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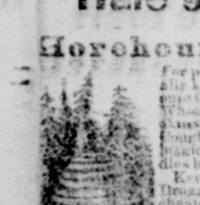

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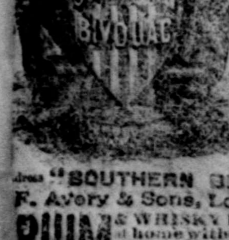

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"ONE OF THREE."

BY [illegible]
Author of "[illegible]," "The [illegible]," Etc.

CHAPTER VIII.
JOHN MALLABARR.

As they proceeded slowly toward the dining-room, Rupert suddenly paused.

"H'st!" said he. "Whose is that voice I hear, as well as the others?"

In the silence which ensued, they distinctly heard a voice, strange, of course, to Margaret, say something in a laughing tone. The laugh was clearly audible, though the words were not to be distinguished. Rupert shrugged his shoulders and made a kind of grimace.

"It's John Mallabarr," he said. "My father must have brought him in with him."

"And you have some objection to John Mallabarr?"

"Oh, no! He's well enough, only I wish he had not come to-day, that's all."

Now they walked into the dining-room, where they found the others—Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles and Damaris, and, standing with Mr. Lascelles on the hearth-rug, talking to him, a tall, spare, dark-looking young man, with rather a long nose, and a bronzed face, shaved clean of everything except a slight mustache, and with keen, yet agreeable dark eyes. It was he who had been laughing, and the remains of a smile still lingered upon his face as Margaret and Rupert came into the room, and his eyes fell upon them. He started slightly; the smile vanished, and he became silent.

"Why, Rupert, my boy, are we to have your company to-day, as well?" exclaimed his mother, in a joyful tone. A day like this, on which her boy looked cheerful and almost happy, was a holiday for her.

"Yes, here I am; I feel better this morning," he answered, and he took the hand offered him by Mr. Mallabarr, who said, with a pleasant smile, that he was glad to hear such a good account of him.

"If you're pleased, thank Miss Percival," said Rupert abruptly, and still hanging on to Margaret's arm. "She has worked the miracle."

Mr. Mallabarr being thus, as it were, invited to inspect Miss Percival, bowed, and looked at Margaret without saying anything. Mrs. Lascelles introduced him to her. But Rupert had no intention of allowing his new friend to be monopolized by the casual guest. He took her to the table, showed her where he sat, and made her sit down beside him.

Mr. Lascelles and Mr. Mallabarr, it seemed, had met by appointment at the house of the latter, to settle some points concerning the arrangements for the coming hunting season, and Mallabarr had been invited by Mr. Lascelles to return and lunch with them. Margaret was, so to speak, on her good behavior during this meal. Reflecting upon Miss Percival's manners, which she endeavored to copy as faithfully as possible, she remembered that the young lady, though never looking vacant or absent-minded, used to conduct herself as if she formed her manners on that beautiful principle which used to be instilled into us in the days of our youth—"Little girls should be seen, not heard." Margaret tried as much as possible to act up to this great precept. From the conversation and allusions she heard she gathered that John Mallabarr was a young man of wealth and standing, unmarried, and living some three or four miles farther in the interior, at a place called Mallabarr Court. He and the squire seemed to be great friends, and to have many tastes in common, except that, so far as Margaret could make out, their politics differed—Mr. Lascelles being a somewhat vehement Conservative, while Mallabarr laughingly said that he was not answerable for his principles—he had been turned out a Radical by his tutor at Camford, a professor whose pride and delight it was to catch fledgling land-owners and aristocrats and make them into Radicals and Democrats in his mill. There was something very agreeable about this young man—a strength and a modesty at once, which were pleasing, and which convinced Margaret that although he appeared an enthusiastic sportsman, and humored Mr. Lascelles' love of such things, yet that probably, if one found the right cord and touched it, it would turn out that he was still more enthusiastic about other and more elevated subjects than fox-hunting.

"Are you going to town soon?" Mr. Lascelles asked him.

"Yes, I think so. I don't know when, though. But I shall be sure to go. Shall I see you or Mrs. Lascelles there?"

"Our days for that sort of thing are over, I think," said Mrs. Lascelles.

"Then I suppose in a few years they will have to begin again," said Mallabarr. "This young lady's days for such things have all to come yet."

He patted Damaris, who sat next to him, on the shoulder. Mrs. Lascelles smiled faintly. Such allusions, such lookings forward, were not altogether joyful to her. The squire broke in.

"When your sister is married, Jack, and Damaris is old enough, she shall take her out, eh? My wife will never do such things again."

"I have no doubt that Paulina will be delighted—so would plenty of other people," said Mallabarr, laughing, while Damaris looked at her mother somewhat as if she thought they were consulting as to who should lead her to the scaffold.

There was some further talk, and then they all went into the drawing-room. But soon after they got there, Rupert, excited already, collapsed suddenly, and had to be taken away to rest himself. Mrs. Lascelles went with him.

"Remain here, my dear," she whispered to Margaret. "You have laid me under great obligations already. I can hardly believe in it all. I will go with him now."

Accordingly, Margaret remained where she was, till Damaris, creeping up to her, said, persuasively:

"You have talked to Rupert all morning. Won't you be good to me a little bit, now?"

"My child, yes. In what way?"

"Let us go into the garden," said Damaris; and Margaret complying, they went out and walked about the terrace, accompanied by John Mallabarr.

"You have not been here long, Miss Percival?" he said, looking at her as he had frequently looked, with a frank, yet half inquiring glance.

"I only came yesterday."

"And what power you have already obtained over these children! What a wonderful alteration you have wrought in that poor lad's spirits! I envy you that power."

"I am afraid I have not done much. I hope he and I will be very good friends, for I think I shall be able to do him good, and I like him."

Damaris had turned aside and was picking flowers, or they could hardly have spoken so freely about Rupert.

"I am sure you will do him no end of good morally," said Mallabarr. "Physically, I fear there is not much to be hoped for. I always pity him profoundly, for I am such a coward myself about physical suffering of any kind. Therefore I feel the more for him and for Mrs. Lascelles. She is my heroine, quite my second mother. She has been good to me and one or two others—Louis Baldwin, for instance. I reverence her more than any one I know."

"I can imagine it," said Margaret, not inquiring who 'Louis Baldwin' might be, but thinking of Mrs. Lascelles, her graciousness and her charm. She could not help thinking, too, that if Mrs. Lascelles' influence had had much to do with shaping this young man into what he was—as he seemed to imply—the lady might well be proud of her pupil. For if ever a man existed whom his wealth, and his youth, and his freedom had not spoiled, and who always was, and never could be anything else than a simple, honorable, straightforward gentleman in thought, word and deed, that man was John Mallabarr. The influence of a sincere nature always makes itself felt. Margaret felt it in talking to Mallabarr this afternoon, as they paced about the terrace until, looking toward the house, he said:

"Oh, there's my horse. I see I must go, for I have an appointment at four."

He took his leave of them, and hurried into the house to speak to Mrs. Lascelles. Presently they saw him come out again, spring upon his horse and ride away.

"He is my friend," said Damaris, kissing her hand after him. "I do so like Mr. Mallabarr. He never laughs at me, and when I go to his house he lets me ride on a white pony, called White Boy, and he says, sometime I shall have it for my own: perhaps on my next birthday."

Margaret, her mind abstracted, scarcely heard the little girl as they wandered about the pleasant garden, with the fresh sea wind ruffling their hair, and the scent of the wall-flowers making, as it were, an incense in the air around them.

CHAPTER IX.
[illegible]

"One of the most ancient superstitions in the world attaches great importance to the number three; and it [illegible] that it is always the third son of the king who [illegible] ... Some [illegible] ... appears almost a ... [illegible] ... appear in modern times."

It was very late the same night, but Margaret was not weary. Something in the air of Lindhaven communicated its own buoyancy and light-someness to her spirits. She sat in her room with a lamp upon the table which stood near the window. When she looked out she could see, by drawing the curtain around her, a starlight view of the garden. The sensation which she at first experienced, of its being a weird and uncanny place, was now even heightened. She could only see it dimly, but on opening her window a little she heard the rush and murmur of the stream as it hurried, first to the town, and thence onward to the sea. Presently Margaret withdrew from the contemplation of this mysterious-looking garden, for it was mysterious—such a garden as Shelley might have loved to describe, or which might have inspired Schumann with some deep and mystic Nacht-stück—and turned into the room again, thinking that, surely, if this place possessed an hereditary spirit or demon, it must be some kind of water-sprite.

Seating herself at the table, she took up some loose sheets of paper, some of the precious MSS. which Rupert had confided to her keeping. The uppermost sheet bore the title (in a crabbed, Greek-looking hand, faithfully followed to the end of the production, and reminding her in its subtle manner of the poor little author himself) of "An East Coast Memory." It began:

"It is the eastern wave which washes the shores of my English home, and a bleak, cold, briny wave it is; bleak, too, are the winds which come screaming across the German Ocean, leaping at last upon the land with a triumphant howl, bending the tree-boughs piteously westward, so that the poor things look as if they strained every energy to flee the spot, but being rooted there—like me—they can only hold out their shivering fingers in a constant appeal to kinder valleys, and more clement skies."

Margaret raised her head at these words. It seemed very strange to her to think that these lines had been entirely written and imagined by a boy of fourteen.

She thought of Tom Pierce in his sixteenth year, who could not write the shortest note without abundant orthographical mistakes, and anguish mental and physical, and she smiled. She read the passage over again. It seemed to her that with very little alteration they would be poetry. Was the boy a poet without knowing it? Perhaps if he tried to put these same thoughts into verse, they might lose their vigor, and he turn out a mere rhymster. But she was struck by the image he used, of the winds coming screaming across the ocean (as if he personified them in his mind) and leaping exultingly upon the land at last, there to continue their ravages. She was sure she had heard worse similes.

To be Continued.

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GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

A dramatic affair is related in the Italian journals. The Countess Belgiojoso, wife of the deputy for Campobasso, resides for a part of the year on her estate in the Aruzzi with a young niece, an orphan with a forune of 3,000,000. The son of the countess' steward, an officer in the army, courted the young heiress, who was not insensible to his attentions, but the countess would not listen to proposals for marriage. The officer then resolved to carry off the young lady, and his father, the steward, agreed to assist him. The countess was awakened one night by an unusual noise, and taking a revolver, started in pursuit of a group of persons who were making off through the grounds, and were no other than the steward, his son, and some peasants, who were carrying off her neice. A dispute followed, and the countess endeavored to retain the girl. The steward prepared to resist, when his mistress shot him dead with her revolver. She will have to take her trial for the crime, but has been left provisionally at liberty.

The Paris Gaulois is authority for the statement that a changeable chart has just been invented for the use of railroads, which will do away completely with danger from collisions. It consists of a sheet of opaque glass in which the rails are indicated by horizontal lines, and the stations by vertical lines numbered. Little arrows representing trains move along the horizontal lines and allow the operator to see every movement on the section he controls. If one train gets dangerously near another he can signal it at once, and the engineer can take whatever precautions are necessary. The whole apparatus is worked by electricity and the arrows put in motion by the contact of metallic brushes attached to the locomotive with zinc bands placed along the rails.

The amusing story published in only one morning paper in London about Sarah Bernhardt's adventure with a drunken cabman, who lost himself four miles out of town and refused to go further, while the actress and her maid prevailed upon homeward-bound firemen to take them to Richmond, a distance of four miles, was true enough; but the sequel was even more surprising as showing the wonderful energy of the woman. The star and garter was not reached until 4 a. m., when the servants were awakened by the puffing of the steam engine, but the indefatigable Sarah rose as usual next morning and kept an appointment at 9 a. m., with a fishing party on the Thames. Her performances of "Theodora" still excite great curiosity and admiration.

One of the last acts of Minister Kasson before he gave place to Minister Pendleton at Berlin, was to send to the state Department a statement of the debts of the various nations of Europe, as recently published there. It makes a very interesting showing when compared with the debt of this country, which some people suppose to be very large. Our debt, every body knows, is a trifle less than $1,500,000,000. According to Minister Kasson's statement, Austria's debt is $1,750,000,000; Italy's $2,250,000,000; Russia's, a little over $3,000,000,000; England's over $3,500,000,000, and that of France more than $5,250,000,000, making her debt per head $128, or more than five times as much for each individual as is the debt of the United States.

Mr. T. C. Crawford, a staff correspondent of the New York World, in a recent letter says: "Gen. Grant believed that Tilden was elected. He never had any sympathy with the movement to put Hayes in, although he would have maintained order in Washington against any attempt in the direction of anarchy upon the part of the disappointed and outraged Democrats. He favored the Electoral Commission because he believed that such a commission would result in establishing officially the fact of Mr. Tilden's election."

An English judge, so goes a current story was traveling in Germany, and, entering his name in the visitor's book in a certain city, he was particular to append every titular distinction he possessed. The next comer, noticing this, added to the other titles, "Toady and Tuft Hunter." The reporter of the local paper, who did not understand English, called, as usual, for the list of visitors, and copied from the book the full description of the judge, with the additional words, which duly appeared in the newspaper the next day.

Since 1871 Japan has organized mail routes over 36,000 miles, and has established 3,927 postoffices and 7,439 letter boxes. Seven thousand five hundred persons are employed in the regular service.

A bushel of corn, when compacted into lard, or cheese, or butter, can find its market anywhere in the world where the corn itself would make a market for it impossible. Besides this, in the making of the lard or butter a manurial residue is left on the land, instead of being carried away to fertilize foreign fields. This is the kernel of the argument for mixed farming, instead of grain farming.

King Leopold of Belgium, who has invited Mary Anderson to play for him in the Royal theatre at Munich, is in the habit of making costly presents to performers who please him. He gave Nellie Bland an aigrette valued at 40,000 francs, to M. Possart a portefeuille containing 20,000 marks in bonds, and to another young actor a silver dish filled with gold pieces.

The Lincoln club, the fashionable Republican organization of Cincinnati, has concluded to build a new club house, and, for the purpose of raising money, it was decided to create a life membership not to exceed 100 members, 80 of whom are to be residents of Hamilton county, and 20 to be residents of the state outside of that county. Senator Sherman has accepted a membership.

It is [illegible] that the [illegible] census will hardly show a population of over 425,000. The governor some time since estimated it at 500,000, and the general claim has been over 500,000.

Children in Congo are the property of the mother's relatives. The right of inheritance is from uncle to nephew, and a man's slaves and real property go to the eldest son of his eldest sister or the next of kin in such line. A wise nephew usually leaves his father's house and lives with his uncle to keep his eye on his future property.

Nicholas Churchill, in Newfoundland, a century ago, by fishing and profitable investments amassed a fortune of $10,000,000, which eventually reverted to Miss Elizabeth Churchill, who died recently at the age of 104. Remote relatives in New York, Boston and Brooklyn are taking steps to get slices of the estate.

The most romantic commencement story from Yale College this year is one of a Southerner who left college to enter the Confederate army, and was thrown over by his lady-love in consequence. He returned to New Haven this year, found the love of his youth still true, and there will be a wedding at Christmas.

