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PATENTS
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RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME IV. JACKSBORO, JACK COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1884. NUMBER 39.

LOCKING THE TOWER.
 The locking up of the Tower of London tonight is one of the most curious and anomalous still in use. A few minutes before the clock strikes eleven, the porter with a lantern, carries before the main guard-house, appearing a lantern and calls on "Eccent Keys." The guard, supplied always from the Queen's household troops, then runs out and resorts "Keys" to the outer gate, called the "Spur," each sentry chalking as they pass his post. "Who goes here?" "Keys." After the gates are securely locked and barred the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation as before. When they come in front of the main guard house the sentry stationed there gives a loud stamp on the ground with his foot and demands, "Who goes there?" "Keys." "These Queen Victoria's keys are all well." The porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria" to which the main guard responds, "Amen." The guard then presents arms, the officer kisses the hilt of his sword and the keys are deposited in the Lieutenant's lodgings. After this all ingress or egress is impossible. It sometimes happens that the sentries, starting in the middle of the night, find the tower locked up. In that event they may have to lie up or keep awake on benches in the guard room.

Berlioz and Paganini.
 Berlioz had a perpetual struggle between the overpowering desire to put on paper the ideas pouring into his pen and the impossibility to find time "pour faire bouillir le pot." Unexpected aid came suddenly. He gave a concert in which he conducted the "Childe Harold" symphony. The success was great, and when perfectly exhausted he sat down to rest, when a gentleman, thin, long, dark hair and eyes like an inferno, led by a little boy, came on the stage with long strides, advancing towards Berlioz. When he had reached his seat he knelt down before the whole orchestra and kissed Berlioz's hand. It was Paganini! The next morning the same little boy, Paganini's son, brought him a letter, and when Berlioz made a movement to open it, the boy stopped him and said: "Papa hopes you will read the letter quietly when you are alone," and immediately left. When Berlioz was alone he read the letter, which was written in Italian, in which Paganini said that Beethoven being dead, Berlioz alone could revive him, and asked Berlioz, as a homage to his great genius, to accept the enclosed. The "enclosed" was the following small but weighty little note: "Je prie Monsieur le Baron de Rothschild de vouloir bien remettre a M. Berlioz les 20,000 francs que j'ai deposés chez lui hier." Such unexpected homage (2000) would certainly flatter the *maître pourpre* of a cooler man. I leave the reader to imagine the effect it produced on Berlioz, who wrote another up four letters one after another, now leaving fire and flame enough to express his gratitude.

Origin of the Word Mississippi.
 The Mississippi is a good instance of the variations through which some names have passed. Its original spelling and the nearest approach to the Algonquin word, "the father of waters," is Meche Sebe, a spelling still commonly used by the Louisiana creoles. Tonti suggested Meche Sepe, which is somewhat nearer to the present spelling. Father Saval still further modernized it into Michisipi, which another father, Labatt, softened into Mississippi, the first specimen of the present spelling. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consonants. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second, making it Mississippi, and so it remains in France to this day, with only one p. The man who added the other has never been discovered, but he must have been an American, for at the time of the purchase of Louisiana the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single p.—[Ex.]

