

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. II.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST, 11, 1881.

No. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
J. N. ROGERS

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

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JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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twenty-five cents per line.

Legal, transient and foreign adver-
tisement payable in advance. Others
monthly.

Any subscriber failing to receive this
paper promptly and regularly, will
be notified either in person, or by
mail card, we will take pleasure in cor-
recting any mistake in this office.

AUSTIN

A CANDIDATE FOR THE
LOCATION OF THE
University of Texas

respectfully solicits the votes of the
at an election to be held on Tuesday
September 6, 1881.

Locals.

Denton City Pottery Works at 7
cents per gallon.

Another fishing party has gone
this morning.

Coombes is now agent for
property vice Starkes who
went to Fort Worth.

Peaches, Irish potatoes, and
supply of canned goods at
& Wescott's.

Brown has gone to New York
for eastern cities to purchase
and winter stock of goods.

Peterman has arrived from
and was around town being
by his many friends yester-

water brought a wagon load
down, last night, which was
eat. They sold "like hot

The Grand County Farmers' Alli-
ance meets at Los Creek school house
on the first Saturday in September.

Ed. Wolffarth has returned from
the Pan-handle and is well pleased,
the only great drawback to the coun-
try is want of fuel.

Fant & Strickland are constantly
receiving new goods. Their stock is
fuller than ever before; call and ex-
amine goods and prices.

If you want a blank deed either
Warranty or Quit Claim, go to our
accommodating Co. Clerk. We have
just printed a lot for his office.

Hotel arrivals were crowded out
last week and so they are this week.
We are considering the propriety of
enlarging the Citizen at an early day.

McKeehan Bros. have lumber and
shingles on hand to thoroughly re-
pair and enlarge their store house
which their increasing business de-
mands.

The Bureau of Statistics states that
every twenty families can support a
grocery store; from all accounts
Jacksboro will soon be supplied at
that rate.

Wanted for subscription on the
CITIZEN; wood, corn, corn meal,
chickens, bacon, and lard, for which
I will allow the highest cash price.
J. N. Rogers.

Maj. Horton has gone to Dallas,
to the re-union of the ex Confed-
erate Missourians, where they will re-
call and live in the times and scenes
of twenty years ago.

If you need any House, Sign, Hack,
Buggy or any other painting, plain
or ornamental, Calcimining or paper
hanging, call on W. T. Mills. He is
doing first class work.

And now that our Spring Dale
neighbor, W. W. Cannon, may be
found behind H. Horton's counter,
we assure our readers that they may
rely on him as an honest, faithful,
and affable gentleman.

A little son of John R. McKeehan
Esq., fell out of a chair on a tea pot,
and scalded his right arm so badly
that all the skin has come off; his
neck and the side of his body under
his arm are scalded but not so bad.

Last Thursday evening there was
a good rain North-west and West of
town, from 5 to 8 miles; the same e-

vening a good rain fell near the coun-
ty line between this place and Black
Springs; Friday evening there was a
fine rain on Beans creek.

Now that the season of cool nights
is at hand, common prudence dictates
the importance of having a reliable
Tonic on hand, one that has been
tested and found to fill the require-
ments. Such a one is the Family
Tonic Bitters prepared by H. H.
McConnell, and favorably known all
over this county for the past six
years.

The first bale of cotton raised in
Jack county; but ginned in Clay Co.,
was brought in town last Tuesday for
a \$50.00 premium; but as no premium
had been offered he failed to get it.
If he had been taking his county pa-
per or giving his trade to his own
county he might have saved himself
his extra trouble. This was perhaps
the first time he had been here, as he
knew not a man and no business man
knew him.

Commissioners' Court.

Commissioners' Court convened
Monday morning; Hon. T. M. Jones
presiding.

Commissioners present, J. A. Hud-
son, J. C. Lindsay and W. M. Hen-
sley.

The resignation of commissioner,
J. Ferrel Lewis was accepted.

The court issued certificates to the
following Ex-Confederate as being
entitled to 1280 acres of land under
an act passed by the 17th legislature,
viz.; J. T. Turner, Mrs. L. A. Hood,
widow of Andrew M. Hood, M. A.
Choice, M. J. Giles, Reuben Jackson,
Phillip Sanders and E. A. Robinson.

The presiding officers of the elec-
tion to be held on the 6th of Sept.
next, were appointed. We will
give their names and the voting pla-
ces next week.

The road to Spring Dale was dis-
continued.

Court is in session this morning,
will give other items next week.

Office of Hide & Animal Inspector,)
Jacksboro, July 18, 1881. }

All persons driving cattle out of
the county for the purpose of selling
or shipping hides out of the county
are hereby notified to have the same
inspected before moving them.

J. S. Price, H. & A. Inspector,
A. J. Hughs, Deputy.

D. C. Brown

HAS REMOVED HIS

New Spring Stock

of goods,

into his

NEW HOUSE.

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.



Concluded

FROM MADISON AVENUE ELEGANCE TO THE PUBLIC MORGUE.

"Look not on the wine when it is red. . . .
At the last it biteth like a serpent and
stingeth like an adder."

And now midnight wine suppers, attended by gentlemen in fast life, were of almost nightly occurrence. Of course this state of things could not be overlooked by the parents whose daughters were under her guidance, and soon many of the young ladies were withdrawn from the school and placed in other institutions.

Some of her former friends began to pass her on the streets unrecognized. This she quickly perceived. One would think that this public mark of disapprobation would have so touched her sensibility and self-respect as to cause her to endeavor to regain the ground she had lost—even by the greatest efforts at self-control. But not so. She had already fallen so low—had become so addicted to the habit of drink—had so lost her self-respect and stifled the sense of responsibility, that she passed all these evidences by as things of naught and plunged onward and downward until in a little while she had passed entirely beyond the social sphere in which she had moved respected and admired by the best of the city.