The Galveston contested sheriff's election case of R. C. Jennett against W. P. Owens, in which the office was recently awarded to Jennett by a jury, is not yet settled, as Owens has taken an appeal to the supreme court, which does not have a session until October, and in the meantime retains possession of the office.

An Ohio Hanging.

Valentine Wagner was executed at the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus the other evening for killing his brother-in-law, Daniel Sheehan, December 18, 1882. This was the first hanging that has taken place at the Ohio penitentiary under the new law requiring that all executions in the state shall take place at the prison. The trouble between Wagner and Sheehan was of long standing and of a family nature, and on the date above named Wagner went to Sheehan's house, told him he had come to kill him, and immediately drew his revolver and shot him and fired again when he tried to escape. The execution took place within the prison in the place prepared for all executions and in the presence of not more than twelve or fifteen witnesses. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Sheriff's party entered the reception room and waited while the ministers were with Wagner. When the time came for the march to the gallows Wagner was entirely overcome. He begged piteously to be saved. He had almost to be carried to the trap and when there tried to lie down, begging all the time to be spared. It was with the greatest difficulty the officers could prepare him and adjust the noose. He struggled like a maniac. The trap fell at 2:15, and the man died instantly. Four minutes later the body was cut down.

Wrecked on a Coral Reef.

Judge Solon Thatcher, of Kansas, a member of the commission appointed to visit Mexico and South America in the interest of the trade between those countries and the United States, arrived in Washington the other day direct from Liverpool, and called upon the secretary of state. Mr. Curtis, the secretary of the commission, is expected the latter part of this week. The vessel on which Judge Thatcher and Mr. Curtis sailed from Brazil was wrecked on a coral reef when a comparatively short distance from land. The wreck occurred about 7 o'clock in the morning and the vessel and her cargo were a total loss. The passengers took small boats and at night succeeded in reaching a small Brazilian port. They were refused aid of any kind and were compelled to put up with such comforts as they themselves found. The following morning a small craft took them aboard and in six days landed them at a point where a vessel was waiting to take them to England.

Jail Horror.

The county jail at Baker City, Oregon, burned a few days since and five prisoners were cremated alive and the sixth was severely scorched. One of the prisoners complained of feeling sick and the jailer stepped across the street to a drug store to get some medicine. A moment later the alarm of fire was given. The building was wood and the fire spread rapidly. The door was broken open, but the flames and smoke drove the crowd repeatedly back, and with great difficulty Fred Winkleman, the half-witted murderer of Allen Winters, was dragged from his cell insensible and badly burned. Five other prisoners were abandoned to their fate. Every appearance indicates the jail was set on fire by Winkleman, doubtless to make his escape during the excitement.

Philip the Silent.

General Sheridan arrived in Chicago from the west the other day on his way to Washington. Concerning the trouble in the Indian Territory, he said he had expressed no opinion, and while he had settled views respecting the Indian question, they would be expressed only to the president in person, as that was in the main the mission upon which he had been sent to the Indian country. Any expressions which have been credited to him concerning the situation were unauthorized and unfounded.

A Bad Man.

At Bombay lately a Pathan soldier was reported for misconduct, and in revenge he shot and killed two sergeants belonging to a native regiment. He then barricaded himself within his quarters and shot his wife dead. After keeping up for a time an effective fire against those who attempted to assail his retreat he lay down beside his wife's corpse, and with his last bullet ended his own life.

A Poet's Relics.

At the sale of Burns' relics at Ayr recently Tam O'Shanter and Sour Johnnie chairs were bought for the Burns cottage for £17 each. A wooden silver-hooped stirrup cup sold for £55 and an autograph letter of the poet to Hamilton Nimmo brought £7.

Failures.

The business failures throughout the country during the seven days ending July 31, number for the United States 178, for Canada 23, a total of 201, as against 215 last week and 225 the week previous.

Big Blow.

At Fargo, Dakota, by a violent storm the other day an electric tower 160 feet high, all iron, was blown down and twisted out of any semblance to its original appearance. Many tin roofs and trees in many cases were carried away and great damage done in the country east.

Bishop of Mobile.

The Pope has appointed Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan Bishop of Mobile, Alabama, and not Father Byrne, as was stated previously.

Hon. Geo. Clark, who has just returned to Waco from New York, brings the news that capital has been secured to build the first twenty five miles of the broad gauge railroad from Waco via Palestine to Shreveport, and a construction company organized.

The rumor is current that the I. & G. N. P. Rail road shops will be moved to Dallas.

Capture of a Devil Fish.

A Galveston dispatch of recent date says: The island is in a state of excitement over the capture this evening of one of the school of great devil fish which, since the 14th inst., have appeared at intervals off the east end. On the first appearance of the marine monsters they boldly stood in close to the beach, offering a fair target for a large number of shooters. Bullets apparently having no effect, an organized expedition started on a curise for them and had one of the fish in close quarters between the bars, when the pursuers were compelled to desist by a heavy gale. Yesterday they again were in sight and were again attacked. One of them was harpooned and on feeling the iron, headed for sea at a terrific rate of speed. Reaching deep water the fish went for the bottom, compelling the party to cut their 12-fathom line or go under with him. One being sighted to-day at a point six miles down the Island, the fish was discovered in shallow water, badly injured, and captured without much difficulty. It was towed to the front of the Beach Hotel and will be pulled ashore to-morrow and measured. Approximately it measures sixteen feet from the extreme tips of its wing-like fins, and about fifteen feet from the snout to the tip of the tail. This species of marine mammal, previous to this, have never been seen off this coast.

Treasury Topics.

The Register of the Treasury is embarassed in the matter of issuing bonds to executors, by the failure of applicants to furnish the legal evidence of their qualifications as executors, and compliance with their demands for reissues is delayed in consequence. To obviate delays, Gen. Rosecrans has recently issued a circular calling attention to the statute which requires that the records and judicial proceedings of the Courts of any State or Territory * * * shall be proved * * * by the attestation of the Clerk and the seal of the Court annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the Judge, Chief Justice or presiding Magistrate that the said attestation is in due form. The Clerk should certify to the signature of the presiding Judge.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending July 25, 1885, was $336,925, and for the corresponding period of 1884, $200,498.

Mississippi Mail Service.

A committee of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, representing the commercial and banking interests of Memphis, have forwarded to Postmaster General Vilas a memorial protesting against the proposed discontinuance of the river mail service between Terrene, Miss., and Arkansas City, on both sides of the river, and from Terrene to Pine Bluff Ark., and from Osceola, Ark., to New Madrid, Mo. The memorial sets forth as a fact that the discontinuance of the river service and the substitution of a horseback service would cause incalculable damage to the commercial interests of this city and to our neighbors and patrons. Memphis is the base of supplies for the section named, and thus to cut off the sure, quick mail facilities enjoyed for many years, and to turn the wheels of business progress backwards to an almost forgotten time, is to inflict a great injury upon this section of the country, and will prove exceedingly detrimental to its business interests and success.

A Romantic Marriage.

At Fort Worth, a few days since, a marriage occurred which had in it much of the romantic interest of the olden days. Dr. A. C. Lane, a wealthy cattle dealer of the Pan Handle met at San Antonio, about five years ago, Miss Alice Towsley, of Port Washington, Wis. A strong affection sprang up between them, and they became engaged. But when the case was laid before the young lady's father he objected to the union for the reason that the doctor had been a confederate soldier, while the stern parent had been in the union army. The loving lady, however, at last concluded that as she was the party chiefly interested she would decide for herself, and yielded to her lover's importunities to be married without her father's consent. So they arranged by letter to meet at Fort Worth, and when the lady arrived there at 11:40 the other night, she found the doctor waiting at the depot with minister, license and witnesses, and the ceremony was immediately performed in one of the waiting rooms.

Appalling Accident.

ATLANTA, GA., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon a gravel train loaded with railroad ties ran over a cow near Suwanee on the Richmond and Danville road and jumped the track. There were seventeen men on the train. Seven of these were killed outright by the railroad iron falling on them, and seven of the others were terribly wounded. All the injured men were negroes. The killed were horribly mangled, almost beyond recognition. To-day the wounded men were brought to Atlanta; one had his right leg crushed to a jelly up to his thigh, another had one side of his head mashed almost flat, till the brain oozed out. Some of the wounded are not expected to recovery.

Barbed Wire Pool

Fifty representatives from as many barb-wire manufactories, being three-fourths of all such institutions in the United States, held a secret meeting at the Tremont Hotel in Chicago one day recently, at which they virtually decided to form a pool and advance the prices 15 per cent. In discussing the propriety of such a combination, with the incidental advance of prices, the different members contended that the present selling price, $4.25 per hundred pounds, was 10 cents below the actual cost of production. They asserted in support of a pool, that the combination between Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania Central systems of railroad would result in raising freight rates, and the only way to meet such increased rates was to advance the price of barbed wire and form a manufacturers' association to maintain the advanced prices.

A Kentucky Killing.

A most desperate affair occurred in Anderson county, Ky., recently. The Louisville Times correspondent gives the following account of it: Horace Muller, a farm hand, visited the sister of Ed., Bob and Porter Hawkins, who, on hearing that Muller had used foul language about their sister, ordered him to leave the country at once. He failed to leave, and the three armed themselves and went to where he was stopping and asked him to come out. He did so, armed with a gun. All began firing about the same time. Mullin's first load of buck shot killed instantly Ed. and Bob Hawkins. Ed's head being torn off his shoulders. The next shot struck Porter, but the wound is not serious. Mullin escaped unhurt.

Seriously Injured.

At 10 o'clock Monday Ralph Lee and Louis Brown, two negro field hands, both under the influence of liquor, while on their way home, were walking along the railroad track near Boutte Station, when the fast freight came flying along and, striking them, knocked them off into the road. Both men were terribly injured and were brought to the city and taken to the Charity Hospital. Lee's left leg was amputated below the knee and the injuries pronounced dangerous. Brown was cut on the left ankle and about the head. Both men are being carefully attended to at the hospital.

Captured.

Henry F. Jackson, the negro who murdered S. A. Britton at Minden on the last Friday in June, was captured at Arcola on the 29th instant with about $100 of the stolen money and two watches belonging to the murdered man in his possession. He was taken to Minden and locked up in the parish jail. It was thought at one time he would be lynched, but the murdered man's friends were prevailed upon to let the law take its course.

LAMAR ON REFORM.

What the Secrerary of the Interior Says to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Secretary Lamar, wishing to correct rumors to the effect that there had been something offensive to him in his correspondence, or intercourse, with Civil Service Commissioner Eaton, has sent the latter the following letter:

Department of Interior, Washington, July 28, 1885—Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman Civil Service Commission:

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th instant received. I had observed with deep regret some of the articles to which you refer and feel their injustice in common with yourself. The letter of June 1 did not in any way reflect upon my action, or that of this department. It is just and proper that I should go further and state that your communications to me have been in entire harmony with my own views—never, in any single instance, lacking that kindness and good will which have characterized our official as well as our personal relations. While I regard no part of my entire country as my own section, yet I do not regret that the civil service commission has imposed upon me the grateful duty of removing to some extent the injustice which in this branch of the department of the service has been manifested against the locality of my own birth and home under preceding administrations and before the civil service commission was established. The appointing power, owing to peculiar causes, was not directed, as a rule, to selections from the most intelligent and best populations of the south. The civil service commission has opened the channels of public employment to the most intelligent masses of all sections of the country alike, but the boundless wealth and business activity of the north divert most of its best literature, business and legal talent from these channels, while the south, with less call for her men of ability and intelligence in the walks of business life, offers to the public service her best literary, business and legal talent. Your commission has shown, and will necessarily show, in the competition of applicants, a large proportion from which to select among those states which have not had their due proportion. Thus by means of the action of the commission the great work of reform in departmental service will be steadily and beneficially equalized and promoted. Hoping that we, each in our several spheres, may in the highest degree in our power contribute to the general good, I have the honor to remain with great respect,

Very truly yours,
L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Destructive Cloud Bursts.

The Denver Tribune-Republican's Colorado Springs special says: One of the most disastrous cloud-bursts ever known in this section struck a point a few miles north of here Saturday night at midnight. But for the fact that the storm struck the ridge of a hill where the water flowed in opposite directions, the loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad and wagon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track swept off.

The house of B. A. P. Eaton, superintendent of schools, was lifted from its foundations and carried down with great velocity. In the house at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, who had retired for the night. As soon as the former realized the situation he jumped for the door of the floating dwelling, and told his wife to do the same. After a hard struggle he succeeded in reaching a place of safety. Instead of jumping, the wife clung to the house, which struck the Denver & New Orleans railroad bridge, 100 yards below, and was dashed to pieces. Diligent search failed to discover any trace of Mrs Eaton's body.

Several families living further up the creek barely escaped with their lives. Later reports from Buckless valley, north of the town, indicate that the devastation and loss of life are greater than at first supposed. On the slopes of Shook's run were a number of summer campers. Many of their tents were seen floating in the stream, and as the flood came down in the dead of night it is feared many persons have perished. A body, that of a Swedish woman, was reported found several miles below the town. News from Shook's run is awaited anxiously.

The Railroad Pool.

The railroad managers who have been in conference at Galveston for nearly two weeks arrived at a satisfactory culmination of their conference, resulting in the arrangement of a pool through the organization of what is to be known as the Texas Traffic Association, embracing the various roads in Texas, and forming the strongest combination of railroad interests ever formed in the South. The Missouri Pacific system, Southern Pacific and Atlantic system, Houston & Texas Central, Texas & Pacific, Texas & St. Louis and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe lines are included in the association, which is to be managed by an executive committee and a state commissioner, the latter very responsible and important position having been assigned to Mr. J. Waldo, of the Houston & Texas Central. The executive committee consists of Messrs. George Sealy, of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; A. C. Hutchinson, of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic system; Charles Dillingham, of the Houston & Texas Central; W. H. Newman, of the Texas & Pacific; H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific; L. B. Fish, of the Texas & St. Louis. The selection of Mr. J. Waldo as state commissioner is a very high compliment to that gentleman's worth as a shrewd and intelligent railroad manager.

Custom House Cashier Short.

A great deal of excitement has been caused in Galveston by the report that Richard H. Tiernan, cashier of the Custom House, was short in his accounts. Collector Malloy being called upon for information concerning the matter was found in a decidedly uncommunicative mood. He said, however, that Mr. Tiernan had resigned his position. Tiernan gave a bond to the Collector and his sureties are perfectly solvent and able to square his accounts. He is a step-son of Bernard Teirnan, owner of the "Two Brokers" saloon, who is also interested in silver mining in New Mexico and for several years was City Auditor. Tiernan has been chashier of the custom house for ten years or more at a salary of $1,800 per annum, having secured the appointment through the influence of Tom Ochiltree, who at that time represented that district in Congress. He was born and reared here, and is a graduate of Columbia College.

The Cow Men's Dilemma.