The Black Man of the North Looks Down on His Southern Brother.
 The imprudent and unstatesmanlike conduct of the Rev. C. S. Smith, of Illinois, has led to the sectional difficulty. Some time ago this colored ecclesiastic, assisted by other race leaders, who unfortunately were also short sighted and little versed in political ways, issued a call for a National Colored Convention to be held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 29. The object is "to consider the sufferings and social and political disadvantages forced upon the Southern blacks by the Democratic Bourbon of that section." But, somehow, in issuing the call not a single invitation was extended to the leaders of the South, the object of the Rev. Smith and his cohorts apparently being to have the convention composed exclusively of Northerners. It has now leaked out that Smith looks upon all slave State negroes as ignorant and having no knowledge beyond the requirements of plantation life and totally unfit to participate in national political conventions. He has so expressed himself frequently. Naturally the Southern black leaders are highly indignant, and after reconstituting with Smith without obtaining satisfactory results Small, of South Carolina; Pinchback, of Louisiana, and others of less prominence have commenced organizing a counter movement, and will probably hold a convention also, the object of which will be to inveigh against the doings of the Smith Pittsburg convention. The Southern colored statesmen claim that they have been intentionally insulted, and that as Southern alleged race wrongs are to be exposed, they, coming from that section, and understanding more clearly its peculiar conditions than their Northern brethren, should if any thing, be given more prominence at the convention. Smith's statements about their ignorance and lack of political attainments are strongly denounced, and they declare that as far as intellect is concerned the Northern leaders sit on a plane below those of the Southerners are tossed by the party whip, and not independent in their actions. Smith has discovered his mistake, and arrived in the city to-day to pour oil upon the troubled waters. He began operations by inviting ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, to speak at Pittsburg, but Mr. Bruce positively declined, and spared no language in reprimanding the Illinois preacher for the course he has pursued. Smith has now turned his attention to Fred Douglass; he begs the aged leader to rise above petty sectional difficulties and be a delegate, but there is no doubt but that Douglass will pursue the same course as Bruce, and refuse to go. The ex-Senator has asked him to do this effect already, and intimates that Douglass regards the Pittsburg Convention with disgust. A leading Washington colored man remarked to-day that Mr. Douglass has committed a bad enough mistake in talking to himself a white wife, and it would not do for him to go further and insult the section which gave him existence by fooling with the Pittsburg gang. Many other Southern colored people in the city talk in a similar manner, and they are much excited at the new turn in politics. Smith, it will be remembered, delivered the famous sermon in Chicago, denouncing the Supreme Court for its action in the civil rights act.

The Legend of The Strasburg Clock.
 The famous Strasburg clock furnishes one of the most interesting of Rhineland tales, and it is little known in connection with this wonderful clock. A celebrated mechanic once lived in Strasburg, whose only thought was a care for his motherless daughter and to produce some lasting work of art. He brooded so much over her mechanical plans that he neglected the commonest duties and became known as a crank. This made his pretty daughter very unhappy, but she said nothing in the hope that his mysterious plans would soon reach success. A rich magistrate and a young mechanic were suitors for her hand, but she refused the dignity and power offered by one for the humble station of the other, though her decision was kept from her father until he should complete his work. Meantime she induced him to accept her lover for a partner, and the young man began to manage the elder's affairs. One day Gata, for that was her name, heard her father shouting joyously. She flew toward the mysterious chamber followed by her lover. They were now admitted to look at the ingenious clockwork, moving lightly and easily on its springs. The aged man, his looks in disorder, his face proud and full of dignity, held the weeping girl in his arms as he gazed with joyous awe at his wonderful work. The inventor's name was on every tongue, and his fame brought members of the guild from Basel, whose citizens offered to buy the clock. Strasburg then agreed to purchase it, and selected a site chapel in the cathedral for its reception. Basel's citizens unwilling to be disappointed, urged that another such clock be made, and offered the inventor a considerable sum. Then there was excitement in Strasburg, as its glory would surely depart, were other towns, argued the citizens, to least of an equal work of art. The matter must never be permitted to constitute a second clock, was the unanimous opinion. The offended magistrate, whose pride still suffered because of Gata's rejection of his hand, now saw the opportunity he had been waiting for. He caused the inventor to be brought before a tribunal to promise never to build a second clock. He proudly and firmly declined, saying: "God has given me talents, I have now done enough for my town and its glory, and see no crime by benefitting others by my art." The conspirators cast down their eyes before his noble look, but they nevertheless decided to blind him, as that was the only way to prevent him from constructing a second clock. The accused heard the sentence with a contemptuous look,