How fallen! How fallen!! Now she realized that wine "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder—" but she had no power left to escape its deadly thralldom. A fire in the Madison Avenue establishment destroyed the remnant of the school.

Miss Armstrong took board on Lexington Avenue, in a respectable family. Here she soon ran through all that was paid her by the insurance companies.

Throughout her career the Rev. Dr. Houghton had been her warm friend, encouraging her in her days of prosperity, and endeavoring to lead her away from her course of dissipation, when he discovered that it was becoming a fatal habit.

One morning, he was sitting in his church study, when Miss Armstrong entered and asked him for twenty-five cents. He looked at her, and quickly perceived she was then under the influence of liquor. Knowing she desired money to purchase some whiskey, he kindly but firmly refused to give it to her. He asked her address, and obtaining it, told her he would call the next day, which he did.

He was informed that she had been there, but such was her conduct, they had been forced to order her to leave, and did not know where she had gone.

No trace of her could be obtained, and none of the friends who stood ready and anxious to aid her if she

would but change her course, had any knowledge of her whereabouts until about six months after the occurrence of the above incident. Dr. H. in visiting the Presbyterian hospital, found her there, a patient, prostrated by disease. He talked to her kindly, told her of the inevitable and speedy ruin before her, unless she would amend her course, promising her if she would reform, any assistance in his power to render her.

She solemnly assured him she would change her course, and when she left the hospital, he secured her a position as governess in a prominent family. She spent the summer with them at their country residence at Tarrytown.

Now was a promise of better days. It was hoped these months would prove the turning point in her career and by encouragement and persistent effort at self-control, she would conquer her taste and prove victor over her base habit.

But few of her old friends were left to watch this crisis with interest. In many households, where her presence had been an inspiration only a few years before, her name was now unspoken. And some who had been glad to bask in her sunshine, now smiled with contempt when she was spoken of in their presence. But a few true souls clung to the hope that possibly she might yet be saved, and were eager with purse and kindly effort to lift her up and help her on, and they were delighted to know that the summer months at Tarrytown gave hope that at last Miss Armstrong would reform.

But her passion for drink was not conquered—only kept in abeyance by the circumstances that surrounded her.

Christmas found her under police court commitment, in the House of Mercy, at the foot of West 86th St., superintended by the Episcopal Sisters of Mercy. Here Dr. Houghton, determined not to give her up, visited her, and used every argument to excite her to rise to a higher course. She expressed the deepest contrition and an earnest desire to reform. But what could she do now? She had fallen so low, no one would be willing to assist her. Dr. Houghton consulted with the Sisters, and they decided to send her to her friends, hoping that removed from the scenes of her degradation and temptation, she might yet be able to carry out her good intentions and overcome the debasing taste.

A passage was procured for her on one of the ocean steamers, and she was made ready for the trip. Every precaution was taken to prevent her from lapsing. She was removed in a cab from the House of Mercy to St. Barbara's Home on Mulberry St., where she spent the night. The next morning Dr. Houghton, himself, called for her in a carriage, and drove with her to the pier, and escorting her to the steamer placed her in charge of the head stewardess, with instructions to attend carefully to her wants. He wrote to her relatives

explaining all to them that they might be prepared to receive her, and do for her what family love and Christian intelligence would suggest as best for her recovery.

The reader will be surprised to learn that all this kindness and forethought on the part of Dr. H., was rewarded by the reception, in about four weeks after this, of a letter from Rev. David Armstrong, the lady's brother, stating that Miss A. had expressed a strong desire and purpose to reform and re-instate herself, "and he thought she would do better in New York than Dublin," and consequently he had placed her on board a steamer at Queenstown for that city.

And the brother very coolly requested that Dr. H. would do all in his power to assist his sister in carrying out her purpose.

We forbear comment on this unnatural and unchristian course of the Rev. David Armstrong.

She came to New York. But if she had really purposed to reform, she signally failed. She did not call on any of her former friends. They knew nothing of her at all, having no clue to her residence or course of life. After a few months she was again found in the Presbyterian hospital, the victim of excessive dissipation. Disease had been induced by intemperance and hardships, and she was brought down to the very verge of death. All hope of her recovery to respectable life was now at an end. Everything had been done for her that human power could suggest, and yet she grew more degraded from day to day. Careful nursing and good diet, brought her up, and again she went forth into the world.

Obtaining a room in Fifth Avenue, in a tenement house, over a lager beer saloon, she gave herself up to the indulgence of her appetite, and for the last year of her life she was in various hospitals and on Blackwell's Island most of the time,—a wretched, dirty, bloated creature, disgusting to all who beheld her.

Less than ten years had passed. And she, who as an elegant woman, commanding the best society of the metropolis—gifted, cultured, respected, ministering in the name of our religion to the needs of the distressed, in the various hospitals and institutions of the city, was now received by them, a homeless outcast, a besotted, disfigured, dirty creature, debauched by intemperance, and suffering throughout her whole being from the disease it had engendered.

Some there were, who had known her in her better days, who traced her wherever it was possible to do so and who ministered to her needs, realizing that she was lost beyond the possibility of recovery. She had become known to the various charitable institutions, and word had been left at them all to send for Dr. Houghton whenever he was needed.

THE END

It was Saturday night. The storm was heavy and the wind cold. A

woman, gray, though not forty years of age, with ragged garments that scarcely covered her, her hideous personage brutalized by whiskey, her hair falling over her bleared face, her eyes wearing that wild, unearthly look that only drunkards have, her whole aspect disgustingly appalling, called in one of the liquor stores, and begged for a drink. The man would not give it to her, but ordered her out. She shocked even him. But she would not go. She must have liquor. The demon within her could not be controlled, and she stood resolute in her determination to get whiskey. The man behind the counter became exasperated, and it is said, threw her out into the street. She was found by a policeman lying on the corner of Twenty-first St., and Fifth Avenue, groaning in her agony, with the blood streaming from the wounds on her head and face. He raised up the fearful mass, and discovering who it was and her wretched condition, dispatched to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. She was lifted into it, driven to the Hospital, and placed in one of the wards. And there she lay unconscious, a bruised and blood-covered mass, scarcely recognizable as a human body.

