

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL, 7, 1881.

No. 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

Business Office, in the ODD FELLOWS BUILDING South East Corner of the Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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

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

Just received at this office a new supply of Extra Cream Wedding Bristol Board, cards cut to any size. Cream wove linnen paper, cut to any size; also a new font of card Ornaments.

Locals.

Teams continue to run away.

We had a "Dasey" from Fort Worth this week.

Four hundred and eight copies of the CITIZEN printed this week.

Coppins will have a Crate of Queen's ware next Saturday.

Carpenters, go to Callahan for your hammers and hatchets.

Geo. B. Loving of the Live Stock Journal at Fort Worth, is in the city.

Stock men have been going south for several days to begin their spring hunts.

The snow-storm of the north just gave us a few flakes in various portions of the county on last Friday.

Horton has enlarged his stock of hard ware, and by Saturday will have a fresh supply of Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and Tobacco.

D. C. Brown's new store house is now going up in earnest, and you may be sure that he needs it to display his large stock of spring goods.

McKeehan Bros. has the best stock of Tobacco in Jacksboro.

Horton has a new line of grain cradles, ladies', Misses', and children's fine shoes.

J. W. Knox has just received one of Claes & Lehnbuter's finest Excelsior show cases. See his new advertisement on another page.

The Rev. Mr. Niles has been called to the charge of the Presbyterian church of this place, and will probably assume the duties about the middle of May.

Mr. C. E. Hooper wintered 1120 head of sheep on 375 bushels of cotton seed, lost only 11 head, and has 450 lambs. He says the secret of success with sheep is careful herding; salting regular twice a week, mixing sulphur with salt alternately.

District Court is progressing about as well as County Court did last week. Only one small bond case disposed of up to Wednesday night. However the Grand Jury are doing better, 45 true bills have been found, and are in session to-day.

W. B. Stramer has a fine garden, he has strawberries in bloom, but for the hail they would have been very fine indeed. There is no use talking, we have known for 22 years that fruit and vegetables can be grown in N. W. Texas, only it takes labor and care as well as in any other country. Streamer is a good gardener and you can get a good square meal at his restaurant for 25 cents.

Call at Callahan's and see his tin and hard ware. He has hoes, axes, and handles for them. New lot of stamped ware, horse shoes and nails; New Bucks Brilliant and early Breakfast cooking stoves. Call and examine for yourselves.

Whitt Items.

Two horses were stolen on Rock Creek last Monday night.—Still ginning cotton.—Considerable building going on, but business dull.

Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

G. W. Brooks, Co.; J. M. Foy, city; W. Brumett, Co.; W. R. Trenhitt, Ft. Worth; John Shields Corsicana;

L. L. Crutchfield, city; A. L. Ham, J. R. Callis, M. A. Gowdy, Wm. Harrell, and C. A. Embry, Co. A. M. Jordan, Stephenville, M. G. Stewart Gertrudes, E. Eastburn, Pan Handle; M. C. Hunt, Gertrudes; J. E. Hewlett, J. W. Zook, St. Joe, Mo.; Geo. B. Loving, Ft. Worth; A. F. Anderson E. W. Nicholson, T. F. West, city; W. J. Melton, —; W. J. Melton, —; Joe Cline, Dallas; I. H. Stead, Post Oak; James Winters, W. C. Kutch, Co.; J. C. Loving, Los Valley; Marshall Taylor, Rock Creek; L. L. Moore, Gertrudes; T. L. McKinley, Co.; Henry White, Wm. McElroy Lodge Creek; Whickerbill, —; C. L. Willson, Clay Co.; O. S. Goodnow, Dallas; A. S. Gage, Archer Co.; G. H. Gowan, Secret Springs; C. E. Hooper, Co.; J. L. L. McCall, Weatherford; G. E. Truscott, L. P. Beavert, D. D. Laycock, Co.; J. M. Dasey Ft. Worth; W. M. Byrd, Co.; Oliver Loving, Los Valley; S. R. Melugin, Co.; J. H. Bell, J. E. Beall, Secret Springs; H. W. Clingman, Keechi; Steel Welch, Beans creek; J. P. Kane, —; J. M. Armstrong, J. W. Gray, Co.; W. J. Peagler, —; E. W. Bedford, Flat creek; A. B. Medlin, Young Co.; J. T. Allen, Co.; G. E. Daily, —; J. H. Baker, Co.; P. Michon, E. Kennedy, Weatherford.

HORTON HOUSE.

James Jackson, Will Brannon, Co.; F. L. Bellville, Decatur; A. J. Hood and son, D. A. Peal, J. W. Stephens, Weatherford; J. C. McIntyre, John Osborne, Valparaiso; George McEwen, Co.; J. Greathouse, Palo Pinto; Capt. T. Ball, city; Peter Lynn, H. A. Benson, county; E. W. Nicholson, city; G. A. McCall, Weatherford; Gen. N. B. Pierce, Kansas City, Mo.; Maj. A. G. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo. H. C. Gregory, Va.; Jas. H. Baker, M. F. Pruett, G. E. Daily, Co.; J. M. Capps, Montague.

Married on the 6th inst. by Esq. Thos. W. Williams, Tom Cooly to Louisa Crow, all of Jack County. Cooly was taken from the county jail by Deputy Sheriff Stinson to Mrs. Lemly's, where the ceremony was performed. Cooly is under bond for his appearance at the next term of the County Court, for the abduction of Louisa Crow. Attorney Stark says if she is fourteen years of age, it will stop the prosecution. It is said that she has attained that age.

D. C. Brown

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW SPRING

STOCK!

His stock of Dress Goods, after a close examination is by far the

LARGEST and most **COMPLETE** ever

brought to this market.

His **PRICES** are **LOWER** than the

same goods were ever offered in this

Market.

He sells the best quality for the

least money.

His stock is entirely new.

No remnants of old stock.

His motto is to sell goods at such

rates as will leave no goods that will

require forced sales to close them

out.

Having shared the patronage of

the public by adhering to the fact

that business well attended to, serves

both buyer and seller, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

Call and see him. No trouble to show goods.



HOW JONATHAN PRY BEHAVED AT THE SEWING SOCIETY.

Papa and Mamma Gray were going to Mrs. Thomkin's to the sewing society; and, as a great trial, Matilda and our hero, Jonathan James, were going also.

"Now, Jonathan," said Mrs. Gray, while brushing out his curls, "you must be a good boy, and remember what Mamma has told you about peeping into things you have no right to touch. If you don't behave better, we shall all have to call you, as Aunt Judy does, 'Jonathan Pry.'"

"And you ought to think that you're a minister's boy," said Matilda, sedately; "and ought to set a 'zample; so you had."