but he finally asked that he might undergo the punishment before his work, as he wished to give it some final improvements. The request was granted. Long and tenderly the inventor gazed at his clock when the revengeful magistrate urged that the execution of his sentence be hurried. At this, moved by the taunt, the old man quietly removed the principal springs that caused the motion of the clock, and surrendered himself for torture. The clock suddenly began to whirl. The weights fell rattling to the ground. The bell struck inharmoniously thirteen times and breathed out its final sound like a wail of despair. The inventor now blind, stood erect like a demon of revenge and cried: "Rejoice, proud citizens, in my work; the clock is destroyed and my revenge is complete!" During the moment of horror and consternation that followed the young artisan led the old man into the arms of his unhappy daughter. The magistrate, who had incited the dreadful crime, became an object of contempt and died cursed by the people. Gata and her lover conceived their attachment, and were united with the unfortunate inventor's blessing. The clock was finally restored in 1842, and the glory of the restorer quite equals that of the constructor.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Arbor Day in Nebraska.
 In order to increase the interest in Arbor Day in Nebraska the State Board of Agriculture offers the following premiums for tree planting. Competitors are required to do their planting on the third Wednesday in April, 1884. For the greatest number of trees planted on the day mentioned, to include fruit, forest, and evergreen, and all varieties, the premium is \$50; second largest number of trees, \$25; greatest number of hard wood trees, \$25; greatest number of cuttings \$10. They also offer a premium of \$30 for the greatest number of trees planted by one person during the month of April, 1884, the labor to be performed by the competitor. They also offer \$50 for the largest number of fruit trees set out or planted exceeding 5,000 in the place they are to grow, and not less than four nor more than twelve feet apart, each way, and put out during the year. Statements in relation to planting on "Arbor Day" must be made under oath, with the attestation of two disinterested witnesses. Four-fifths of the trees must be alive and in good growing condition on September 15, 1884, and the statement of planting must state distance apart planted, and kind of trees planted.—[Prairie Farmer.]

WRESTLING CAMELS.
 Wrestling matches between camels is an amusement in which the Turks take great delight, although they sometimes get a fine animal maimed in the sport. The camels are trained to wrestle when quite young, and take much pleasure in the fray. A correspondent writes: We had a young one on board only a month old, and as he was born under the flag he was christened "Uncle Sam." One of the Turk amused himself on the voyage making a "pelleverin" of him, and when he was six weeks old he was more than a match for his master, using his legs, neck and mouth with such dexterity, and displaying such wonderful strength, as to make a young thing that he became a very rough playmate, and often hurt the men by throwing them down. This feature seems to be natural to the camel, for two strange ones come together where there are any females they have a wrestling match for the supremacy, and the conquered one ever afterwards acknowledges his inferiority by no more daring to glance at a female. Well-trained animals seldom injure each other, being taught to throw their antagonist by getting his neck under their fore-leg—the right one—and then throwing the whole weight of their body on him and bringing him to the ground.

THE LOST RIVERS OF IDAHO.
 One of the most singular features in the scenery of the Territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, into which large streams and creeks suddenly disappear and are never more seen. These fissures are old lava channels produced by the outside of the molten mass cooling and forming a tube, which, on the fiery stream becoming exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct, having a cone point filled in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place along the banks of the Snake, one of these rivers reverses position from a cleft high up in the basaltic walls, where it leaps a chasm into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, at what point it is swallowed up, is not known, though it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the North country. Besides becoming the channels of living streams, these lava conduits are frequently found impacted with ice masses which never entirely melt.

Alphabet of Proverbs.
 A grain of produce is worth a pound of craft.
 Boasters are cousins to liars.
 Confession of faults makes half amends.
 Denying a fault doubles it.
 Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.
 Foolish fear doubles danger.
 God reacheth us good things by our own hands.
 He has worked hard who has nothing to do.
 It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.
 Joy is the price of sorrow.
 Knavery is the worst trade.
 Learning makes a man fit company for himself.
 Modesty is a guard to virtue.
 Not to hear conscience is a way to silence it.
 One hour to-day is two to-morrow.
 Pride goeth before destruction.
 Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.
 Richest is he that wants least.
 Some faults indulged are little things that let in greater.
 Trees that bear most hang lowest.
 Upright walking is sure walking.
 Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.
 Wise men make more opportunities than they find.
 You will never lose by doing a good turn.
 Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

ODD DERIVATIVES.
 Casuar is a French word, meaning duckweed.
 Fallocks is from the Danish word padda, a foal, and is so called from its resemblance to that animal.
 The word "man" signifies thinker, in Sanscrit "man" is to think. Our English verb "mean," and nouns "mania" and "maniac" (from the Greek) are from the same root.
 The word skin, as used by artists, and in denoting a certain indeclinable superiority, is derived from the German words *schick* or *schicklich*, meaning skill, dexterity, talent, or knack.
 The origin of "fudge." This is a curious word, having a positive personality underlying it. Such at least, it is, if I do not account thereof by authority. Derived from the name of a chaplain, entitled, "Thomas Upon the Navy," wherein the author says: "There was in our time one Captain Fudge, commander of a merchantman, the *Black Eagle*, of the time of Charles II., who, upon his return from a voyage, had brought home his ship was always brought home his own good crop of fudge, so much so that now, although the captain, when they hear a great lie told, exclaim: "You fudge it!"

