

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME IV.

JACKSBORO, JACK COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

NUMBER 32.

AN OLD PROVERB. A Story for Boys.

"Fred," said Mr. Pierce, as he came into the sitting room one evening and found his son reading in the twilight, "I heard something to-day that I think will please you."

"What was it?" asked Fred, closing his book, and looking up eagerly.

His father's air of satisfaction roused his curiosity.

"Uncle Asa came into my office to-day, and he told me that he had fully made up his mind to take either you or Henry into business with him in June. So do your best to graduate with honor, my boy."

"But he may take Henry," said Fred. "His chance is equal to mine, it seems."

"Don't think so," said Mr. Pierce. "In my opinion you are Uncle Asa's choice, and it depends on yourself whether you get the place or not."

"I shall try hard for it," said Fred. "Yes; I do think Uncle Asa is father partial to me. He is always very cordial when he meets me."

"He spoke of you in the highest terms to-day. Your fortune is made if he takes you into business with him. Be careful what you say and do in his presence hereafter."

"I'll make extra efforts to please him, of course," said Fred. "I wonder if Henry knows anything about it? I'll ask him to-morrow."

Old Asa Maynard was Mrs. Pierce's uncle, and he stood in the same relation to Henry Harley's mother, for the two women were sisters. He was the richest man in South Auburn, and owned one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the West.

But he was eccentric and peculiar, and his relations never exactly understood him. They were always in fear of offending him; though they knew they had little to expect from him at his death, he having distinctly given them all to understand that he should leave his fortune to found a hospital for aged infirm men.

The day following his confidential disclosure to Mr. Pierce, the old merchant was walking briskly along one of the principal streets of the town, when, changing to look up, he saw Fred and Henry standing before the window of a book store. A generous impulse seized him, and, going up to the boys, he said kindly:

"Let me treat each of you to a book. Come in and select what suits you best. Henry, you can have the first choice."

Henry quickly put his hand on a book of adventures, profusely illustrated, and said:

"I've wanted this book for ever so long," he said.

Mr. Maynard's countenance fell. Like a good many old people he entertained very severe ideas about story books. But he made no remark, and Henry put the book under his arm.

Fred had been unobservant of the change in Mr. Maynard's face, and he saw a chance of winning favor for himself at the cost of a very trifling sacrifice.

"I will take this book of travels, uncle," he said. "It looks as if it might prove interesting."

"I commend your choice," said Mr. Maynard, in a well-pleased tone. "I am sorry Henry's taste does not run in the same direction. A young man should be ever striving after self-improvement."

"I get all I want of history at school," said Henry. "When I have a chance to read at home, I want something a little more lively than descriptions of foreign countries, ancient palaces and tombs of great men."

"Each to his taste, of course," said Mr. Maynard, a little testily; "but, in my opinion, profit should come before pleasure always."

"I hope I have not offended you, uncle," said Henry.

"Not at all," said the old man, as he walked away, well pleased at the test he had made.

"Fred shall certainly have a place in my store in June," he thought.

"He has a long head—that's clear." Meanwhile, Fred and Henry were looking over their books.

"You know very well that you don't care for travels, Fred," said Henry. "You just wanted to please Uncle Asa."

"Well, it was very natural I should and perhaps you've lost more than you imagine by choosing that book of adventures."

"At least, I was honest in my choice," said Henry; "and you know the old proverb, 'Honesty is the best policy.'"

"There's such a thing as being too honest," said Fred; "and you'll find that it doesn't always pay to stick too closely to that old proverb."

"Perhaps so; but it is too late to mend matters now. I'll read my book and then lend it to you," said Henry, as he walked away.

A week later, Mr. Maynard met Fred one morning on his way to school.

"Have you read your book, my lad?" he asked, pleasantly, laying his hand affectionately on the boy's shoulder. For one instant Fred hesitated. Then he looked up boldly into the keen, gray eyes searching his face, and answered in the affirmative.

"Did you find it interesting?"

"Yes, sir," replied Fred. "It is the best one of the kind I ever read. I could hardly lay it down until I had finished it."

"It ought to have been bound better. It was a cheap book. But I'll get you a better one, my boy. I like to encourage a taste for solid reading."

"You shall have all you mind can digest, depend upon it," said Mr. Maynard, as he went on his way.

Opposite the residence of Mr. Pierce, he paused and reflected a moment. It seemed to him that it would be only kind for him to go in and tell his niece that his decision had been made, and that his choice had fallen on Fred. Why, keep them all in suspense until June? So reasoning, he pushed open the gate, and walked up the path to the house.

The servant who answered at his ring told him that Mrs. Pierce had gone out for a moment, and asked him to await her return.

"I'll wait ten minutes—no longer," said the old man, as he stepped into the library.

Mr. Pierce was fond of reading, and the room was lined with book-cases. In one of these Mr. Maynard saw the volume of travels he had presented to Fred.

"I'll see what it was that proved so interesting to the lad," he muttered, as he drew the book out.

He opened it, and began to turn over the leaves; then suddenly started back as if he had received a blow in the face.