"I don't care ef I be," said Jonathan, disposed to be argumentative. "I don't preach nuffin', my own self."

"Hush children, said Mamma. "Here is Papa with Foxy." Remember, I expect you to be good."

Jonathan enjoyed riding in the cosy, double seated carriage, and watching Foxy's long legs trotting over the smooth road. "They's plenty of room for wrigling," he cried, joyfully; and, suiting the action to the word, whirled his legs over the seat, at imminent risk of tumbling out. Matilda spread out her small skirts, like a grown-up lady, and smiled her satisfaction as long she could keep from talking.

It was early fall. The road was fringed with boquets of golden-rod and purple astors. The poke bushes hung full of satin berries that dropped crimson wine at the touch. In the swamps the cat-tails were tall as Foxy, and brown as her sides; and, if Mr. Gray had stopped every time the children wanted to pick something, they would not have reached Mrs. Tompkins' farm house that afternoon.

Arriving at that good lady's door, they were led at once into the parlor; for, as Jonathan observed, the "society had begun;" and, for a dreadful half hour, they were compelled to sit on tall chairs. Unable to endure the stillness longer, Jonathan said to his Papa, in a loud whisper: "Papa, ef we'll be good, can Tilda and I go out in the yard, jest a leetle speck of a while?"

"Yes, Jonathan; but remember your failings, and don't pry," answered his father.

Two little girls, who, till then, had sat very still on the slippery horse-hair sofa, were told by their mamma that they might go with the minister's children; and when the door opened, and the four ran out, Jonathan at the head, it seemed to Mr. Gray that they were like four wild birds escaped from a cage; for they ran straight on for five minutes, as if they delighted in mere motion, in

the bright, crisp air.

"I don't see," said the tallest girl, who was named Rose, "how big folks can sit so still. Something went creep, creep, creep all over me while I sat on that sofa. 'Twas dreadful."

"I know," said Jonathan, stopping himself at full speed, and looking sober. "I mos' bust open sometimes. Ef 'twant for hurtin' Mamma's feelin's I'd a busted in meetin'. Oh! lots a time. I hate settin' still. Big folks set still, 'cause they can't run. I know. I've seed 'em try, and they can't."

"That is it," said Matilda, looking wise. "Don't you know what Mamma told us about big folkses' bones? They're hard as bricks; but ours are like the gristle in meat."

"They're not so soft as that, I know," said Rose. "Now we're out, let's play discovering America."

"How do you do it?" asked Jonathan.

"Oh! the end of the garden is America; and we go round through all the paths, and finally get there, you know."

They divided into two parties, Rose and Jonathan went down one path, and Matilda and Alice (Rose's younger sister) went down another; and soon they came to a broad path that led straight to the tall fence which they had agreed to call the shore of America. The soil was sandy; and just before they reached their goal, they came upon an ant's nest nearly a yard in diameter.

"Here's 'Merica! cried Jonathan, "and here's the Injuns people!" He kicked his small shoes into the pile, and stamped and laughed for sympathy.

Jonathan was always very much afraid of being hurt; and, when he felt something give him a sharp nip on one of his fat legs, and then nips all over him, he dropped flat on the ground and began to squeal. "Suffin's a-bitin' me! Suffin's a-bitin', bitin'. Take 'em off!"

The three little girls, equally frightened (for the angry insects were swarming over them), joined their screams to his, and in a few moments the whole sewing society came running into the garden.

"I do believe they're at the bee hives," cried Mrs. Tompkins, running down one path, and dropping patchwork all the way.

"Mebbe the old gobbler's after 'em!" cried Jemima, the maid of all work, running down another.

"Be quiet, Jonathan!" said his father, sternly, picking him up from the sand with a shake. "You've got what you richly deserve."

"Suffin's a bitin' me; bitin' awfully," cried Jonathan, the tears running down his cheeks.

"We're all eaten up, papa," said Matilda, her face very red, while with both hands she caught at her clothes here and there, "these nasty bugs have been a-etten us all."

"And you kicked their home in pieces!" said Mr. Gray, taking her in his arms.

The four children were carried into the house, undressed, and a careful search made for ants.

"Did you ever see the beat?" said Mrs. Tompkins, who had no children, to Mrs. Baker, another childless woman. "Here I've just cleaned house; how I shall be overrun with black ants. If ministers will have children, they ought to bring 'em up to behave."

Jonathan heard that whisper and resolved never to ask to go with his mamma a visit again. No one had any right to blame his kind papa for his naughtiness, he thought, and he was deeply hurt.

After they were re-dressed, the four were sent into the wash-room, where Mrs. Thomkins said they would be quite safe from mischief; as there was nothing in the room they could harm, or that would harm them.

The ladies resumed their work on the patch-work quilt, made after an intricate pattern, known as the "Blazing Star," and intended as a parting gift to the Rev. Nehemiah Tubbs, who was about starting as a missionary to Siam. Mr. Gray settled back in the Boston rocking chair, covered with Red Moreen, and read paragraphs in Greeley's "History of the Rebell" in the intervals of talk; and Mrs. Tompkins cut out blocks and listened with one ear for sounds from the wash room.

In the wash-room Jonathan amused himself playing horse on the pounder; while the three little girls sat on the bottom of a big tub and looked very sober.

"It smells wet, and like Monday, out here," said Rose, disdainfully.

"When I grow up I'll treat little girls like I do ladies. That is, if I ever 'spect 'em to be ladies," said Alice.

"We can't do nuffin here," said Matilda, with a sigh. "I wonder what they 'spected we'd do off here alone."

"I'll tell you what I'm a going to do," Jonathan, rolling the pounder in front of them with a flourish. "I'm a going to open every door there is here, and see ef I can't see suffin'."

"That'll be prying, Jonathan James Gray!" said Matilda. "You know what papa said."

"No, 'twon't," answered Jonathan with decision. "Papa does so himself. Yesterday he came into the settin' room and looked into all the cupboard; and when mamma asked him what he wanted, he jest laffed, and said, 'I'm on a voyage of discuberry.' So 'Tilda Gray!"

The first door pulled open disclosed only a cob-webbed, dark closet, in which were a few boards, an old hoopskirt and a quantity of old newspapers. The next door opened on a flight of stairs.

"That's the cellar!" said Alice, drawing back.

"Girls are always 'fraid!" cried Jonathan, scornfully. "I'm a going down those stairs."

You're 'fraid you're 16

at home," said Matilda.

"I never was 'fraid," replied Jonathan, "only I never cared 'bout going down. That's all."

"It's dark and it goes down," said Alice; but when the rest began to descend, she followed.