An examination took place. It was found that her skull had been fractured by the fall. An hour and a half and she was dead.

Dr. Houghton was notified the next morning, and gave instructions to call in an undertaker. On Monday he beheld the mangled remains lying on the slab in the public morgue. The undertaker took charge of it, and prepared it as delicately as the circumstances would allow, for burial.

Two carriages, containing a few of her former friends, who had bestowed on her deeds of kindness even down to her lowest depths of disgrace, followed the hearse to Astoria. Here in a plot in St. Michael's Cemetery, set apart for those in communion with the Episcopal Church, who die without the means of procuring a grave of their own, the remains were deposited.

We will not dwell on this sad end. It is too fearful for contemplation. Let us bear in mind that

DRINK DID IT ALL!

transformed the brilliant, charming, grand woman, into a degraded wretch.—Ford's Christian Repository.

Chicago, August 6.—The extreme heat of the past few days disappeared early this morning with a fine shower, and to day there is a cool northerly breeze. The weather is comfortable.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 6.—Yesterday was the hottest day ever known here, the mercury reaching 99 1-2 degrees. About 6 p. m. the temperature dropped in five minutes from 97 to 73.

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Beecher on Monopolies.

Corporate monopolies, the relations of capital and labor, communism and other living topics were discussed by Mr. Beecher last Sunday. His text was Sampson's riddle about the dead lion in which the bees had built the honey-comb—"Out of the strong came forth sweetness."

ACCUMULATING CAPITAL.

Coming down to the immediate present Mr. Beecher remarked that there were developed two great tendencies which were properly causing apprehension, but which, if met with energy, faith, patience and courage, would be slain and would be honey-bearing in time to come. In the first place there developing among us, in a degree not ordinarily to have been expected, a great peril from the combination of capital. Money was power. Past ages had found that no men were trustworthy enough to hold too much power, and governors and rulers and military men and political institutions had been hedged about with safeguards and checks. That had been in a measure accomplished. But now another element was coming up—the power of property. The education of common people had given such activity to the human brain everywhere that the development of wealth had been unparalleled. It had been greater in amount, greater in scope and extent than ever before. Now came a new movement—namely, combinations of wealth, so as that which was dangerous in single hands was still more so when it was organized and became *imperium in imperio*

Every man who watched the course of events was aware that everything was tending from the individual to the corporation and the company. Mr. Beecher recalled the time when he had seen thousands of looms scattered throughout New England. A few large manufactories had since absorbed all the manufacturing of textile fabrics, and combinations were now forming even in that direction which would render the competition of individuals, and even of communities, powerless. There were gigantic monopolies not created by governments, but by the force of their wealth. A man goes into the business of oil refining and sinks a hundred thousand dollars in his plant, and the Standard Oil Company will say to him, "You must sell out to us or else work under our system and divide the profits with us."

"But isn't this a free country?" he asks.

"Certainly; it is as free for one power as for another," says the Standard Oil Company.

That company is as imperious as all the Egyptian Pyramids piled one upon the other with Pharaoh on top of all. It is the most gigantic monopoly on the earth, and it is not the less cruel and dangerous because one of the leading men in it is a prominent member of a Baptist church in Brooklyn. Look at the railroads.

Five or ten men hold the lines of 10,000 miles of road running through the richest part of the country. They control millions and billions of property and hold their hands on the very throat of the government. If an exigency should come and it were requisite there should be a man in the Presidential chair favoring all forms of railroad monopoly it would not require but five pockets to put any man there.

This part of Mr. Beecher's discourse was heard with the most intense interest, and a pin could have been heard to fall while he was speaking. "There are," he continued, "going out from the city of New York three or four roads that are as yet undeveloped—danger and peril to the very existence of an uncorrupted central government in the United States. Well, here is a lion bigger than any Sampson ever saw! A many mouthed lion and a real peril, though it may not yet be disclosed in all its power. But it will be met and the things in which it is dangerous will be, overruled, and in the end there will be, both in manufacturing and distribution, developments that will work out more help to the class at the bottom of society than to the topmost class. The competition in manufactures throughout the world has grown so great that things are not only made better and better, but cheaper and cheaper." Mr. Beecher spoke of steamship and railroad companies as at present being every man's messengers. Commerce was a winged lion, and, when its peril were overruled, its benefits would remain. There was honey in that lion.

LABOR'S SELF-DEFENCE.

Right over against these dangers were found the labor troubles—which comprehensively Mr. Beecher rejoiced in. When capital was organizing in imperial power labor must organize in self-defence. Men could not be trodden over like grass; men could not be ridden over by pecuniary organizations. The organization of labor was wide spread and strikes were numerous, growing out of the unadjusted relations between capital and labor. The question of