"Impossible!" he muttered, as he sank down in a chair, completely overcome. "There must be some mistake." For several moments he sat thus, in deep thought, the book resting on his knee. Then, rising, he restored it to its place, a deep sigh escaping his lips as he did so. Then, picking up his cane, which had fallen on the floor, he left the house.

"A most fortunate discovery," he muttered, as he walked away. "Poor lad! poor lad!"

When Mrs. Pierce returned home a few minutes later, she of course found the library occupied.

"Uncle Asa is at ways so impatient," she said. "I rely he would have waited just a little longer."

"He promised to wait ten minutes, but I'm sure he wasn't here more than five," said the servant.

"I am very sorry I missed him," said Mrs. Pierce.

But she did not know what Fred had missed by that early call of Uncle Asa's. Fred wondered why he did not receive the promise of books, but, concluding that Mr. Maynard had forgotten the matter, said nothing about it. But he had greater cause for wonder, when, after the June graduation, he heard that his Cousin Henry had been taken into

his uncle's store.

"I can't make it out," he said to his cousin. "I was sure Uncle Asa intended to give me the place. He always appeared to like me better than he did you."

"It was a great surprise to me, I confess," said Henry. "He seemed so vexed with me about that book I spoke to me the next time I met him. But he is very pleasant to me now."

"I wish the matter could be explained," said Fred. "I would like to understand about it."

He understood very soon. One day in the beginning of July he received a summons to come to his uncle's office. The interview did not last long; but perhaps Fred suffered more during the ten minutes his uncle talked to him than he had the whole of his life before.

"It is only right that you should know why my choice fell on Henry," said the old man, "for I intended to your father that I should choose you. The knowledge may be of permanent benefit to you, and influence you for good in a similar case, should one ever occur. I gave you a book two months ago, with which you seemed immensely pleased. Meeting you on the street a week later, I asked you if you had read it. You said you had, and praised it highly. I was well pleased with you, and concluded that I had better settle at once the matter of your coming here, after your graduation, to learn my business. I went to your father's house, and your mother being out, I stepped into the library to await her return. There I saw the book I had given you. Some impulse led me to open it. Frederick, you know, of course, the discovery I made. The volume was roughly bound and cheaply printed, and the pages uncut! Do you understand? I knew at that time that you had not only been guilty of deceit, but of deliberate falsehood. I want in my employment no one whom I cannot trust, and my trust in you was destroyed forever when I left your father's library that day."

Fred tried to speak, but there was a lump in his throat which prevented his doing so.

"You may go now," said Mr. Maynard; "but remember, my lad, that no matter at what apparent cost, it is always best to stick to the old proverb, 'Honesty is the best policy.'"

And as Fred walked out of the office, he felt the perfect truth of his uncle's words.—[FLORENCE E. HAWKSWELL, in Golden Days.]

A Domestic Issue.

In this country we are rarely without a moral issue affecting politics. The anti-slavery agitation was such an one. The temperance reform is another. Politicians do not like moral issues. They want to stick to finance or questions of foreign and domestic policy, but there is a religious and humanitarian instinct in our people, derived perhaps from the Puritans, which seeks its gratification by aiming to effect some great reform. In despite of the party leaders, the prohibition question is coming to the fore. It has disturbed State elections, and will inevitably take its place in national platforms, if not next year then most certainly four years later. Prohibition is wonderfully popular when disassociated from other issues. In the recent Ohio election every county save five gave prohibition majorities; when submitted to popular votes in Iowa and Kansas, the majorities have all been against the free sale of liquor. Prohibition parties are not so successful, and for obvious reasons. The liquor dealers themselves are provoking the fight. In the State of New York they organized and succeeded in defeating the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, because he expressed a preference for a workable license law. So the contention when the question comes up for settlement will be free trade in the sale of ardent spirits, or absolute prohibition. The latter will surely win in spite of the efforts which politicians of all parties will make to set the matter aside.—[Demorest's Magazine.]

Washington, Feb. 2.—A number of representatives of the labor of organizations appeared before the house committee on labor to-day, and argued against the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

T. V. Powderly, ex-mayor of Scranton, said he represented the Knights of Labor organization, numbering over 500,000. This association desires an eight hour law, legislation preventing foreigners from purchasing large tracts of land in this country and preventing the importation of foreigners under contract. He spoke of the importation of Hungarians, and said they returned home after saving comparatively small sums of money. One family of nine persons was instance that lived on twenty-five dollars a month. Their diet was said to be much of water six days, with meat on Sundays. The Hungarians, he said, are fast becoming as obnoxious in the East as the Chinese in their habits. In some cases as many as ten lived in a single room.

Wm. Leach, of N. J. and E. Bullion, of Ohio was questioned regarding the importation of Belgians to work in the glass factories. The former said that foreigners receiving 35 per cent less wages than Americans.

The members of the commission asked if operators advocated the strikes in order that the price of coal and coke might be raised.

Barclay replied that he had been offered the privilege of organizing men for a strike.

The representative of the labor organizations selected John McLeeland of New Jersey, John Murray of Ohio, T. V. Powderly, James Campbell and John Schlieker of Pennsylvania as a committee to remain in Washington to urge the passage of Representative Foran's bill.