A meeting of cattlemen leasing lands in the Indian Territory was held the other day at the rooms of the National Cattle Growers' association in St. Louis, to discuss the president's proclamation, declaring the Arapahoes and Cheyenne leases void, and ordering all cattle removed from this reservation within the next forty days. The proclamation was warmly discussed, and another meeting will be held when committees from Kansas City and St. Joe will be present and a course of proceedings adopted. The cattlemen claim it will be impossible to move 300,000 or 400,000 head of cattle inside of forty days, and say they have no place to move them to, as all the ranges in the territory and Texas are now crowded, and Kansas and Colorado have quarantined against Texas cattle, while in New Mexico there is a strong public feeling against the cattle, even if there were room there. Missouri has $8,000,000 invested in cattle in the Indian Territory, St. Louis' interests is about $5,000,000.

A GEORGIA LYNCHING.

A Brutal Wife Beater Hung up and Shot Full of Holes by a Georgia Mob.

A spot a few miles from Bainbridge, in Decatur county, Georgia, at four oclock the other morning was the scene of one of the most sensational lynchings ever perpetrated in Georgia. At 2 o'clock fifty or sixty masked men, armed with guns and revolvers, surrounded the jail and demanded the surrender of Thomas M. Brantly, Jr., a young white man, charged with ill-treating his wife. Jailer Draper refused to deliver the keys, and the mob brandished crowbars and other instruments available for battering down doors and forcing an entrance. The crowd making a move as if to seize the jailer and take the keys from him by force, he ran to the rear of the jail yard and leaped over the fence in an effort to escape. Five of the lynchers headed him off, and rushed to seize him, when he threw the keys into a thicket, where they could not be found.

The mob then battered their way into the jail to Brantly's cell, whence they led him to a distant field. He saw that resistance was useless and was completely cowed. Brantly had anticipated the visit of the mob and begged the other prisoners to stand by him, but they had refused. Arriving at an eligible tree, the lynchers threw a plow line over a limb, put a noose around Brantly's neck, and every man taking hold of the rope, swung him off with his feet within seven inches of the ground. All then leveled their guns and pistols at their victim and fired three volleys simultaneously, completely perforating his body from head to foot. The corpse, which presented a sickening sight, hung until eight o'clock this morning and greatly startled early risers who came upon it unawares.

Brantley had moved to Bainbridge a couple of years ago, and six months later married a widow named O'Neal, a handsome and popular woman of good family. His cruelties to his wife during the eighteen months of their married life are almost without parallel. He beat her, accused her of infidelity and maltreated her in every way. The wife bore his treatment uncomplainingly, to avoid scandal, until a few days since when he beat her with a buggy whip, then knocked her down and kicked her, breaking two ribs, after which he made her undress, and applied turpentine to her wounds. She told her brother, who caused the brute's arrest and, it is supposed, assisted in organizing the mob which lynched him.

CURRYING CHURCHILL.

The Young Lord severely served by the Standard.

The London Standard, which is the accepted Tory organ, uses the following language in its attack on Lord Randolph Churchill, as the leader of the Conservative party:

"To speak plainly, Lord Randolph Churchill has been puffed in the press with admirable assiduity by a well organized clique, which is always ready to cry "prodigious" whenever he opens his mouth; but it is all in vain. The Liverpool incident shows the extent of alarm which Churchill's blundering and blustering have inspired within the bosom of his party. It were a thousand times better that the Conservatives should be again in opposition than that they should be exposed to the humiliation of such things as Churchill's attacks on Earl Spencer's government of Ireland. Unless the government disavows these attacks, it will feel the hard effects in the future more than it has contemplated. The truth is, Lord Randolph Churchill has been much overrated. If his pranks be endured longer, he will smash the Government and Conservative party. We will follow the Marquis of Salisbury, but will not follow this evergrown school boy, who is without knowledge sufficient to fathom his own ignorance of statesmanship. It is a common saying that Lord Randolph Churchill is equally a Radical with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the popular estimate is not far wrong.

Attorneys Pulling their Pops.

In San Francisco the other day, while testimony was being taken in the office of Master in Chancery Houghton, in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, Judge Daniel S. Terry, counsel for the defense, attacked with his cane H. J. Kowalsky, an attorney engaged on the Sharon side. Kowalsky drew his revolver and Judge Terry immediately drew his, whereupon Kowalsky fled into the hall. No shots were exchanged. Judge Terry is the same person who killed Senator Broderick, in the early days of California.

Found Dead.

Rev. John C. Young, the widely known Presbyterian minister, was found dead at Highbridge, Kentucky, July 29, with a bottle of laudanum by his side.

A New Scheme for Division.

The Fargo, Dakota, correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs the following to that paper: A party of influential capitalists will soon leave Montana for Washington to promote a scheme to divide Dakota on the Missouri river and Montana, north and south at the east end of Bozeman tunnel. This would make Dakota an agricultural state and leave the cattlemen a state whose legislation will protect them. Dakota would, by this division, be about 200 by 400 miles, and the cattle state some 400 miles square.

Hanlan against The World.

The well know sporting man, Ed. H. Gillman, of Detroit, issues a challenge to any oarsman in the world, and especially to Beach, of Australia, to row Hanlan on the Detroit river any distance and at any time agreed upon, for $5,000 a side. Gillman will put up $5,000, or $1,000 forfeit, with any reliable newspaper in the United States and will put up the whole $5,000 before Beach leaves Australia, if necessary.

The St. Paul has given out a contract for the manufacturing of $400,000 worth of freight cars, cabooses, etc.

DOING UP CHICAGO.

Mrs. Sam, the Self-styled Cattle Queen Works Her Little Game on the Hotel Keepers of the Windy City.

A Chicago dispatch of recent date is as follows: Mrs. Nathan Sam, the self-styled "cattle queen" of Houston, Texas, incidental owner of four large cattle ranches, 125,000 head of stock, and diamonds valued at $75,000, who has been attracting much attention here the past week, has departed from the Palmer House. She left that hotel to-day, leaving behind her the alleged valuable collection of jewels and her trunk as collateral for an unpaid board bill, aggregating $75. They included an alleged diamond necklace, pearl earrings and a silver spoon, with an alleged diamond in the bowl.

Texas Inventors.

Letters patent have been issued to the following named Texas inventors for the articles following their names:

Texas—E. T. Betterton, Atlanta, harrow; John B. Clepton, Bastrop, saw gummer; John S. Fife, Bryan, machine for building and re-rolling wire fences; J. T. Ferguson, Lewisville, wire fence; J. T. Miller, Brandvilli, cotton chopper; T. T. Miller, Hico, seeding machine and sulky plow; R. O. Misener, Waco, can opener; Obadiah A. Pickle, Palestine, can opener.

Good For Kid Gloves ... Ribbons, Brocade ... Bottles ... Trusses ... Fairchild ... & Co's ... [illegible]

A NEW YORK dispatch says the Grant Monument association has issued an address to the clergymen of the United States suggesting that contributions be asked for in their respective churches on the Sunday following the burial of Gen. Grant.

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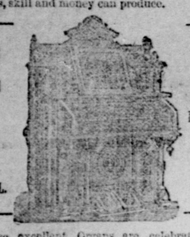
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.

It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.



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These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS

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Instruction Books & Piano Stools

Catalogues & Price Lists, on application, FREE.

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GOLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

Strengthening Invigorating Nourishing

Is pronounced by scores of physicians, and thousands of people who have used it, to be the best known remedy for Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Lung Complaints, Female Weakness, Gastric Irritability, Nervousness, Malarial Fever and many other diseases where tonics are required —differing essentially from all other Beef Foods and Tonics.

This great Invigorator consists of the juice of the finest fresh beef—by Baron Von Liebig's process—together with iron, quinine, and the well and world known and celebrated tonic and health-giving properties, and affords nourishing material for both nerve and muscle. As analysis by the most eminent chemists, ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., F.R.S., of London, England, and also an endorsement by the celebrated physician, Professor SIR CARL MARKHAM, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D., of London, accompanies each bottle.

It has brought forth remarkable cures of the affections for which it is claimed, in a humanity that it may be truly called

A Blessing to Millions

REMEMBER THE NAME:

GOLDEN'S Liquid Beef Tonic.

Sold by leading wholesale druggists and retailed by druggists generally.

Price, $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

SAVE THE CHICKENS

RAGE' Celebrated

GOLDEN CHOLERA & GAPE CURE

FOR CHICKENS TURKEYS, DUCKS, &c.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS"

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Ho. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder $1. Druggists.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, clear out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

"ROUGH ON PAIN."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and External Remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains. 50c.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequaled as gargle for Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" stops them out, also Beetles, Ants.

An Alliance carpenter, wagon, and blacksmith shop, combined, at sign of big red horse shoe on North Main Street, Weatherford. Machine, wind mill, and implement repairing a specialty, and agent for latest improved well-drills and augur, wind mills, pumps, &c. Best sheet iron, steel and zinc siding and roofing, builder's Felt paper &c. Give us a trial. R. H. Staude, Manager.

RURAL CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

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1 inch	$2.50	$6.00	$10.00	$15.00
2 in	3.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
3 in	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00
¼ col	8.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
½ col	12.00	30.00	50.00	80.00

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

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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.

Remit cash by P. O. Money order or Bank Check at our risk, otherwise at the risk of the sender.

Good rains are reported from many portions of the State, while it is very dry in other places.

READING, Pa., was visited by a very heavy rain the 3rd inst. filling the streets with water from curb to curb. Great damage was done to orchards and crops.

A MEETING has been held at Leavenworth, Kan., to devise plans for raising a subscription fund to place a Grant monument on the military reservation at Ft. Leavenworth.

THE Soldiers' Monument erected by the people of Sandusky county, Ohio, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies the 1st inst. at Fremont, Ohio. The shaft stands in Stephenson park, on the site of Ft. Stephenson, where, on August 2, 1813, Major-general Crogin, with 160 men, defeated 1,200 British and Indians under General Proctor and Chief Tecumseh.

This week's issue has been delayed on account of our Senior being absent in attendance at the meeting of the FARMERS' GRAND STATE ALLIANCE in Decatur this week. The paper was made up when he returned and we have room only to say that the session was a grand one, their being more than five hundred delegates present at one time. There are now five hundred and fifty-five Subordinate Alliances and twenty-two thousand members. There are organizations in twenty counties, and the number of new Alliances being organized averages seventy-five per month. Several important amendments to the Constitution were made as well as other important work. Officers elected for the ensuing year as follows: A. Dunlap, President; J. S. Moris, Vice-Pres.; C. M. Wilcox, Sect.; J. A. Landers, Treas.; G. W. Belcher, Lect.; Z. S. Lee, Asst. Lect.; Jas. W. Jackson, Chaplain; —— Acker, D. K.; —— Lyons, Asst. D. K.; L. S. Adair, Sargent-at-Arms; S. O. Daws, Traveling State Lect.

THE New Orleans Times Democrat seems to be very sanguin in regard to the revival of trade in the near future, as the following extract shows: "Although we are now in the midst of midsummer dullness—for July, the whole country—is about the worst month in the year, the press, North, East, South and West, see brighter promise and an enlarged volume of trade ahead when the summer dullness is over and the crops are harvested. This agreeable view of the situation is founded on two striking circumstances—the financial improvement of the country as demonstrated by the extraordinary decrease in the business failures, and the promising condition of the crops. The record of failures shows an extraordinary improvement. For the past six months the amount involved is $50,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1884. As to the crops there was also a marked improvement during July. The report of the United States Agricultural Bureau shows an improvement in standing of nearly every leading product in the country. Its estimate of cotton rose, its estimate of the winter wheat crops was increased 8,000,000 bushels; these and nearly all other staples promise not only a greater yield, but probably the largest yield ever known in this country. The Northern papers are especially pleased with the condition of the South. These favorable indications cannot be denied. With them will come a general improvement in business—more freight for the railroads, an improved demand for manufactured products, and consequently demand for labor."

WE glean the following timely remarks on the education of children, from a paper read before the Alumni Association of Sam Houston Normal Institute by Mrs. Ed. F. Warren, June 11, 1885.

"Every uneducated child runs the risk of becoming an injury to his community; if not from natural inclination from the danger which arises from his susceptibility to blind prejudice. The more we know the freer we are, the greater our advancement in the scale of civilization, the greater our cause for national pride. We need intelligence. We need it in time of peace. We need it in time of war. As well might we shut out the rays of the sun as the rays of intelligence. The darkness would not be denser, more hopeless, more pitiful.

"The tendency of the age has been to neglect *moral* culture. This should not be. This must not be. Here we find the key which unlocks the door of human action. Here we find that which makes one strong for the battle of life; gives character to every act and ornaments every vocation. Let us place moral culture side by side with intellectual culture. Let us strive to send forth strong honorable men; men with the moral bravery to ever stand up for the right, no matter how daring the face of personal wrong or party corruption; women, who, while wrapped in the cloak of modesty, and enobled by patience and self-sacrifice may yet bear in their hands the weapons of honorable independence.

"Train up men and women who will strive, who will persevere, who will persist and gain strength from every lost endeavor.

"Those who are able to grapple hand to hand with destiny, to laugh at defeat, who will brave the darkest hours of adversity. Those who can hold fast, who can hold hard, and who look upon poverty and misfortune but as crucibles patented to try men's souls.

"Such are the examples which the nation needs, and the light that electrifies her people."

In the same paper she urges the necessity of having good teachers, she says: "Slow is the world to realize this certain truth, that the teacher, he who deals with the highest and holiest of nature should also study his vocation. Who knows but that teacher so-called may be building a character destined to all no only itself, but to involve those who are dearest in its ruin; another may be driving nails more hurtful than iron, cankering a pure conscience and hardening tender sensibilities. Another, perchance, may be sowing a dust of wickedness on the main-spring of that child's life success, which shall clog it forever."

Reunion Notes.

THE Gazette says all was hurry and bustle the day before the reunion. The tents were got in readiness for the exsoldiers, twenty beeves and sixty sheep were slaughtered and barbecued, campers began to pour in from every direction assuming a steady stream of wagons. The trains at night brought crowds of visitors some of whom proceeded to the grounds and others quartered themselves at the hotels.

At 11 o'clock W. T. Maddox, grand marshall called the reunion to order at the grand stand.

Prayer by the Rev. W. L. Lowrance of Fort Worth.

Address of welcome by Capt. Thos. Beall, Fort Worth.

Response by Hon. Olin Welborn of Dallas.

Address by Hon. O. M. Roberts of Austin to the old settlers.

Hon. Richard Coke of Polignac's brigade addressed the people.

The grounds are illuminated at night, two gangs of music will be in attendance and impromptu addresses made by local and visiting members of the reunion.

Among the many notable visitors we notice the names of Maj. Joe Stewart of Austin, one of the promoters of the scheme to erect a soldiers' home at Austin for the widows and orphans of ex-Confederates and, in response to a request, delivered his lecture on "The New South," at the Rosedale pavilion Thursday night, in aid of that laudable undertaking.

Mrs. Val C. Giles of Austin is present to advocate the soldiers' home.

F. P. Holland, the big-hearted and nervy manager of Farm and Ranch, has stretched the prettiest tent in the encampment, and will distribute a car-load of the leading agricultural papers in the South among the reunionists.

O'Brion Moore, the Joe Howard of the Southern press, came in from Galveston to report the reunion to the News.

Congressman Reagan is present. He is in egoellent health and jovial spirits. The postmaster-general of the Confederacy will no doubt be accorded a hearty welcome by the relics of the flower of the Confederate forces.

