

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

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J. N. ROGERS

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This morning the weather clear at Fts. Sill and Elliot. Rained south last night and raining this morning.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Maxey re-elected U. S. Senator. His majority surprised his most sanguine friends, three in the contest Maxey, Throckmorton and Davis.

Locals.

—Eld. W. B. Long, the Baptist missionary preached four sermons in the court house at night last week, and in the Post Saturday night. He has been absent from his family four months and goes home from Spring Dale, to pay his family a short visit.

—John D. Rains, a nephew of General Rains and a native Texan 50 years of age, gave us a call this week.

—Keechi. Callahan has gone to John H. Browns, to "Copper bottom the top of Brown's house with tin," but he has left in his store a supply of Haiman, Avery and Chilled plows for the farmers to buy to make booming crops with next summer.

Call at the tin store and see for yourself.

—Methodist Quarterly meeting begins at the Masonic Hall to-morrow night.

—A. F. Anderson has commenced assessing property for 1881. He was in town this week.

—Farmers and every body else if you want blacksmithing done go to

Dan Conway.

—S. G. Adamson has had a week of good sales and will have a new supply early next week.

—There are dogs in town without number, of various colors and sizes, if hydrophobia should get among them there would be a lively time among the canine outfit.

—Call at McConnell's for a new magazine, or schoolbooks, or anything in the stationary line you may need.

—W. B. Stramer has lost two valuable horses from blind staggers, and the third he has given to the "horse doctor" for curing him, consequently is out of horses just now.

—Several more immigrants arrived in the county this week.

—Sheriff King is on the war path after taxes for 1880.

—We understand that M. M. Joyce has accepted a position with a Sherman nursery, and will canvass Jack, Young and Montague counties in its behalf.

—Still a great many sick horses in the country, but we don't hear of many dying.

—Cough Medicine at McConnell's until "you can't rest."

—R. M. Stephens, of the firm of Bolles & Stephens printers, Dallas, was in town this week but failed to give us a call. He took some orders. Isn't it strange that people will give from twenty to fifty per cent more for work done away from home than for work equally as good at home.

—Several drunks and downs changed the monotony of town life this week.

—The tax rolls are going the county precinct rounds.

—On the 4th of February 1879 the City marshal sold for taxes due the corporation a great many town lots, and as tax-collector of the corporation executed tax deeds therefor, on the 4th of next month the two years will expire and though we regard our corporation in rather a small light the deeds then executed were according to law; and many an honest city real estate owner may loose

their property if this redemption is not looked into.

—In the middle of the street between McConnell's and the Wichita Hotel may be seen a pile of rock suitable for breast works in war times. The proper person to look after such things is now the road overseer, and he ought to see this and act accordingly.

—The latest and most prominent business firm in their line is Oldham & Dutcher of the Sewing Machine renown.

—The County court was busy several days this week, and expended about \$40.00 for jury service, fines and forfeitures about \$10.

—The Surveyor of Archer county is in town. He wishes a lot of maps and sketches of his county, but our surveyor refused to deliver them, they being archives of his office.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA

Jack Ward, J. C. Loving, John Harris, J. D. Gail, County; Clay Glasgo, Graham; H. H. McConnell, City; J. B. Hatten, Penn.; J. B. Hart, surveyor Archer Co.; Theo. Clark, Belknap; Daniel Hatten, John Hatten; Penn.; J. F. Shutes and lady, Decatur; R. M. Stephens, Chas. Betterton, Dallas.

HORTON HOUSE

Howard Peak, — Baillio, both of Galveston; and others.

For the Citizen.

Jacksboro, Jan. 25 1881.

Our little town has been in considerable bustle this week as court is in session. Judge Jones has been reckoning with some of the wayward ones for offenses against the State, and the legal minds are all busy, endeavoring to show up their clients in a fair light. Our merchants all busy exhibiting their wares to their many customers. The druggists are compounding their drugs for the healing of the nation and amid the busy hum of our different occupations the Divines are pouring into our ears the glad news of salvation, all intent on their various callings and last, but not least Prof. Marks comes down on us with a manifestation, which he claims from heaven, and

will swear a little while preaching it in order to impress his ideas and we must say, (though we have always been a disbeliever) that there were some manifestations, but not being medium ourselves, we cannot tell whether his manifestations were spiritual or not. Oh verily we are a favored people. More anon. H.

Immigration to Texas.

It is estimated that five thousand immigrants per day are now arriving in Texas. They are from everywhere, and going to all points in the state, but mostly to western counties. An Ohio party says five hundred came down on the train he was on. They were from Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, and various northwestern states, and the majority of them were farmers seeking lands and homes. As a rule, most of them have capital enough to get start in Texas, that is enough to buy land and start a few plows. As soon as the winter is passed the number will increase. This bids to be a year which will add at least a quarter of a million people to our population. There is an abundance of room for them and ten times more. Texas is now just entering upon an era of prosperity a thousand times greater than ever experienced in her history. The new lines of railway will draw people from the other states from Europe by the million. [Dallas Herald.]

New York is soon to have a chance to estimate the cost and practicability of the electric light. A whole square is to be nightly illuminated by it a month, at the expiration of which time a correct estimate can be made. The tests heretofore have been already severe, but equal to this one. However, Edison seems, equal to the occasion.

COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas, } Warranted
Good Luck " }
All kinds of L. a. sugars.
Best Brands of Tobaccos.
Best Peaberry coffee.
Fancy choice sugar house syrups.
All kinds of can goods.
These goods will be sold as cheap as cheapest.

MARRIED—At Keechi School House on the 16th of Jan. 1881, by Rev. — Mr. Theodore Allen to Miss A. Kutch, all of Jack county.

JOSIE'S GRANDMOTHER.

"Now, Sam!" declared Josie emphatically, "I tell you it's no use! I wouldn't have you if you were the last man on earth." And she jerked up the crochet work, which Mr. Worthington had drawn from her hands, and plied her hook with a vengeance.

"But what have I done, Josie?" asked the poor fellow desperately, gazing sadly into the young girl's roguish face, then through the open window into the rose-filled, sun-flooded garden outside.

"Nothing, you foolish boy! answered Josephine Bonaparte Smith, snapping her thread. "But if I married you, it would seem too much like marrying my own brother. You know we grew up together, and played together all our lives—Tom and you I."

"And I loved you all the time," declared Sam.

"Oh, bother! You didn't!" asserted Josie. "I really do believe, however, I'll have to marry you to get rid of you."

"Darling!" began Sam, his face radiant as the morning, extending his arms as though to imprison the slender, girlish figure within them. But Jo scowled indescribably.

"Why, you lunatic!" she cried. "I didn't mean I'd marry you myself. I mean I'll marry you to somebody else, so as to get rid of your perpetual teasing."

Poor Sam sunk back in his chair like a scolded child. Josie laughed, but there was tender undertone in her voice.

"Sammy, dear," she gently said, "it will all come right. You shall marry my grandma."

"What!" roared the young man, bouncing erect, as though struck.

Josie's tender mood changed to one of infinite mischief. Apparently she had taken her cue from his surprised manner.