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Demands of Working Men.

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regulating the sale and lease of these lands, delegates that power to the land board, giving that board the authority from time to time to make rules and regulations which they may change at any time, thus encouraging a fluctuating policy that will never be understood by the people, and which will operate to the advantage of speculators and against the interest of the people.

Section 13 of the bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly permit any animal to graze upon any unleased school land. This is one of the main features of the Terrell bill, which sought by penal statutes to force people to lease the public lands of the State before they had ever had an opportunity to do so. I do not approve of

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Special notices will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line. Five cents for subsequent insertions.

Legal, transient and foreign advertisement payable in advance. Others monthly.

Any subscriber failing to receive this paper promptly and regularly, will please notify us either in person, or by postal card, we will take pleasure in correcting any mistake in this office.

Is the Farmers' Alliance at the Bottom of the Fence Troubles.

Since our last issue we have been asked if the Farmers' Alliance was at the bottom of the "Fence-cutting trouble?"

Our answer was, and is, emphatically, NO. And why farmers as a class, and the Farmers' Alliance are continually misrepresented is a little singular.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"Profoundly impressed that we as the Farmers' Alliance united by the strong and faithful ties, financial and home interest, should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore Resolve:

1. To labor for the Alliance and its purposes, assured that a faithful observance of the following principles will insure our mental, moral, and financial improvement.

2. To endorse the motto, "In all things essential, Unity; and in all things Charity."

3. To develop a better state, Mentally, Morally, Socially, and Financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining our civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

These principles are no secret, they have been repeatedly published in these columns and stand first in their constitution, which has been circulated throughout the land.

We do not deny but there may be members of the Farmers' Alliance who are wire-cutters, but at the same time there are doubtless members of other institutions, and we are told some of that class have been arrested, as fence-cutters, but who ever thought of accusing the institution to which they belonged, being at the bottom of these troubles?

We can see no real cause for accusing the Farmers' Alliance of instigating these fence troubles.

Pasturemen should be ready to do justice to all parties.

We have always advocated law and order. And we have went so far as to say there is no law, abide by the doctrine taught in the Golden Rule.

Again we wish it distinctly understood that our columns have been and are always open for the discussion of all subjects, that interest our people as citizens.

While we admit full and free discussion of principles, in our columns we do not endorse everything that may be said and often we do not endorse anything that a writer says, but to be faithful to our readers, we deem it our duty and privilege to give all parties a fair hearing. If any party does not wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, it is not our fault.

Llano is talking of erecting a fine school building.

A thirty foot shaft has been sunk in the coal mine near Bowie, and the prospect for good coal is very encouraging it is said.

It is stated Geo. A. Mendenhall of Weatherford, whose land was badly crushed in the wreck between Weatherford and Millsap, has brought suit against the railway company for five thousand dollars.

Legislative News.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, January 31.—The progress of legislation yesterday encouraged but little hopes that the business for which the session was called can be accomplished in the six remaining days.

The senate is hatching felonies as fast as possible, but it is not believed that the house will readily accept the place of wet-nurse and nourish them into quietness.

Day before yesterday the killing of domestic animals and birds—a canary, for instance, was raised to the dignity of a penitentiary offence and yesterday setting fire to grass was added to the barbed code.

These measures may be very good things, but that legislation should always go slow which proposes to create new crimes and multiply and increase penalties, and it is more than probable that this class of felonies will need crutches in the house, not that a majority of that body would vote on the final passage of the bills, for the majority is a little blood-thirsty, but the minority is unwary, wily and obstructive, and can stave off anything almost to the end of the session.

The senate moved into county affairs after disposing of the grass-burning felony, and passed the first and second-class road-amending bill, and the bill permitting counties to issue bonds to build bridges.

It also passed the bill providing for the change of venue before indictment in felony cases. Take it all-in-all it was a good day's work for the senate, but it is questionable whether any real progress was made. These bills must go to the house and run the gauntlet of that bedlam of amusements, previous questions, ayes and noes and babbling. When a bill passes in either house and is sent to the other, it has only reached only about a third of the way to final enactment, and bills that excite great interest and much opposition generally find a graveyard after successful acquiescence in the house of its birth.

It is safe to say that about one-third of the time in both houses is consumed in the silly practice of taking the ayes and noes on every question, and obstructing motions. Is there an amendment to the amendment, a substitute, motion to lay on the table, to adjourn, "ayes and noes," cry out all the fellows who want a record, and some that don't.

Poor fellows, little do they suspect their record to end with this session of the legislature. There are, surely, a number of good men in the two bodies, but the bulk of them are unquestionable quantities in the legislative measurement, and there is less than half a dozen atoms that will even grow to the size of a governor or member of congress.

February 1.—The extra session proves to be prolific of sensations if not of legislation.

Only one member of the legislature has been seen on the street drunk since the matinee commenced.

Legislators are growing restless. The governor positively and emphatically announces that he will not reconvene, and if something wonderful in the way of rashing business is not done in the next five days, many will not be able to give satisfactory explanations to their constituency.