A BLIND MAN'S BALL.
 A novel entertainment was given, for long since in Philadelphia. The promoter and many of the participants in the affair were blind men and women. It was the grand spectacle of the Enterprise orchestra organization of recent date, the members of which are blind, and many of whom just finished a career of study at the Pennsylvania College for the Blind. The orchestra is composed of about a dozen pieces. There were about fifty couples on the floor, men and women, both being in their vision. Three or four hundred friends and spectators were present. The orchestra played all the latest popular airs in good tone, and were frequently applauded. The dancing music was also remarkably good, the quadrilles being given with the same precision as if each member of the orchestra could read the score before him. A remarkable sight was that of the quadrilles, two couples in each of the "sets" being blind. They executed the figures very well, with the assistance of those who could see. Of course there was some mistake, but those were taken so good naturedly that they merely led interest to the occasion.

THE BONES OF INDIA.
 The study is unknown in Europe, and is not very easily described, as there is no other means of conveyance which can afford the faintest idea of it. The nearest approach to travelling in a dandy is to think of a sitting in a half-dressed top in a storm, with the head and shoulders above the yard, it consists of a single bamboo, about six or ten feet long, with two pieces of carpet slung from it one for the support of the body and the other for the feet. You rest on these pieces of carpet, not in line with bamboo, but at right angles to it, with your head and shoulders raised as high above as possible, and each end of the pole rests on the shoulders of one or two leaders. The dandy is quite a pleasant conveyance when one gets used to it, when the path is tolerably level and the leaders are up to their work. The only drawbacks then are that when a rock comes bowling across the road like a cannon ball, you cannot disengage yourself from the carpet in time to do anything yourself toward getting out of the way; and that when the road is narrow and, in consequence, your feet are dangling over a precipice, it is difficult for a could mind to avoid concluding that the bones would be quite justified in throwing the whole concern over, and so getting rid of their unweildy and painful task. But when the path is covered with pieces of rock, as usually happens to be the case, and the rollers are not well up to their work, which they almost never are, the man in the dandy is not allowed much leisure for meditations of any kind, or even for admiring the scenery around; for, unless he confine his attention pretty closely to the rocks with which he is liable to come into collision, he will soon have all the breath knocked out of his body. On consulting a Confucian scholar who had been in the inner Himalayas, as to whether he could get people there to carry me in a dandy, he said, "Zey will carry you, no doubt; but Zey will bump you." And bump me they did, until they bumped me out of attendance to last needs of travel.

State News.
 Last year Orange built four churches.
 El Paso has a four story hotel which cost \$100,000.
 Mobeetie was visited by a sand storm the 10th.
 Wheat is reported to look very promising in Wise county.
 San Marcos is thinking of having an ice factory soon.
 Wichita county will soon have a \$40,000 court house.
 Zavalla county has been organized and elected its officers.
 Pearsall is to have a national bank with a capital of \$100,000.
 Sixty-four counties in Texas will cast their first presidential vote this fall.
 Heavy shipments of corn have recently been made from Laredo to the interior of Mexico.