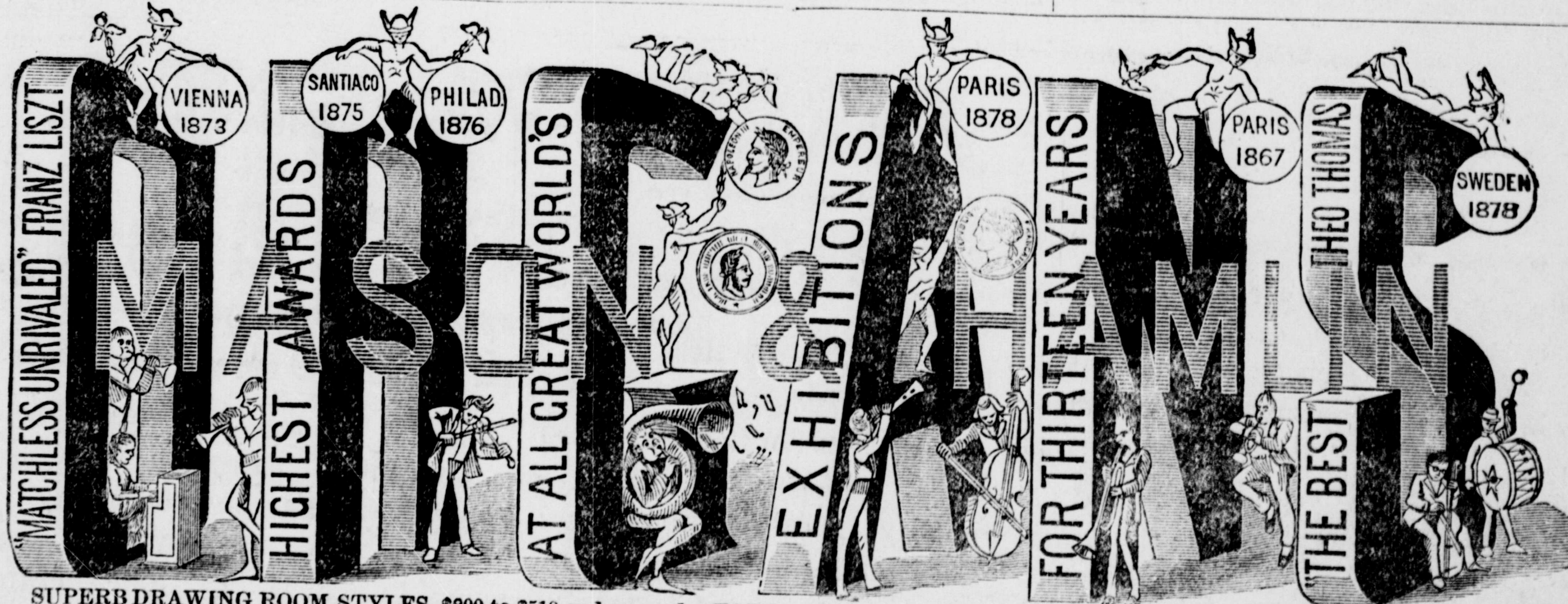
wages which used to be discussed at one end of society is now discussed at both ends. Mr. Beecher was glad of this, because it put a bridle upon the mouth of Behemoth, because the organization of the millions would be the power to control the tens and twenties, and to say to monopoly thus far shalt thou come and no farther. The laboring men of the country were at school. They were studying the laws of organization—those laws by which men give up a part of their liberty for the sake of saving the other and making the other more valuable. The study was making these men thinkers, calculators, reasoners, philosophers, and and there was going on in our cities a great manhood and a more intelligent society—benefits such as will make all the evils that occur now only as the dust which the traveler shakes off at the end of the journey and suffers no harm from it. Looking at it comprehensively, then, Mr. Beecher believed there was honey in the lion on top and there was more honey in the lion at the bottom.

Then there was one more element—communism. Men said this evil was spreading, in the country. Mr. Beecher held that communism belongs to the European and not to the American mind. It was a European attempt to counteract European despotism. It might obtain slight foothold in our cities, but it could not run through the country at large, and he thought we should not have anywhere such extreme and bold type as that seen in Russia. But meanwhile this too was causing discussion and making men think of and debate the very fundamental principles of social order. In attempting a new code of morals they must study the old first. Whatever danger there was in communism will be out weighed ten thousand times by the superior intelligence which will result from it. In all these respects the lion of danger, being met with courage and intelligence, was slain, and in the place of the raging lion and peril came the working bee and honey.

Send the minutes of your Association to this office to be printed. They can be deliver'd in about 10 days from the time they are received. Work done well and as cheap as the cheapest. Send your manuscript well written and your money in a postoffice money order or registered letter. Address, J. N. Rogers, Jacksboro, Texas.

Effect of Perfumery on Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medicinal researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into oxone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influences. The essences found to develop the largest quantity ozone are those of the cherry, laurel, clover, lavender, mint, juniper, fennel and bergamot; those that give it in small quantities are nutmeg and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, mignonette, heliotrope and lily of the valley develop ozone in close vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which slight perfume develop it in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxidizing influences of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.—[Leffel Mechanical News.



SUPERB DRAWING ROOM STYLES, \$800 to \$570 and upwards; FOR LARGE CHURCHES, \$570, \$480, \$360 and less; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., \$84 to \$200 and upwards; POPULAR STYLES in great variety, \$22 to \$200 and upwards. ORGANS FOR EASY PAYMENTS, \$6.38 per quarter, or \$5 per month and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS free.

THESE ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY UNRIVALED IN EXCELLENCE, WHILE THE PRICES ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY INFERIOR INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Fights and fatalities in Kentucky on Election Day.

Cincinnati, O. August 3.—A dispatch reports the killing at the election on Monday of Washing Rogers, at Grade's precinct, Madison county, Kentucky, in a general fight, in which others were wounded. At Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, the negroes had a general fight with pistols on election day, in which Sandy Johnson was fatally wounded. At the election at Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, Kentucky, Adam Howard stabbed and killed James Weldo. At Nicholsonville, Kentucky, dispatch says only two men were killed in Jessamine county on election day. One was a negro, killed by a William Hall, the other R. White, whose murderers are unknown

The election in Kentucky on Monday passed off very quietly save with one or two exceptions throughout the state. The people did not vote en-masse. The vote was small. The republicans made some gain, but not of sufficient importance to give them any material strength in the next legislature. A state treasurer, nineteen senators, one hundred representatives, and in the third district, composed of twenty-one counties, a judge for the Court of Appeals, were elected. Exactly how the legislature will stand it is impossible to say at this writing; but it is generally believed Mr. Beck will be overwhelmingly returned to the senate.