"Now, my dear young friend," she began, with a wise, school-marmish air, "listen to a little sense. In common with most young men of twenty two, you have so far lived a life of vanity and frivolity. Now it is time to pause and think. You have pictured to yourself a clinging, girlish wife, but how much more sensible to choose a mature woman. Beauty must fade, you know, but kindness, experience, and real motherliness never will. And even if my grandma is a few years older than you, she can take care of you better than a mere chit could. In case of sickness, now—"

But poor Sam had sprung to his feet and left the room. Josie went serenely on with her fancy-work.

The next evening, as he was leaving his office, a hastily-scribbled note was thrust into his hand. It read as follows:

"DEAR SAM: Come up. We have a lady to tea. JOSIE."

"What next?" he exclaimed. "The idea of Josie's expecting me at such a short notice. And to meet a lady in this everyday rig. Well, I suppose I'll have to go." And he went.

Josie herself met him at the vestibule door. Fortunately, the semi-darkness prevented his noticing her agitation.

"I had to send for you in a hurry," she began abruptly; "she is going away to Harrisburg to-night, and I thought if you didn't meet her now, you might get a chance for month."

"She!" savagely cried Sam; "who's she? Your worthy and virtuous grandmother?"

Josie was suddenly taken aback. Still nothing daunted, she replied,

"The lady's name is Lucy Smith."

"Any relation?" he asked.

"Not a bit," said Josie. "Every other man and woman is named Smith. Come right in, and you shall see her."

Sam's listlessness vanished as though by magic at sight of the beautiful vision before. So dainty, so delicate, so fair was the young lady, that the poor fellow all but forgot who and what he was. She seemed a tender, celestial being, made only for love and caresses. He could not help contrasting her with Josie, who, though a lovely girl in every way, seemed, after all more like a kitten to be teased, than an idol to be cherished.

Lucy was dressed in a semi-mourning dress of black cashmere, relieved by dainty ruches of white at her neck and wrists. At her throat and belt were little bunches sweet scented purple violets. Her black attire set off to perfection her white skin and violet eyes, which, however, were further heightened by her black, silky hair. Her only ornaments were her tiny brooch and ear-rings of black onyx set with pearls.

"Yes," thought Josie, gradually drawing out of the conversation as the evening wore on, "it's all right. Sam is smitten, sure enough."

"Josie," the young gentleman managed to ask, as brother Tom engaged Lucy's attention for a few minutes, "couldn't I escort her to the depot?"

"No you couldn't, she replied decisively. "Tom and I are going with her and we don't want you." So he had to deny himself an anticipated pleasure.

The next afternoon, as Josie once more sat at the dining-room window absorbed in her pretty trifling crochet work, Sam marched in, as he always did, without leave or license. Evidently something was on his mind, for he sat down in silence and watched Josie's flying finger's.

"Well, Sam, out with it," she said at last.

"Jo," he asked beseechingly, "will you—will you—give me Miss Smith's address?"

"Miss who?" demanded Jo.

Miss Smith."

"Who's she?"

"Why, the young lady who was here last night."

"O—h, Mrs. Smith, you mean."

"Mrs. Smith!" cried Sam in astonishment. Do you mean to tell me that child—you all called her Lucy—is married?"

"No, I don't, asserted Josie.

"Well, what then?"

"She's a widow."

"Oh!"

Long pause.

"Why do you want her address?" asked Josephine at last.

"I thought of sending her some flowers," replied Sam.

"All right. I would," said she.

But Sam still wavered.

"Sam," began the young girl, "you need not mind telling me anything. If you like Lucy so well after so short an acquaintance, there is no reason why you should not love her dearly after a longer one. I know her perfectly—we have been like sisters for years—and I say she's worthy the best man that ever lived."

"But, Josie—she's a widow."

"Bother! Suppose she is! That is no killing matter, is it?"

Again Sam was silent.

"And so young," he mused; "she can't be more than twenty."

"She is in reality, twenty-five."

He laughed uneasily. "I always said I would never marry a widow, or a woman older than myself."

"Don't be a fool," vigorously enunciated Josie. "Wait till you see whether you can get her! If you do, you'll be luckier than a good many better men. Why, Sam! I'm ashamed of you! Have you so little spunk that you would throw away a pearl of great price, simply for two such trivial objections? All I've got to say is, you'll never be suited, then. Be a man!"

Sam turned red and hung his head sheepishly, but Josie thrust a card in his hand, saying:

"There, Sam, Lucy's address. Go, get the flowers."

Months passed. It seemed as though Josie had "gotten rid" of her old-time admirer, for Lucy had returned to the city, and Sam had speedily discovered her whereabouts and profited by his knowledge.

One cold winter evening Sam dropped in, as of old, to see his time-honored friend Josie.

Do you want to see what I've got?" he asked, taking a little velvet case from his pocket. "Here is the ring for Lucy; she has accepted me."

"Oh, Sam!" exclaimed Josie, "I'm delighted. It's exactly what I've wanted all along."

"Is it?" asked Sam mischievously. "What was that nonsense about your grandmother, then?"

Josie looked mystified. "Why, didn't Lucy ever tell you?"

"Tell me what?"

"Didn't she tell you about her husband?"

"Not a great deal, in fact I never cared especially to know."

"You knew that we were school friends together, did you not?"

"Yes"

"Well, this was the way of it. Lucy Foster was an orphan, who had been raised by a very peculiar maiden aunt. As she seemed poor and friendless, I always took a great interest in her, and in vacations she visited a great deal with me among my relatives and friends. In the course of our travels, a wealthy old widower took a great fancy to her, so much so, that on the death of her aunt he adopted her. He took her to his elegant country home, and treated her in every respect as a beloved daughter. But people began to talk, and rather than send her away, he married her. I myself thought it a great mistake, but I did not think it right that she should leave her home simply to please the world. Moreover, she was only seventeen, and did not then understand what love meant. The old gentleman and his grown-up children, even grandchildren, were always kind to the young bride, and when he died, which he did within a year, half a dozen homes were freely opened to her. She has abundant means, and is her own mistress: she spends her time, back and forth, among her husband's relatives. Lucy's husband was my grandfather Smith."

"Indeed!" cried Sam, "then Lucy is your grandma."

"Yes, she is. Grandma is one of my pet names for her. When I first mentioned her, I thought you would understand; but when I saw that you did not, I made up my mind that I would have a little fun. Later, however, I forgot all about it; in fact, I supposed that she must have told you."

"The name Smith never struck me," mused Sam. "How funny things turn out."

Why Samuel!" exclaimed Josie, cutting short his reverie. "Look at the clock! Lucy will wonder what has become of you. Bestir yourself! and she let him out the front door."

"Well," she thought, as a satisfied, happy look settled upon her bright, fine face, "I made that match. And it's the best day's work that I ever did in my life.—[Demorest.

It is to be deplored that our young people are reluctant to marry because they cannot at once set up expensive or stylish housekeeping. Late marriages are becoming so largely characteristic of our social life on these false and selfish grounds of social economy, that society as a whole, and religious life in particular, are seriously damaged. If a man has gained a position that enables him to marry with ordinary prudence, let him marry and let not the prudence be pressed too hard. If he has found a woman who will make him happy, let him take her to a modest home. His life and his fortunes will be better for it.—Selected.

The Governor's Inaugural Message

as given by a correspondent of the Dallas Herald, dated Jan. 18.

Fellow-Citizens, Senators, and Representatives in the legislature of Texas.