Miss Maria Wright, traveling correspondent of the Sunny South of Atlanta, Ga., will remainn in the interest of her deservedly popular paper.

STATE NEWS.

The Navasota Tablet says: The old town of Washington possesses many features of historic interest. It was here that the first councils of this great empire state were held. But the ancient capital, with all its attractive surroundings, beautiful groves, broad fields and ever-flowing fountains of pure, health-giving and invigorating waters, has departed from its grandeur of the days of yore. Its great and quaint buildings no longer attract the eye of the stranger as models of ancient architecture. They have gone to decay and are now only fading relics of former greatness.

There has been some excitement among the negroes about Grapevine for the last three days, on account of a negro who has been at large in the woods crazy. This negro has gone under the assumed name of Cornelius William. He says that he was persuaded to go under that name by other negroes. He says he came from Winsboro, S. C., and that his correct name is Julius English, and that his father was Hiram English. He told some of the negroes in the community that he had got into trouble at Rockwall Tex., and had to leave that county on account of his trouble.

A well-dressed man, giving his name as James Moore, at Palestine the other day, entered the store of F. B. & E. G. Magruder, and robbed the cash drawer of about $6. The proprietor had stepped out at the back door and on entering the store saw Moore going out the front door. When the money was discovered missing he was hunted up and arrested. He denied the charge and said he had only 80 cents, but on examination the money was found concealed on his person. He then acknowledged the charge, saying he stole it because he was hungry.

Geo. M. Dilley & Son, founders and machinists of Palestine, propose building in a short time a car-wheel foundry of sufficient capacity to supply the railways of Texas, Louisiana and Mexico. A manufacturing establishment of this magnitude is very much desired by that city, and the residents are hoping also that Messrs. Dilley & Son may be induced to locate their works there. Houston and Denison are mentioned a desirable places, but as yet, no definite action has been taken as to the location.

At Lampasas the other day a young man of about twenty-three years of age went into one of the baths about 7 o'clock in the morning, and at ten he was found lying at the bottom of the pool dead. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified. No one knew who he was. A leather purse in his pants pocket contained $7 in silver coin and a piece of paper with the following written on it: "Good-bye, darling; I hope to see you again soon; amen, amen," with no signature attached.

The Brownsville Cosmopolitan says: A peculiarity of Mexican journalism and a biting example of the boasted liberty of the press in that country, is shown in the issue of the Monitor Republicano of the 18th, in which Juvencio's "Bo etin" comes to an abrupt termination, in the middle of a sentence, with the simple note of explanation, "The writer was stopped here when he was arrested."

The Rio Grande City and Pena stage was robbed the other evening about dark or a little afterwards as it was going to Pena, near the Grand Janita ranch. The robbers took the United States mail but did not interfere with the passengers. There were three drummers on the stage. They were not molested. The robbers are supposed to be all Mexicans. They spoke English and had handkerchiefs over their faces.

At Texarkana the other morning Miss Florence, daughter of F. G. Miller, was awakened by the touch of a man's hand on one of her knees. Opening her eyes she discovered the form of the intruder standing by her bedside, and at once gave the alarm, but before assistance could arrive the man sprang through a window and escaped.

Thomas Rife, a Mexican veteran, has been appointed superintendent of the Alamo building by Mayor Callaghan of San Antonio and unanimously confirmed by the city council.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Opposition to the Proposed Sale of Lands.

The question of the purchase of lands belonging to the Cherokee nation, west of the ninety-sixth meridian, by the United States government, is arousing excitement among the Cherokees, and the matter is being hotly discussed in the pending canvass for election of members of the Cherokee legislature. The feeling against the proposition is pronounced. A mass meeting, attended by thousands of Cherokees, held at the principal town in Delaware district, adopted the following resolutions as expressing the sentiment of the majority of the Indians:

Whereas, the proposition of the United States government to buy the lands of the Cherokee Nation, west of the ninety-sixth meridian, brings a crisis that imperils the existence of the Cherokee Nation:

Resolved, That we declare against setting big foot of Cherokee soil for white settlement, and we will not support any man for member of our national council who will not pledge himself to vote against the acceptance of the proposition.

Resolved, That while we deny hostility to the whites, and in proof of which assertion point to our frequent intermarriages and the employment of them in our business affairs, yet we say that to agree to this sale is the forerunner of the downfall of the Cherokee Nation, because in less than two years the proposed purchase would be filled with white settlers, farms and cities, and hundreds of thousands of American citizens within our present borders would be calling upon congress for the formation of a territorial or state government, which would not only embrace the Cherokee Nation, but the entire Indian territory.

The resolutions hold that the treaties made by the Indians and the government are a bar to such sales, and conclude that if the United States will not longer respect its plighted honor, but will annihilate the Cherokee nation, then if the unwilling citizenship is forced upon the Cherokees the government must receive them full handed both as to money and to lands.

Similar resolutions have been adopted at recently held meetings throughout the nation. Indian leaders regard the future with apprehension.

The minimum price as fixed by the Lumber men's convention is $18 per thousand for first-class lumber, and $15 for second-class. Dressed Lumber and shingles were not scaled.

From a Sense of Duty.

Some people shrink from making public the benefit they have received, while others are free to tell it abroad for the good of fellow mortals. Of the latter kind is Mr. J. H. Coppuck, of Mount Holly, N. J., who writes. "I am one of many who give their cheerful appreciation of the efficacy of your valuable Brown's Iron Bitters, from a sense of duty. This bitters is doing much good in our county, for which I can vouch."

Advises from various points in the state of Maryland show the storm of the 3rd inst. to have been the most disastrous that ever visited the state.

Education in California.

Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain, wife of Professor W. E. Chamberlain, principal of the celebrated Pacific Business College, San Francisco, Cal., writes that from personal experience she can heartily recommend Red Star Cough Cure to any one troubled with cough, cold or sore-throat. It gave her relief at once.

Camden, N. J. was visited by a most terrific cyclone on the 3rd.

President Cleveland has refused to modify his recent order for the removal of cattle from the Indian leased lands.

Physicians were in Vain.

Mr. David Netter, 795 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal., writes that for several months he suffered from a severe cold and cough, which finally resulted in total hoarseness. He consulted several physicians, but obtained no relief, and then tried Red Star Cough Cure. After taking a few doses he felt better, and before he had finished a bottle he was completely cured.

To Cattle Men.

F. W. Chiles, of Jacksboro is the Texas representative of J. S. McFarland & Co. of Chicago and Kansas City, Mo. This firm has transacted a live stock and commission business in Chicago for the passed 17 years with perfect satisfaction to its customers and profit to themselves.

Mr. Chiles solicits from his friends and the public generally, consignments of their stock for market for his house, either at Chicago or the Kansas City branch house. He will if notified, be at any point, on the Texas & Pacific or Ft. Worth & Denver Railroad and assist in shipping and make liberal advancements upon consignments. Parties having beeves to ship will find Mr. Chiles can be of advantage to them by addressing him at Harold during August and September. tf

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.

Dentistry.

DR. CHAS. A. OTTERBEIN, West side North Main Street, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by L. T. Wagner and posted before J. H. Black; J. P. Prct. no. 4, Jack County Texas, one bay mare about 14 hands high 9 or 10 years old, ball face, 2 white feet, branded O S (1 hung on the S on left shoulder, also a colt about 2 months old no brand. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk.

Taken up by N. J. Brown and posted before S. E. Moore J. P. Prct. No. 1, Jack Co. Tex. One brown mare 15 hands high branded J and JB connected on right hip. D. B. MIZELL, Co. Clk.

Taken up by J. N. Chambers and posted before John Young J. P. Prct. No. 5 Jack county Tex. One grey horse about fourteen or fifteen years old branded D on the left shoulder. RA

D. B. Mizell, Co. Clerk.

June 16 1885.

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Wheat and Corn Grinding,

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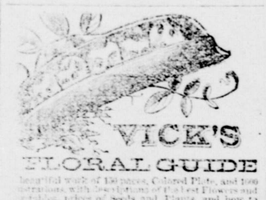

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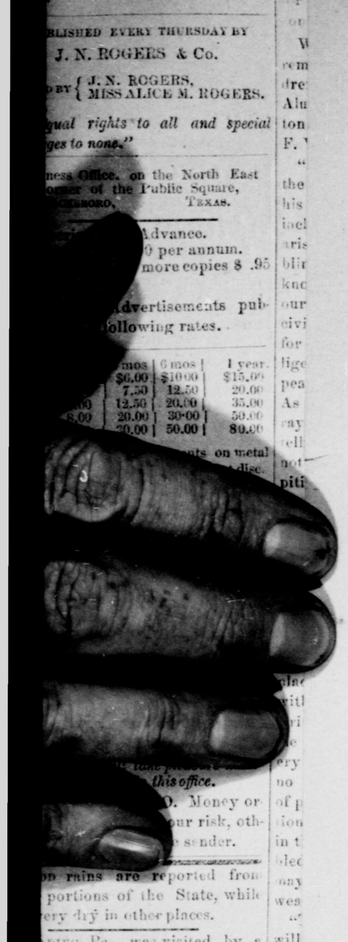


this office.
O. Money or
our risk, oth-
sender.

rains are reported from
portions of the State, while
ery dry in other places.

DING, Pa., was visited by a
heavy rain the 3d inst. filling
reets with water from curb to
Great damage was done to
rds and crops.

ETING has been held at Leav-
th, Kan., to devise plans for
g a subscription fund to place
t monument on the military
ation at Ft. Leavenworth.

Soldiers' Monument erected
people of Sandusky county,
was unveiled with imposing
onies the 1st inst. at Fremont.

The shaft stands in Ste
on park, on the site of Ft.
ension, where, on August 2,
Major-general Cragin, with
en, defeated 1,200 British and
s under General Proctor and
Tecumseh.

week's issue has been de-
en account of our Senior be-
bsent in attendance at the
g of the
HERS' GRAND STATE ALLIANCE
atur this week. The paper
ade up when he returned and
re room only to say that the
was a grand one, their be
ore than five hundred dele-
present at one time. There
w five hundred and fifty-five
finate Alliances and twenty-
housand members. There
anizations in twenty coun-
d the number of new Alli-
being organized average sev-
re per month. Several im-
t amendments to the Con-
n were made as well as oth-
rtant work. Officers elect-
the ensuing year as follows:
dap, President; J. S. Moris,
res.; C. M. Wilcox, Sect.;
anders, Treas.; G. W. Belch-
k; Z. S. Lee, Asst. Sect.; Jas.
kson, Chaplain; —— Acker,
—— Lyons, Asst. D. K.;
Adair, Sergeant-at-Arms; S.
s, Traveling State Lect.

New Orleans Times Demo-
ems to be very sanguin in
to the revival of trade in the
ture, as the following ex-
hows: "Although we are
the midst of midsummer
—for July, the whole coun-
about the worst enough in
, the press, North, East,
nd West, see brighter prom-
an enlarged volume of
good when the summer dull-
ver and the crops are har-
This agreeable view of the
is founded on two strik-
cumstances—the financial
ment of the country as
trated by the extraordinary
in the business failures,
romising condition of the
The record of failures shows
raordinary improvement.
past six months the amount
is $50,000,000 less than
corresponding period of
s to the crops there was
rked improvement during
he report of the United
gricultural Bureau shows
provement in standing of
very leading product in
try. Its estimate of cotton
estimate of the winter
ops was increased 8,000,000
these and nearly all other
romise not only a greater
ut probably the largest
r known in this country.
thern papers are especial-
ed with the condition of
. These favorable indi-
cannot be denied. With
l come a general improve-

among the reunionists.

O'Brion Moore, the Joe Howard of the Southern press, came in from Galveston to report the reunion to the News.

Congressman Reagan is present. He is in egcellent health and jovial spirits. The postmaster-general of

SPEECH BY HON. RICHARD COKE

Made at the Anti-Prohibition Mass Meeting, Held in the Court House in Waco on the Night of August 13th, 1885.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I propose to state as briefly as I can some of the principal reasons on account of which I am opposed thoroughly, radically and from top to bottom to this whole prohibition movement.

It is sought to enforce prohibition upon Waco and McLennan county, by a vote of the people, to be had on the 31st of this month.

If I live to see October next, I will have been a citizen of McLennan county for thirty-five years. I came here as soon as I attained majority, and my home has been here ever since.

I remember Waco when there were not more than a dozen board shanties here, and when hundreds of Indian wigwams could frequently be seen in what is now the most populous portion of the city, the Indians being here for purposes of trade.

During the earlier days there was a great deal of disgusting, brutal dissipation, but as the years rolled on and population came in, and schools and churches were built, a gradual change came over the people, society and public opinion. The tide of improvement in all the elements of a high civilization has risen higher here with each revolving year, and in looking back over thirty-five years, from this eminence, upon which we now stand, I do say to you that you may compare the Waco of to-day, with the Waco of any other period of her history, and that there is less of vice, of dissipation, less drunkenness, less dealing in whiskey, and more of morality, enlightenment and civilization than ever existed here before. We all know this to be true. Why should we change our habits, why revolutionize our business? Why should the hand of the reformer be laid upon our community, when we are better than ever before, and advancing more rapidly than ever in all that is good and moral and ennobling? Have we not elegant and comfortable public free school houses in every ward of our city in which our children are being educated, and do not the spires of churches devoted to the worship of the living God rise from every square? Does not thrift and enterprise and public spirit abound here, and do not our people extend a liberal hand to the support of everything that is moral and progressive? Where can you find a more sober, orderly, enterprising community? Waco is striving for a place among the leading commercial centers of the state, and is engaged in a generous rivalry with her sister cities. Ought the people of McLennan county, who feel a just pride in their county, to handicap her in this laudable race? I believe they will not. They desire as I do, to see our little city have a fair chance in the race for social, commercial and industrial development. If this prohibition movement succeeds Waco will drop behind, will fall out of the race. We can not impose our tastes as to what people shall eat and drink on others. If we attempt it we will be left to the enjoyment of our fancies, and those upon whom we depend for growth, who claim the right to determine these matters for themselves, will go where their personal liberty is not curtailed. They will go where social pleasures which have been indulged in by wise and good men from the beginning of the world may be sought without violating law. Those now here engaged in the traffic and hundreds dependent upon them in the multiform ramificatios of social and business life will be compelled to seek new fields or new employments. The business of our city which has grown up and accommodated itself to existing habits and conditions, would be rudely shocked at a time when already greatly depressed and little able to bear new burdens. Values would depreciate, affecting the town directly, and the people of the country, indirectly, but with equal certainty, for this is their market town, and every thousand added to its population increases the value of country produce, and decline here means hard times throughout the county. The interests of the town and country are inseparably blended. A flourishing, prosperous city rapidly increasing its population, adds value each year to every acre of land and every farm in the county. That which harms one will also hurt the other. I hold it to be an undeniable proposition that any line of policy which injures either is unwise and impolitic. But suppose the enthusiasts, who without rhyme or reason, are seeking to force prohibition upon this county and city are successful, will prohibition prohibit the use of intoxicants, and suppress drunkenness. That it will not is the universal and uncontradicted testimony coming from all the states where it has been tried. In rural districts it does to some extent lessen drunkenness. In towns and cities it has invariably, without an exception, increased drunkenness and crime. There being no license to pay, every fellow who can get a jug of whisky runs his saloon. The difference being they can sell cheaper, and the stuff they retail is viler than when sold under license. The state loses the revenue which goes to increase the profits of the saloon keeper.