The indifference with which the people are exercising the ballot, indicates that they are losing considerable interest in politics. It is to be hoped that Mr. Beck will be re-elected to the place he now so ably fills.—Exchange.

A special to the Advance from Dallas, dated August 5. says: "The preparations for the grand re-union of the ex-Confederate soldiers of Missouri, at Dallas, on the tenth and eleventh of this month, are on a most complet and elaborate scale.

The city council last night, by unanimous resolution, voted to close the municipal offices, and instructed

the mayor to issue a proclamation asking a suspension of business and making August 10th a gala day for the entire city.

Reduced rates of fare have been secured from the principal railway lines in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

The civil societies and state militia will participate largely in the exercises.

The Graham Leader says: "On Tuesday evening just after dark, our citizens were startled by hearing two or three gun shots in the direction of the jail. A large crowd gathered there immediately, when it was found that one of the prisoners, Dozier by name, from Baylor county, had attempted to escape and had been killed by the jail guard. The body was found near the school house and was removed to the jail. On Wednesday morning a Coroner's Jury were summoned and an inquest held."

Meteors and Comets.

From the Saturday Review.

In the year 1866 there occurred, on November 13, a very remarkable shower of meteors or shooting stars, and these exceptional displays were found to have recurred at intervals of 33 1/4 years. It was shown by somewhat abstruse calculation, into which we cannot here enter, that it a meteor swarm revolved round the sun in an oval path in exactly 33 1/4 years, the disturbing effect of the planet would be exactly such as had been observed. Hence, it appeared that these meteors must perform their revolutions in 33 1/4 years, and it was then inferred that they must be moving in the same path as a comet observed in the year 1866, a few months before the display of shooting stars. Further evidence was supplied by the discovery that the path of the well known August meteors was the same as that of the great comet of 1862, and that a shower of meteors annually observed in April followed the track of the great comet of 1861, through the tail of which the earth is believed to have passed. But it was in 1875 that the

most interesting facts in connection with the relation between comets and meteors were brought to light. Toward the end of 1872 astronomers were eagerly expecting Biela's periodical comet, which had excited their attention in 1846 by its splitting up into two distinct bodies; but it was sought in vain. In its place, however, appeared at the end of November, a striking display of meteors, and subsequently, on the 2d and 3d of December, a comet was observed in the track which the meteor stream might be supposed to have taken. It has been inferred with some show of reason, that the earth actually passed through one of the heads of Biela's comet on November 27, 1872, and the only effect was a shower of shooting stars. At a little distance the meteor swarm would seem to have presented the ordinary appearance of a comet. The chain of circumstantial evidence which connects comets and meteors is still further strengthened by the examination of their spectra. By the help of the spectroscope it is found that the light of comets is derived to a great extent from glowing vapor of carbon in some form or other, and it has also been shown that meteoric stones which have fallen on the earth give off, when heated in a vacuum, vapors producing the same spectra as those observed in comets.

It would seem probable that the nucleus of a comet is neither a solid nor a gaseous body, but a mere cluster of discrete meteoric particles through which the earth might pass without experiencing any effect beyond that of a startling shower of shooting stars, and that the head is composed of gases evolved from these meteors under the combined action of the sun's heat and the rarefaction of space. With regard to the formation of the tails the most plausible theory appears to be that they are due to a repulsive force emanating from the sun (possibly electrical) which acts on the gases evolved from the nucleus, and generates tails in different directions according to the molecular constitution of the gases.

A special to the Advance says:

San Antonio, Aug. 3.—It is generally supposed here that it was Austin influence that located the Traders' Institute at San Marcos, which has caused much feeling to be manifested against it, and there is little doubt but that San Antonio and this section will go against Austin for the location of the university.

The department commander has telegraphed commanders of western forts to be on the alert for hostiles, who are now raiding in New Mexico.

THE
Texas and Pacific Railway
And its Connections.
—FORM THE—
Most Direct and Quickest Line
—FROM—
all points in
TEXAS,
—TO—

St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Indianapolis, Toledo, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Chattanooga, Atlanta.

—AND ALL POINTS—
North, East and South-East.

Connections.
At TEXARKANA, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain and So. Rwy. for all points North, East and South-East.
At LONG VIEW JUNCTION, and MINNEOLA, with all trains on International R. R. for Tyler, Palestine, Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio.

At DALLAS, with trains of the Houston & Texas Central Rwy. for Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas.

At SHERMAN, with H. & T. C. Rwy. for all points on the line of that road.

At FORT WORTH, with Stages for all points in western Texas.

At SHREVEPORT, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
—FROM—

Fort Worth, Dallas & Sherman,
—TO—
St. Louis.

Any information in regard to rates of Freight and Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to.

GEO. NOBLE,
Gen'l Supt.,
Marshall, Tex.
W. H. NEWMAN, R. W. THOMPSON, Jr.
Gen'l Frt. Agent, Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
Marshall Tex. Marshall Tex.

JAMES W. KNOX

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE is again complete in every DEPARTMENT,

and will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope and expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of goods 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 brought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Brown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots and 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.

Rural
N. & Alice M. R.
WAG
Is our choice for
THE UNIVERSITY
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Rural Citizen.

N. & Alice M. Rogers. Editors.

WACO

Is our choice for the location of THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. The Election. Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881. It is more central as to territory and population, more accessible by rail, affords cheaper living, is one of the most beautiful, healthy, intelligent moral and enterprising cities in Texas; and the devotion of her people to education which has wrought the splendid and universal success of her schools mark her as the place for "The University of Texas."