In view of the eventful career of Texas in the past, long an unknown and to the civilized world—emerging into existence in the gloom of a far-off country—cradled in revolutions and wars—growing up with a history filled with sore trials and grievous sacrifices, alternated by glorious achievements, both civic and military; famous for her great men and chivalric people; and now rising up conspicuously into general view, with her vast proportions and magnificent resources, and fairly entering upon the grand struggle of their development, I can but feel diffident of my ability to be equal to the task before me as your chief magistrate, now for the second time called to preside over the destinies of our beloved state. But sustained by an ardent zeal for her fullest prosperity and future greatness, I cheerfully and hopefully accept the position at the behest of a generous people, who have manifested their desire to place their public interest under my care and direction, as they have done before. It is only by the wisdom of the legislature, the harmonious co-operation of the executive officers and the patriotism of the citizens that I can hope to be equal to the grave responsibilities imposed on me in the near future of this great and prosperous state of the American union.

Sixty years ago Moses Austin entered Texas—then a Spanish province—to found a colony, which resulted in the first organized establishment of American civilization in this country, through the patient perseverance and wisdom of his son, Stephen F. Austin. San Antonio and Nacodoches were then on the track of the king's highway, a mere mule-path that traversed the province from the interior of Mexico to the United States, and which was then, and had been for 100 years, the one great route of travel and commerce through the province. There were no towns on the coast for trade, but our ports and harbors had then but lately been the hiding-place for slavers and freebooters of the sea. A few villages and settlements were situated south of and along the king's highway, upon the Sabine and Red rivers. Small bands of Indians, from their tribes in the southern states, were located below and above the king's highway. The great plains were the home of the roving wild Indians and the buffaloes, whose undisputed dominions had existed for unknown centuries. While its forest and wide-spread and fertile plains and genial climate were as inviting to them as now, they existed in the solicitude of their native grandeur here while, for a hundred years be-

fore, centers of civilization had been formed and spread abroad, far and wide, 1500 miles northeast and south west of it. Why was this so? Simply because the waves and currents of the gulf had heaved up bars of sand that closed our rivers and bays from receiving the vessels that transported civilization from Europe to America, as it was done on the Atlantic coast and at Vera Cruz, in Mexico. It had, with all its slumbering resources and prospects of beauty, to await the spread from one to the other center, in its slow tread by land, and, fortunately, and at last, it came pouring down upon the north and east, and now, how changed the scene! Over a million and a half of people, moving and pressing on to work out its magnificent prosperity, are settled within its borders. The late rapid increase in Texas, with its being now the centre of attraction for every species of enterprise, gives promise of 3,000,000 people within the next ten or fifteen years. Already Texas is the foremost state in the union in the production of cotton and beef cattle, and soon will be in wool-growing. Here different productions fill the whole range of those in the temperate zone, and some of those in the tropics. She has a cotton region as large as two or three of the other southern states; a sugar region as large as Louisiana; a wheat region larger than Ohio or New York; a region for orchards larger than New Jersey and Delaware; a grazing country for stock of all sorts extending through ten degrees of latitude, and from one hundred to four hundred miles in width; an iron ore and coal region larger than Pennsylvania, with copper and other metals added; she has an abundance of good water-power in the east and west; and timbers from the pine to bois d'arc, of every valuable variety; part of the largest gypsum bed in the world soon to be reached by the railroads; an inexhaustible supply of lime rock, and other building rocks, and valuable earths. Railroads now traverse the state, in several lines, from north to south, and two of them will traverse the state from east to west. Wealth is springing up in cities, towns and country far and wide over the state, and even on our coast, shut up as our ports are and have been by sand bars, and neglected as they are and have been, an increasing commerce is flowing through them. And now, after Texas has been a far-off, outside country so long, she is on the eve of being in the middle of the transit of the commerce of the continent, by the Pacific railroads passing through it on the nearest and best routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, with the immense advantage of furnishing a half-way transportation by water through our gulf ports, when they shall be properly opened to the enlarged commerce to which our position entitles us.

This is not all that pertains to Texas now. Her government and

her action therein have been as peculiar and out of common course as her history and condition in other things have been. She recognizes the right of women to hold property in their own right; secures every citizen a homestead if he earns or otherwise gets it, and gives him one if he will go upon the public lands and settle upon it, and enforces the fundamental principal of the just correspondence between taxation on the citizen and protection by government. Texas joined the association of American states by voluntary annexation, and not as a purchased territory. She retained her vacant lands, and by liberal donation of it induced the building of railroads, thereby encouraging the settlement and promoting the prosperity of the country. She has endowed her public free schools with over 40,000,000 acres of school lands; each county with four leagues of land (17,712 acres) for the purpose originally of erecting and supporting a county academy; a university with 1,221,400 acres of land, enough of which has been sold to begin its establishment now; the asylums, lunatic, deaf and dumb, blind and orphan, with a large amount of lands, over 400,000 of which are still unsold; has set apart and surveyed 3,050,000 acres of land for a capitol and other public buildings; set apart over 11,000,000 acres of land, one-half of the proceeds of the sale of which is appropriated to the payment of the public debt, and the other half to the public free schools, and the whole of Greer county for the same purpose; and there is now still left over 19,000,000 acres of unappropriated lands.

Texas has a good body of laws in the main, and they are as well executed for the protection of life and property as the condition of the country, with a population of strangers continually flowing into it, and the means and agencies employed, will permit, with the prospect of gradual improvement. She has a system of public free schools organized, in which the scholastic population has been taught four months in the year, upon an average over the state, and which permits incorporated cities and towns to assume control of their own schools, and, by consenting to tax themselves, may have their common schools taught as long as they desire. In addition, there are two normal schools, one white and the other for colored pupils, who are supported at the public expense, except in the matter of clothing, and an agricultural and mechanical college, in successful operation. And she has quarantine laws that have for four successive years secured her people from yellow fever, that during part of that time has terribly scourged other portions of the southern states; the taxes, though burdensome only on account of the large amount of unproductive property in the shape of uncultivated lands, are still much lower than they are in most of the states of the union, though she has a

small public debt, a surplus in the treasury, and a public credit equal to any state in the United States.

This condensed presentation of Texas, with her institutions, her varied and vast capabilities, and the provisions made already to give them direction, will give the idea of the weighty responsibilities resting on those who are now, or may be hereafter, invested with the control of the state government, and also of what deliberate judgement and political skill must be continually exercised by them to wisely manage these great affairs of the state.

Those constituting the state government, who now and hereafter are to have control of these great affairs of state, must bear in mind that there is another government that acts directly and indirectly upon the same people within the same territory, and more or less upon the same great interest involved—which is the United States, as it is now administered.

In the historic voyage of states, it is well-occasionally to make a reckoning of their true position in order to judge of their future course.

The great and wise men who devised and instituted the systems of governments, of which Texas is now a part, provided for the general government to manage and promote, indirectly, the exterior interests of all of the states combined, as in commerce, war, and the like, under special powers delegated to it; and that each state should promote and take care of the private and public interests of its own people; and that each government—federal and state—should have, and exercise, the power to make and enforce laws over the same people, and in the same country necessary to perform its duty in the promotion of the distinctively different interests confined to each government; and that, thereby, one of said governments would not undertake to do that which was intrusted to and imposed on the other.