They wandered around among empty apple and potato bins for a few minutes, and then found their way into a larger and lighter room which had a hard cement floor, and around which were many shelves. In the center of the room was a very long swing shelf, on which were several pans. Beneath it stood an empty butter firkin.

Jonathan was on the firkin in a moment; and, by standing on tip-toe, reached over the edge of one of the pans.

"Cookies!" said he briefly.

"Give us some!" cried Matilda.

"No, ma'am. That's stealing!" said he, with some emphasis, as he pushed the firkin along for further explorations.

Again he stood on tip-toe, his chubby fingers just over the edge of another pan, when crash went in the head of the butter firkin, and with a dreadful clatter, that made all the ladies in the parlor above spring to their feet, down came the pan of eggs, which broke upon the floor, and even upon Jonathan, who stood roaring in the midst of the ruined butter firkin.

"You awful boy!" cried Mrs. Tompkins. "All my fresh eggs are gone, and it is a coming winter. Oh! you awful boy!"

"How could you be so naughty, Jonathan?" said his mamma, pale and grieved.

But Mr. Gray, when he saw Jonathan, burst into a loud laugh, and laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks and wet his spectacles; and the sewing society, standing on the cellar stairs, laughed for sympathy.

That night when Jonathan lay in his narrow bed, his father came and sat by him an hour, and talked to him so seriously he lay awake a long time afterward, watching the moon, with round blue eyes, and wondering how little boys ever grew into good men; and, just before he fell asleep, his mamma heard him murmur: "Dear God, if you can take the pry out of a boy without jest a killing him, take it out of me. Amen."— [Independent.

Praise Where Praise is Due.

Among the smaller duties of life, there is hardly one more important than that of praising where praise is not due. Reputation is one of the prizes for which men contend; it is, as Mr. Burke calls it, "the chief defense and ornament of nations, and the nurse of manly exertions;" it produces more labor and more talent than twice the wealth of country could ever rear up. It is the coin of genius; and it is the imperious duty of every man to bestow it with the most scrupulous justice and the wis-

The Wisconsin Style of Drinking.

St. Louis Republican.

The Wisconsin legislature has struck a blow at one of the cherished practices of Americans by forbidding "treating." There is no law in that state against drinking. The Wisconsin statutes permit a man to drink as much as he may desire, and the present legislature has not thought it advisable to curtail that ancient and inalienable immunity. But it has enacted that one man shall not pay for another's liquor, under a penalty of five dollars to twenty dollars. "Any person who shall purchase, pay for, or by any device whatsoever, procure any intoxicating liquors or drinks for or in behalf of any person other than himself"—is the sweeping language of the new enactment. Whoever drinks in the state of Wisconsin hereafter must pay for his own liquor, for there is to be no more "treating." When two friends go into a beer saloon to quaff the amber beverage there dispensed, the American custom is for one to pay for both; if three go together one pays for the trio; and if a dozen one pays for the whole party. This is the whole law of drinking in American society—or Western society, at least, and any other arrangement is considered outlandish. The practice in Europe is to equalize the expense by having each drinker pay for his own beer; but Germans in this country, while forcing beer upon Americans, are forced to accept the American habit of "treating" in exchange, and the habit has become the rule of the beer saloons. Of course the practice promotes drinking. "Treating" in its finer phases requires that each party shall drink round and round, each in succession, till they have taken in three or four times as much as there is any need for—and this is the presumed justification of the Wisconsin prohibition. But the German saloon keepers of the state and all sociable drinkers are up in arms against it and denounce it with vigorous energy. It is intimated that it will be made a political issue. The legislature that passed it is republican, and although it is only three days old, the German newspapers of Milwaukee—a city where every good article of beer is made—assert that the new law, in abolishing "treating," will at the same time abolish the republican party.

Prohibition Defeated.

The liquor prohibition resolution is killed in the lower house on Wednesday by a vote of 50 for to against. It required a two-thirds majority. As a matter of future reference we give the vote:

Johnson, Bruce of McLennan, Burks, Caven, Chenoweth, Chenault, Daugherty, Davidson, Fly, Foster, Frymier, Gaither, Gibson, Granberry, Gray, Haynes, Hill, Johnson, Kendall, Key, Kindred, King, Mack, Marr, Matlock, Mathews, McCord, Nash, Oliver, Oxsheer, Paddock, Patterson, Peacock, Perrenot, Philpot, Ragsdale, Riggs, Roach, Scott, Smith of Hunt, Smith of Titus, Stribling, Tarleton, Traylor, Truitt, Willis, Woodridge—50.

Those opposed were Anderson, Benavides, Bennick, Beck, Carleton, Daniel, Denman, Douglas, Faulk, George P. Finlay, Grant, Hutcheson, Kerr, Labbatt, Lewis, Rev. Linton, Linn, McComb, Mobley, Rev. Ben Parker, Polley, Plumly, Richard, Stewart, Springfellow, Tankersley, Thompson, Tompkins, Todd, Upton, Wurzbach—31.

Those paired were: Woods, voting yea, with Blocker, voting nay; Ayers voting yea, with Moursund, voting nay; Merritt, voting yea, with Haidusek, voting nay.

Not voting: The speaker, Reeves, Cauthon, Evans, Gould, Story, Templeton.

Every preacher voted against it. They were, Rev. Ben Parker, Baptist, A. R. Rennie, Methodist, and L. W. Linton, Campbellite.

HOLMAN'S ADS

THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.



Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price \$2.00.
Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$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 "malable" 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) 83 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S 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

H. Horton. McConnell



His SPRING STOCK of
General
 MERCHANDISE
 IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT
 HE IS RECEIVING FRESH GOODS
 EVERY WEEK.

HE INVITES HIS OLD FRIENDS AND
 THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO
 COME AND SEE HIM

March 28, 1881.

The
 Druggist
 &
 Stationer.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.
 Has a full line of drugs and stationary.

Sunday Wreath and Rural Citizen,

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

908 EBLEW'S BUILDING,

JACKSBORO,

TEXAS,

Job Printing

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

Sunday Wreath

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.

Rural Citizen

is a weekly family news paper. One of the best local papers for

CORRESPONDENCE

BEANS CREEK.

For the Citizen.

April 3, 1881.

Health is good in this part of the county, farmers are about done planting corn; there will be a large crop of cotton planted in this part; wheat looks fine. We have a good neighborhood, there has been some sales made recently and there are some good farms yet for sale, the two Riley farms are to be sold. We have preaching, a school and debating society.—There are some Stock buyers in the country, stock is looking well. * *

Office of W. M. King,
Sheriff of Jack Co., Tex.
Jacksboro, March 31, 1881.