A prominent senator figures it out that with the revenue tax at anything less than twenty-five cents there will be a deficiency, and he is said to be pretty well up in mathematics too.

The thirty days which constitute the limit of the session will not expire until Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, and thus five more working days yet remain. This is a proposition time for applying the gag law.

A politician remarked to-day that from the indications at present the legislature was fixing up a mighty good record to defeat the Democratic party.

The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, with Speaker Gibson and a quorum present.

House bill No. 18 (the Browning land bill, with Mr. Chenoweth's substitute therefor), was resumed as the pending business, being an act to provide for the classification, sale and lease of the free school, university and asylum lands.

Mr. Ayres opposed the bill, Mr. Scott was anxious to see the bill and substitute indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Chenoweth spoke in favor of the measure. He would lease these lands just as he would do if he was the guardian of the school fund, and have none but actual settlers eventually own them.

Mr. Thompson spoke against the bill.

Mr. McGarrity supported the measure.

Mr. Robinson of Jack also spoke to the question.

Mr. Etheridge was opposed to the bill. He objected to it because it tied up the lands too long. He objected to it because it provided that the present owners, the monopolists, could hold the land over and in preference to all others for the next fifteen years. He objected to it on other grounds also, and effectively applied himself to its defects.

Mr. Browning criticized the substitute and favored the original bill.

Mr. Scott designated the Chenoweth substitute as a herd law measure, and pronounced the Browning bill a plea for free grass. He was opposed to both of them, and moved that they be postponed indefinitely.

The motion was lost by 42 to 50.

Mr. Robertson of Williamson presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the governor to invite by an additional message such special legislation as would enable county commissioners courts to fix terms of court, etc., and the appellate court at Galveston having decided that the present terms were illegal.

AUSTIN, February 3.—It is understood to-night that the free conference on the bill providing penalties for fencing lands of another or public lands will report during the morning session to-morrow. It has transpired that it is agreed to exempt inclosures heretofore made or lands leased or purchased from the state from the operation of the twelfth section, and also to exempt inclosures of one hundred and sixty acres for agricultural purposes from the operations of the bill. Members of the house say these concessions alone will not be satisfactory, and the report will meet with stern opposition if not defeat. If the latter, the felony fence-cutting bill which the house still holds under a motion to reconsider and lie upon the table till called up, will die where it is, as the house is determined that the bills must go together one way or the other.

The talk to-night among members who voted to make the scholastic age extend to eighteen, indicates reconsideration and acceptance of the Senate's action making it sixteen. This will facilitate the bill, but it is not believed it can get through. It is simply impossible to round up the business of the session by 12 o'clock Wednesday night, and a number of senators and representatives are seriously considering the propriety of urging the governor to change his declared purpose and reconvene the assembly to finish the work so near completion.

BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Patton in a fine and forcible speech offered a substitute for an amendment making it an offense punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years, or by a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000 for any person or corporation to unlawfully fence in the property of another. He spoke long and earnestly on the subject, and said there was no prospect and no hope for the peace and contentment of the state until such time as the laws were made the same for the fence-cutter and the man that wrongfully surrounded him with a wire fence. He preferred a terrible indictment against the rule of certain corporations and syndicates in Victoria county, who had monopolized nearly the entire county to the exclusion of the balance of the population. He arranged the pasturemen along the San Antonio river for a distance of 100 miles with having the water of that section so inclosed that a man might ride along the line in the very sight of sparkling streams and yet himself and his horse might starve to death for a drink, by reason of the almost unsurmountable barriers which were raised by stock men and corporations to monopolize to themselves all the water of the district. He also instances the Peecos county, where three men had fenced up ninety miles of

land, and monopolized all the water courses. In conclusion, he favored an appropriation of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, to be placed in the hands of the executive as a fund for the suppression of crime, and called on the house to deal alike with the fence-cutter and the party who shuts him up on his own property and then tries to send him to the penitentiary for cutting his way out.

Cravens spoke against the position taken by Mr. Patton, and ridiculed the idea of making a trespass a felony.

Mr. Hill replied, and showed the inconsistency of such reasoning, and said it was for the legislature to say what should be a trespass and what should be a felony.

At this juncture a petition was read from a number of citizens of Brown county detailing the depredations of the fence-cutters in that section, and the document created quite a sensation, and gave an opportunity to the opponents of Mr. Patton's substitute to assail his side of the case and advocate the penitentiary for the fence-cutter and a mere fine for the individual or corporation who illegally fences in the small farmer.

Mr. Chenoweth took advantage of the occasion and delivered one of his most flowery addresses against making the inclosure of another's land a felony, and in favor of sending to the penitentiary every fence-cutter in the land.

Mr. Armstead and Mr. Stagner urged in strong terms equal punishment for both parties to the present trouble.

After a stirring speech from Mr. McKinney in favor of the committee bill, Mr. Patton had read as an offset to the memorial from Brown county a strong petition from the people of Wheeler county asking that the legislature put down with no uncertain voice the encroachment of corporations and large pasturemen against private rights, and averring that the whole cause of fence-cutting lay in the oppression of the rich over the poor and the unlawful fencing in of the small farms by the landed aristocrat.

