their efforts to give us interesting news. We have been well pleased generally with their productions, and ask one and all to continue. Anything that we have withheld or sent to the wastebasket was not for want of respect to the author, but the course we have marked out required it.

We also thank Tommie Hight for the faithful performance of his duties and commend him as a good and honest little boy.

Now we ask our friends, and especially the friends of a county paper to give us your good-will, encouragement and the necessary financial help and we will endeavor to make a paper that Jack county will be justly proud of.

A Beautiful Idea.

In the mountain of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come when it is bed-time and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fisherman come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanzas, they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home that sing to cheer him, and how must they strengthen and tighten the links that bind together these dwellers by the sea! Truly, it is among the lowly in life that we find some of the most beautiful customs put in practice.—[Tourist's Journal.

Cincinnati drank last year 202,973, 200 glasses of beer.

There are 49,989 post offices in the United States.

The duty on Mlle. Bernhardt's wardrobe amounted to \$4,800.

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 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 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.

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.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The annual reports of the military department commanders were made public to-day. General Augur, commanding the department of the south, reports the health of the troops at all points excellent. The garrisons at Ft. Barrancas and Key West, were removed for sanitary reasons to Little Rock and Tampa, Fla., but will be returned to their proper stations December 1st. The report refers to the large practice in the department of south to discipline troops, and to other minor matters; it also recommends some changes in the military court. The report of General Schofield, commanding the department of West Point, is mainly devoted to the case of Cadet Whitaker, on whom alleged outrages were committed last fall. General Schofield says the fraudulent character of the outrage was fully demonstrated within twenty-four hours of its discovery. Indeed, the fraud was so transparent that it could not have possibly escaped almost immediate detection. The investigation made by Colonel Lazelle showed to all who knew the facts and were qualified to judge, that there was no ground for even suspicion that any other cadet than Whittaker participated in, or had any knowledge of, the outrage. The report then reviews the proceedings in the court of inquiry in Whitaker's case and their result, and makes the following report with regard to the treatment of colored cadets at West Point in general. Every lawful right of the colored cadets has been securely guarded by the officers of the academy, and they have invariably been treated with great kindness and indulgence. Their special relations with their fellow cadets, however, have not been what they appear to have been led to expect. Military discipline is not an efficient means of promoting social intercourse. They came from home, it appears, to have destroyed a disposition which before existed to indulge in such association. Doubtless this was due in part to cover the bad personal character of some of the young colored men sent to West Point, and in part to a national reaction against an attempt to give social intercourse by military regulations. The military academy cannot be made a favorable place at which to first introduce social intercourse between the white and black men. West Point will at most any time follow the example of the country at large in this respect. It does not seem a reasonable expectation that young men of a race so recently emerged from a state of slavery could compete successfully with those who have inherited the strength of character gained in many generations of freedom enjoyed by ancestors, and it was an act of doubtful kindness to the colored race to force them into such an unequal competition. The authorities of the military academy cannot even attempt to es-

those which prevail among the people of the United States, whose sons are sent to West Point for military education. The difficulty surrounding this subject is aggravated by the same error which assigned it to an unreasonable prejudice against a race of color. The prevailing prejudice is rather a just aversion to the qualities which the people of the United States have long been accustomed to associate with the state of slavery, and in intercourse without legal marriage, and of which color and its various shades are only external signs that the feeling could not be removed by the simple act of enfranchising the slave.

It can only be done by the education and moral elevation of the race. That great work has only been commenced. It must of necessity require much time to send to West point for four years, competition a young man who was born in slavery. It is to assume that half a generation has been sufficient to raise a colored man to a social, moral and intellectual level which the average white man has reached in several hundred years, and as well might a common farm horse be entered in a four mile race against the best blood, inherited from a long line of racers. The result of such an assumption was fairly illustrated in the recent unfortunate case of the colored cadet Whitaker. Education and elevation of the newly enfranchised race, is a work worthy of the united efforts of all good citizens; but that work cannot be advanced. It must be retarded by forcing colored men into official positions for which they have not yet become qualified, or into social relations where they cannot be freely welcome. A colored man cannot be truly free until he becomes independent of such extraneous circumstances as to a degree of knowledge of his freedom. This cannot be increased by depriving the white man of the portion of liberty he has always enjoyed. Whatever of the just cause of self respect any portion of the people of the United States may have for a neglected duty towards those who had been so suddenly raised from slavery to the full responsibilities of citizenship, the officers of the military academy have only to reproach themselves for a too zealous attempt to accomplish what was manifestly impossible in their desire to do all in their power for the unfortunate colored placed in a false position, and in their too faithful efforts to carry out a policy, however ill advertised, that had for its object to accord the newly enfranchised the fullest judgement of all rights and privileges of citizenship.