Citizen:

I notice in your issue of this date a clipping, from the Dallas Daily Herald, under the heading of "misrepresented," which misrepresentation the CITIZEN has partially corrected; and for the better vindication of our town, county and myself I will say that Mr. Levy met with his accident in a gambling room, where in a difficulty with some one, he shot himself in trying to shoot his antagonist, I hearing the racket proceeded to the scene, where I arrested Levy, took his pistol from him and took him before the Justice's Court, where he was fined \$25.00 and cost, for carrying a pistol. The County Attorney barely failing to get sufficient evidence for which to prosecute him for a much graver offense.

W. M. KING,
Sheriff, Jack County.

Dallas Herald.

Mr. J. Levy, of the firm of Kelin & Co., of Galveston, while passing along our streets to-day was wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a cow-boy, who was making a display of the mechanism of his weapon to some of his fellows. The charge went off, the ball passing through the right thumb of Mr. Levy, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Dr. Gresham, who is in attendance, says he will be all right in a few days. Much regret was expressed on learning of the accident, as Levy is popular with all.

Absconded.

Weatherford Daily Commercial.

This statement was made to us yesterday, in answer to our inquiries and investigations, and we hand the statement to our readers as given us. L. L. Page, a mail sub-contractor, on several stage lines, with Weatherford as his headquarters, left for parts unknown on last Thursday night the 31st, of March, be-

tween 9 and 11 o'clock, owing P. M. Williams and a Mr. Bradford \$1,000; J. W. Brock, \$170.00; Hardin Graft, \$50.00; Turner & Jordan, \$75.00, all of Weatherford. T. P. James, \$160.00; W. C. Beckhan, \$75.00; Messenger, about \$120.00, of Graham. He also owes parties in Fort Worth, Jacksboro, Whitt and Christian, in all we can sum up about \$2,000 of debts left behind, for his friends to remember him by.

LATER.

Mr. P. M. Williams received a letter from L. L. Page this morning. He says he is in the brush, and there is no use trying to make them believe he is an honest man, but claims to have a clear conscience, and says he could not stand the pressure. He advises Williams to go home to his mother, and Bradford to get married, and concluded by saying God bless you both.

The Disruption Among High Officials at Washington.

St. Louis, April 2.—Chauncey I. Filley, who has just returned from Washington, where he has been for some time in intimate relation with the president and high officials, makes the following statement regarding the reported difference between cabinet officers and senators and the president: "Newspaper reports upon these matters are all exaggerated and colored to make them accord with the sources from which they emanate, and to suit the parties in whose interest they are promulgated. There is no doubt but that Attorney-General MacVeigh has taken a decided stand against Mr. Chandler for solicitor-general. This action of MacVeigh antagonizes Secretary Blaine and makes the contest a personal one, as between MacVeigh, Blaine and the president. This is particularly the case, as it is reported that MacVeigh in endeavoring to defeat Chandler's confirmation, which makes a direct personal issue between the attorney-general and the president. This, connected with McVeigh's public declarations against General Raum, declarations made in the presence of several gentlemen in his (McVeigh's) office, indicates a variance of opinion between him and the general policy of the administration, which, as the senator Ben Harrison said, if allowed to prevail would make both Indiana and McVeigh's own state (Pennsylvania) democratic. The difference arising between the New York senators and the president is not one about any individual really, but about observance of the usual courtesy toward senators and congressmen as regards appointments in their respective states. In this matter all the republican senators and congressmen are interested. It was one of the matters which raised a difference between General Garfield and President Hayes. General Garfield was not consulted about the appointments in his own

district, and in fact many were made over his head. This, General Garfield did not relish or approve, and that he should not, was very natural under the circumstances. This is the position of Senators Cockling and Platt. They would have been satisfied to let Merritt remain as collector of New York. Whatever fight is made will be on this issue, and the result cannot of course now be seen. The Blaine, Chandler and MacVeigh contest is a different affair, and the statements generally agree with Blaine and Ohandler. I did not hear, up to the time I left Washington, any expressions of the purpose of any fight being made by Senator Conkling. There had been no publicity given to any such intention. Efforts on the part of some parties to keep up factions and to prejudice the president against those who supported General Grant would amount to nothing. General Grant's meeting with the president was entirely pleasant, and he (General Grant) remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than President Garfield. It Remains with General Garfield to say whether he will have the solid support of the 306, or his administration, as he had the earnest and effective support of the Grant men for his election. The Grant men, so-called, have raised no such questions and in common with well-meaning and true party men, believe in one solid republican party."

Vanderbildt's New Palace.

It is a noticeable fact that while New York has been the resort of the wealthy for many years, and has been consciously distinguished for the extravagance of its millionaire property owners. At no time has there been such lavish expenditure for building for private residences as at the present. The time was when Wm. M. Tweed's stables attracted attention, and when the villas on Murray Hill were regarded as the acme of elegance and refinement. This time however, seems to be past. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbildt is to-day erecting a brown stone residence on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the first cost of which will exceed \$1,500,000.

The most skillful artisans in all

sorts of fabrics have been employed regardless of cost, and the interior of the palace will surpass, it is expected, all previous efforts of our artists in decorative art. The front doors of the mansion, copied from Ghiberti's gates at Florence, will by themselves cost \$20,000. The house on which Mr. Vanderbildt is building cost \$500,000, and the superficial area of the main structure alone will be 8510 square feet.

Cattle in the Pan Handle region are reported to be in fine condition.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, himself small credit and the democratic party great damage yesterday. If, in reply to Mahone, he said that could be said to censure the latter, then the case speaks badly for the democrats. If, to cast suspicion on a senator, and then have that senator disavow them and challenge the proof of their accuracy, the only tort that can be made is to ask the honorable member to prove the negative, be the best logic that can be used, then the democratic cause is by just so much injured. The point made is too absurdly weak for serious consideration. The truth is the hasty charge made was too broad and the response is too fine, reminding one of the logic of the perplexed tailor who had made a garment for a youth, and found himself unable to dispose of the surplus fullness which appeared when trying it on the young candidate, thereupon declaring vociferously that "de is is goot; is is no fault of de coat; is too schlim!"—[Dallas Herald.]

WILLIE CLEAVER,

Watch  Maker
and Jeweler,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS

I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry work, on short notice; and guarantee my work for several months and if it does not stand it will be done over free of charge, or the money refunded.

Shop, North-west Corner, Wichita Hotel. March, 10 1881

T. E. HORAN,

Manufacturer of

All Styles Texas Saddles, Harness,
COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Long Tug Harness, Plow Harness.