Mr. Upton said the discussion had now taken such a wide range that it looked as though members were getting up a little corner on "political futures."

Mr. Upton, from the free conference committee, presented a report on senate substitute for house bills 50 and 81.

Mr. Foster of Grayson did not sign the conference report, and explained his reasons therefor.

M. Thompson of Bexar moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Upton said he feared that unless they agreed to the bill as amended by the senate, and reported by the committee, they would have no legislation in regard to unlawful enclosure of land this session, and consequently the free fall of accomplishing the object for which the legislature was called. Rather than have this happen, he (Mr. Upton) favored the conference report.

Mr. Foster of Limestone delivered a most forcible speech in opposition to the conference report. He said he would rather go home to his people and tell them that the legislature was a total failure, and that it failed to accomplish the purpose of its expense than to pass the present bill in the shape in which the senate had returned it to the house. The measure was now a bill and a deception, and he would have nothing to do with it. If it was passed it would legalize the very thing they came here to suppress—that of unlawfully enclosing public and private lands. If it became a law fence-cutting in Texas was only begun. Fence-cutting has been made a felony, but now the house is asked by the amendments of the senate to legalize the cause of the trouble, by paying to the man whose property has been fenced in a sum of ten cents per acre for the land so illegally inclosed or surrounded.

Mr. Thomson of Bexar supported the bill as amended by the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. Jones of Henderson spoke earnestly in opposition to the bill as amended.

Mr. Scott said it pained him very much to have to oppose the bill, especially since, as has been stated by other members, it was the last chance this house would get of legislating away the difficulty by which they were all surrounded. He opposed the bill for three reasons. First, it was class legislation; second, it was a herd law, and third, it proposed to legalize unlawful enclosures. [Applause.] Mr. Scott, in concluding his remarks, said: "No help me God, I would rather go home and have no legislation at all on fence-cutting than submit to this compromise bill of the conference committee." [Applause.] Mr. Browning said: "I, too,

New Store! New Goods New Prices.

IT affords me great pleasure to inform the people of Jack county that I am once more fully prepared to supply all their wants. I have been subjected to delays and have thereby been rather poorly prepared to meet the wants of the public. But having now moved into my new Building can assure you that I am in a very much better condition to sell goods than ever before.

I have now in stock the largest and best assorted stock of General Merchandise

ever shown in this market, and am fully determined to control a full share of the trade of the county, if low prices and fair dealings will do so.

It is needless for me to say that I am very grateful to the people of Jack county for their patronage in the past, for I feel that almost every one with whom I have had dealings feels assured that their trade is fully appreciated, and that I have ever been ready and willing to extend any favor in my power. For the future I will say that as I am well fixed for doing business, it shall be my constant aim and intention to see that my customers every want is supplied.

In conclusion I feel I am only doing myself justice in saying I now have the most convenient and best arranged business house in this portion of the country; and that after working long and hard in the old hotel I can but feel proud to be so well prepared to show and sell goods.

Hoping to see not only all my old but also new customers at the "same old corner" I am

Yours very truly, JAMES W. KNOX.

J. J. OWENS, Confectionery and Groceries.

DEALER IN Old Red Store, West Side Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Has a full line of Candies, Fruits, and a new stock of Groceries. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage because he actually needs it to carry on his trade. Call and see his goods and prices.

RIDER, YANTIS & CO.

[South East Corner of the Public Square.] Weatherford, Texas.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture, Beddings, Carpets, Picture Frames, Moulding, and House Furnishing GOODS.

would rather go home to my people and tell them we had done nothing than submit to this bill. It is now disposed to legislate here all the time in favor of capital. I say now let the capitalists and fence-cutters fight it out." [Applause.]

Mr. Scott favored the bill, stating that he felt as though he was at a funeral. Still, if this bill was defeated, lawlessness in Texas, he feared would increase; anarchy would prevail, and life itself would be endangered. Rather than this state of things should exist, he was in favor of passing the bill reported by the conference committee, and he hoped it would go through.

Mr. Warbach said the bill simply sought to legalize stealing. It robbed by illegally enclosing the land of another, and the thief would be if it passed that no jury would convict the fence-cutters.

A very considerable discussion of the report of the committee and the bill reported were both rejected, by a vote of 25 to 25.

ESTRAYS.

Taken up by J. L. Thompson and posted before F. P. Aston J. P. No. 1, Jack county. One sorrel horse, with blaze face 12 hands high, eight years old. Banded tail on the left hip. D. B. Mizell, Feb. 4, 1884.

Taken up by J. W. Jackson on 11 o'clock before R. C. Dunlap J. P. No. 1, J. J. C. H. hand mare about 3 years old about 14 hands high, black and white, one eye out, branded with grey, old and handled, and one dead-head horse high, one eye out, branded with Spanish brand on left hip and shoulder, over 10 on the left shoulder. D. B. Mizell, Feb. 4, 1884.