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The Brown County milling company, of Brownwood, Texas, is building a \$25,000 mill.
Many planters of Cameron county are giving special attention to the raising of sugar cane.
San Antonio is building a \$60,000 brewery and will put \$50,000 worth of machinery in it.
The Student of Add-Ran and the Christian Preacher of Dallas have consolidated and is to be called the Texas Christian.
It is stated that Parker county last year raised 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 75,000 bales of cotton.
The Rio Grande canning company, at Point Isabel, has completed its pactory. This company intends to can fish and game.
The first big cattle trade of the season of Cooke county took place last week, the ranches and cattle are in the I. T. Consideration \$68,000.
Big Springs was visited by terrible sand storm the 10th lasting five hours. It was impossible to see the houses across the street most of the time.
There were several blooms of fine cotton exhibited at the cotton exchange at Houston the 14th inst. The blooms came from a farm where there are three acres in bloom.
E. H. Baker, assistant postmaster at Victoria, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in the federal court the 11th. He is a defaulter to the postoffice department.
It is stated the people of the Pan Handle are enthusiastic over the stand representative J. N. Browning, took in the legislature. There is a strong sentiment favoring his bill providing for the sale of public land to actual settlers only.
HOLDING THE REINS.
 A good driver grasps the reins so that they pass into the hand under the little finger, the ends of the fingers, after the hand is closed upon the reins, being in a perpendicular line. This gives a whip which is almost impossible on the leather to slip through. But the young lad's young driver, and especially when he is to catch the rein in such a way that when it enters the hand it first passes over the forefinger; when held in that way it is very hard to keep it from slipping, and so it happens that when an excited horse gives a quick jerk and the lady feels the first slip she thinks her strength is an adequate force for the purpose of holding the reins. A New York lady enjoys a good horse, and she knows how to hold the reins. There is nothing more ridiculous than a great driver with his arms stretched away out in front "pulling on the lines." On the other hand, there is no more pleasing sight than to see a well-trained driver, and especially when he is a person of a pretty girl, sitting erect, with hands close to her slender waist, the reins curling gently over her delicate thumb, and the whip grasped firmly, and she looks the horse's back, thrust her way without nervousness or fear through narrow crowded streets, or on level avenues leave her hand firm behind. In England for holding the reins such a hold upon the reins, as much distinction to a queen simply because she knows how to dispense with the services of a coachman and to use her system by manipulating the ribbons over a cotter's back as she flies along the coast drive.

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We keep a full Stock of dry and seasoned lumber, of all descriptions, paint, cement and cement flues, doors, sash, &c.

We employ no middle men and solicit direct

correspondence with purchasers.

G. M. Bowie, MANAGER.

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.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

RURAL CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. N. ROGERS & Co.

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

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Business Office, on the North East Corner of the Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Subscription in Advance. Single copy \$1.50 per annum. Clubs of four or more copies \$1.25 each per annum.

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Full Electrotype advertisements on metal body, (no other accepted), 25 percent disc. One-third added to the above rates for ads on first page.

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

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

Nine lines solid brevier, one inch. 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.

Graham, Young county, carried the County Seat by over 100 votes.

There was great excitement at Dallas last Sunday evening over the killing of Burns by Willis Adams. It is stated that Burns was a very quiet inoffensive man.

The city election of Deatur came off last Saturday with the following results: Elected for City Attorney G. W. Trenchard; Marshal, John S. Gillespie; Treasurer, N. M. Peters; Assessor and Collector, John Shanker; Secretary, R. W. Robertson; Alderman, H. Sewell, J. J. Lang, L. A. Crane.

J. E. Richardson the man who shot and killed another in Jacksboro, has been arrested. He was a stern fence-cutter and will probably be taken to Austin for safe keeping as there are threats of mobbing him if kept in Jacksboro. A party of rangers was sent there to guard him until he could be removed.—(Henrietta Shield.)

Jacksboro and Jack county have about as much use for rangers as a wagon has for a fifth wheel. Sheriff King says he opposed the rangers coming here, but as they were here he was willing for them to remain until after the Habus corpus trial. We have heard no talk among officials or anyone else about Richardson's removal. The people of Jack county are just as good, quiet citizens any people.

The Cincinnati riot is fearful to contemplate. We have only space for a few extracts from the Fort Gazette. More than 100 persons have been killed and wounded, pools of human blood have been made to stand in the streets and alleys of the city. The Gazette has well said: "Nothing can justify such scenes as are transpiring in Cincinnati; but they are an awful reflection on the legal evasions of justice and the reign of criminal anarchy in American legal practice. If the bar be purified and our criminal practice cleansed by the fire and blood at Cincinnati it will be well. Judge Lynch sets up his court only in those communities where injustice and law go hand in hand."

College Notes.

In assuming control of the Jack Co. Educational Institute we deem it expedient to say a few words to the citizens of Jacksboro and vicinity.