The system of those wise and patriotic men was thought to be wise then, in thus separating the powers of government in reference to the objects to be promoted by each one of them. This division has not been adhered to, as is demonstrated by the present state of public affairs in this country. Much of the business that engages the attention and action of the general government now is to promote the interests of particular sections and classes of persons within the state. A state now instead of being, as originally intended, regnum in regno, is regnum sub regno; that is, all of its supposed deficiencies and incapacities to promote the private interests of its own people are supplemented or provided for by a superior power, according to its discretion and to accomplish its purposes. The general government is now actually engaged in the business of hatching fish and sending alive over the country to furnish food for

Concluded on 4th page.

the people within the states, and at the same time giving to a particular class of citizens within the states a large bonus out of the public treasury to export salted a dead fish to foreign parts. It has been engaged in finding a way to stop the grasshoppers that obscure the radiance of the sun in their flight, and eat up wheat and other green things in the people's farms where they light. The cotton-worms, too, have engaged their attention to aid the cotton-planter and insure cotton to the cotton-mills within the states. The farming interests of citizens are promoted by the cultivation of a model garden, and the collection of and sending out of seeds, of peas and beans, and other things of utility and fancy. These may be small matters, but they, therefore the more plainly show how careful the federal government is in attending to the private interests of the people within the states wherein the state governments have failed to do it. Nor has it neglected their greater private interests. It has furnished them with a circulating medium of bank notes and legal tender treasury notes in place of money coined. It has chartered railroads to be operated within the states, one of which is in our own state. It has so arranged the exercise of its powers, and now so professedly that the manufacturer of cotton and woolen clothes, hats, shoes and other things that are bought and used by the consumers is paid a protectionist bonus, and a large one, too, for investing his capital and labor in these pursuits, and that is done to promote the private interests of some classes of persons within a state or states so situated as to follow those pursuits. Every pound of freight carried in a vessel from Boston or New York to Galveston pays, in the amount charged for it, a bonus or subsidy in the way of an additional charge on it to the man or company that built that vessel, by reason of the fact that he or they built that vessel within the territory in some state within the United States; that is to promote private interest of the ship builders residing within some state or states. Every pound of freight carried upon our railroads, carries within the charge for a subsidy to the iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, New York or some other state. The wool raisers of western Texas and elsewhere are paid indirectly a subsidy upon every pound of wool they sell, while the cotton grower helps to pay it in the woolen fabrics which he uses. The very extravagance of the government in the exercise of its powers, and in doing things out of its prescribed sphere of action, puts money in somebody's pocket proportionally, and therefore there is a perpetual influence brought to bear to encourage extravagance in everything. Of late, it is proposed to educate the children of the states by the formation of schools

for that purpose, and if not to assume entire control of them, at least to supplement the deficiency of states in their educational efforts by an appropriation of an amount estimated at 7 cents for each child to be sent to school within the states. It should be remembered that the agricultural bureau at Washington, that now spreads its wings out to be seen far and wide, was hatched under the wing of the pension bureau. The avowed purpose is to elevate the personal capacity of the voters within the states. The care of the general government has been extended to the management, promotion and protection of private interests through its courts, to make citizens and officers of states obey the laws of their own states. Even writs of mandamus and injunction have been issued to require governors and other executive officers to execute state laws in the discharge of their duties according to the construction of district federal judges, and even further than that, state judges have been indicted and imprisoned by the federal courts for deciding according to their convictions of right in matters coming up before them under state laws. Alfred the Great was in the habit of hanging or beheading his judges, and that is an English precedent of very ancient authority. Many and various are the ways and constructions by which the federal courts have extended their control over the private and public affairs of the state and its citizens arising under the laws of the state. A law has even been passed to authorize a federal court to decide a contested election between state officers, and that is to protect the right to vote of a class of citizens of the state in a state election held within a state. Thus, every department of the general government is, and has been, step by step, extending its assumption of right to regulate, control and promote the private interests of the people of the state, which must necessarily result in complete centralism if it should continue to increase. We need not look for that to be accomplished by the assumption of supreme power by a military dictator, but it is being accomplished by the gradual process under the operation of the general government in absorbing and appropriating to itself the powers and duties appropriately belonging to the states. Thus, too, it will be seen that the state government has a competition within our own territory for developing the private interests and protecting the rights of the people of Texas.

I believe, as did the founders of this system of associated government under which we live, that these local, private and public rights and interests of the people of this state can best be protected and promoted by the local state authorities, and that the means now left us to maintain a state government so stable

and so powerful in its capacity to fulfill its legitimate objects as to exclude the necessity of interference with or the supplementing of them by the action of the general government, and to give the encouragement to those pursuits that will place our own citizens, as far as practicable, on an equality with the favored classes elsewhere, so long as such favoritism shall continue to be exercised in the government of this country.

One point in good government has been gained: The expenses have been brought within the revenue, and our public credit has been established. Let us hold on to that which will now as ever be found no easy matter. Every great interest of the state will now appeal to the legislature for advancement and enlargement. Right now at this session of the legislature is the turning point of its continuance and establishment. Let us hold on to it with a settled resolution that admits of no failure, and strike for another splendid point, not neglecting other great interests in the meantime. That other essential point is, an improvement in the execution of the laws for the protection of life and property in their expedition and force. That is the imperious necessity resting on us now. And while giving special attention to that, we may maintain our public free schools and enlarge our means for their future improvement by the more rapid sale of its lands, lay the foundation of a university, encourage our agricultural and mechanical college, establish additional normal schools, and thereby give an impetus to our educational interests generally. The public educational interests generally. The public health may be extended by the organization of a state board of health and an amendment of quarantine laws. Our railroad construction may still be encouraged and freights and fare justly regulated by our own legislature. It is useless to further enumerate the other great interests already under our charge, none of which need be allowed to suffer abatement. In addition to all these we may now take steps, by an amendment of the constitution, to exemption from taxation, for ten years property invested in the manufacture of our own cotton, wool and other raw materials, in utilizing our water power, in mining our coal, iron, copper and other metals, by which we may invite capital and labor to develop our dormant or hidden resources, which a geological and agricultural reconnaissance of the state would make known to the world. Thus, safely and securely, one by one our great governmental interests may be advanced in succession and crystallized on a permanent basis for their perpetuation, not allowing any of them to recede in the meantime until they shall all have been raised to a standard of efficiency, resulting in an entire good government for Texas. Texas will then be a great state indeed, an empire in its natural and varied capacities, indissolubly united, holding her own in an association of states, and capable of standing alone in the wreck of disintegration, should it come, with the Lone Star, whether associated with the galaxy of stars, or again hoisted above, the emblem of Texas sovereignty, to be still the adoration of a united people."

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.

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 goods to be as represented. He buys wheat: buys and sells corn and produce generally.