The traffic goes out of the hands of decent and responsible men who under existing law, must keep orderly houses into the hands of disreputable and bad men, who are irresponsible and keep dives and dens and encourage the lowest character of dissipation and drunkenness.

Fellow citizens: the statement I make that drunkenness in cities and centres of population is increased by operation of prohibitory laws I repeat is verified by a universal concurrence of testimony. Nothing but harm results from enforcing prohibition on cities. These centers of population very much more than rural districts, are afflicted with the vices which flow from the whisky traffic. Prohibition aggravates them. I read a statement from the Philadelphia American, a paper which I have read for twelve years, a weekly journal devoted to literature and the arts than which no journal in the country has a better reputation for truthful and exact statements of fact. I will state by way of preface to what I read, that on the fourth day of July last prohibition had been in force one year in the state of Iowa, and that statistics showing the effects of the operation of this law during that time have been collected and verified, and it is to those that the American refers in the statement I read:

"Iowa has a prohibitory law which forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; yet in all the large centres of population the traffic proceeds vigorously and openly. In twenty-eight towns and cities the number of saloons has increased from 770 to 916, while the large sums formerly paid for license are added to the profits of the saloon-keepers. Davenport loses $[illegible] Burlington $27,000 in this [illegible] upon the Cherokee [illegible] must receive them fu[illegible] to money and to lands.

Similar resolutions have been adopted at recently held meetings throughout the nation. Indian leaders regard the future with apprehension.

The minimum price as fixed by the Lumbermen's convention is $18 per thousand for first-class lumber, and $15 for second-class. Dressed Lumber and shingles were not scaled.

friends of prohibition is that they have closed the saloons in small towns and county districts, and even for this result they give not the evidence of official returns, but vague and sweeping estimates. They claim that 3,000 saloons have been closed, and that 2,500 are kept closed permanently. But the official figures of the internal revenue department show that Iowa has sixteen rectifiers of spirits, and 4327 dealers in intoxicants, so that the reduction of numbers in the places outside the cities cannot have been great. The total for the state would be less than 2,000 if the estimates of the prohibitionists were correct.

In Iowa, as in Kansas and in Maine, prohibition has little efficacy in the large towns and the cities, which suffer the most from the evils of the liquor traffic. And in that state, as elsewhere, five men will vote for prohibition for one who will put a hand to its enforcement. The reduction of liquor saloons under a high-license law in Nebraska and Illinois, has been greater than Iowa under prohibition. At the same time there has been no such stimulous to lawlessness in the enforcement of high-license, and the assistance of the liquor dealers has been secured in its enforcement."

These are cold solid facts. They cannot be controverted. The result has been the same in cities and towns in Maine and Vermont as in Iowa. In these states prohibition was carried by great majorities, yet the law can not be enforced. In twenty-eight towns and cities in Iowa, whisky shops are increased from 770 under a license law to 916 under just such prohibitory law as our prohibition friends are trying to force on our city. Some saloons it is true are said to have been closed in the country, but the statement is made and is true that more saloons are closed in Illinois and Nebraska under high license than in Iowa by prohibition. Besides there is no violation of law and no demoralization of the people under the license system as under prohibition, and under prohibition, and under the license system the state receives the large revenues and gets none under prohibition. While drunkenness may be decreased in the county to some little extent under prohibition it is increased to an alarming extent in the cities. I therefore say to my country frends as you under the local option law are permitted to have prohibition or not in your precinct and decide for yourselves without let or hindrance from the people of Waco in the name of all that is just and right allow Waco the same privilege and do not by your votes fasten upon her a measure which will destroy our prosperity, increase drunkenness and vice and demoralize her people. If more testimony corroborative of that just read is needed, I will read a letter from Hon. Thos. F. Bayard to a member of the legislature of Delaware, when that body was discussing a local option bill. Here is what he says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1881.

My Dear Sir—I do not like to intrude my opinions unasked for upon members of the legislature.

I agree with you in thinking "local option" laws of very doubtful constitutionality, and positive inexpediency.

As I understand them they submit a law to popular vote, in local districts, and this defeats the principle of our government, which is representative in its character, and places the whole law making power and discretion in the legislature and not in the people in their mere numerical force and primary capacity.

If punishment of criminals was to be adjudged and inflicted by "local option," instead of through acts of legislature executed by judges and juries, it would be held wholly at variance with our theory of government, and yet to apply such a rule to widespread and daily a habit as the use of alcoholic or fermented beverages is, in my judgment, quite as unsafe.

So far as my experience goes, a well regulated system of licenses, whereby revenue is largely brought into the public treasury, coupled with severe penalities for illicit sale, has proved the most efficient check upon the abuse of the liquor traffic.

In many respects the question is a sumptuary one, and laws attempting to establish sumptuary regulations become inquisitorial and impossible of execution, so that in those communities in this country where they have been enacted, they either aggravated the evil they were intended to prevent, or have fallen into contempt and uselessness and been repealed.

The statements I have seen of the real condition of those communities in which total prohibition has been attempted have impressed me very strongly in confirmation of these views.

Personal influence and example and precept, and the recognition of the great truth that intemperance in the use of stimulants of all kinds is a morbid physical fact both in cause and effect, is in my judgment, the proper view to commence with. Statistics abundantly prove that the attempted suppression by statutes of the use of alcoholic stimulants is accompanied by an increase in the use of opiates, and that open drinking being stopped, secret drinking ensues.

I do not believe any man has a greater horror of intemperance than I—and my appreciation of its dangers and evil effects grows with my experience of human affairs; but the graver the evil, the more essential to apply the right principle to its cure, and for the reasons I have stated and many others I hope the experiment of "local option" will not be tried by our legislature, but increased checks under the license system be continued

Yours sincerely,

T. F. BAYARD.

Who is Thos. F. Bayard? He is the present Secretary of State and premier of President Cleveland's cabinet, selected for that high trust because of his great ability, his lofty character and unsurpassed patriotism and devotion to his country. Will you not believe him? He advised the legislature of Delaware not to pass a local option law. He says when public drinking ceases, private drinking ensues; that when whisky can not be had opium is accepted in its stead, that all experience shows that prohibitory laws can not be enforced, and do harm instead of good, and high license with stringent laws against selling to forbidden parties go farther than any other measures yet devised to lessen the evils of intemperance. This is the language and these the views of the wisest men of this country.

Where are we to go if not to the experience of those who have tried prohibition for light on this question. Human nature in Texas and Iowa is the same. A prohibition law which fails in Iowa will fail in Texas, which increases the evils of intemperance in Iowa cities will do the same in Texas cities.

Intoxicants can not be excluded from the country. They are needed in every drug store, in compounding medicines. Sick people must have them. Many house keepers use them in cooking and preparing food. They are used largely in the arts and manufactures. Many people will have them as a beverage and all the laws that can be put on the statute book can not prevent it. This is the universal experience where prohibition has been tried. Prohibition domiciles the whisky bottle at home in the family, where the young are corrupted by it, and secret drinking is done.

But fellow citizens, I oppose this prohibition movement on higher grounds, that those affecting my locality or those suggested by the impracticability of enforcing such a law. I oppose it because it is a direct assault upon the personal liberty of every man to be subjected to its operation. It is an effort to regulate by law the personal habits of the people. It is an abandonment of the theory of our government, that our people are capable of self-government. If our people are to be put in leading strings, and a guard placed over their mouths to see that intoxicants do not enter, they are babies and unfit for self-government. If they are fit for self-government, as I hold them to be, and as the theory of our government assumes them to be, then a law which prohibits any sane man twenty-one years of age from eating or drinking that which he desires is a direct palpable and outrageous violation of his individual liberty. It is a precedent if adopted which will justify the spoliation of our people of every personal right heretofore held sacred. The same logic which sustains prohibition will enable the government to forbid you the use of tobacco, and if this move is successful the next crusade will be against tobacco. I know this to be already in contemplation in the minds of some. By the same process of reasoning your apparel may be regulated, and your diet, and the whole batch of New England blue laws may be enacted. Once started on a career of this sort no man can tell where it will end. Human nature is the same now as it was one hundred years ago, and "history repeats itself." The right to bear arms, the bulwark of our liberty, may be attacked by the same method used to carry their point on the liquor question. Guns and pistols, have slain more people, made more widows and orphans, produced more rags and starvation than all other causes combined.

My prohibition friends are great on statistics of this character and this will be a most inviting field for them. In short fellow citizens, you have not a single personal right which may not be taken from you just as it is proposed to take from you the right to drink what you desire. No man should willingly part with one jot or tittle of his personal liberty. The personal liberty of a man should be like the virtue of a woman, whole and perfect, beautiful in its symmetry, its harmony and entirety. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and has always been. With sentinels always on duty, never sleeping and never tiring, there is not a people on the globe except our own, whose liberties have not at some time been taken or stolen, and in years though a giant in strength, our grand and glorious nationality is yet in its infancy. As long as our people retain their personal liberty they will maintain free government.

Free men will always fight the errors, the blunders and the crimes of those in authority, and may be relied on when the government goes wrong to bring it back to the right track. If we will only preserve the personal liberties of our people we need have no fear for the perpetuity of our free government. Only free men can maintain free government. Only men jealous of their personal rights and liberties can remain free because "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." No free people ever yet lost their liberties except by war or conquest who were not despoiled of them by slow and easy stages through means and measures which failed to arouse and alarm them, until too late for successful resistance. There is but one safe course to pursue, and that is by all lawful means to resist every attempt, come from what source it may, under what guise it may, however plausible may be the pretext, to abate or curtail the personal liberties of our people one single hair's breadth.

It is no crime to manufacture wine, beer, brandy and other intoxicants. It has been done ever since the world commenced. The reasonable and discreet use of these articles is not a crime or vice. The wisest and best men to-day, and in all ages of the world, in every country in the world use them in some form or other. It is the abuse of intoxicants not their use which is vicious or criminal. If one hundred men who have each the right to determine for himself what is best for him personally find pleasure, comfort, health and enjoyment in a rational use of intoxicants, shall they be deprived of that liberty because five or ten others get drunk and make beasts of themselves? Shall they be punished for the vice or crime of others, when guiltless themselves of any vice! The prohibitionists propose to do this. The proposition is a monstrous one for a free people and free government and has never been and will never be enforced. I yield to no man greater detestation of the vices and crimes of drunkenness than I have always felt. I will go as far as any other in favor of legislation which can be enforced, which is practical and will be effective in reducing the evils of the liquor traffic to the lowest possible minimum, but I will resist, come from what quarter it may in this or any other proposed legislation the invasion of one single jot or tittle of the personal rights and liberties of the people. Upon this point I will make no compromise. I believe with Mr. Bayard, that a well regulated license system, coupled with stringent legislation, against illicit sale, while bringing large revenues to the state, is the best means yet devised for the evils of intemperance. If this can be improved and rendered more effective, I am ready to co-operate most earnestly with any effort in that direction. But, fellow-citizens, we can make no concession to prohibition. We must defeat that measure. Our people have not understood it, do not appreciate its meaning and purposes, It is the offspring of fanaticism. It comes to us hand in hand with a demand for female suffrage, and that demand is one of the leading planks in the platform of the prohibition party adopted in July, 1884, at Pittsburg. Our good, honest, patriotic people, who justly detest the evils of intemperance, have been induced to favor prohibition, honestly believing it a great moral and reform movement, devoid of political significance and purpose and in utter ignorance of the fact that the prohibition party is a regularly organized national political party with strong organizations in many of the states; that it is actively recruiting preparatory to organization in all the states, and that its leaders avow a determination to have a ticket in the field in the next presidential election as they did in the last. I desire our people to understand this movement in all its bearings. I have infinite confidence in the intelligence, conservatism and sterling patriotism of the people of Texas, and believe when they do understand the true meaning and purpose of the movement they will promptly spurn it. The honest zeal of those who are pressing prohibition in Texas is not inspired by a desire to help into organization and ultimately into power, a party with the aims and purposes of the prohibition party, as distinctly avowed in its platform. That party, in its platform, denounces and antagonizes the democratic party because of its consistent and sturdy opposition to prohibition and all other sumptuary laws. Never, in the life of the democratic party, has it failed to interpose in behalf of the citizens the sternest resistance to all legislation proposing to regulate his food, apparel or drink. No platform of the democratic party made in national convention can be found which does not contain a denunciation of sumptuary legislation. I have heard prohibitionists deny that the legislation proposed by them is sumptuary in its character. Mr. Bayard, who ought to be a good democratic authority, says in his letter read by me a few minutes ago, that prohibitory legislation is sumptuary. The prohibition platform adopted at Pittsburg in 1884, in national convention, distinctly charges the democratic party with opposition to prohibition as sumptuary, and denounces the democracy for it. It has been said by a distinguished gentleman, addressing the people of this city in behalf of prohibition a few days ago that because the constitution of Texas, framed and adopted by democrats, authorized this election, that prohibition is a democratic measure. It is hardly necessary to say in reply to this that the principles and policies of the democratic party are formulated and expressed in national convention where the delegates from the thirty-eight states of the Union meet for the purpose and no where else—that prohibition and all other sumptuary legislation is and always has been, opposed by the democracy. I repeat as is shown in every platform of the democracy adopted in national convention, that the party has always stood like a stone wall between the liberties of the people and the encroachments of this character of legislation. The antagonism between the principles of the democratic party and those of the prohibition party is direct, absolute, and irreconcilable. I call on my democratic friends who have favored prohibition to review the ground they occupy I know they intend to be right, and believe they will put themselves right.

This prohibition heresy is alien to our soil and our people. It does not suit this latitude. Our people have always been conservative and democratic, have always clung with affectionate tenacity to personal liberty and principles of their fathers, have opposed innovations upon established and consecrated customs and habits. Our northern democratic brethren have resisted every step of the advance of this innovation, have fought it from its birth to the present time. We are indebted, more than to any other one cause, for a democratic administration to-day, to the steady unceasing determined resistance of the northern domocracy to prohibition and its invasion of personal liberty.