Taken up by A. J. Booth and posted by Jack County Texas: Six head of horses, and half dozen of their brand. X Z one branded X Z on the left thigh and M L on the left shoulder two of them Jan. 3, 1884. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

The Pastille's

For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Remy, of St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale price on application.

Prepared and Sold by THE REMEDY CO., 117 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. H. McCONNELL

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Wall Paper, and Bookseller

The oldest Druggist in

Keeps (and Everything in his

Quantity the Largest, Quality the Best

Compounding of Prescriptions

EDDLEMAN & Co.

Cotton Factors and General Commission

Dealers in Wagons, Buggies, Mowers, Reapers, Presses, and Cane

Consignment of wool and

WEATHERFORD,

Wm. Cameron

The Old Reliable

WEATHERFORD,

We keep a full stock of

seasoned lumber, of all descriptions

cement and cement flues, etc.

We employ no middle men and

correspondence with purchasers.

G. M.

W. S. JOHNSON

Dealer in Staple Fancy & Imported

Has the largest stock of Groceries west of Ft. W.

Sells his goods at bottom cash figures, and

market price for grain, hides and all country

Thomas F. Horton well known to the people

and surrounding country will be found in attendance

to wait on the friends and customers of the House

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has

on me since opening the house, I hope by

dealtings to meet a continuance of the same.

thousand muttons wanted,

Respectfully to Jas. Maupin & Roberts,

12 miles north of Jacksboro,

in 1 bu. domestic seeks for

Jack, W. S. Johnson at 60¢ per bu.

best Navy Tobacco, for the

Money at McConnell's Bros. t

ood supplies, school books, and

illanous stationary at Me

nterns and a fine line of parlor

library lamps at McConnell's

store.

the Ludwick lamp at McCon

is the best and cheapest sale

ever invented.

ain has been falling this week,

and rains have occasionally fallen

their parts of the county, but

is the first good rain we have

for nearly seven months.

G. W. Dren

Drennan & Co.

last Friday

His remains

interred in

Saturday eve

at the funeral

Drennan was

a citizen of

and first

physician and

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A MARVELOUS STORY

FROM THE SON: "My father, Mr. W. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., has been a great sufferer from scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had on him."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had to his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a profusion of sores on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was nearly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are four years of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

I was completely covered with a scrofula humor and scrofulous sores. The sores caused an immense and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 72 years of age. Many inquire how long it took to cure me in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Lowell, Vt., Oct. 2, 1884.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a marvelous cure for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworms, Itchings, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It cleans the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strength to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle for \$5.00.

Affordable Building Material

FOR BOTH WOOD AND BRICK.

CONDENSING LIQUID BEEF TONIC

It improves the quality of the blood and enriches it with the most valuable elements of nature.

It is the best known remedy for Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Lungs Complaints, Female Weakness, Genital Irritability, Menstrual Disorders, and other ailments.

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RURAL CITIZEN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

All secretaries of Subordinate, and Co. Alliances are authorized agents to receive subscription for the Rural Citizen.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND STATE ALLIANCE.

Wm. L. Garvin, Grand President, Antelope, Jack county.

J. A. Culwell, Vice-President, C. M. Wilcox, Secretary, Mineral Wells.

P. M. Hodges, Treasurer, J. S. Riley, Lecturer.

R. F. Crookmore, Asst. Lecturer, G. S. Maddux, Door Keeper.

J. Davenport, Asst. D. K. ASSISTANT LECTURERS.

P. H. Dawson, Granberry, H. F. Austin, Glenrose.

W. G. Daniel, Bloomfield, A. J. Kinard, W. J. Womack, Jackboro.

Farming and Stockraising in the South.

The readers of The Cultivator, I believe, will now admit that it is a conceded point with all in the South that cotton at seven cents per pound does not pay a farmer wages enough for the time working to give himself and family even the necessities of life, much less any of the luxuries; and this being the case, it behooves the white farmer in the South to look around and see if there is not something else he can do that will pay him fair wages for the time spent in toiling on the farm.

This certainly can be done by diversified farming and stock raising. I have, within the last six months, had an opportunity of comparing the condition of farmers in the Middle and Southern States, of those who make cotton with which to buy their living and those who farmed and raised stock upon which to support their families. And if every small farmer in the South could see the great difference in the looks of their farms, as compared with the worn out and dilapidated cotton farms, I think it would be a sufficient argument for them to diversify their crops and make cotton the surplus instead of main crop.

I am well aware that the small farmer of the Cotton States is in debt; that he has no stock to raise from and no money to purchase them; and consequently he thinks he must go on in raising cotton.

But I think he can make the change gradually. Next year he can put in a crop of oats, corn, peas, chufas and artichokes, even if some are small crops. Then he can purchase a sow and pigs and feed them the best he can and make his meat. Then he can increase his stock of hogs as his chufa and artichokes increase and this will save him money; and then he can purchase a few cows and sheep, give them good attention and build up as he goes.

Then if he is owner of the land he works, he can commence to sow grass for pasturage, on which his stock can graze, for it is a known fact that no one ever did or ever will farm successfully without grass.

"No grass no stock, no stock no manure, no manure no crop," is an old adage and true as Holy writ.