Harness and Trace Chains, Leather Leggings

and Saddle-Bags, Sole Leather,

Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especial attention given to Repairing. Carriages trimmed to order.

COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:
By J. N. Rogers.

G. B. Loving, Editor of the *Tex-Live Stock Journal*, put his genioface in our office last Saturday. all again Bro. Loving.

The new Postmaster-General has ven the appointment of Postmaster Jacksboro, to Mr. D. C. Brown. e will not take charge of the office until he moves into his new house.

We understand that L. L. Page has it a considerable amount unpaid in is place, we know not how much. G. Adamson says that he has come all right in his contracts with him.

District Court convened last Mon- y, Hon. A. J. Hood presiding. The State Docket could not be ached until Wednesday, and for mt of civil business, court adjourn- over Tuesday.

We would remind the Sunday hool men of Jack Co. that at the e Nic last summer, it was agreed have another; the coming summer. is time that arrangements should gin to be made. Our Columns e open for communications on this well as other subjects. Let those irected speak out.

Mr. W. Walker who has resided South Jacksboro for some years, ves this morning for Brazil. He s been engaged in buying and ing cattle and is well known to st of our citizens. In him we se one of our most substantial zens. He has promised to give CITIZEN a history of his travels l ideas of that country.

Of all the prohibitory liquor laws t we have seen we think the Wis- is in law the best.

We have been asked to enlarge the IZEN to the size of a 7 column er; this we cannot do without

more money: and many persons de- cline to pay more than \$1.00 per annum, subscription price. We now offer, that as soon as we can get 1,000 paying subscribers, to enlarge with- out increasing the price.

The house did wisely in killing the bill to regulate the practice of medicine in the state. The ostensi- ble purpose of the bill was to protect the people against quacks, but its real purpose was to protect diplomas against outside competition. It was an attempt to establish by law that which is notoriously untrue, to wit; That a diploma makes a doctor. A good doctor is known by his cures, not by his certificates, and it matters not whether he is a quack or not, so long as he does not suffer his patients to die. It is a grave mistake to con- sider medicine a science. It is es- sentially empirical, and its practice is simply a conformity with certain rules founded on experience. The experience of the individual is of vast more importance as a guide than the recorded experience of others, and the only effective way to learn the practice of medicine is to practice it. A special preparation is not super- fluous; and a certificate of competen- cy is not objectionable, but they should stand for what they are worth. The people are able to take care of themselves, and, as a general thing, manage to starve out medical pretenders.—[N. Y. Herald.

The flag presented to Georgia and re-shipped to Texas by Gov. Colquitt has been received by Mr. Simpson, chairman of the democratic execu- tive committee for Dallas. Mr. Simpson desires to know what dis- position shall be made of the trophy.

We suppose that it should be pre- served in his house until his official successor is appointed. [Dallas Herald

Canada received nearly 65,000 im- migrants last year, against 61,000 for the year previous.

Senator Mahone weighs 114 pounds and his wife 200.

There is a project on hand to es- tablish a new line of steamers be- tween this country and England. W. H. Vanderbilt is interested in the scheme.

A clergyman of San Francisco calculates that one-third of that city's population are habitual church goers, one-third are skeptical as to religion, and one-third indifferent.

King Alfonzo and wife lately pre- sented to the pope a chalice mount- ed with \$40,000 worth of precious stones.

Mr. Ashmead Burdett-Couts has determined to take to politics, the baroness being an intense admirer of Lord Beaconfield.

President Garfield's Habits.

General Garfield's habits in the White House are regular, and ex- emplary. He is up at 7 o'clock and before any of his family except his venerable mother, who is an hour a- head of him. The family breakfast at 8, but before that time the Presi- dent finds time to glance at the morning papers. After breakfast which is over by half-past 8, the President goes to his office and gives directions touching such mail mat- ters as require his personal atten- tion. He spends probably an hour dictating personal letters to his sten- ographer. Then he joins his family, has a chat with them for a few min- utes and is ready to greet the howl- ing mob who are barking their shins on the outside. At 2 o'clock the President usually denies further in- terviews to the office-seekers, and at half-past 2 takes his lunch with his family. Between 3 and 4 o'clock he reads the New York dailies. Usually between 4 and 5 o'clock some members of the cabinet drop in. Blaine calls every day. At 6 o'clock the President dines, and spends the evening with his family, entertaining such personal friends as

call. There are no Sunday night singing classes at the White House now. The President is a great lover of children. He enjoys their com- pany, and loves to romp with them. His oldest daughter, Mollie, is at that age when her lessons and her ed- ucational advancement require much attention. Her father takes a deep personal interest in her well- fare.

A Kansas Woman Lawyer.

Kansas City Times.

Miss Flora Torrey Wagstaff, step daughter of Judge W. D. Wagstaff of this city, was admitted to the bar of this county and sworn to faithfully discharge the duties of an attorney at law. The occasion attracted con- siderable attention, and many visi- tors out of curiosity as well as friend- ly interest were present during the examination. The examination was conduted in open court by a commit- tee of three, all very devoted and ardent supporters of "the majesty of law;" and certainly, if ceremony and austerity is the pleasure of law, its majesty was not offended in this instance, for those dignified commit- tee men stood at the post of duty and besieged their fair would-be sis- ter inlaw for a day and half with all kinds of quizzes, queries and tech- nicalities known in legal catechism. However the young lady seemed not the least bit embarrassed or discour- aged by the arduous task assigned her, and disposed of it with appar- ently as much relish, and as com- pletely, as though it had been a chapter of "Endymion." His Hon- or Judge Hiram Stevens, and the committee complimented her very highly for the high proficiency she had displayed in legal lore. Miss Wagstaff is a handsome blonde, very lady-like and refined in manner, a bright schollar, and highly accom- plished in music and painting. She has read law about two years, and attended the St. Louis law school for one year. She being the first la- dy candidate in this county, and probably the second in the state, considerable interest was manifested in the event of her examination.

JAMES W. KNOX

Respectfully announces to the people of Jack County that his stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE is again complete in every DEPARTMENT,

d will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope d expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of ods to be as low as the same quality and quantity can be bought for anywhere.

My stock of clothing, Hats, and Gents furnishing goods is by far the largest, best, and nicest style of any ever ought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Brown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots d Shoes. These goods are sold with a guarantee by the makers and are the best ever brought to this market.

Please call and examine my goods and prices and be convinced that the above statements are ALL correct.

Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.

Directory of Jack outy, 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. Lindsey.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspector.