The republican party which has used prohibition for all it was worth know this and has unloaded and repudiated it. It is a new thing in the south—this old, cast-off republican garment. Fought by the democracy and thrown away by the republicans of the north after getting all out of it that was in it, prohibition is here in Texas now falsely claiming to be democratic, and this in the face of the fact that it is a regularly organized political party, hostile in every principle and utterance to the democracy. With prohibition and female suffrage blazoned on its banner, the prohibition party went into the last presidential contest. From the headquarters of that is being showered upon Texas all sorts of pamphlets and documents and political tracts, confined discreetly to the wiskey question, nothing being said about female suffrage. That subject is held in the background at this time for prudential reasons. But let success in prohibition crown their efforts and the next step in the programme of the national leaders will be to press female suffrage, for the party is as fully committed to that as it is to prohibition. They hope, when our people are warmed up on prohibition, that they will also swallow female suffrage. The people should understand this programme. When they understand is, I have no fears for the result. But the time is short, indeed, utterly insufficient for full discussion. More time should have been given. It is unjust to the people to force a vote on this question with such lightning speed, but we cannot help it now. We must do our best to present the question so it can be understood, to show the aim and purposes of the movement. Our democratic friends should be especially active because the success of prohibition means war upon the democracy. The day after this election was ordered, when a grand demonstration was made at the courthouse by the prohibitionists, it was reported by our daily papers that a distinguished and popular minister of one of our city churches, (Dr. Carroll), made an eloquent appeal to the people to come to the support of prohibition. A colored minister Mr. Jordon, I believe was also reported to have made some remarks in advocacy of the object of the meeting, and among other things to have said that he was willing to "break down both political parties if necessary to carry prohibition." I advert to these facts because they seem to indicate that the power of the church is to be thrown into the political arena and made to do battle in behalf of prohibition. If this be true, I desire as a citizen of Texas, as an American citizen, to enter my solemn protest against it. It is a departure, happily rare in the south, which bodes no good to either church or state, religion or society. Turn to the histories you read when school boys, and you will see that the bloodiest and most destructive wars that ever scourged humanity and devasted this planet, owed their origin to contests over questions of religion when church and state were united. You will see that from the same cause sprung the persecutions and the martyrdoms and massacres which makes this record the bloodiest page of human history. There is not a religious sect, there is not a church, that has not its calender of martyrs who have not perished on the scaffold, been burned at the stake and rotted in dungeons, and writhed under torture for their faith, There is not a church whose devotees will not tell you that "the blood of our martyrs is the seed of our church," All this came from a union of church and state, from interference by the church in affairs of the state. To more than any other cause, we are indebted for the blood shed destructiveness and woe of our great civil war, to the crusade of northern churches against the political institutions of the south. Religious persecutions, that is, the persecution of the state religion, drove our ancestors to America where they braved the hardships and privations of life in a trackless wilderness, and all the horrors of Indian warfare, in order to secure for themselves and posterity, freedom of conscience in matters of religion, and a government free from the domination or interference of a priesthood If there is one thing about which there is no difference of opinion, from which nobody dissents, if there is one proposition about which there is no controversy in all the broad limits of this country, it is, that it is a fundemental principle in all our state and national governments, that the church and the state shall be and remain forever seprarate, distinct and apart. The constitution and laws guarantee freedom of conscience and protection in the enjoyment of it, to every individual in the state, and there leaves the subject. The state never invades the domain of the church and could not do it without the most harmful results. The church can not interfere with affairs of the state without violating the fundamental principle of our government, without doing a moral wrong, hurtful to itself, to society, and to the christian religion.

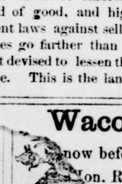
There is one in which the church, with the aid of its co-laborer, the school, can and does direct and dominate the state and society, and in doing so it has the aid and God speed of every good man and woman in the land, and is that by its labors in the moral vinyard, where by precept and example, it has inculcated lessons of morality and virtue and religion, making men and women better christians and better citizens. These same men and women, fresh from the ministrations of the church, ennobled and purified, create that public opinion which makes and executes good laws and maintains good government, which exacts a higher standard of citizenship, of morality, and of excellence. This public opinion stands behind the juror in the box and nerves him for his duty, it bids the judge on the bench be faithful and true, it goes with your legislators to Austin and Washington and is a monitor which never sleeps or tires, counseling fidelity to trust and devotion to duty. The creation of public opinion by marshalling all the moral forces of the community, and directing them to the accomplishment of good and the higher purposes of government, of society, and of civilization, is the joint work of the church and the school in their own proper sphere. The good work done by these agencies has blessed our country and will continue to do it. But fellow citizens, in order that their usefulness may remain unimpaired and in full vigor for all time, for God's sake keep them out of the political arena. Nothing but harm can come from ecclesiastical partisanship in political affairs.

Now fellow-citizens, to return from this digression. I ask your sober consideration of the political aspect of the prohibition movement. I have said it means war on the democratic party. You have only to read the platform of the prohibition party to be convinced of this. I concede perfect sincerity to the democrats favoring prohibition when they declare that they are good democrats, but submit most respectfully to them that this particular vote they propose to give is undemocratic, and that in giving it they are building up an enemy to fight the democracy, for that there is to be a fight made by the prohibitionists on the democracy of Texas there is no sort of question or doubt. Of the result there is as little doubt. The prohibition party will go the way of all parties, and they are many, that have fought the democracy. Fellow citizens, in this contest the opponents of prohibition are fighting for personal liberties of every man, woman and child in this land. They are resisting the establishment of a precedent under which fanaticism may rob the people of every personal right they possess. They are opposing a measure and a policy which is utterly impracticable of enforcement except by methods inquisitorial, oppressive and vexatious, which are utterly incompatible with personal liberty and free government, and which, if adopted and not enforced, will breed demoralization and contemp for law. And they are upholding and defending time honored democratic principles against a dangerous and adroitly planned assault. The occasion is worthy of the best manhood and best effort, and I do not doubt their success.

Fellow citizens, the will of the majority of the people of Texas expressed at the polls on local option and embodied in the constitution and laws is supreme. That majority have a right at any time to alter, amend or repeal both the constitution and the laws on this or any other subject. If a majority of the people of Texas, demand the submission of an amendment to the constitution subjecting the entire state to the operation of prohibition to a popular vote, there is and can be no question of their right to have it so submitted, as a citizen I will go to the polls and vote against it, and appeal to my fellow citizens to reject it, as I now appeal to them to reject it in McLennan county. I will appeal to the democrats to stand by the ancient record of the party as the sturdy and uncompromising enemy of every device which in any way assails the personal liberties of the people. Let the issue be made if a majority of the people demand it, for they have a right to it. So far as I am concerned, I am prepared as a citizen and a democrat, to meet it. I have unwavering confidence in the sober second thought of the people. That they will reject it at the polls, I do not permit myself for one moment to doubt.

I have spoken to you to-night, fellow citizens, without preparation, order or arrangement, but have expressed in a plain way, my honest convictions. The heat of the crowded hall is such that I will detain you no longer, but thank you for your kind attention.

Waco to McLennan County:



now before us, and realizing the importance of a spirit of co-operation between our city and the dwellers in points tributary
on. Richard Coke, and to add the following points:
e essential to the welfare of each, since their interests are mutual, and they are equally dependent on each other.
t the country, does not mean the placing of liquor throughout the country, as a defeat of prohibition at the general
precints in which it si now in force.
Corsicana, Belton, Gatesville, Fort Worth, and Dallas to the detriment of your central city, and necessarily to the

GO to Knig

THIRTY DAYS CLEARING SALE

AT

D. C. BROWN'S.

The Summer is passing away, Autumn is approaching. In a few days I will leave for New York for my Fall Stock. For the next 30 days I will offer Special Inducements on all Summer Goods. These Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. Remember this is a clearing sale to make room for my Mammoth Stock which will be complete by September 1st.

Now is the time for buyers. No trouble to show goods. D. C. BROWN.

Eld. T. B. McComb returned home is week.

Go to T. E. Horan for your duck-g collars.

G. P. Frazer and T. D. Sporer are Decatur.

W. C. Lanman of Erath county in town.

Eugene Burke of Newport was town Tuesday.

W. S. McKeehan made a trip to atelope this week.

Go to Horan for the great Ger-an Black harness soap.

J. C. McKeehan and family have ne to Seymour on a visit.

J. B. McComb has sold his resi-nce and moved to Grayson county.

T. A. Robinson, representing the ne Star Nursery of Denton is in wn.

Prof. King returned home last nday evening from Grayson nty.

Quite a number of young people e been attending camp meeting week.

Croquet sets, balls, and all kinds fishing tackle at McConnell's g store.

When you go to Weatherford go Dr. Dean's drug store for drugs, dicines, &c.

Several wagon loads of apples m Grayson county were sold on streets this week.

. B. Leach has just received a e lot of clothing and will sell as ap as the cheapest.

Rev. J. G. Putman has been at-ding a camp meeting a few miles n town this week.

il Stark has been attending the te Assembly of Knights of Hon-t Houston this week.

Several families from Arkansas sed through town Tuesday hunt-homes in west Texas.

ew drug store on east side of are, Weatherford, Texas, is the e to get pure drugs, &c.

Miss Nicholson and her music s assisted by Mrs. McConnell e an entertainment this week.

tockmen's pocket books, with of sale alphabetically arranged, sale by McConnell, the druggist.

ev. C. H. Ellis, Presiding Elder Weatherford District, was in at-lance at quarterly meeting last day.

Go to J. B. Leach and get some of the best soap in town. It is said to wash, iron, patch and sew on buttons.

McConnell's Poultry Powder is a sure preventative and cure for chicken cholera. Try it and save your chickens.

Mrs. C. O. Hess has gone to her old home in Alabama, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

A large number of farmers from Jack county spent this week in Decatur where the State Alliance has been in session.

Fly plates, fly paper and fly bricks at McConnell's drug store will make your home comfortable, and give you quiet.

Everything usually found in a first class retail drug store is found at Dean's, east side of Square Weatherford, Texas.

J. B. Duffy from Grayson county has purchased land near Post Oak. Grayson county people are certainly pleased with our county.

Bob Holt, of Paladore, Armstrong county was in town the past week. He will spend about three weeks here and then return to his ranch.

The ladies of the Methodist church organized a ladies' working society last Monday, their object being to raise money for the benefit of their church.

If you want a good farm, good grazing land, good ranche, a good residence in Jacksboro, or a nice lot to build on, apply to Hughes & Whipp, Jacksboro.

Maj. Horton has been in town for several days visiting his children and friends. He will attend the soldiers' re-union at Fort Worth before returning home.

On Friday the 14 inst. there will be a match game of base ball between Jacksboro and Whitt for the championship of the season. All are respectfully invited to attend the game.

D. C. Brown and family left last Sunday morning. Mr. Brown for New York and Mrs. Brown and family for east Texas where they will spend a few weeks with her mother Mrs. Mizell.

For the most complete stock of family and standard medicines, dyes, paints and *everything* a druggist ought to keep, go to McConnell, where you will find the stock, the quality, and the experience, (*successful* experience) to compound them accurately.

he State Capitol to be Granite!

Cheap Goods for all for 30 Days at McKEEHAN BROS.

Those who desire the advantage of our closing out sales of seasonable handsome goods can now come and get them. We will sell these ds at the lowest possible rates for the next 30 days. We especially ite all ladies to call and examine the following dress goods:
Brocaded and Plain Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Cashmeres, and Silk tings will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
We offer great bargains in figured Nun's Veilings, Buntings, Dotted sses, Lace Webbings, Lattice Lawns, and all Fashionable Trimmings es, Fichues, Embroidery etc.
Bargains can be had in, Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, Hosiery, corsets, es, Slippers, etc.
Table linens of all grades.

ents' ready-made clothing must go cheap for thirty days.

400 acres of choice
also a farm of 100 acre
particulars apply to
I think any one who
settling in the wes
would do well to loo
in Jack county befor
elsewhere, as we have
lands in this county.

Those of our subscr
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of Weatherford, Texa
readily fill orders sent
are gentlemen of good
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their customers. T
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grades of carpets.
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will give them a trial
as we represent them.

We do not recommen
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sicken the stomach o
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by druggists and med
at 25 cents per bottle.

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and J. K. Wester, b
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[Signed],
J. A. Wall,)
J. C. Lindsey, } Sch
J. M. Hughes,)

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Programm
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Real Estate Transfer
the Clerk's
W. S. Jones and
Price 157 acres B. H.
con. $393.50.
Wm. W. Price and
kinson 131 acres W.
con. $225.
N. J. Jones to Ho
acres Rebecca Parke
V. A. Livermore
1 2 of lots 1 and 2 bl
of Antelope, con. $2
W. T. Campbell t
100 acres, con. $350.
W. A. Wallace an
Brusch a part of 13
Laycock sur., con.
I. W. Stevens to
1-2 interest in the
1-2 of lot 5 in blk.
con. $250.
G. P. Frazer to
376 acres George
$376.

Pike's Toothache
minute. German
Corns & Bunions.

GO to Knight's Drug Store for Pure Medicine, Paints, and Oil and Glass.

THIRTY DAYS CLEARING SALE

AT

D. C. BROWN'S.

The Summer is passing away, Autumn is approaching. In a few days I will leave for New York for my Fall Stock. For the next 30 days I will offer Special Inducements on all Summer Goods. These Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. Remember this is a clearing sale to make room for my Mammoth Stock which will be complete by September 1st.

Now is the time for buyers. No trouble to show goods. *D. C. BROWN.*

Eld. T. B. McComb returned home his week.

Go to T. E. Horan for your duck-g collars.

G. P. Frazer and T. D. Sporer are t Decatur.

W. C. Lanman of Erath county in town.

Eugene Burke of Newport was town Tuesday.

W. S. McKeehan made a trip to ntelope this week.

Go to Horan for the great Ger-an Black harness soap.

J. C. McKeehan and family have one to Seymour on a visit.

J. B. McComb has sold his resi-nce and moved to Grayson county.

T. A. Robinson, representing the one Star Nursery of Denton is in wn.

Prof. King returned home last nday evening from Grayson nty.

Quite a number of young people ve been attending camp meeting s week.

Croquet sets, balls, and all kinds fishing tackle at McConnell's g store.

When you go to Weatherford go Dr. Dean's drug store for drugs, dicines, &c.

Several wagon loads of apples m Grayson county were sold on streets this week.

. B. Leach has just received a e lot of clothing and will sell as ap as the cheapest.

Rev. J. G. Putman has been at-ding a camp meeting a few miles m town this week.

Bil Stark has been attending the te Assembly of Knights of Hon-at Houston this week.

Several families from Arkansas sed through town Tuesday hunt-homes in west Texas.

New drug store on east side of uare, Weatherford, Texas, is the ce to get pure drugs, &c.

Miss Nicholson and her music s assisted by Mrs. McConnell e an entertainment this week.

Stockmen's pocket books, with s of sale alphabetically arranged, sale by McConnell, the druggist.

Rev. C. H. Ellis, Presiding Elder Weatherford District, was in at-dance at quarterly meeting last nday.

Go to J. B. Leach and get some of the best soap in town. It is said to wash, iron, patch and sew on buttons.

McConnell's Poultry Powder is a sure preventative and cure for chicken cholera. Try it and save your chickens.

Mrs. C. O. Hess has gone to her old home in Alabama, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

A large number of farmers from Jack county spent this week in Decatur where the State Alliance has been in session.

Fly plates, fly paper and fly bricks at McConnell's drug store will make your home comfortable, and give you quiet.

Everything usually found in a first class retail drug store is found at Dean's, east side of Square Weatherford, Texas.

J. B. Duffy from Grayson county has purchased land near Post Oak. Grayson county people are certainly pleased with our county.

Bob Holt, of Paladore, Armstrong county was in town the past week. He will spend about three weeks here and then return to his ranch.

The ladies of the Methodist church organized a ladies' working society last Monday, their object being to raise money for the benefit of their church.