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: Prc. 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.

WANTED.

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

There is on the Ohio river a floating printing office, with which its enterprising proprietor peregrinates from place to place up and down the river.

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 Signature this 8th day of November 1880.

Thos. W. Williams,
J. P. Prc. 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 House 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 Signature this 8th day of November 1880.

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

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.

Estray Notice!

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Prc. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray mare 14 hands high 4 yrs. old branded $\frac{7}{8}$ on left thigh.

Nov. 3 1880.

Ed. Wolfarth,
Co. Clk. Jack co.

nov 5 3t.

Taken up by J. F. Ward and estrayed before James Reagan, Justice of the Peace Prc. No. 5 Jack county Texas one roke 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. Wolfarth,
Co. Clk.

nov 12 3t

Taken up by G. W. Walker, and estrayed before U. M. Johnson J. P. Prc. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas. One iron gray horse 4 years old 14 hands high branded K on left hip. Appraised at \$25.

Ed. Wolfarth,
Co. Clerk.

Our Iron Interests.

Dallas Herald.

Among the numerous undeveloped resources of Texas, she has none superior to her iron interest. In eastern Texas there is a belt of iron ore running through some half a dozen or more counties, that, from appearances, is inexhaustible. During the war one or two little furnaces and foundries were started in some of these counties and this ore utilized on a small scale. In Rusk county and Cass and Marion counties some efforts were made even before the war to develop this interest, but they did not amount to a great deal. Plows and hollow-ware have been made in Rusk county for a great many years, and one foundry near Jefferson has brought our Texas iron into considerable notice by the excellence of the plows, cooking and heating stoves, skillets, ovens, etc., manufactured. This foundry also sells no little pig iron, and has proven to be a most remunerative investment to the proprietor. In Marshall there has recently been started a railroad car manufactory, and Texas iron is used to some extent. This Texas ore has been submitted to the tests and close examination of experts, both in our own country and in Europe, and it has been declared by them to be of exceedingly excellent quality, being tough and malleable, and, much of the nature of the renown gray ore of England. It is of a quality peculiarly well adapted for railroad iron, and we predict that the day is not far distant when the smoke from thousands of smelting furnaces amid the iron hills of Cass, Bowie, Marion, Camp, Upshur, Harrison, Gregg and Rusk counties will be seen, while thousands of miners will find employment extracting the ore from its beds. When this gets to be the case we will have rolling mills and foundries too, and this magnificent interest will fully developed and bring much wealth to our state. It has been urged that for want of fuel it can never be made remunerative to work the Texas iron mines. We do not believe this. In so far as timber for fuel is concerned, it is inexhaustible right where the iron is found, but as stone coal is much better for smelting and foundry purposes, it can be used. Texas has her coal fields, and just now they are being reached by railroads. In a little while they will be opened and cheap fuel supplied all along the lines of the railroads to supply manufactories of all kinds. There is no fuel in Philadelphia, or New York, or Pittsburg, or any other manufacturing city. It has to be supplied to the various industries from the coal fields by rail, and so will it have to be done in Texas. There are no iron mines in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, yet foundries, rolling mills, steel works, etc., there abound, the raw material being supplied from the neighboring mines by

rail or water transportation. These things considered, these facts being recognized, why is it that Dallas cannot have her foundries on a large scale, have rolling mills, have various industries in iron? The coal fuel is just to the west of her and the iron just the east, both lying in the bosom of our Texas, and both only awaiting enterprise and capital to become mighty factors in adding to the wealth and prosperity of our state.