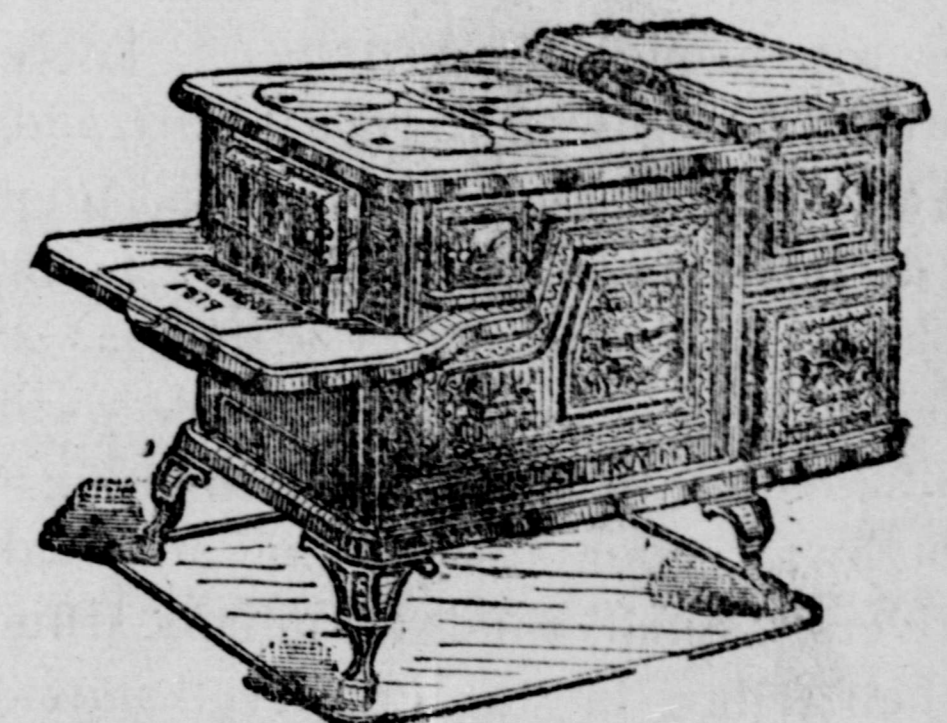
New Steam Cotton Gin.

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. O. CALLAHAN.



Haiman steel and cast plows.

Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American
Machines A Specialty.

Rural Citizen
Published weekly
By J. N. Brown

We have been...
the stockmen of...
Jacksboro, on Saturday...
of next week, the...
being delegates to the...
at Griffin, which means...
and to make arrangements...
regarding the...
ally.

We are indebted to...
re. Superintendent...
Penitentiary, for a copy...
of the Annual Report of the...
Superintendent of the...
Penitentiary at...
with the report of the...
sician, commencing...
terminating Oct. 31st...
as we have time...
readers some...
them.

We give much...
the Governor's...
believing this document...
interesting to our...
The card of the...
Nichols &...
week. If you have...
line, give them a call.

David D...
GE...
This is...
All persons...
as the entire...
THANK YOU...
THERMOS OF

Rural Citizn.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

We have been requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the stockmen of Jack county in Jacksboro, on Saturday, the fifth day of march next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention, at Griffin, which meets on the 10th, and to make arrangements for gathering cattle, and spring work generally.

We are indebted to Hon. T. J. Goree, Superintendent of the Texas Penitentiary, for a copy of the Biennial Reports of the Directors and Superintendent of the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, with the report of the Prison Physician, commencing Dec. 1, 1878, and terminating Oct. 31st 1880. As soon as we have time we will give our readers some items of interest from them.

We give much space this week to the Governor's Inaugural Message, believing this document will be very interesting to our readers.

The card of the New Law firm of Nicholson & Starke will appear next week. If you have business in their line, give them a call.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February has come to hand; and is as rich in literature as usual, in fact it is admitted by the best judges to be one of the leading Literary and Fashion Magazines of America.

The *Paradise Messenger*, Wise Co. Texas, No. 43, is on our table, and we welcome it to our exchange list. Wise county has an enterprising and thriving class of citizens; they have two papers outside of Decatur.

The *Seymour Cresset* is our smallest exchange, but is one of the best frontier papers.

A Strange Prayer.

In a quaint old town a well-to-do business man who had lived to a good old age was taken quite ill suddenly, he surely thought his time had come as the man said when a total eclipse of the sun took place, "he thought it was about time for him to hand in his checks;" he became very much concerned about his future welfare, so as a natural consequence he asked his wife to pray for him; she hesitated for a while, but at last she commenced weeping, and her prayer was "old man you have been mighty good provider."

This shows that where the treasure is the heart is also.

If you want a first rate article of tea go to D. C. Brown he has the

best;—and can give you a good article of most goods at a fair price.

Prison Library.

The following is taken from the Report of Superintendent of Texas, State Penitentiary.

"The Fourteenth Legislature appropriated \$500.00 to the purchase of a library. The books purchased have been read and re-read by hundreds of men, until so much handling has worn them out and the library needs replenishing.

I recommend that the Legislature make a liberal appropriation for the prison library, and also provide for a mechanics' library of seventy-five or one hundred volumes, for the special use of convict mechanics and those learning trades. The Penitentiary is a source of revenue to the State, and I apprehend that no one will object if a small portion of the money earned by the convicts is appropriated for their amusement and instruction.

We approve of the above recommendation; and hope the Legislature will make the appropriation. Every reasonable effort should be made to improve the character of the convicts.

A good story is told of the experience of a Georgia clergyman who spends a night in a log cabin in a wild portion of the State:

In the morning a junior member of the family, in response to an application for a wash-bowl, brought him an old tin pan, and after the face toilet was completed hunted up about seven teeth of an old tucking-comb for him to arrange his hair with. During the progress of this important ceremony the following conversation between the two took place:

"Mister, do you wash every mornin'?"

"I do."

"And comb your hair, too?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't it look to you sometimes like you is a heap of trouble to yourself?"—*Floral Cabinet.*

A recent traveler in Japan says: "If you wish to buy an article, don't ask the price of it, but of several other things, working indifferently round to it. Perhaps the vender says ten yen; you laugh, as if you were very much amused, and say two yen, he laughs derisively, but quite goodnaturedly, and you lay it down, whereupon he says eight yen; you laugh again and walk about, on which he looks amazed and says seven yen; you say carelessly three yen. He looks sad. You move as if to leave, when most likely he claps his hands, looks jubilant, and says *yuroshi*, which means three yen, which possibly is far more than it is worth to him. If the sellers were sour and glum, this process would be unbearable; but they are ar smiling and pleasant as people can be."

AT COST AT COST!!

Having Determined to close out OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

WE WILL FROM THIS DATE SELL **At Cost.**

This is no advertising DODGE the Goods **Must Go.**

This is a grand opportunity to get Bargains
and we hope the **PEOPLE WILL** come and **SEE** for themselves.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please come forward and pay up at once or make satisfactory arrangements as the entire business must be closed up at once.

THANKFUL FOR PAST PATRONAGE, AND HOPING ALL WILL COME AT ONCE AND SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS AND AVAIL THEMSELVES OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

I am,

Yours Truly,

JAMES W. KNOX.

Jacksboro, Texas, December 14th. 1880.

Directory of Jack County, 1881.

District court convenes the first Monday in Apr. Aug. and Dec.
A. J. Hood Judge.
Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.
Wm. M. King, Sheriff.
D. B. Mizell, 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.
T. M. Jones, Judge.
D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

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

Commissioners: Pret. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsev.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspect'r

PRECINCT No. 1

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

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.
W. J. Craig, Constable.

PRCT. No. 2.

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Wm. Obarts Justice.
J. S. Welsh, Constable.

PRCT. No. 3.

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

J. A. Hightower, 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.
J. M. Lane, Constable
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.

 Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st; 3rd and 5th Monday nights in every month. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
Stanley Cooper, N. G.
S. O. Callahan, Sect.



BAPTIST. Service at the Masonic Hall 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.
A. H. Jackson, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. At the Presbyterian Church 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

John Brown, Pastor.

METHODIST. 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.
J. F. Swofford, Pastor.

Estray Notice!

Taken up by J. A. Mayo and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Pret. No. 1 Jack County Texas: one brown mare 14 hands high 10 years old both hind feet white had on small bell, no brand: one bay 2 yr. old filley star in forehead feet all white: one sorrel 1 yr. old filly, white feet: one sorrel horse 6 yrs. old 15 hands high blaze face, saddle marked, branded \overline{D} on left shoulder, and appraised by A. B. Newman and H. Ross at \$90.

jan7 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk

Taken up by H. Ross and estrayed before Thos. Williams J. P. Pret. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one bay mare 13 hands high 3 yrs old, branded F on left shoulder, and appraised by A. B. Newman and J. A. Mayo at \$17.

jan7 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk

Reported by Wm. Hensley Commissioner Pret. No. 2 Jack Co. Texas, one bay horse 14 hands high, 13 yrs. old white forehead hind feet white, some saddle marks, branded PR on left thigh: also one bay mare white in forehead three white feet, saddle marks, about 14 hands, 11 yrs. old branded HALL on left thigh.

jan7 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk

Taken up by W. A. Smith and estrayed before Wm. Obarts J. P. Pret. No. 2 Jack county Texas the following described yoke of oxen to wit: one brindle ox, 11 yrs. old no brand perceivable marked crop and upper bit in the left and under bit in right ear and one white ox with red head and neck 6 years old, branded D AL (A and L connected) on left side and HR (connected) on right thigh and marked under bit in the left ear, crop and under half crop in right ear and appraised by L. M. Ragsdale and C. R. Cox at \$40.

jan7 3t D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk

—Twenty Dollars Reward. Estrayed from the City Livery stable, two bay geldings, both 6 years old, one 15½ hands high branded CL on right shoulder. The other full 15 hands high branded J-P (connected) blazed face much white in the eye (cotton eye).

I will give \$20 reward for the delivery of the two horses at my livery stable.
W. S. McKeehan.
Jacksboro, Jan. 6, 1881.

Furious Flames.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15.—The western or receiving warehouse of the Old Dominion steamship company was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated from an overheated stove in the office about 10:30 o'clock, and the building, being of wood, it was entirely burned, and its contents, consisting of 400 bales of cotton for New York, and about \$10,500 of general merchandise, received from Battimore and New York, and intended for North Carolina, were also destroyed. Loss is covered by insurance.

The warehouse was valued at \$3,000. The company's steamship "Old Dominion" was in her slip loading at the time, but was got out without injury.

E. W. NICHOLSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law and General Land Agent,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and taxes paid for no. residents

Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

C. W. Merrill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Land matters and the collection of claims.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS

Land litigation a Speciality.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

Firstclass accommodations.

Restaurant

and Lodging House with FIRST CLASS BAKERY.

W. B. Stramer

Jacksboro, Texas.

Go to McKeehan Bros. for your

Groceries & Provisions.

South Side Public Square

Jacksboro, Texas.

Fair weights and full measures guaranteed

Port Jarvis, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A terrible storm of hail and sleet began here yesterday morning, accompanied by a gale of wind in the afternoon, which changed to snow, the wind continuing. It had fallen already fifteen inches deep at 7 o'clock last evening, and was still falling. Travel on railways is almost totally blocked and the highways are utterly impossible. No trains have reached here over the Monticello railroad and the wires are down, so that no tidings can be had from them.

—The Alexandria obelisk was placed over the pedestal in Central park on the 22d. Between 5,000 and 10,000 people witnessed the operation.

—A terrible storm prevailed in the Mediterranean sea. on the 22d. Fifty smacks have were reported wrecked in that sea.

Destructive Storms East.

New York, Jan. 22.—The storm made havoc among the vessels lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East river, yesterday. They were the Wellington, of Nova Scotia; Sachem, of Boston, and Hamilton, all fully rigged ships. Besides there were many smaller vessels. The Wellington was struck sideways by full sway of the storm, and in some dangerous position the crew abandoned her. She was on her keel all right nevertheless, but the Sachem had been upset. A heavy squall threw her over on her side and stove in her cabin, and she was upset. John P. Holden, a ship carpenter, sitting beside it, escaped with difficulty. The cabin was set on fire and threatened the destruction of the ship. After two hours work the fire was got under control, but the portion of the vessel that had not been submerged had been considerably damaged. The Sachem was valued at \$50,000 and is owned by Captain Packering. She arrived in this port from the West Indies on Christmas.

New York, Jan. 22.—At 10:30 last night the Western Union telegraph company had ten wires working between William's bridge, West Chester county, and Albany, the wires from Albany to Buffalo, and six wires from Buffalo to Chicago. On the south five wires working from Elizabeth to Philadelphia, and Baltimore to Washington, and two wires are working from Patterson to Buffalo on the east. Wires are working from Albany to Boston. Dispatches to and from the east and west, south and north are carried by messengers between New York and Elizabeth, Patterson and Williams' bridge, whence as stated above, the wires are in operation in all directions. Communication by telegraph is only severed in the immediate neighborhood of New York city.

New York, Jan. 22.—The wires connecting thirty-three of the thirty-five police station with the fire hall and all hospitals were blown down or disabled yesterday evening. The patrol have doubled their force all night, and all leaves of absence were withdrawn, so as to guard against the spread of fire that might occur. Considerable damage was done to property by the storm, and numbers of accidents have been reported, caused by falling telegraph poles and wires.

Pittsburg, Pa. Jan. 22.—There was a general break here in the river Thursday morning, and heavy ice is floating down from the headwaters of the Monagahela and Aleghanny rivers, where water has been rising at the rate of six to eight inches an hour. Dam No. 3 and several pike bridges are destroyed. Heavy gorges are expected here unless checked by the cold wave, which has set in.

The Value of Earth in...

A writer in the London... discourses on this topic... The adaptability of the... for the production... many forms of vegetable... according to the nature... of its permeability... in her cropping arrangements... this fact, and although... that is the most notable... being; but all things are... and the first crop is... tion for the next; for... ter of the soil changes... plants it bears. Last... bling rain; first... en and spreads itself... the stones, gradually... the other forces... upon all things, in... ing to spring... performed their... of larger development... selves, and the... and decay goes... ease of the drainage... the forces of nature... are working to... in an opposite... case the strong... plants first appear... work of assisting... aeration of the soil... and are success... brous root growth... nourishing being... where; when nature... the fittest only survive. In... mal operations there... fitness of things that... ignored or lost sight of. We... inate nature so far as to... right plant for the position... fit the position for the plant;... of these questions are worth... much careful study. Some... in carrying out some... I had an opportunity of... the depth of all our beds in... er garden to about three feet... soil. The work was heavy, to... are the expense with good... ment, as a much better result... less labor, has been obtained... and what in principle of... portance, we are pretty well... pended of the success. For... year, which is an... factory one, our beds have... been better filled; the... of soil has supplied... and consequently... through the... was...