We are asked every week to enlarge the CITIZEN and sometimes to give more reading matter and less advertisements. Of both these we expect to say something next week.

The governor has issued a proclamation for an election to be held on Tuesday the 6th day of September, 1881, for the purpose of voting on the proposed amendments to the constitution of this state and for the location of the university of Texas and the medical department thereof.

Wednesday, Aug. 10, Mr. Briscoe, the husband of the lady, referred to in the original article, reported by Philip Gresham, M. D., of this place, in Gaillard's Medical Journal, for June 1881, called in our office, today and says; that his wife is now to all appearance in perfect health. It will be remembered by the readers of this paper, that the case referred to was a surgical operation of ovariectomy performed by Dr. Gresham with the assistance of Drs. McCrure, Cornelius, and Burnes, last December, by which an ovarian tumor weighing more than 25 pounds was removed.

Last Sunday at the camp-meeting in Little Los Valley, about fourteen persons were poisoned, supposed from eating beef. The beef after having been cooked was placed while hot in a tin vessel and closed air tight which is supposed to have caused poison to generate in the beef.

We purpose on having a camp-meeting at the arbor on Carroll's Creek commencing Thursday 25th of August, and it will be self-supporting. We wish all christians to assist in carrying on the meeting and wish all who purpose on camping to come in a few days before the meeting commences and arrange their camps. The citizens in the vicinity are requested to meet at the arbor Wednesday the 17th to make arrangements about seats and repairing the arbor.

CARROLL'S CREEK.

In a drunken row on the night of the 2nd at Abilene, a man was stabbed several times and will probably die. On the same night an affair occurred among some rough sports in a saloon at Baird by which a man was shot to death instantly.

Meteorological Table for July, 1881.
 Highest Temperature 107
 Lowest " 67
 Monthly range of " 40
 Greatest daily range 30
 Least " " 14
 Total Rain-fall or melted inches.
 Prevailing Winds S. E.
 Total Monthly Movement of Wind 5849 Miles.
 Maximum Velocity of Wind, and direction 24 Miles per hour, N. E. S. E., E. July 11.
 Total No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell 5.
 Total No. no Rain or Snow fell 26.
 Dates of Frost

James P. Sherry, private, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 Rain-fall from Jan. 1 to July 3 1881, 10.25 inches; for same month 1880 15.30 inches.

The terrible Oriental plague known as the "Black Death," that in former centuries caused such devastation in Europe, and that in 1874 made its appearance in Tripolis after men long ceased to fear its visitations, is still alive and has recently appeared in Armenia and on the borders of the Caspian Sea. In 1876 it showed itself in Mesopotamia. In 1878 it crossed the boundary line of Russia and cases that were detected in Nižni-Novgorod, Moscow, and other places, spread uneasiness throughout all Europe. Germany and Austria closed their boundaries, and cut off all communication, railway as well as other, with the empire of the Czars. The dread disease did not spread in Russia, and finally disappeared from the European domain, some say because of the energetic sanitary and quarantine regulations of Lord Morikoff, others because the atmospheric conditions happened to be unfavorable to its extension. But the Black Death has continued its work since, and has just given a sign of renewed activity by annihilating a whole party of pilgrims from Mecca and crossing the Euphrates to show itself once more in Mesopotamia.

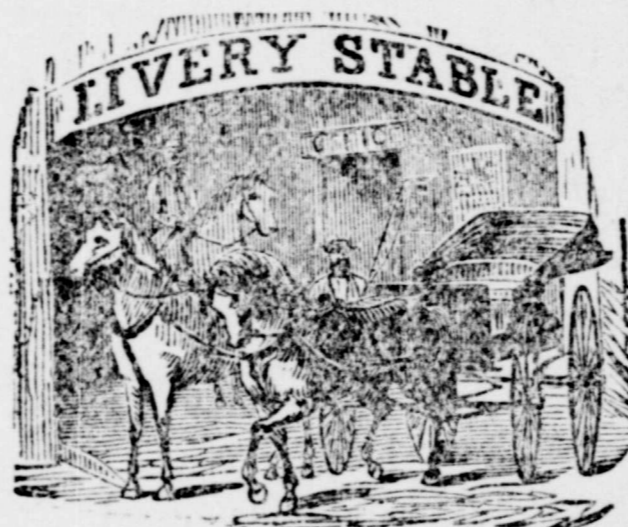
A special to the Herald from the veston say: "A meeting was here a few days since to reconcile differences between Austin, Houston and Galveston on the question of the medical department of the University, Austin having early in the month announced that she would under no circumstances enter the medical department, and subsequently declared herself a candidate

by distributing promiscuously over the surface of the earth not nearer than eighteen inches to the tree. Never in any instances nor under any circumstances, top a young tree when setting. Better wait a year till the tree is healthy and growing. When the terminal bud of a tree is removed, the avenues to conduct rainfall to and through the heart of the tree, thereby causing disease, and, if not immediate, premature death are open. The heart or pith of the tree begins to turn back near the top and soon reaches all the way to the root of the tree thus managed. NEMO. Hinds Co., Miss., July 3, 1881.

Physician's Notice.

Dr. A. V. Ginn, Announces, to the public that, he has his business now so arranged that he can give his entire attention to professional calls; and may always be found at his residence, on the Whitt and Graham Road 10 miles south of Jacksboro, unless absent on professional duties.

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.