By your enterprise and liberality in erecting a magnificent building you have proven that you are desirous of a "first-class" school in your midst. At your solicitation we have taken control of your school. Whether or not we will come up to your expectations in "building up" the school, time will show. That we have been eminently successful in like enterprises heretofore, many of you have the proof. That we will be equally successful here we have never, for a moment, doubted. But now that the house is built and the school opened we hope you certainly do not think that your part of the work is finished? We must have your cooperation, your support, your influence in order to guarantee success. No teacher or set of teachers can expect to be successful without it. We are glad to find that there are no petty rivalries or jealousies that will conflict

with this duty, and that we find you a "unit" for the school. Let this spirit continue to prevail and we have no fear for the Institute.

That you may speak knowingly of the merits of the school we invite you to visit it at any and all times, witness our methods, discipline &c., and in speaking to others concerning the school "know whereof you speak."

After a long experience in our vocation, we have come among you to remain. To make the Jack County Educational Institute a complete success is our greatest desire, and no exertion on our part will be spared to make it such; but remember that we hope, and expect, to have your hearty co-operation.

Respectfully,

KING & GILLESPIE.

Text Books for the Jack County Educational Institute.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Directors, Trustees of Public School and Teachers, Prof. King & Gillespie submitted the following list of text books to be used in the College for at least three years:

- Series of Readers, Swinton. " Spellers, " " Geographies (two books) Maury, Physical Geography Houston, Language Lessons Swinton, English Grammar " Arithmetic (two book series) Fish, Intellectual Arithmetic Stoddard, Algebra Wentworth, Geometry Olney, Trigonometry Olney, Coordinate Geometry & Calculus " Surveying Gillespie, Physiology and Hygiene Dalton, Astronomy Lockyer, Spencerian Copy Books, Book-Keeping Bryant & Stratton, Natural Philosophy Avery, Chemistry " Botany Gray, Geology Dana, Classics Gildersleeve, French Keetel, Physical Geography Houston, Language Lessons Swinton, English Grammar " Arithmetic (two book series) Fish, Intellectual Arithmetic Stoddard, Algebra Wentworth, Geometry Olney, Trigonometry Olney, Coordinate Geometry & Calculus " Surveying Gillespie, Physiology and Hygiene Dalton, Astronomy Lockyer, Spencerian Copy Books, Book-Keeping Bryant & Stratton, Natural Philosophy Avery, Chemistry " Botany Gray, Geology Dana, Classics Gildersleeve, French Keetel,

A supply of the above well approved school and college standard books of the present day will be furnished the patrons for the next sixty days at what are termed exchange and introductory rates, which will be duly explained, and no change will be made for a term of at least three years. Signed, KING & GILLESPIE, Principals. W. W. DUKE, Pres. Board of J. W. KNOX, Sec'y. Directors.

J. C. E. L. opened last Monday morning with 79 students and there are now 105. Prof. King and Gillespie were both present. They exhibit marks of experience and ability, both in imparting instruction and management of pupils, and we predict that these gentlemen will give satisfaction, provided pupils' parents and guardians will do their duty. Quite a number of visitors were present at the opening, and by the way, we suggest that visitors refrain from spitting tobacco juice on the floor, as it is setting a bad example before the students, and is contrary to good etiquette and the rules of the institute.

Wise County Alliance News.

Pleasant Valley, March 29 '84. As the CITIZEN is the organ of the Farmers Alliance I will give the news of this part of Wise county. All moving on smoothly. Farmers well up with their work, wishing for rain. Alliance moving up. Petitions coming in every monthly meeting. Expecting a fine time at County Citizens P. O. Willow Point. I hope others will do likewise, and give your paper a wide circulation through which the people will learn that the Alliance is a living institution. D. M. Serrin.

Wholesale Inclosing of Lands in Nebraska With Wire Fences.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—S. Serrin Teller today sent to the House a supplemental report of the lawful fencing of public lands in Nebraska. The report is a special one by United States Deputy Surveyor G. W. Fairchild, who says: "The whole country embraced in my contract (Northwest Nebraska) is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising, who have hundreds of miles of wire fence, inclosing all desirable land, including water courses, to form barriers for their cattle and prevent settlers from occupying the land. They also represent that they have desert and timber claims on the land they have inclosed. Upon their fences they have posted at intervals notices as follows: "The s—b—who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp." The fences are built often so as to inclose several sections in one stock ranch, and ranches are joined together from mountains clear around to mountains again. Persons going there intending to settle are notified that if they settle on land the ranchmen will freeze them out. They will not employ a man who is on or claims land, and he cannot get employment from any cattle man in the whole country. My chief ob-

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The Farmers Alliance of Nebraska at their recent meeting at Kearney, adopted a platform declaring in favor of national legislation to regulate railway traffic, demanding the abolition of national banks and the substitution of government currency, demanding tariff for revenue only, expressing sympathy with labor, asking protection to labor organizations, recommending the abolition of convict labor, asking congress to reclaim all unclaimed land grants and reserve the public domain for actual settlers, and opposing the acquisition of public land by foreigners.