The Value of Depth in Soil.

writer in the London Garden courses on this topic as follows: The adaptability of the earth's face for the production of the various forms of vegetable life must vary according to the depth and character of its permeable crust. Nature, ever cropping arrangements, notes the fact, and always plants the crop in the most suitable for the time; but all things are progressive, the first crop is only a preparation for the next; for as the character of the soil changes, so also do the plants it bears. Look at the crumbling ruin! first comes the gray lich and spreads itself over the face of stones, gradually eating into their face; then, as damp and frost and other forces nature brings to bear on all things, in order to provide food for the myriads of mouths waiting to spring into active life, have performed their mission, other plants of larger development establish themselves, and the work of destruction and decay goes rapidly on. In the case of the drained swamp or marsh, the forces of nature, aided by man, working to the same effect, but in an opposite direction. In this case the strong rooted semi-aquatic plants first appear, perform their work of assisting in the draining and reclamation of the land, then disappear, and are succeeded by others of fibrous root growth and finer but more enriching herbage. So it is everywhere; when nature is left to itself the fittest only survive. In our cultural operations there is also a certain blindness of things that should never be ignored or lost sight of. We should imitate nature so far as to select the right plant for the position, or else select the position for the plant; and both of these questions are worthy of much careful study. Some years ago in carrying out some alterations here we had an opportunity of increasing the depth of all our beds in the flower garden to about three feet of good soil. The work was heavy, but I am sure the expense was a good investment, as a much better result, with less labor, has been obtained since; and what is perhaps of greater importance, we are pretty well independent of the seasons. For this year, which is an admittedly unsatisfactory one, our beds have never been better filled; the greater depth of soil has supplied perfect drainage, and consequently warmth; and, although the growth was slow, yet it was continuous and of a floriferous character. The improvement wrought by deepening the soil is great, and there are collateral advan-

tages connected with it which all who have had much to do with the cultivation of land will readily admit. Shallow soils must be fed continually, or they lose their power of production; for we have otherwise no hold upon their fertility. The manurial matters are either quickly washed out, or the vegetable matter they contain is dried like tinder by the fierce heat of the sun. When the soil is deep it has greater power of retaining whatever is given to it. Both temperature and moisture are more equable being less influenced by external circumstances, and if only a loose, friable surface is maintained, other cultivating operations are never so urgent, and may be—in fact, are—best done in winter, which gives plenty of time for consolidation; and this latter condition (firmness) is quite as essential in most soils as depth, for unless the land is reasonably firm, the plant or tree cannot get a good grip of it, so as to produce short-jointed growth. Most plants when growing in a bed of loose soil will make long, soft, fibreless roots, and the top growths always, in some degree, correspond with the progress of the roots. And where the latter rushes away in a bed of soft earth, the top is usually as bare of branches at the base as the main roots are of fibres. This is a matter that should be allowed to have some influence upon the construction of vine and other fruit tree borders. Where these have to be made, the most perfect plan would be to adopt a piecemeal system. Plants are like most of the lower animals; they have no power of self control when exposed to the temptation of high living; and under our artificial system of cultivation of the choicer kinds of fruits, success will in a great measure depend upon the control the cultivator keeps over their food supply."

A Simple Test of the Purity of Air.

A little practical knowledge, obtained by actual experiment, in determining the purity of the air in occupied rooms, will be of much value and enable the occupants to judge well on the subject. The following simple mode of determining this purity, we have found easy and convenient: Fill a half-pint vial with pure rain water, and then empty it in the room where the air is to be tested—the air of course going into the vial. Then pour into the vial a tablespoonful of lime water, and shake it thoroughly. If the water, remains clear, the air is good; but if it becomes more or less milky, it shows the presence of too much carbonic acid, which combining with the lime forms the white insoluble carbonate of lime. If there is a little more of this gas than eight parts in ten thousand, the lime water will be slightly milky; if much more, it will be strongly turbid. It is worth while to try this experiment in some of the crowded school-rooms of the country, to show why so many

children become feeble, sickly, and unable to study. Churches are less crowded generally, but the trial should be made there near the close of long sessions. The matter is worthy of careful attention; and when, as has been the case, over 6,000 deaths in so healthy a city as Philadelphia were traced in one year to bad ventilation, it shows what a formidable poison bad air may become.—[Country Gentleman.

"Order, Method, and Diligence make all things possible."

City Livery Stable!

W. S. MCKEEHAN
Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand

Buggies and Hacks.

Always a good turn-out. Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

North-West corner Public Square.

NOTICE

is hereby given that Prof. J. I. Bowie will open school in the Masonic Hall on next Monday the 17th of January 1881.

Rates of tuition as follows:

Terms per month,	
Primary Class,	\$1.00
Second Primary Class	1.50
Intermediate,	2.00
Collegiate.	2.50

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.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBBUG—BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00 sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply TRUE Absorption. BY 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.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIN DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not irritate the skin; is applied as a simple preparation; fast upon every well pointed lot for the gentleman. S. L. Cristadoro, all druggists and ap- plied by all hair dressers. 7, CRISTADORO'S, 93 William Street, New York.



The Value of Depth in Soil.

A writer in the London Garden courses on this topic as follows: The adaptability of the earth's surface for the production of the various forms of vegetable life must vary according to the depth and character of its permeable crust. Nature, in her cropping arrangements, notes the fact, and always plants the crop in the most suitable for the time; but all things are progressive, and the first crop is only a preparation for the next; for as the character of the soil changes, so also do the results it bears. Look at the crumbling ruin! first comes the gray lichen and spreads itself over the face of the stones, gradually eating into their surface; then, as damp and frost and other forces nature brings to bear upon all things, in order to provide for the myriads of mouths waiting to spring into active life, have formed their mission, other plants of larger development establish themselves, and the work of destruction and decay goes rapidly on. In the case of the drained swamp or marsh, the forces of nature, aided by man, working to the same effect, but in an opposite direction. In this case the strong rooted semi-aquatic plants first appear, perform their work of assisting in the draining and reclamation of the land, then disappear, and are succeeded by others of fibrous root growth and finer but more enriching herbage. So it is everywhere; when nature is left to itself the fittest only survive. In our cultural operations there is also a certain loss of things that should never be ignored or lost sight of. We should imitate nature so far as to select the right plant for the position, or else the position for the plant; and both these questions are worthy of such careful study. Some years ago carrying out some alterations here had an opportunity of increasing the depth of all our beds in the flower garden to about three feet of good soil. The work was heavy, but I am sure the expense was a good investment, as a much better result, with less labor, has been obtained since; and what is perhaps of greater importance, we are pretty well independent of the seasons. For this year, which is an admittedly unsatisfactory one, our beds have never been better filled; the greater depth of soil has supplied perfect drainage, and consequently warmth; and, although the growth was slow, yet it was continuous and of a floriferous character. The improvement wrought by deepening the soil is great, and there are collateral advan-

tages connected with it which all who have had much to do with the cultivation of land will readily admit. Shallow soils must be fed continually, or they lose their power of production; for we have otherwise no hold upon their fertility. The manurial matters are either quickly washed out, or the vegetable matter they contain is dried like tinder by the fierce heat of the sun. When the soil is deep it has greater power of retaining whatever is given to it. Both temperature and moisture are more equable being less influenced by external circumstances, and if only a loose, friable surface is maintained, other cultivating operations are never so urgent, and may be—in fact, are—best done in winter, which gives plenty of time for consolidation; and this latter condition (firmness) is quite as essential in most soils as depth, for unless the land is reasonably firm, the plant or tree cannot get a good grip of it, so as to produce short-jointed growth. Most plants when growing in a bed of loose soil will make long, soft, fibreless roots, and the top growths always, in some degree, correspond with the progress of the roots. And where the latter rushes away in a bed of soft earth, the top is usually as bare of branches at the base as the main roots are of fibres. This is a matter that should be allowed to have some influence upon the construction of vine and other fruit tree borders. Where these have to be made, the most perfect plan would be to adopt a piecemeal system. Plants are like most of the lower animals; they have no power of self control when exposed to the temptation of high living; and under our artificial system of cultivation of the choicer kinds of fruits, success will in a great measure depend upon the control the cultivator keeps over their food supply."