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 first Thursday 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 James R. Calis and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Pret. No. 1, J. C. T.: One bay pony horse 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old branded 55 on right shoulder and J C on left shoulder and thigh: One dark bay horse 14 hands high, 5 or six years old star in forehead, white hind feet branded 60 on the neck, FOOT on left side, and L on left thigh, and one bay horse 9 years old 16 hands high small star in forehead, hind feet white, no brands perceivable; and appraised by Ira Cooper and J. C. Trout at \$60.00. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Reported by Wm. Hensley, Comr. Pret. No. 2 J. C. T. One bay mare about 15 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, white in face, had on large bell, branded T-L on left shoulder: One sorrel colt 2 years, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, blaze face, no brands: One brown mare mule about 10 hands high, about 14 years old branded on left shoulder and thigh JH (supposed to be): One bay mare and colt, mare about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, left hind foot white, branded C-B on left shoulder and K I on the right, colt not branded: One bay mare about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, branded E I on the right shoulder and I on the left; and one 3 year old gray filly about 13 hands high, no brand. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk. March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. W. Cannon and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams J. P. Pret. No. 1, J. C. T., One brown horse 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, some saddle marks, no brands perceivable. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk. March 18, 1881.

Taken up by W. A. Benson and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Pret. No. 1 Jack county Texas. One sorrel pony horse 13 or 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, flax mane and tail, some white in face branded on PK the right shoulder. D. B. Mizell, C. C. Clk. march 18

Taken up by J. A. Wall and estrayed before Thos. W. Williams, J. P. Precinct No. 1 J. C. T., one bay mare about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, branded JF on left shoulder and hip, blaze face, both hind feet white and marked, under bit in the right ear. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk.

Oregon has hit upon a new expedient to keep her citizens sober. Every man who drinks is required to take a license costing two dollars a year. Unless armed with this document he cannot get his bitters at any hotel or saloon, for it is a penal offense for the proprietors of these establishments to sell to any person without a license. Every six months the names of the persons who take out these licenses are to be published in the local papers, so that the public may know who are and who are not authorized to drink.

The Princess Louise, wife of the marquis of Lorne, governor-general of Canada, who for sometime past has been visiting her mother, the queen of England, is expected in Canada about the 26th of May next.

ROBINSON & WEST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.

NICHOLSON & STARK,

LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents.

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

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.

The total population of Texas in 1880 was 1,592,574, of which number 1,478,058 were native, and 114,516 were foreign born. In 1870 the number of foreign born to each 100,000 natives, in Texas, was 8,254, while in 1880 the number was 7,748, showing a decreased ratio of foreign born persons. As between the males and females the population of Texas is divided as follows: Males, 838,719; females, 753,855. In 1870 there were 93,263 females to 100,000 males; and in 1880, 89,892, showing that the fair sex are not holding their own, in point of numerical proportion, with the men.

Important Law.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } AUSTIN, TEX., March 4. }

To Tax Collectors:

1. The following is a copy of an act approved February 5, 1881, furnished for your information and guidance:

An act to extend the time within which all Persons, whose lands

have been sold for taxes and bought in by the State, may redeem the same.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State Texas. That all lands which have been sold for taxes and bought in by the State shall be restored to the owners of the same if within twelve months from the passage of this act, said owners or their agents shall pay to the State the original taxes due thereon, and taxes due for each year since said sale, with eight per cent. interest thereon per annum from the date of the accrual for each year's taxes, and all costs which have accrued thereon, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the State.

Sec. 2. Whereas, there are persons whose lands have been sold, and are anxious to redeem the same, and an emergency exists, and an imperative public necessity demands that the constitutional rule requiring a bill to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this bill take effect and be in force from and after its passage. G. R. REEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. J. STORY, President of Senate. Approved Feb, 5th, 1881.

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

Under its provision owners of lands sold to the State prior to February 5th, 1881, for taxes due thereon, can redeem the same at any time before the fifth of February, 1882, by a payment to the collector of the county where the lands are situated, of the original taxes due thereon and for which said lands were sold, and of all taxes due upon said lands each year since said sale, together with said amounts from the first day of March following the assessments to date of payment, and all costs accrued.

When lands are redeemed the collector will issue receipts in duplicate on the forms furnished herewith—one copy to be delivered to the party redeeming, and one to be sent to this office. A certificate of redemption will be issued by the comptroller and forwarded to the party who will deliver the same to the party who redeems the land.

The receipt must show the separate amounts received in redemption and for taxes due for each year, and the duplicate must be forwarded to this office as soon as issued.

II. Collectors needing occupation tax receipts will in every case specify particularly the kind of receipts needed, giving class, series, occupation or some other data by which this department can determine what is required.

W. M. BROWN, Comptroller.

Gen. Grant has tendered his resignation as president of the World's Fair Commission, on the ground that he has not time to devote to it.



The Universal Tendency.

he universal tendency of the world to-day is toward greater individual freedom, and toward a more definite declaration of individual rights and individual responsibilities. We usually recognize that they do not give up some of their rights to secure the existence of well regulated society, but they insist upon knowing at all times and under all circumstances just how much they are expected to yield, and how much of the responsibility rests upon them. Absolutism, monarchies are accordingly the enemies of the past, and will never again be possible in any of the great nations of the world. Where they now exist they are only shadows, and they cannot long remain even in name. The late assassination in Russia is not only proof of the decay of what we styled at the beginning of the century as the spirit of rebellion not against Alexander II but against Alexander III, but against the principle of government and the consequent uncertainty as to the nature and extent of individual rights and individual responsibilities which exist in that Empire. Alexander II was a fair ruler as emperors are rated. He had ruled with a comparatively easy hand, and seemed inclined toward greater liberality all the time. Against the advice of his supporters he liberated millions of serfs, certainly a most commendable act, and of the same character as the act which made Abraham Lincoln immortal. He restored freedom to the serfs, and was even sensible enough to laugh at its caricatures of himself, showing that he was willing to accept the maintenance of his government even under the powerful criticisms of the newspapers. As long as they let him alone, and did not fill his pathway with bombshells, his food with poison, he was neither harsh nor unreasonable. In Russia it would be supposed upon general principles, that for Alexander had been ruled with an iron hand, his government was the very day of freedom. But it made no difference what Alexander II did, or what his successor would do—if he does not give Russia a constitutional government—the spirit of opposition existed and will continue to exist. It is the fact that within the power of a single man, however gentle and humane he may be to-day, to be a cruel tyrant to-morrow, that is at the bottom of the feeling. It is the uncertainty when a man goes to bed at night, that the government will require of him to-morrow, that is at the bottom of this discontent. He is not sure