If you want a good farm, good grazing land, good ranche, a good residence in Jacksboro, or a nice lot to build on, apply to Hughes & Whipp, Jacksboro.

Maj. Horton has been in town for several days visiting his children and friends. He will attend the soldiers' re-union at Fort Worth before returning home.

On Friday the 14 inst. there will be a match game of base ball between Jacksboro and Whitt for the championship of the season. All are respectfully invited to attend the game.

D. C. Brown and family left last Sunday morning. Mr. Brown for New York and Mrs. Brown and family for east Texas where they will spend a few weeks with her mother Mrs. Mizell.

For the most complete stock of family and standard medicines, dyes, paints and *everything* a druggist ought to keep, go to McConnell, where you will find the stock, the quality, and the experience, (*successful* experience) to compound them accurately.

he State Capitol to be Granite!

Cheap Goods for all for 30 Days at McKEEHAN BROS.

Those who desire the advantage of our closing out sales of seasonable l handsome goods can now come and get them. We will sell these ods at the lowest possible rates for the next 30 days. We especially ite all ladies to call and examine the following dress goods:

Brocaded and Plain Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Cashmeres, and Silk itings will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We offer great bargains in figured Nun's Veilings, Buntings, Dotted isse, Lace Webbings, Lattice Lawns, and all Fashionable Trimmings ces, Fichues, Embroidery etc.

Bargains can be had in, Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, Hosiery, corsets, oes, Slippers, etc.

Table linens of all grades.

ents' ready-made clothing must go cheap for thirty days.

400 acres of choice land for sale, also a farm of 100 acres. For further particulars apply to W. L. Garvin. I think any one who contemplates settling in the western country would do well to look at the land in Jack county before purchasing elsewhere, as we have fine farming lands in this county.

Those of our subscribers who desire to purchase carpets should order from the Weatherford Furniture Co. of Weatherford, Texas. They will readily fill orders sent by mail, and are gentlemen of good taste and will take pleasure in trying to please their customers. They keep on hand a full stock of all kinds and grades of carpets. We hope our subscribers who wish to purchase will give them a trial and find them as we represent them.

We do not recommend "Bile Beas" to cure all the ills human flesh is heir to, but we know they are superior in every respect, as a cathartic and corrector of the live, to pills and liquid liver regulators. One "bean" is a dose. They do not gripe sicken the stomach or weaken the system. Try them once and you will never be without them. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

Last Saturday was the day for electing school trustees, which resulted in the following named gentlemen for the same: S. W. Eastin, J. C. Lindsey and Stanley Cooper. The election was a grand triumph for intelligence, and the prospects are at present those of a first class school. We are glad the people are determined to have such a one although the term will not be as long as might have been if taught by cheap teachers, a generation behind the times. Jacksboro has certainly had enough experience with long sessions and inexpensive teachers. Let us try our present method for a few years and see if our efforts will not result in a grand school.

As it has been rumored that we only had two months and a half free school last year and $800 in treasury for same, we give the contract of the trustees with the teachers, and the amount of money in treasury for Distriet No. 1.

"This is to Certify, That the Board of Trustees of School District No. 1 of Jack County, Texas, have employed T. B. King, Isaac Gillespie, and J. K. Wester, holding First grade Certificates to teach Public Free School No. 1 in said district, according to law and regulations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in conformity with the regulations of the County Judge and school Trustees of said district, at seventy-five dollars per month. For pupils over or under scholastic age, tuition at the rate of $2, $3 and $4 per month has been agreed on by the trustees according to grrde. Said teachers are to furnish one first class teacher at their own expense and if attendance of free students is over 87 1-2 per cent. and a fifth teacher is required of said trustees are to pay their pro rata share of said teacher's salary."

[Signed].

J. A. Wall, J. C. Lindsey, J. M. Hughes, } Trustees of School Dist. No. 1 Jack Co., Tex.

The amount of money in treasury for Jasksboro District No. 1, $798.70 ten dollars transferred making a total of $808.70. For this amount we had three months and thirteen days. This we think will settle all rumors and disputes as to how long our free school term lasted.

Programme

Of Jack County Teachers' Institute Commencing August the 17th.

10 o'clock a. m. opening address by H. P. Jones County Judge.

11 o'clock a. m. Importance of special training for teachers. T. B. King.

2 o'clock p. m. Common Fractions. J. K. Wester.

Discussion.

4 o'clock Exemplification of Word Method of teaching. Miss Fannie Echols.

Discussion.

Arranging of Programme for Tuesday's exercises.

Real Estate Transfers Recorded in the Clerk's Office.

W. S. Jones and wife to B. N. Price 157 acres B. H. Epperson sur. con. $393.50.

Wm. W. Price and wife to N. Atkinson 131 acres W. W. Price sur. con. $325.

N. J. Jones to Howell Felton 40 acres Rebecca Parker sur. con. 580.

V. A. Livermore to C. E. Rentz 1 3 of lots 1 and 2 blk. 9 in the town of Antelope, con. $250.

W. T. Campbell to C. W. Ousley 100 acres, con. $350.

W. A. Wallace and wife to Simon Brasch a part of 137 3-4 acres D. D. Laycock sur., con. $350,

I. W. Stevens to E. W. Nicholson 1-2 interest in the W. 1-2 of the N. 1-2 of lot 5 in blk. 4 in Jacksboro, con. $250.

G. P. Frazer to Edward Eastburn 376 acres George Halmark sur. con. $376.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

Notice to Parents and Guardians.

I will call the attention of all parents and trustees of the public schools to the following decision made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: "A child may be transferred by the County Judge from one district to another, or from one community to another, in the same county, at any time before a contract is made with a teacher for the school from which the child is proposed to be transferred. After such contract the child can only be transferred with the consent of the of the trustees and the teacher."

H. P. Jones, Co. Judge.

Corner Stone Laying.

On last Thursday (the 30 ult.) a delegation of fifteen or twenty members of Fort Richardson Lodge, many of them accompanied by ladies, visited Bryson for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new school building and Masonic Hall. The citizens of this beautiful village were out in holiday attire and their hospitality and cordiality were unbounded. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by Bro R. L. McClure as Grand Master, assisted by other brethren in their respective stations, Bro. J. R. Robinson acting as marshall of the occasion. About 4 p. m. everyone left for home, after a most enjoyable day.

The building will be a credit to Bryson when completed.

The Red Stockings vs. Red Caps.

The Red Stockings with a number of friends left Jacksboro the morning of the 30 of July to play a match game of ball on the grounds of the Red Caps. We arrived at Whitt about 11 o'clock and were received with smiles and cheers, and some one to take care of the teams, while we were ushered in a nice cool sitting room with wash room attached, and were entertained until dinner was announced, when we were escorted to the dining room and seated arnund a large table well supplied with everything one could wish After dinner was over we were entertained with cigars and lemonade until half past 2, when Captain Dunn and Rich called their boys together and with their friends marched to the ball grounds.

At 3 o'clock the game was called with Blaine umpire and W. A. Tulloh and Sil Stark tally-men; the Red Caps at the bat and Red Stockings in the field, the first inning resulted in 2 to 4 in favor of Jacksboro and at the end of the 4th inning Jacksboro was 12 and Whitt 2; at the end of the 5th inning Jacksboro stood 15 and Whitt 12; at the 6th Whitt 15 Jacksboro 19, the 7th Whitt 20, Jacksboro 26; the 8th Whitt 21, Jacksboro 26; the 9th Whitt 21, and the Jacksboro boys did not go to the bat.

Captain Rich called his men together and gave the Jacksboro boys three cheers then both clubs gave three cheers for their Umpire. A great deal of interest was manifested by the friends of both sides and we were especially struck with the interest manifested by our friend Sid Eidson who expressed himself in turns as follows: "Stay with them old boys!" "That is a terrapin's fore paw!" "Run hard," &c.

After the game was over they marched back to the hotel and prepared themselves for supper; after supper was over we were well entertained with cigars and lemonade until a late hour when we made preparations for our departure. It was a pleasant sight to witness the scene that followed and to grasp the hand in love and respect of one of those noble hearted boys of Whitt.

May we meet again soon in *our little town* and play for the championship as we stand now one and one. Shall I describe our trip home? No; it is not worth while, as we came home so quietly *yes so very quietly*.

J. M. S.

We hear some one almost daily recommend "Bile Beans," to his friend who makes some complaint of feeling badly or billious, or out of sorts. It is good indication that a great many people are using these goods. They certainly are an excellent remedy.

McConnell's Blackberry cordial, McConnell's Essence of ginger, McConnell's Effervescing fruit salt, are all seasonable remedies.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Jacksboro Texas, early on the morning of August 5th, 1885. Lotta Little Niles, infant daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. F. Niles, aged ten months. The baby had been ill for some days, but its death was sudden and unexpected. The bereaved parents have the warm sympathy of the community.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Jacksboro, County of Jack, State of Texas, for the month ending July 31, 1885.

Bolton J. N.	Henson H.
Bailey Mrs. Mollie A.	Jones H.
Brown S. B.	Mitchell W. L.
Counts W. F.	Mayhan A. J.
Clarke Elija W.	Nickels John
Davidson J. L.	Penn J. H.
Farmer Rev. Mr.	Sims Susie
Gordon M. S.	Stanton J. C.
Hendricks Rufus	Wooton A. T.

These letters will be sent to the Dead Letter office Sept. 1, 1885, if not delivered before. In calling for above, please say "advertised," giving date of list.

H. H. McConnell, P. M.

Fair Warning.

I am compelled to have money and will be forced to bring suit on my accounts and notes if parties owing same do not *come* and make immediate settlement.

It is really embarrassing and unpleasant to do this, but I must have money. Take due notice and attach the blame to yourself if you are put to cost. I have waited as long as possible.

Respectfully yours,
James W. Knox.

July 27, '85.

Summer Normal Institutes.

Weatherford is now flooded with teachers. The whole city looks intellectual. More than one hundred "School masters and marms" are here, rallying to this great fountain of learning. I find only five of our representatives from Jack. Oh, my co-laborers you know not what you are missing! Each day there are hundreds of those little points over which so many of us stumble brought up and discussed, and with such a body as we have here, we always find some one who has leveled down the sharp edges and made plain the rugged road. So next year we are prepared better to meet those difficulties. We are daily instructed in the newest *methods* and we have just *theory* and *practice* enough to make it spicy.

For those of us who have never climbed to the highest rounds of the ladder knowledge, we have an opportunity to sit at the feet of the sages and drink from their fountains of learning. So, you see, we have *subject* matter as well as *theoretical* training. Think for one moment. We teachers are an honorable company. We boast of our bold endeavors to always do our duty. Can we do our *duty* and not attend these normals?

This grand state of ours is generous almost without limit. Our normals are like salvation, free to all. She offers you all these advantages without money and without price. Can we afford to be so blind to our own interests as to let them pass unimproved? Is it not a duty that we owe our patrons to do all in our power to become better teachers. And ere long will it not be the case that they will ask us, Have you attended a Summer Normal? Teachers arouse yourselves, do not live behind the age! Respectfully,

C. D. J.

For Sale.

Five acres of land with Gin, Mill and a good tank on the same. Situated in the town of Antelepe, Jack Co. Tex. For further information apply to W. L. Garvin,
Jacksboro, Tex.

A New Butcher Shop.

Mac Joyce has opened a new meat market in the Vanderburg building, will run a first class shop, and keep regularly supplied. Particulars next week. tf

Endorsed by the County Judge.

Rockwall, Texas, Jan. 13, 1885.

Messrs. Bass & Brother, Terrell, Texas.—Gents: Enclosed find fifty cents, amount to pay for one package of Chicken Cholera Cure sent me some time ago. Thank you for the remedy. It has cured our chickens. Yours Truly, R. C. [illegible]

J. T. ELLIOTT. A. J. ROE

ELLIOTT & ROE,

DELERS IN

LUMBER, SHINGLES

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Lime, Cement, Plaster, and Mixed Paints.

☞ We have now on hand the largest and best selected stock of building material ever brought to this market.

Bottom Prices Guaranteed.

Yard at Railroad Depot **Weatherford Texas.**

Notice.

All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle up within the next thirty days, or suit will be instituted on all accounts not paid by that time. I must have money for my goods in order to run my business I. S. Knight.

Notes and accounts placed in my hands for collection will receive prompt attention. I can be found at the Sheriff's office, or address me at Jacksboro, Texas, W. J. Craig,
Const. Prct. No. 1.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BILE BEANS

CURE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, MALARIA, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, BAD BREATH, VERTIGO, JAUNDICE, DYSENTERY, ENLARGED SPLEEN, DROWSINESS AFTER MEALS, &C. WITHOUT GRIPING, SICKENING OR WEAKENING THE SYSTEM DOSE, ONE BEAN. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
ASK for BILE BEANS—Take no Substitute. Mailed to any address for 25cts. in Stamps. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Send for Circulars.
J. F. SMITH & CO., Sole Props. St. Louis, Mo

Jack County Directory, 1885.

District Court convenes 2nd Monday in January and July.
B. F. Williams, Judge,
O. E. Finley, District Attorney,
John D. Rains, Sheriff,
D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes the 1st Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December for Criminal, Civil, and Probate business.
H. Pledger Jones, County Judge,
Walter Somervell, County Attorney,
D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Commissioners' Court convenes 2nd Monday in February, May, August, and November.
COMMISSIONERS.
Evert Johnson, jr. Prct No. 1,
B. F. Heasley " " 2,
A. A. McQuerry " " 3,
L. C. Mayo " " 4.

W. L. Garvin, County Treasurer.
J. M. Hughes, Surveyor.
A. F. Andersen, Assessor.
T. Manning, Hide and Animal Inspector.

JUSTICE PRECINCT COURTS AND OFFICERS; TIME OF CONVENING IN EVERY MONTH.
Precinct No. 1, at Jacksboro last Monday for criminal and civil business.
Sam. E. Moore, J. P.
W. J. Craig, Constable.
Precinct No. 2, Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month for criminal and civil business.
R. M. Meadow, J. P.
J. S. Welch, Constable.
Precinct No. 3, Justice Court convenes every 4th Friday for criminal and civil business.
J. H. Baker, J. P.
W. C. Nichols, Constable.
Precinct No. 4, Justice Court convenes 3rd Thursday in every month for criminal and civil business.
J. H. Black, J. P.
W. L. Patton, Constable.
Precinct No. 5, 1st Thursday,
John Young, J. P.
B. F. Reeves, Constable.
Precinct No. 6,
E. R. Sloan, J. P. 2nd Friday.
E. P. Corden, Constable.
Precinct No. 7,
J. W. Childers, J. P.
W. J. Rainey, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
Presbyterian Church Services, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
W. H. NILES, Pastor.
Baptist services 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
J. R. MASTERS, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m.
——— Supt.
Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night.
Methodist Church services, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
J. G. PUTMAN Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.30 a. m.
SIL STARK, Supt.
Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night.
Christian Church services 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
——— Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.30 a. m.
D. B. MIZELL, Supt.
Prayer-meeting every Thursday night.

Secret Societies.

Fort Richardson Lodge No. 328 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jacksboro, Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.
H. H. McConnell, Secretary. R. L. McClure, W. M.