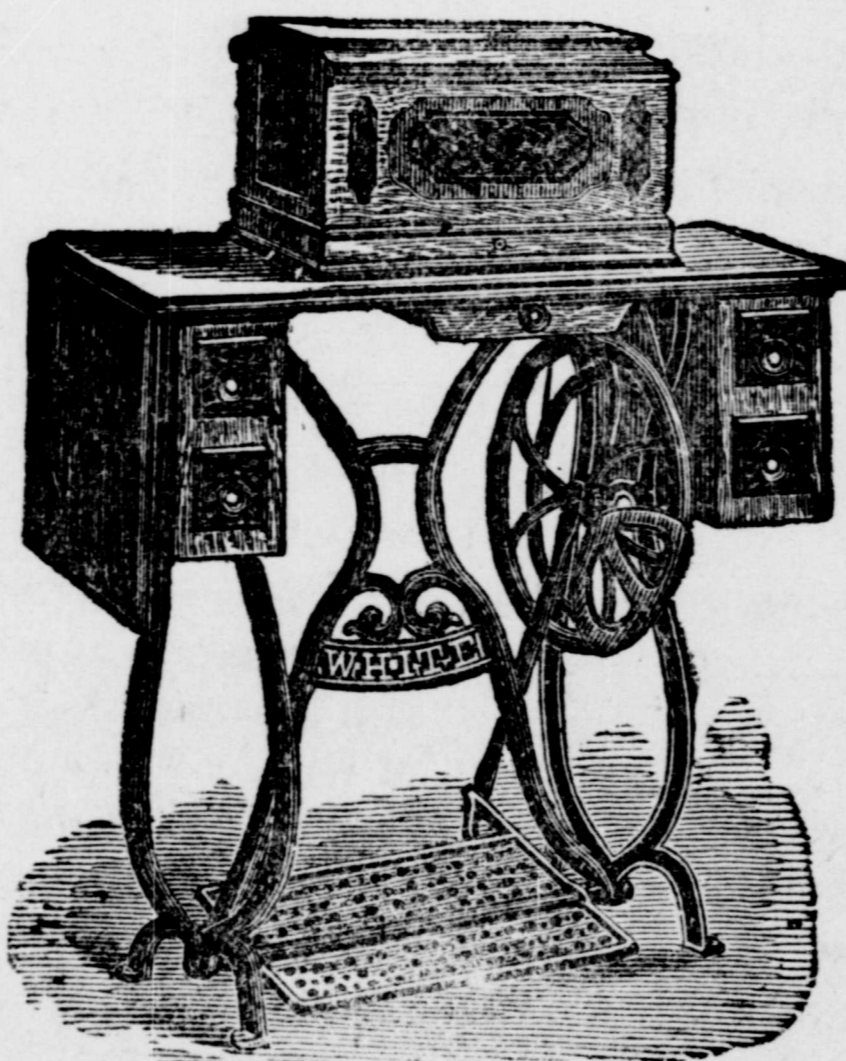
New Steam Cotton Gin.

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 seventh. Grinds on Saturday. Give him a trial.

W. T. Mills, Sign, Carriage, and Furniture PAINTER;

also Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, and Calcimining. JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Mason Oldham,



DEALER IN all First Class Sewing Machines. THE WHITE A SPECIALTY. Needles and attachments of all kinds. Depot one door south of Wichita Hotel.

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.

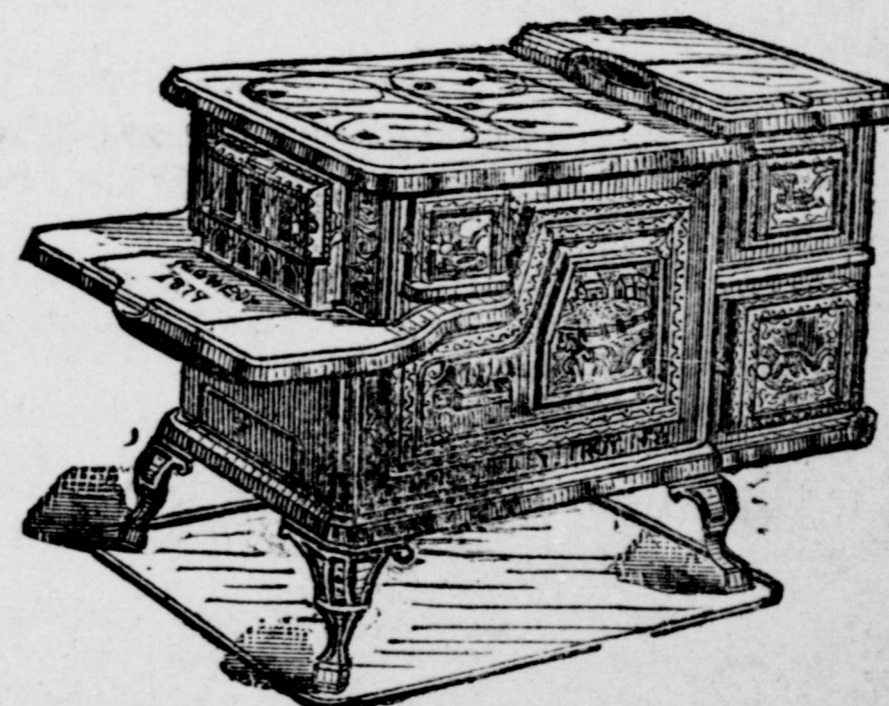
ADAMSON & WESCOTT

DEALERS 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.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R.

An Advance special from Weatherford, Aug. 5 says: "The engineer corps of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad are at work surveying a route from this city to Cleburne. It is thought the company have resolved to build to this point, and if so the line will be completed by December 21. Much right of way has been secured, both toward Cleburne and northwest, toward the Pan Handle—which looks like business.

The Great Railroad Spirit of the Age Looks Westward.