but that he will be deprived of his life before he lies down in his bed again; and it is not a very comfortable feeling. He knows that the human mind is very capricious, and if he has been at all observing he has learned that "the greatest enemy of man is apt to be man himself." Consequently he very reasonably demands an agreement with his government, something in black and white, which neither can violate with impunity. He wants what we call a constitution—a fundamental law upon which he can stand in his relation to the government. Men are not brutes to be driven about with a lash. They know their rights; they are going to have them in Russia, in England, in Germany and in America; and it is utterly foolish for any power or potentate to attempt to deny their rights. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the reckless desperadoes, called in Russia Nihilists, and in France and America the commune, are the only ones who are opposed to a state of affairs like those embodied in absolute monarchy. Nine-tenths of the people of Russia are opposed to the one man power, but the vast majority are not brutal enough or unreasonable enough to seek a remedy by murdering the emperor. Sensible men do not go to ripping up society, and slaughtering a few individuals because things do not suit them; and the Nihilists of Russia will find the whole nation against them because of this dastardly assassination. If they really desire a change in the form of government they will get it sooner by using their bombshells under their own carcasses. The signs of the times are pointing to greater liberality in liberal governments, but the best class of citizens in every nation are going to stop the work of reform, until the cold-blooded assassins are put out of the way. So while Alexander III and Bismarck may depend upon it that intelligent men will not submit much longer to their wills and caprices, they can count upon their side even those who do not like them or their way of thinking, whenever impracticable and brutish Nihilists and communists attempt the coward's work of assassination. Some of these days if these men persist in claiming the right to dictate government to the millions, the intelligent and practical part of their people will simply strip off their authority and lock them up in a dungeon if they resist. The world is large enough for all of us to live in, but it is not large enough for an absolute monarch and an intelligent people. It is not large enough for the practice of injustice by one man, or a set of men, upon others.

In our own country the feeling of dissatisfaction with our great monopolies is based upon the same principle as that upon which the dissatisfaction with the Russian government is based. Our monopolies are par-

tially absolute in power; they can flatter us or they can condemn us; they can treat us as men or they can treat us as brutes, driving us as they choose; they can encourage us or ruin us; and they do all these things by turns. Sometimes they call us good fellows and sometimes blackmailers; they do us one good turn and a dozen bad ones. We are at their mercy, as perfectly so, as the subject of Alexander III. is at his mercy. We have no means of approximating to the charges that will be levied upon us to-morrow, should we carry our produce to the railroad for transportation. We know what the charges would be to-day, but to-morrow, when we reach the station, without any cause whatever except the caprices of the managers of the road, we may find two, three, or five cents added to the freight charges upon every bushel of grain we ship. It is a gross abuse of power—a most flagrant outrage upon the farmers of this country; it is tyranny in its worst form. That it must cease is just as evident as it is that Russia must have a constitution. Our farmers cannot be thus enslaved; they have the right to know and will know what freight charges are to be before they load their grain for cartage to the station; they will have the enactment of a law that will emancipate them from the present uncertainty.

Nor do these things constitute the entire similarity between our people in their relation to monopolies and the people of Russia in relation to their government. In this country, as already stated, we have the Nihilist under the name of the communist. Usually he is too lazy to work, and is a blatherskite of the first water. He is the enemy of every man who has accumulated a dollar, and would just as soon blow Gould's or Vanderbilt's legs off as not. Fortunately he is a theoretical desperado, that is, he is opposed to men who are rich because they are rich, and not because they have ever done him any particular harm. He has never had any property for Gould or Vanderbilt to get, and consequently they never got anything from him. If our communists, with their natural desperado and unreasonable notions, were hard working farmers, laboring year after year, for just enough to live, and contributing the balance to swell the colossal fortunes of Jay Gould, W. H. Vanderbilt and Alexander Mitchell, they would assassinate every mother's son of them in twenty-four hours. But the farmers are not desperadoes and not blackmailers, C. K. Lord of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the contrary notwithstanding; they are not communists. But they are solid, substantial, loyal citizens of this Republic, obeying the laws to the letter, even when they crush them the worst; and as Alexander III. depends at this moment for the maintenance of his power and for his life upon the sober thought-

ful people of his realm,—although they do not like his government—so do the railroad tyrants of this country owe their very lives to the conservatism, humanity and desire for order of the farmers whom they have so grossly wronged. The ballot box is where we are going for redress of these wrongs, and are going there in solid phalanx. The universal tendency is toward the establishment of equal and exact justice.—[Western Rural.

London, March, 31.—The Bulletin issued at 9:30 this morning says Lord Beaconsfield passed a restless night, but he is now somewhat easier.

1,000 Subscribers Wanted This Year, for the
RURAL CITIZEN.
 We will enlarge the CITIZEN to the size of a 7 column paper as soon as we can get 1,000 SUBSCRIBERS.
 Call at the Office; S. E. Corner of the Square and get a Specimen Copy, or SEND for ONE by mail.

Meteorological Table for Jacksboro.

March, 1881.
 Highest Temperature 84 deg. Feb. 1.
 Lowest " 31 " " 5.
 Monthly range of 53 " " 1.
 Greatest daily range 41 " " 1.
 Least " " 9 " " 6.
 Total Rain-fall or melted snow 2.25 inches.
 Prevailing Winds N.
 Total Monthly Movement of the Wind 8001 Miles.
 Maximum Velocity of Wind, and Direction 35 Miles per hour, W. 11,
 Total No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell 7.
 Total No. no Rain or Snow fell 24.
 Dates of Frost 19,

James P. Sherry, *private*,
 Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rain-fall for Jan., Feb. and March 1880, 4.20 inches. For same months in 1881 4.71 inches.

420
 236
 656

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Washington, April 2.—The secretary of the treasury has received a petition from the hoop iron manufacturers throughout the U. S. relating to the deplorable condition of the hoop iron and cotton ties manufactories, in which it is stated that the rolling mills which employed thousands of operatives directly and indirectly are at a stand still from being unable to compete with foreign manufactories for supply of their products in American markets. This stagnation the petitioners maintain has reference mainly to the manufacture of cotton ties, for which year after year this is increasing in demand in the United States, but which the iron-workers of this country cannot supply, because of the competition of English manufactures, who can under sell them in consequence of existing rulings of the treasury department as to rates of duty. These rulings, the signers of the petition believe to be contrary to the spirit and interest of the tariff laws, which were made for the protection of American labor. The various laws and arguments heretofore presented to the department on the subject, are given in detail. Reference is also made to the order of June 26, 1880, making the cotton tie duty 35 per cent. and in this connection the petitions say this decision is so contrary to the spirit of the other late rulings that if persisted in it will utterly destroy, as it has seriously affected, this important branch of the iron industry of the United States.