Our Chance.

The campaign just closed has revealed more clearly than ever the line of policy to be adopted and pursued by the south—self development in all the great industrial and intellectual essentials to true independence. The north hates us, fears us, and only proposes to use us. Our pledges, our fidelity, our earnest efforts to be one and the same people without regard to sections are all unavailing. Hence we can but take care of ourselves, while we still hold the olive branch, with the hope that maybe the next generation will understand us better, and regard us kindly. Our agricultural advantages are vastly superior, and on this account the south is rapidly regaining her wonted wealth; but that feature which is destined in the future to make the great south the coveted corner of the nation and more wealthy than ever before, is the manufacturing of her products largely at home. Every southern man who loves his home and people should resolve himself into a committee to labor by word and thought and all other means in his power to foster and advance this idea until the hum of manufacturing wheels can be heard in every neighborhood, town and city of the south. The day that dawns on this condition of things will look upon the happiest and wealthiest and independent people on the continent. This condition of things will place us in position to enjoy a full share of all class-legislation, now enjoyed only by the northeast. —[North Texas Advance.

Pennsylvania's tobacco crop this year will reach the enormous value of \$8,000,000. Lancaster and York are the two leading tobacco growing counties. In these it has been cultivated for many years, and the raising and manipulation of the crop is better understood there, and is consequently more profitable to the growers than in any other parts of the State where it is just beginning to be cultivated as an experiment. Bucks county for years has produced a considerable amount of the plant, and many cigars are made of the domestic leaf in Quakertown and vicinity; but its cultivation has not progressed in that county nearly to the extent that it has in some others.



Education an Knowledge Necessary to Successful Farming.

Too many farmers think that physical strength and labor are all that is necessary to agricultural success, a more sad mistake could not well be made. Knowledge is the foundation of success in every department of life and in none more necessary than to the successful farmer. A French writer says, "It is universally admitted that the diffusion of knowledge is the first condition of progress." "Labor directed by greater intelligence and the application of science to production creates the wealth of civilized man; knowledge wisely spread, is also indispensable to the working of constitutional liberty." In Protestant countries where education and the diffusion of knowledge is encouraged the people are more prosperous than in heathen countries where education is confined to the privileged few. A comparison of Scotland with Ireland proves "that knowledge is the condition of progress." Even in Ireland what a contrast between Connaught and Ulster; in the latter education and knowledge are encouraged, and in the former neglected—Ulster is prosperous; "Connaught presents a picture of the last extremity of human misery." Compare England with her wide diffusion of knowledge, with those countries of Europe where education and knowledge are restricted, and you will see how progress has been the result of education and the diffusion of knowledge. Compare the United States with Mexico and you see the vast superiority of our country, not only in education and knowledge, but in the material prosperity of agriculture, manufactories, and of everything that goes to make a civilized and great nation. Compare also the States of our own country and you will find those States where education and knowledge have been generally diffused, are the most prosperous. Compare South Carolina, so long governed by carpetbaggers and ignorant freedmen, with Georgia governed by educated men, and you see the desolation of South Carolina and the prosperity of Georgia. Take Mississippi as it once was, and now is—once its agriculture was directed by education and knowledge, now it is directed by ignorant freedmen, who ignore the direction of the skillful and educated farmer. As a consequence the whole country is desolate—houses and fields dilapidated, and now half a crop of cotton and scarcely any corn, wheat, oats or hogs are raised, and the whole country almost in a state of bankruptcy, with hunger and want in many of the cab-