In Texas alone at the present moment, 20,000 men and 10,000 mules and horses are employed in railroad building. Two thousand miles of road are under contract, and 6,000 miles more are in immediate contemplation within her borders! Under the manipulation of Gen. Grant and the capitalists back of him, Mexico is to be blessed with the developing and civilizing influences of an extensive railway system. Two hundred engines for this service are already being constructed at the east, and orders will soon be given for a largely increased number of freight and passenger cars. The empire of the South west is in the hands of the vigorous railway kings of the world, and drowsy remnants of Spanish pride and native barbarism must give place to the ragged races of men who have already made the northern hall of the new continent the marvel of the world, not only in all the ramifications of the material development, but in intellectual progress and political strength and freedom.—[Ex.

New York, July 30.—An agreement was entered in the register's office here, showing that the Western Union telegraph company had secured 99 years lease of the Northwestern telegraph company, of Wisconsin, operating in the states and the dominion of Canada. The agreement is dated May 7, 1881, and provides that the Western Union shall in addition to paying seven per cent on the first mortgage bonds, aggregating \$1,180,000 pay rental of \$100,000 for the first year and prorata yearly on the increase until it shall reach \$150,000 by the year ending July, 1896, and after this pay the latter sum until 99 years have expired. Also all taxes and interest upon the capital stock of the Northwestern company, which is said to be fixed at \$2,000,000; the interest to be paid on the stock is to be four per cent, for the first year, 4 1/4 per cent, for the second, and to be increased 1/8 of one per cent, each succeeding year, so as to reach 7 per cent in 1896 and continue at that rate during the remainder of the time of contract. The Northwestern company agrees to maintain its organization, and the Western Union grants a further allowance of \$25,000 per year for that purpose.

Dallas Herald: Never was railroad enterprise more daring than at present. There is not a state or territory of the west that is not pulsating with railroad energy. If track laying goes on at the present rate the west will score for 1881 a number of "miles built" surpassing that of the past banner year. In 1880 as various statistics show, the gain in this respect was 7,174 miles, against only 4,721 in 1879. At the same time dividends increased from \$1,000,000 to \$71,000,000. Of course the largest proportion of the increase, both in length of line and in the earnings, fall to the west. The eastern and the middle states, and that portion of the south bordering on the Atlantic, are well provided with railroads. There is no demand for new lines in those sections of the country. But in the fast growing west and southwest, where towns come to maturity inside of five years there is a never ending necessity for more railroad accommodations. The owners of western railroad stock feel well, since their dividends received in 1880 amounted to \$33,000,000, being a gain of \$10,000,000 over those of 1879.

Grocery Quotations

COFFEE—Strictly Rio 5 lbs for \$1.00
 " Java 3 1/2 " " "
 SUGAR—Cut Loaf 6—Coffee A 7 1/2—
 Fancy choice 8—Prime 9lbs per \$1.00
 Tea 75 c. to \$1.00 per lb.
 RICE—10 cents per lb.
 FLOUR.—XXX 3.00—Victory \$3.40
 —Chrystalpalace \$3.85—
 TOBACCO—40@85cts. per pound.
 SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.
 FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—
 dried peaches 12 1/2cts. currants, 12 1/2, prunes 12 1/2.
 Bacon; breakfast, 15; canvassed hams 15
 " Kansas 14 @ 15 cts.
 Lard Northern 16 1/2 cts
 Meal; 85 c.
 Cheese cents.
 Nails, 7 c.
 Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.
 Salt; \$2.50 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.
 Eggs, buying and selling 10 @ 12 1/2
 Coal oil 40cts.

Fresh beef 5 @ 7 cents.
 Dry flint hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb and upward.

Corn and Millet.

Corn in shuck from wagon 75cts per bushel selling at 85cts.
 Millet from wagon \$10.00 per ton.
 Wheat No. 1 \$1.00; No. 2 .90 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

Dallas Market.

Cotton—Middling 10—Good Ordinary 8
 Flour XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent 4.00
 Corn meal— 1.15 per cwt.
 Corn 50 @ 55 cents loose ear.
 Oats 36 @ 38
 Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$5 @ \$6 per ton. Millet do.
 Bacon 10 1/2 @ 13 1/2 c
 Coffee—Rio 12 1/2 @ 16 1/2 c

H. Horton.

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.

H. H. McConnell's



Old Pioneer Drug Store,

HEADQUARTERS

For Drugs,

Paints,

Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

Toilet Articles,

Garden Seeds;

and makes a specialty of

School Books,

Stationary, and

General Literature.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

My residence being in the rear of the store, I am always on the spot to attend to all calls in person.

Fant & Strickland,

[Successors Ed. Coppins.]

Dealers in Groceries & Provisions,

Would announce that they are prepared to furnish all the old customers of the house, and as many new ones as may come, with

Groceries,
 Provisions,
 Canned Goods,
 Flour,
 Meal,
 Bacon.

And every thing usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, at the very lowest cash prices.

Country produce bought at highest market rates.

"Andy" Hughs well and favorably known in the county will be in attendance, and will be glad to see his acquaintances when they come in town.

1000 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED IN 1881 For The RURAL CITIZEN a weekly family news paper.

THE CITIZEN IS DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE. The growing popularity and steady increase of the subscription list of the CITIZEN insures its success.

The editors will hereafter devote their undivided attention to the improvement of its columns, endeavoring to make it one of the most readable papers in Texas. We thank our friends for their patronage and ask them to lend us a helping hand so that we can afford to enlarge; which we propose to do as soon as 1000 subscribers are obtained, and that without increasing the subscription price.

Terms, \$1.00 per annum. Club rates with other papers. WESTERN RURAL and RURAL CITIZEN together \$2.30. GLOBE DEMOCRAT and RURAL CITIZEN both for \$1.90. Dallas Herald and Rural Citizen for \$2.50.

American Sentry and the Rural Citizen for \$1.65.

JOB WORK

done neatly and at short notice. Letter heads, Note heads, Visiting cards, Business cards, etc., etc. Legal blanks kept on hand and printed to order. Address, J. N. ROGERS, Jacksboro, Texas.