A few years ago it was written and said that the South had no grass upon which stock could graze and fatten, and one-half of the South believed it. Not six months since an intelligent man raised in the South, and now a cotton broker, asked me if the South could grow grass. And a dealer in fat cattle in a Southern city contended with me that the south had no grass upon which stock could be fattened for market. But now it is being learned, from the lakes to the gulf, that the South has better grass and more of it than is grown in the North.

We have grasses that, in the Gulf States, will give good grazing all the year, and there is but little need to put dry up food. And what is better, is the fact that there are grasses suited for the rich lands and the poor, for the rich land and the dry sands.

And another thing that gives the Cotton States the great advantage, is climate. While in the South flesh can be put on all most producing animals during the whole year, especially in winter, it requires all the food that stock will eat to supply animal heat necessary to stand the cold; and it seemed to me when I was examining their mode of farm-

ing, that it required all the labor on the farm six months to make enough food to keep the animals for the other six months, and all the food can be raised in the south. From this, I was led to believe that, if the North could make money farming and raising stock, why could not the South do it much better.

From a little experience and inquiry, I think I have got a plan to raise hogs very cheap and that is with chufa and artichokes to feed on during winter, and oats, peas and plenty of grass to feed on during summer; by this means but little corn is necessary.

Of the grasses that I have found that do well in the South are, Bermuda and Johnson grass, Red, White and Japan clover, Rescue grass, Yellow clover, Texas Blue grass, Vetch, Italian rye grass, several of the Paspalums, but especially the Paspalum Scove and Paspalum Oxtum; this latter, Mr. Wallis, of Texas, said he considers it the best of all grasses; that it will stand hard frozes and then grow again. For winter grazing, there is nothing better than barley or rye. So, take it all in all, I see no reason why a lot of sheep cannot be carried through a hard winter on grass alone; and also young cattle or horses.

For those farmers who own large tracts of good land and have money to go into stockraising on a large scale, and have the knowledge of how to handle them and the industry to attend to this business, there is big money and pleasure for them in raising stock.

As to the kind of stock to commence with, my advice is to get native hogs, cattle and sheep and cross with good males. Until the Southern stock raiser has learned to handle and has the convenience to take care of his stock, he should not go to the expense and trouble of importing fine stock that have been bred so high that all constitution is bred out of them. I do not mean to say that a scrub is as good as a Shorthorn, nor do I think a scrub hog as good as a Berkshire or Essex—nor will they make as much meat for the food given as an improved hog—but I do say that if left to rustle for themselves, and take care of their pigs in bad weather, that the scrub can do it better and is less subject to disease.

While I admit that in the North more bushels of corn can be raised to the acre, yet I know it to be a fact, that with grass, chufas, artichokes, oats, rye, barley and peas, a pound of pork can be raised in the Cotton States for one-half the cost in the North, and with improved hogs and a knowledge of how to handle them, it can be produced for one-fifth. And it is the same with beef cattle, hogs, or mules. All we need is to learn the use of improved tools, and how to handle stock—get plenty of grass and stock to eat it.—J. H. Moore, in Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer.

Feeding Cows and Horses.

The Massachusetts Ploughman is of the opinion that the old practice of feeding cows every three hours, giving the last feed just before retiring at night, has been very generally abandoned. Now the most successful farmers feed only morning and night. The whole morning or evening feed is not put before them at one time, because experience has taught that it is best to put before a cow a small quantity at one time, adding more as soon as it is eaten up, so that the morning and evening meals are made up of several small feeds, perhaps of different materials. Some farmers who have tried this method of feeding cows, finding it better than the old way, without considering the fact that the horse and cow are entirely different in their physical structure, decide to feed their horses in the same way; but this is wrong, for the horse has not an extra stomach to store up food to masticate at leisure, but he has only a small stomach where the food is rapidly formed into material for nourishment.

Better Management Needed.

A little forethought on a farm is good thing. It saves time, money, and much of the vexation that is liable to come without it. Like the watchman on a ship a good farmer

must always be looking ahead. He must be quick in his judgment of what should be done at the present time, and he should have a good perception to show him the best thing to do for the future.

It is a mistaken idea that many possess who think there is no brain work needed on a farm. Farmers are usually looked upon as an ignorant class of people, especially by many of the city friends who often do not see the large, sympathizing feelings that lie hidden beneath the rough exterior of country people. They are in many cases better educated than they look to be, and they have a chance to use all the education they have at their command in the performance of the many and different kinds of duties that are to be done in the occupation of agriculture. There is much work to be done and it requires to be done at the right time to give a profitable return for the labor. To have things done properly a farm requires a good manager to take out the labor force in the way it will do the greatest amount of work. Most farmers are willing to work, and take pleasure in doing so. All perform the harder parts of farming with an energy that is surpassed by no other laboring class in the world. Farmers deserve praise for this, I think, for it requires a great deal of pluck to work as hard as many of them do.