ins of the deluded victims. Who have been the successful farmers of our country for the last half century? Not the ignorant, but the most intelligent of our citizens. Men whose knowledge enable them successfully to direct the labor to the prosperity of our country. An ignorant man cannot be a successful farmer. He may know nothing of college or boarding school life, but he has acquired knowledge in vocation. He may have acquired knowledge by mingling with the intelligent, from books and from close observation in the field, so as to enable him successfully to manage his farm. A very ignorant man cannot make a good farmer; he may toil hard but without the judgement and knowledge to direct his labor to a profitable result he will not succeed. Where do you find poverty and want and crime? It is among those who despise knowledge and with whom the ignorant and vicious associate. Every man and every woman should educate themselves by study and reading to prepare themselves for useful life, and all parents should give their sons and daughters the very best education their circumstances will admit. If they are not able to send them from home, give them the best common school and home education in your power; get books and agricultural works and get them to read and study them at leisure moments and the long winter nights. If you can get them interested, you keep them from bad company. Persons who have never tried it have no conception of how much a person may learn by such a course, and what a fund of knowledge may be accumulated in a few years. This knowledge can be profitably applied to farming and the domestic management of the home stead, as well as to the affairs of life. —Selected.

The Fall Crops Lost.

The heavy cotton crop and scarcity of labor have prevented the sowing of wheat, and everything else we plant in the fall. Is it still too late? Upon this point farmers differ. Wheat has been sown in November in north Texas, and produced well. We hope that farmers will at least put in enough for their own use, if they have not already done so. It will require but a few acres. It is the truest economy. This thing of buying flour, or provisions of any kind, is ruinous to a farmer. We don't care what the prices of cotton is, it may be 25 cents if you please, if you raise nothing else you will sooner or later be in the hands of the sheriff. Cotton produced for revenue only should be the inexorable rule of every tiller of the soil in the south. We must, if we prosper and become perfectly independent, raise enough at home to eat at all hazards. There is no sense in raising twenty bales of cotton and expending \$1,000 for meat and bread. This will be just coming out even

with the year, and the year a total loss. To stand still is to retrograde.

How is it that a farmer who always has plenty of hogs, cattle, sheep, turkeys and chickens around him is always all right? His debts are paid when due, his credit is high, his family are well clothed, there is plenty and to spare on his table, and every year he is richer. The plain reason is his smoke-house and corn-crib are not in town, but these institutions are kept at home, and kept full from one year's end to another, no matter what the consequences may be, no matter whether he markets one bale of cotton or one hundred. His neighbors boast of their yield per acre, and he of his Berkshires, they of the amount of cash their cotton sold for, and he of the number of corn in his crib and pounds of bacon on hand. How does it happen that the cotton planter always accepts an invitation to dine there.

All old farmers in the south who went through the terrible times which followed cotton going to twenty-five cents per pound in 1865-6, when even apple and peach orchards were cut down to plant cotton, need no advice upon the value of provisions raised at home.—[Extracts from the Dallas Herald.

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.