Several large prairies in Sebastian county, the first we had seen in the State. The grass was very good and here were a larger number and better grade of stock than in other places, and the farmers also showed more thrift and prosperity the way of buildings and other improvements. We had expected to find many fine apple orchards in Arkansas, but with the exception of a few young orchards in this county we saw none only what contained old seedling trees that apparently never had borne any fruit. Ft. Smith is the largest town and principal trading point in this section of the State. The United States Court located here is the source from whence it derives importance, as people from all over the Indian Territory and western Arkansas come here to attend court, and generally bring their produce to market and while on their "outing" expeditions they most always manage to spend the proceeds of their sales. We were frequently accosted with "What case are you on?" and soon found that it was taken for granted that every stranger in town had business with Uncle Sam's dispensers of justice. There is a National Cemetery here and also an U. S. Reservation. The town is on the south side of the Arkansas river and near the line of the Indian Territory. With a population of 5,000 it only has one railroad, but quite a number of small boats ply up and down the river. From Ft. Smith we turned toward Texas, having seen quite enough of Arkansas. The opinion we formed from what we saw, briefly stated, is that its natural resources are not sufficiently diversified for it to ever attain any prominence as a state. On our way back we traveled the Springtown and Denison road, passing over some of the most beautiful portions of the Choctaw Nation, with its thousands of acres of wild grazing lands.

A Two Months Tramp.

For the Crimea: After leaving Hot Springs we took a northwest course, traveling over Perry, Yell, Logan, Franklin, and Sebastian counties. The surface of all these is very broken, but thickly settled along the creeks and valleys. Farming is the chief pursuit, but as the valleys are small, this must necessarily be on a limited scale, so none of them are making very rapid strides towards fortune. The farmers keep a few head of stock, and generally have very far horses, but the cattle are of a scrubby grade, very much inferior to our Texas cattle. This will apply to all of these counties, except along the Arkansas river and the prairie portion of Sebastian county. In the river valley the soil is rich and productive, and the farmers are more prosperous.

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WASHINGTON, March 24.—Serrin Teller today sent to the House a supplemental report of the lawful fencing of public lands in Nebraska. The report is a special one by United States Deputy Surveyor G. W. Fairchild, who says: "The whole country embraced in my contract (Northwest Nebraska) is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising, who have hundreds of miles of wire fence, inclosing all desirable land, including water courses, to form barriers for their cattle and prevent settlers from occupying the land. They also represent that they have desert and timber claims on the land they have inclosed. Upon their fences they have posted at intervals notices as follows: "The s—b—who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp." The fences are built often so as to inclose several sections in one stock ranch, and ranches are joined together from mountains clear around

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Antelope, Jack county.
J. A. Culwell Vice President.
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Declaration of Purposes of the Farmers' Alliance.

"Profundly impressed that we as the Farmers' Alliance united by the strong and faithful ties...

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W. G. Daniel, Bloomfield, Cook.

Whitened Organized Since February 25, 1884.

- Antelope, H. M. Lattinco, Antelope, No. 139.
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SHERIFF'S TAX SALE.

I have this day levied upon, JACKSBORO, TEXAS, March 31, 1884.
Jack, State Outcry at the Court House door, to the highest bidder for cash...

Table with columns: BY WHOM RENDERED, AMOUNT, ORIGINAL GRANTEE, NO., TAX, DUES, INTEREST.

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Non-Resident Roll.

Table with columns: BY WHOM RENDERED, AMOUNT, ORIGINAL GRANTEE, NO., TAX, DUES, INTEREST.

Resident Roll.

Table with columns: BY WHOM RENDERED, AMOUNT, ORIGINAL GRANTEE, NO., TAX, DUES, INTEREST.

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