It is not, however, the actual hard manual labor that pays the best. The hardest part of the work may be done and there still remain enough to render the job far from complete. The minute parts of an occupation are the ones that distinguish it from others. These parts constitute trades. They require a special training to perform them, and the more perfectly they can be performed by any one, the more successful will that person be considered as a tradesman. A fine workman receives more pay for less work than one who does rougher work, simply because it is the minute parts that bring in the profit. This is so in the mechanical trades; it is so also in farming and yet many seem to be unaware of the fact. How numerous are those who leave out the minute parts of a trade in a short time at least well enough to make a living by it. Many farmers have spent their whole lives upon farms and are still scarcely able to make a decent living; and the reason of it is because they have left undone those parts which would, if performed, bring in profit.

It is not the lack of education, that causes so much poor success. It is a lack of care in action and a want of observation in seeing. A man's experience is what makes him wise. He gains this experience by coming in contact with and observing those things which he needs.

In schools children are taught from the works of men. These works are arts, and since art is but the imitation of nature, all education is but imitation of that which the farmer boy has the chance of seeing before it becomes second hand; but a short time to tell by the work a man does whether he is a good farmer or not. If a person is a good farmer and unites that quality to that of business management he will be successful in his attainments. Through success he will be honored by the members of his profession. He will be praised by all other people, and above all he will in the silent thoughts of his own mind have the satisfaction and pleasure of knowing that he is not a cipher in the vast human family. He will be pointed out as an example to those who are perhaps bowed down by discouragement. He will in all probability be called lucky when his success is really due to decisions that are arrived at by the experience and close observation of the past. It more farmers would be content to give their thoughts, as well as time, to farming, there would be more success and happiness in the occupation that depends above all others on good management.—S. LAWRENCE, in The Prairie Farmer.

The Kansas Farmer warns western farmers against the expectation that a soil, however rich, will always remain fertile without manure or rest. It says: "Kansas is not old, but many of her farmers are witnessing what other men have seen elsewhere, and what will be seen wherever farmers persist in working their lands continuously without rest or recuperation. We insist that, all things considered, there is no better agricultural region on earth than that called Kansas; but so soil was ever found rich enough to withstand the effects

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most farmers have a good share of well developed muscle to aid them in their work. The requisites are supplied. How many use them, at least in the way they should be used. All of the work could be done, but there is too small a number of good managers to oversee and carry out the performance of the little jobs that require to be performed at the right time.

There are some people in every business who, in the race for success far outrun their competitors. This may be noticed on a farm. It takes but a short time to tell by the work a man does whether he is a good farmer or not. If a person is a good farmer and unites that quality to that of business management he will be successful in his attainments. Through success he will be honored by the members of his profession. He will be praised by all other people, and above all he will in the silent thoughts of his own mind have the satisfaction and pleasure of knowing that he is not a cipher in the vast human family. He will be pointed out as an example to those who are perhaps bowed down by discouragement. He will in all probability be called lucky when his success is really due to decisions that are arrived at by the experience and close observation of the past. It more farmers would be content to give their thoughts, as well as time, to farming, there would be more success and happiness in the occupation that depends above all others on good management.—S. LAWRENCE, in The Prairie Farmer.

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of continued cropping without rest or food. We insist further, that an acre well tilled, is much more profitable than two acres only half tilled." [The above may be well said of Texas.]

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Directory of Jack County, 1883.

District court convenes the 2nd Monday in January and July.

B. F. Williams, Judge. J. T. Brinn, Dist. Attorney. Sil Stark, Co. Attorney. Wm. M. King, Sheriff. D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes the first Monday in February, May, August and November, or Criminal, 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: P. No. 1, J. C. Lindsey. P. No. 2, A. J. Abernethy. P. No. 3, James McCoy. P. No. 4, E. E. Bell. Dr. R. L. McClure, Co. Treasurer. J. M. Hughes, Surveyor. A. F. Anderson, Assessor. H. A. and A. M. Inspectors.

PRECEPT No. 1. Justice Court convenes the last Monday in every month for both Civil and Criminal Business.

P. No. 1, R. E. Aston, Justice. W. J. Craig, constable.

PRECEPT No. 2. Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

P. No. 2, E. K. Stewart, Constable.

PRECEPT No. 3. Justice Court convenes every fourth Friday for both Civil and Criminal Business.

P. No. 3, J. H. Baker, Justice. J. A. Tucker, Constable.

PRECEPT No. 4. Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal Business.

P. No. 4, R. C. Duplap, Justice.

PRECEPT No. 5. Justice Court convenes first Thursday in every month for Civil and Criminal Business.

P. No. 5, Wm. Poe, Justice. H. C. Hollans, Justice.

PRECEPT No. 6. Justice Court convenes in every month for Civil and Criminal Business.

P. No. 6, H. B. Vermer, Justice. J. H. Watson, Constable.

The following is a list of the newly appointed Notaries Public for Jack County: W. L. Garvin, C. E. Fentz, Geo. Kinkaid, Wills Stewart, J. Stark, E. W. Nicholas, Jas. B. Robinson, M. Hood, D. J. Fies, J. P. Rendon, N. S. Cox, and J. P. Kirk.

All Justices of the Peace are by virtue of their office, Notaries Public.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board for the examination of teachers will meet at Jackboro on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

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