A Simple Test of the Purity of Air.

A little practical knowledge, obtained by actual experiment, in determining the purity of the air in occupied rooms, will be of much value and enable the occupants to judge well on the subject. The following simple mode of determining this purity, we have found easy and convenient: Fill a half-pint vial with pure rain water, and then empty it in the room where the air is to be tested—the air of course going into the vial. Then pour into the vial a tablespoonful of lime water, and shake it thoroughly. If the water, remains clear, the air is good; but if it becomes more or less milky, it shows the presence of too much carbonic acid, which combining with the lime forms the white insoluble carbonate of lime. If there is a little more of this gas than eight parts in ten thousand, the lime water will be slightly milky; if much more, it will be strongly turbid. It is worth while to try this experiment in some of the crowded school-rooms of the country, to show why so many

children become feeble, sickly, and unable to study. Churches are less crowded generally, but the trial should be made there near the close of long sessions. The matter is worthy of careful attention; and when, as has been the case, over 6,000 deaths in so healthy a city as Philadelphia were traced in one year to bad ventilation, it shows what a formidable poison bad air may become.—[Country Gentleman.

"Order, Method, and Diligence make all things possible."

City Livery Stable!

W. S. McKEEHAN

Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand

Buggies and Hacks.

Always a good turn-out: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

North-West corner Public Square.

NOTICE

is hereby given that Prof. J. I. Bowie will open school in the Masonic Hall on next Monday the 17th of January 1881.

Rates of tuition as follows:

Terms per month,	
Primary Class,	\$1.00
Second Primary Class	1.50
Intermediate,	2.00
Collegiate.	2.50

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 immediately 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.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR **FALLING SICKNESS.**

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBUG—BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00 sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

Address, **ASH & ROBBINS,** 360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE THE ONLY simply TRUE BY MALARIAL Absorption. 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.
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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Jacksboro, Texas,
Jan. 27, 1881.

Grocery men have had a good run of business the past week. No change in the market quotations.

McKeehan's Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fan-
cy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00
RICE—10 cents per lb.
FLOUR.—XXX \$3.50—Victory \$3.65—
Super fine \$3.90.
TOBACCOS—40@85cts. per pound.
SALT.—\$2.75 per sack and firm.
CORN MEAL—White 75cts.—yellow
65 @ 70cts.
SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—
dried peaches 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes
12½.
Uncanvassed hams 12½ cts.

Other Grocery Quotations.

Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
Fruit; dried apples, 10 @ 12½
Coffee 4½ @ 6 lb per dollar.
Sugar 6½ @ 9 lb per dollar.
Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
Syrups, 50 @ 90 cents.
Flour; Jacksboro Mills xxxx \$3.50
Meal; white, 75 c., yellow, 65 c.
Cheese 20 cents.
Nails, 7 c.
Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
Salt; \$2.75 per sack. A sack of salt may
be 20 pounds generally less.
Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per food.
Irish potatoes; \$1.00 per bushel.
Cotton; 2½ in seed. in bale 9 c. per lb.
Butter, 12½ @ 16½
Eggs, @ 20

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 55cts per bu.
selling at 65cts.
Millet from wagon \$7.00 per ton.
Wheat > 1.25 per bushel

Drugs.

Castor Oil, Cold. price per gal. \$1.75
" " Lubricating " " 1.10
Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35
Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20
Quinine P. & W. " oz. 3.45
Cinchonidia " " 1.25
Copperas " lb .07
Sulphur (Flour) " " .10
Calomel Eng. " " 1.80
" Amr. " " 1.25
Morphine P. & W " drachm .95
White Lead S.P. " keg 3.00

Weatherford

Flour—Victory \$3.25.—Crystal \$3.50

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10¼—Ordinary 8¼
Flour XXX 2.80 XXXX 3.00 patent
4.00
Corn meal—On track 45c in the store
50c.
Corn 35 @ 40 cents loose ear.
Oats New Texas 45. Sacked 50c.
Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$13
per ton. Millet do, 13.
Bacon 8½ @ 10½c
Coffee—Rio 14 @ 16c

Jas. H. Henderson.

"The Original Barber."

Shop Next door to McKeehan Bros.
South Side Square.
Does everything in his line in the most
scientific manner.

McConnell



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Druggist



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JACKSBORO,

TEXAS.

Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

H. HORTON

is now offering his present stock of goods
the largest ever put upon the market at
such rates in the town of Jacksboro at

**Greatly
Reduced
Prices!**

For CASH for the next 30 or 60 days:
his stock being entirely too large to
carry over, wishes to MAKE ROOM
for a SPRING STOCK.

All indebted either by note or acc't
will please come forward and settle up
once.

Call And EXAMINE

his Goods and Prices
FOR
Yourselves.

H. HORTON.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, Jan. 1st 1881.

**Cattl'-m n,
Farmers,
EVERY-
BODY**

I would call your attention to
the fact that the business still
continues to improve at the Old
Reliable House of D. C. BROWN.
The immense

Cotton and Cattle

trade going on at that House is
evident that it is undoubtedly

**The Place to go to purchase
your GOODS.**

His stock is replenished almost
daily by goods arriving from
NEW YORK,

PHILADEPHIA

and other Eastern markets.

His stock is far the largest and
most complete of any in North
West Texas, Dallas and Ft. Worth
notexcepted. His business for the
present season is entirely satis-
factory. The sales for the present
show that his business will be an
increase over any previous year
since he has been selling goods.

And now as Christmas is gone, al-
so many of his goods have been sold.
He wishes to dispose of all winter
stock, to make room for a

**Large
Spring
Stock.**

Be sure to give him a call.

If you want a good article worth
the money you pay for it and Fair
Dealing where you will be well
treated and have all the accom-
modations that can be extended by a
first class business house I would
advise you to patronize him. His
motto is "QUICK SALES AND
SMALL PROFITS."

More than thankful for for-
mer Patronage: by maintaining
the well earned reputation of
His Business he hopes to merit a
continuance of the same.

Sunday Wreath Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

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TEXAS,

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Done in the best style. County officers blanks,
Pamphlets, etc., etc.

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is a Baptist paper devoted especially to the interests of the
Baptists of North West Texas. Sound and practical for the
family and Sunday School.

1 copy one year 25 cents in advance. 10 or more copies to
one address 15 cents each, no names written on papers at
club rates.

THE

Rural Citizen

is a weekly family news paper. One of the best local papers for
the family, in Texas. Subscription one dollar a year.

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