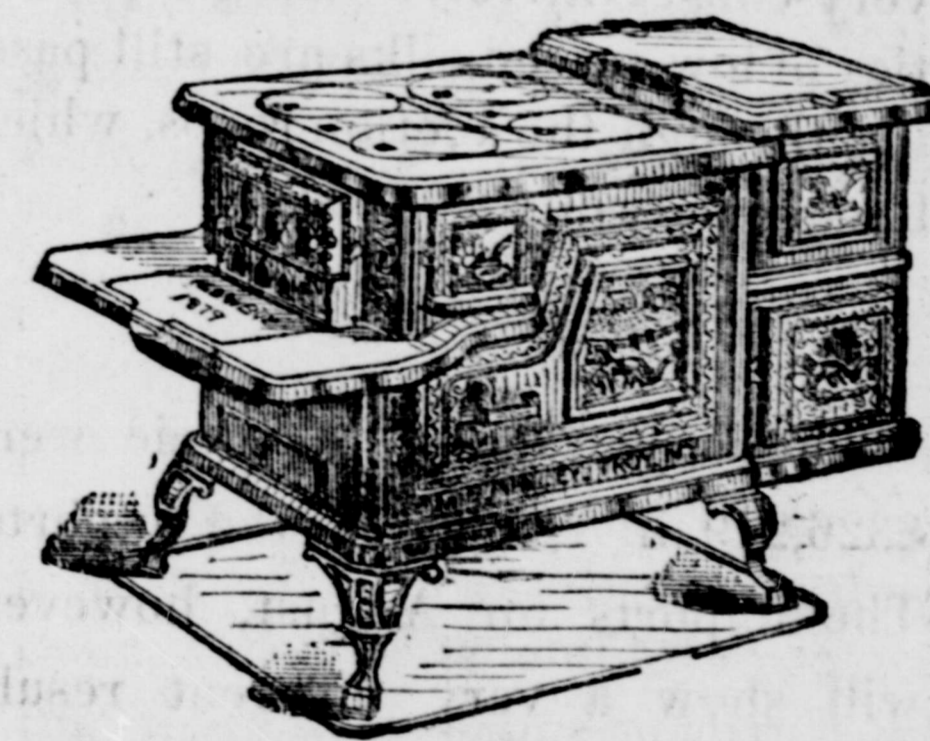
Restaurant

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. STRAMER.

Jacksboro, Texas.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



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.

COMMERCIAL.

The cotton crop of north Texas will be a record... all saved, and some... have more weather than the usual...

COTTON.

Table with 2 columns: Cotton type and price. Includes Middling Fair, Strict Low Middling, Good Middling, Middling, Strict Low Middling, Low Middling, Good Ordinary.

BACON.

Bacon—Floury clear sides 22 1/2; short clear 21; breakfast bacon 22.

WHEAT.

Flour—Bacon new wheat 22 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2.

Wheat—No. 1 soft 25 1/2; No. 2 new 25 1/2; No. 3 new 25 1/2; No. 4 new 25 1/2.

Wheat—No. 1 soft 25 1/2; No. 2 new 25 1/2; No. 3 new 25 1/2; No. 4 new 25 1/2.

Wheat—No. 1 soft 25 1/2; No. 2 new 25 1/2; No. 3 new 25 1/2; No. 4 new 25 1/2.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The foreign dry goods bazaars of the trade have been moderately active at first hands and the jobbing distribution of larger proportions. There are no important changes however, to note, the market being substantially as at last reports, while buyers continue to act very conservatively. Large quantities of low priced silks are still passing through the auction rooms, which have been well attended."

The July imports of specie were \$822,279 in excess of the exports. The imports for August, however, will show a very different result. For seven months of 1889, none of which (May) exports exceeded imports largely, the net imports of specie have been only \$1,198,942 but the excess in August alone will be many millions, and the treasury department, anticipating imports of about \$4,100,000 each week for the next two months, has again placed \$2,100,000 coin in gold at new New York to be paid out with as little delay as possible in exchange for foreign coin and bullion imported.

Since the passage of the silver bill there have been coined to date \$99,139,730 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount \$19,855,442 is outstanding in circulation. The balance, \$79,284,288 is in the treasury vaults.

FROM THE... ARROW CROSS

ARROW CROSS

Having determined to... High prices in... I will not... I will try to justify a... and... I will try to justify a... and...

Respectfully,
James W. Knox

TO BARRISTERS

As in Sept. 1888... This case... I will try to justify a... and... I will try to justify a... and... I will try to justify a... and...

FRANK BAILEY,
SUPERINTENDENT.

The Arrow Cross

Anti Office

... ..

... ..

Parad Column

... ..

SEVEN

... ..

We will have a rural page in which articles on... and farming... will appear.

... ..

THE

Sunday Wreath

is published monthly... has been before the public long enough to need no commendation from...

Give us two thousand subscribers...

and we will withdraw all advertisements from the Wreath.

Address: J. N. Rogers, Jackboro, Texas.

McConnell



The Drugist & Stationer

... ..

J. W. KNOX

General Merchandise

South West Corner... ..

New Steam Cotton Fan

... ..

W. C. ABBOTT

DRAPER

... ..

Go to the Old Reliable Family Grocery of McQueen Bros. and buy your family supplies.

... ..

... ..

Three American companies are seeking railway concessions in Mexico—the Southern Pacific company, with G. P. Huntington at the head; the Mexican Construction company, with General Palmer and Jay Gould at the head; and the Bisson company. It is now stated that the Mexican government will let concessions to the lowest bidder who will furnish ample securities and guarantees.