The New York Evening mail says there is an improved feeling in financial circles, the natural result of the announcement from Washington that there would be no extra session of congress. No official notice has yet been given as to exactly what the secretary of the treasury will do in the future, but it is generally believed that he will buy large amounts of bonds, and that all his efforts will be bent in the direction of easy mon-

ey. After paying off the \$25,000,000 called 5 per cents. there will remain about \$192,000,060 6 per cents. and \$445,000,000 5 per cents, making a total of \$637,000,000 bonds maturing this year. There are a number of old acts of congress, or fragments of acts. which the secretary can utilize in reducing the 5 and 6 per cent. indebtedness.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Coffee 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00
 SUGAR—Crushed 7—Coffee A 7½—Fancy 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 —cts —yellow buying 45 @ 50 selling at 55 @ 60.
 SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
 FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12½cts. currants, 12½, prunes 12½.
 Bacon; breakfast, 13; canvassed hams 14
 Uncanvassed hams 12½ cts.
 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 xxx \$3.50.
 Meal; white, 65 c., yellow, 60 c.
 Cheese 20 cents.
 Nails, 7 c.
 Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
 Salt; \$2.65 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
 Onions; \$2.00 per bushel. 60 cts per peck
 Irish potatoes; \$2.00 per bushel.
 Cotton; 2½ in seed, in bale 9 c. per lb.
 Butter, 15 @ 20
 Eggs, buying 10@ selling @ 10

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 60cts.
 Millet from wagon \$8.00 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
 Cinchonida " " 1.25
 Copperas " " .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 \$3.15,—Crystal \$3.50

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 8 —Ordinary 6
 our XXX 2 80 XXXX 3.00 patent 4.00
 C. in meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.
 Corn 25 @ 30 cents loose ear.
 Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.
 Hay Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.
 Bacon 9½ @ 11½c
 Coffee—Rio 14 @ 19c

Jas. H. Henderson.

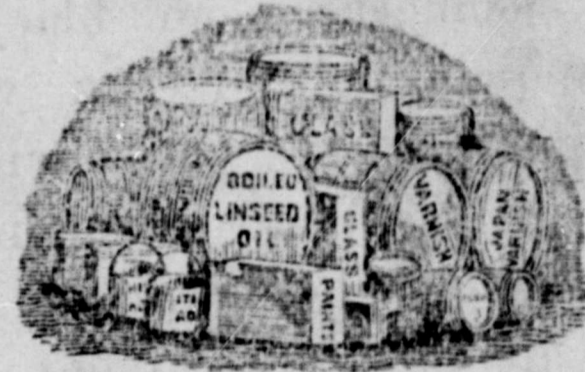
"The Original Barber."

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

**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.

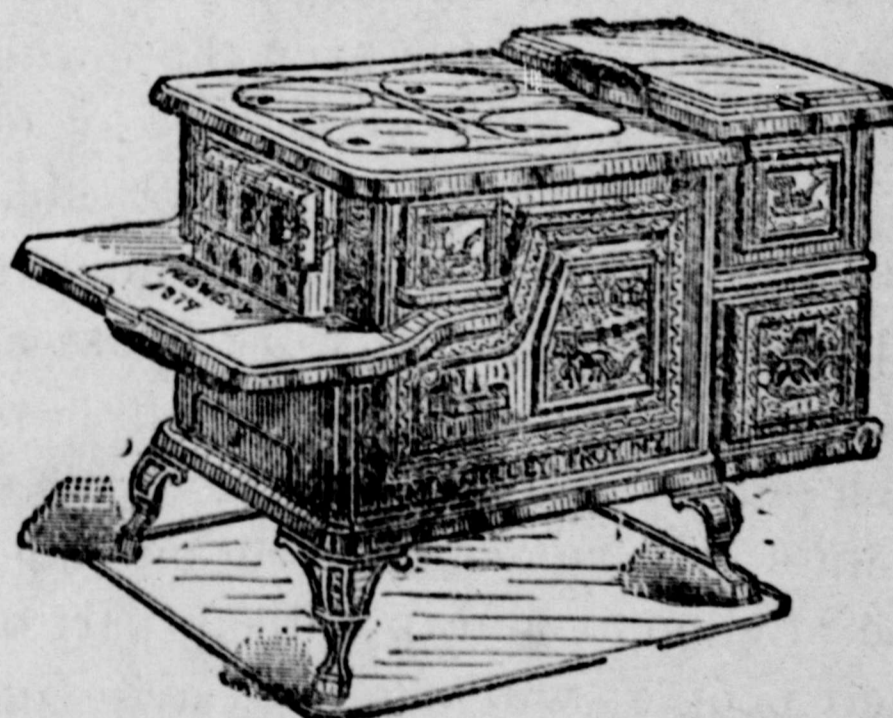
S. G. Adamsom.

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.

S. O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chilled, and Haiman, steel and cast plows. Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

MASON OLDHAM,

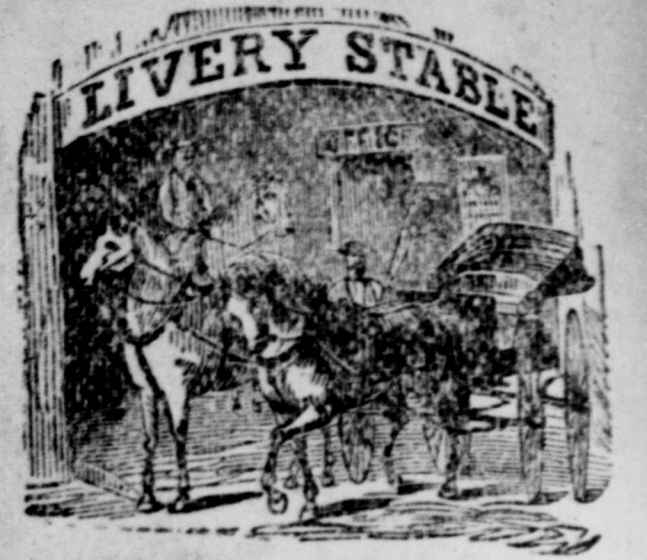
DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

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

St. John, White & American Machines A Speciality.

CITY FEED, SALE, AND



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.

COPPINS AHEAD

White Rose flour, Kansas Warranted Good Luck
 All kinds of La. 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 the cheapest.

New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.
 Toll 1-2 or \$3.00 per bale.
 Corn mill attached. Toll one seven.
 Grinds on Saturday.
 Meal 50 cents per bushel.
 Give him a trial.

**DR. CROOK'S
 WINE OF TAR**

Cures Thousands Yearly.



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

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

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

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, 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 as 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., Proprietors, Dayton, O.