Jacksboro Council, R. A. T. No. 454 meets every Friday night.
T. D. SPORER, W. P.
C M WHITE R. S.

JACKSBORO POST OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

TO & FROM THIS OFFICE.

Weatherford and Mit.—daily except Sundays departs at 7.30 a.m., arrives 5 p.m.
Graham, Mt. Reed and Belknap—arrives at 6 p. m. Tuesday and Friday; departs 7 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday
Martindale departs Friday at 7 a. m., arrives same evening at 5 p. m.
Henrietta, arrives Friday, at 12 m., departs same day at 1 p. m.
DeGress, departs Saturday at 7 a. m., arrives same day at 5 p. m.
Decatur, arrives at 6 p. m., Monday Wednesday Friday, departs at 7a. m Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
Allen, Christian and Cokeland, departs Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrives Wednesday at 5 p.m.

All mails are opened 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure.

☞ Money Order Office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

☞ Registration Office open from 8 a.m. to 8 p. m.

No money order issued or letters registered on the Sabbath.

Aug. 1, 1885. H. H. McConnell P. M.

GO TO

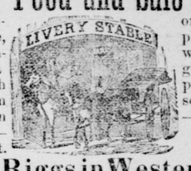
W. S. INGRAM'S

FOR

FINE GROCERIES

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.



Parties in Henrietta, Bowie, Decatur, Weatherford or Graham who wish transportation to Jacksboro can order by telephone and we will send buggies or hacks promptly as soon as ordered.

Horses Bought. Horses Sold.

The best Riggs in Western Texas

A. L. HENSON & CO., Proprietors
South East Corner Square,

Jacksboro, Texas.

I have the best stock and my Buggies, and Hacks are entirely new and I can furnish as fine turnouts as any stable in Western Texas.

Teams fed and well cared for by good Hostlers.

I. S. KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and Choice Cigars.

Goods Guaranteed to be Fresh and Pure.

Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded at all Hours.

West Side Square,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

HANSON & MEREN,

Merchant Tailors,

DEALERS IN

FINE IMPORTED GOODS.

FOR GENTS BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

FIT GUARANTEED. Come one and all, you are cordially invited.

South Side, Square, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

H. H. McCONNELL,

Druggis and Apothecary.

School Books, Wall Paper, Fine Stationary and Notions.

Everything in the Drug Line, of the best Quality, and the largest Quantity, and the Lowest Prices consistent with first class goods.

☞ Compounding Prescriptions at all hours a specialty. ☜
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

CHOLERA COMING!

Keep BROWN'S BLACKBERRY AND GINGER always in the house for Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, and for Children Teething. IT IS THE BEST.

A Startling Letter from Texas!

IRENE, HILL CO., TEXAS, June 20th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me great pleasure to send you the report of the wonderful popularity of your BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and DANDELION with IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In this section. First, I sent an order for a dozen and soon sold it all. Its medicinal effects MADE IT ALL THE RAGE. About five weeks ago I received a gross and have now only fifteen bottles left, patients taking six bottles at a time. Dr. J. F. Myrick, one of our leading physicians, testifies to having cured himself and one of his children of RHEUMATISM by its use. I will soon send for another gross.

Yours very truly, T. F. BYNUM.

To BROWN MEDICINE & MANFG. CO., Leavenworth, Kan.

T E HORAN,

Established in 1877.

Manufacturer of all Styles Texas Saddles Harness Collars, Bridles, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Plow Harness, Harness Leather Leggins Saddle Half Soles, Pegs

Now is the Time to buy At Bottom LARGE STOCK Come and see me

Long Tug Harness, and Trace Chains, Bags, Sole Leather, and Lasts.

Your Saddles & Harness Prices, ALWAYS ON HAND. and be convinced.

T. E. HORAN, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

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.

Pres., J. A. Calwell, Agnes.
V. P., J. C. McConnell, Aledo.
Sect., C. M. Wilcox, Mineral Wells.
Treas., Jacob Brown, Decatur.
Lect., W. R. Lamb, Bowie.
Ast. L., I. T. Reeves, Decatur.
Chap., J. R. Masters, Jacksboro.
D. K., John Wallace, Decatur.
Ast. D. K., John Patterson, Springtown.
S. O. Daws State lecturer, Springtown, Texas.

Officers of the Farmers' Alliance Beneficiary Association.

F. M. Fric, Pres., Vineyard.
W. L. Garvin, Sec., Jacksboro.
W. J. Womack, Treas., "

For information relative to this association, address either of the above named officers. W. L. Garvin will furnish Constitutions of the Farmers' Alliance Beneficiary Association, on application.

All members of the Farmers' Alliance who are subscribers to the RURAL CITIZEN, can have their estray horses or cattle advertised one time free of charge.

All others will be charged one cent per word for first insertion, one half cent per word for every subsequent insertion.

The regular meeting of all Co. Alliances is on the 3rd Friday in January, April, July, and October.

For blanks and all other legal documents send to C. M. Wilcox, secretary of the Grand State Alliance, Mineral Wells, Texas.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Seals in lots of 10 or more will cost $2. at the foundry in St. Louis.

Regalia for nine officers $3; for one officer with directions for the others 50 cents.

We do not keep any of the articles for sale, but have made arrangements with other parties to furnish them. Hence all orders must be accompanied by the cash. Send to

J. N. ROGERS & CO.
Box A, Jacksboro, Texas.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
161 S. Jefferson St., Chicago,
The "Little Detroit" Store in Office, on Street railway, Hoist at 4 Office.

$40.00, Family or Farm Scale, $5.
Sold for cash to Agents and Dealers. Warranted, cost and vanished, including Counter, Platform, Beam, Complete, Weighs and Ball Bearings, 2-Ton, Warrant Scale, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50.
Scales Repaired, Beam Knife Edged.

Farmers' Portable Forge, $10.
Forge and Blower, Anvil, Bellows, Vise, Tongs, Hammers, Horse Shoe Tools, Nails, Rasps, Etc.

All Kinds of Blacksmiths' Tools and Thousands of useful Articles at Wholesale Prices. Forges for all Kinds of Shops, Foot-Power Lathes, and Tools for Amateurs.

Improved Iron Corn-Sheller.
Weight, 130 lbs.,
PRICE, $6.50.
Shells a bushel in a minute. Turns easy. Shelles clean. Cleaner, Quicker, Stronger and cheaper than others.

A $65 Sewing Machine For $18.
Drop-Head Style, Six Drawers, Cover, Slide and all attachments. Has the automatic bobbin winder and Hemmer. Warranted 10 yrs. Sent on trial. Circulars free.

SEND FOR FULL PRICE LIST.

NEW EDITION.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. NEW EDITION WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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Notice to Subordinate Alliances of Jack County.

The names of Secretaries, number and name of all Alliances wanted. Address I. STODDARD,
Sect. Jack Co. Al.

Aug. 4, 1885.

Indian Creek Alliance.

Indian Creek Alliance is progressing very well, considering we have some very bitter opposition. We are receiving petitions and initiating members at every meeting. The Alliance is making its power felt. Let our watch-word be vigilance, and your battle cry justice, and never give o'er the struggle until the laborer of every land shall enjoy all the fruits of his own labor, until the down-trodden of every land shall be set on his feet in a full and perfect manhood, until the light of liberty shall shine in every land, and peace and happiness reign in every heart. W. P. SKAGGS.

Pleasant Glade Alliance.

We were organized June 10th, 1885, with 11 members, have gained three, one elected, and three petitions to ballot on the next meeting, which is on the 25th. We have no change in officers only in secretary. H. W. Massie resigned on the account of having to be absent and the Alliance elected J. T. Holly to fill the office.

There seems to be a mistaken idea with some in this part that we reject good men of the country, it is good material we want and nothing else; and if those of such ideas will investigate as we do, they will find something in a rejected person against the welfare of the farmers. We would ask them to consider before they find faults of the Order. We will work on and convince the fault finders yet. J. T. H.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the Members of Prairie Grove Alliance:

We your committee appointed to draft Resolutions of Respect to our deceased Bro. W. P. Mikeal would respectfully submit to your council the following report.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to take from our Order our beloved Bro W. Mikeal, who closed his earthly career on Sunday evening the 28th day of June, 1885, after a protracted illness of many days, attended with much pain and suffering, which he bore with unusual firmness and good humor, seeming to submit cheerfully to the will of Him who rules and governs all things; we therefore,

Resolve, That by the death of our brother our Alliance will ever be clouded with a dismal mist, reminding us of him who was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed or oppressed and who was ever ready to discharge every duty imposed upon him by the Alliance.

2nd. That, We the members of Prairie Grove Alliance will ever appreciate the fidelity and benevolence of our deceased brother, and cheerfully extend our condolence to the mourning friends and relatives of him whom we will ever hold in reverence and esteem.

3rd. That, We will wear the adopted badge of mourning for thirty days, as required by the Constitution, and will look upon it with an eye single to our future destiny in a world to come, and to our prospects of meeting the deceased whom we trust is now soaring around the celestial and ever blissful throne of God.

4th. That we deliver to the secretary of This Alliance a copy of these resolutions to be retained by the Order, that a copy be sent to the only living sister of the deceased, and that we request the RURAL CITIZEN and also the Cooke county papers to publish them for us.

M. F. CLARK,)
W. M. ELDRIDGE, Com.
J. C. CAVENESS.)

Studies from Nature No. 7.

BY A. F. ALLEN.

For the Citizen.

This method of dwarfing as noticed in my last number may be repeated on the branches thus severed till we obtain a miniature tree, fully grown, yet but a few inches in height. We may also produce roots above their natural position by raising the earth about the plant, as in corn and the potato. Some roots rise above the surface, as the cypress, mangrove and banyan, the roots shooting down from the limbs, these forming new trunks to multiply in the same manner; we see strawberry multiplying in the same way, we see trees also multiplying by sending up sprouts from underground roots, as the elm, this mode of reproduction is illustrated to perfection in the sandy soil by post oak runners, and the rose and rasbery spreading in the same way.

With most plants in materia medica the root is the part possessing the strongest medicinal properties, in some few however the root partakes so little of the nature of the stem that in tasting the two we would be apt to consider them as belonging to different plants. When a quantity of matter suited to the growth of a plant is buried even at some distance the roots immediately shoot out toward it as though possessing the power to discern these hidden stores. The bodies of dead animals are thus often buried near fruit trees by the gardener in the cities where every kind of plant food is utilized with the best of results. The dry bones which lie as so much waste material on our prairies would richly repay the farmer to gather them up and bury a quantity near the roots of their fruit trees and grapes; the small rootlets would soon revel in these stores penetrating every crack and pore, extracting from decay the material to build up new forms of life and beauty. Roots have even been known to penetrate graves and mat together in the position occupied by the body transforming the perishable into a living model of vegetable life. In the old herbals we find the root of the plant mandrake figured as growing in the likeness of the human form; it was also fabled to grow under the gallows, where blood was spilled, assuming the shape of the victim; and to utter shrieks and groans if dug up. It was even a common belief that the only way to dig it up was to tie a dog to it, that if a man attempted to unearth the root himself, that he would soon meet with some fearful death. This superstition along with that of the deadly upas, has long been exploded by the enquiring mind. Roots aside from their ordinary uses serve other purposes in the plans of nature. Providence has kindly formed certain trees and plants to fill certain places, or rectify certain evils in nature; it is often left to man to make the application.

This adoption of means to certain ends though the process is simple, has not infrequently to be forced upon our attention time and again before we make the needed application. Floods will sweep our levees and dams, leaving tanks dry and useless, pouring through the earthen levee in an ever widening stream of destruction, laying fertile valleys of waving grain beneath its muddy water, not even sparing the moving life, but sweeping everything down under its muddy waves. Does nature furnish no remedy for this evil? no means which man may apply to make these rich valleys along our streams habitable, or secure reservoirs of water against times of drouth. In a great measure nature amply furnishes means everywhere to rectify these evils. All trees and shrubs suited to grow in or near the water throw out a dense mass of roots, as the willow, cottonwood, tomarac, cypress and a host of others. These if planted along levees and dams would hold the earth together in the large majority of cases. I have seen floods pour over dams held together by willow roots, for days, without washing off more than the loose surface dirt. When our levees and dams are made of sufficient height to prevent the water running over them and thus channeling their way downward, and thickly planted with any of the trees enumerated above, they will stand almost any amount of pressure. Even the roots of various grasses, as the Bermuda and Johnson, which penetrate the earth to a great depth will bind the earth together in a compact mass. Wherever those disastrous breaks occurred along the Mississippi, which have so often laid waste beautiful homes and luxuriant farms, the levee was bare of trees or grass at interval too great to allow the roots to interlace and mat the earth together in an impregnable wall; the jetties of willow near the mouth of the river withstands all its torrents of water and perform a great service in confining the floods to their proper channel, they would perform even a more useful service if planted on every square yard of the great walls of earth, behind which so many put their trust, and wealth, and life itself; only too often to see that trust rudely dispelled and his worldly possessions born away on the muddy waves, or buried beneath deposits of mud. The resources of nature to protect man from her own unchecked power are inexhaustible; we enjoy security according as we make right use of the means placed within our reach. The Dutch owe the existence of a portion at least of their low flat country to a little shrub (the bent star) which grows along their sandy dykes, its long fibrous roots binding the loose sand together, and resisting the white-capped waves of the ocean, century after century, while behind them in peaceful security dwell a teeming population; towns and villages, farms and verdant pastures, all this wealth and life is the result of seizing the means and making a proper application. To the careless observer who looks not to the ends accomplished, the bent-star would seem a worthless shrub encumbering even the sand banks where nothing else will grow, but Holland owes its existence to-day to that shrub. Just across the channel on English soil, we behold this same shrub keeping in check another enemy almost as formidable as the Atlantic; I allude to the tracts of moving sand. In the parish of Tyrie in the county of Aberdeen, we see the destructive effects of this sand. The parish has been reduced since to two small farms by the encroaching sand, even obliterating every vestige of the buildings once surrounded by waving fields of grain. The estate of Corbin, near the former parish is another instance of the destruction caused by the unchecked sands. This estate once brought in a rental of $15000, but now it is a waste of barren sand, which accumulates with such rapidity that an apple tree was covered in one year, only the top branches showing above the waste. All this destruction was due to the folly of the tenants in destroying the bent-star which had for ages confined these sands to small limits, as the long mass of roots held the dykes.

Talks to Farmers.

The farmer's life is of all lives most desirable for those who can attain independence in it. There is hard and unceasing labor, but it is not of the kind that brings mental anxieties and unrest; and with it are health and strength. Every luxury has its cost in a two-fold sense—in money and in the effect. Farmers are generally more successful than men in other occupations. Statistics show that about 30 per cent of the farmers fail. Seventy out of each hundred win independence and keep it. Of professional men 40 per cent of doctors fail; 60 per cent of lawyers. Very few of either profession ever grow rich; most of them work hard, live well, and die poor. And both professions are full of cares and anxieties. No man comes to his doctor until he is in physical or mental distress. A lawyer's clients are altogether men who are in trouble for crime or in regard to their property. Each profession has the cares and distresses of its clientage as well as the individual cares of its members. Of merchants 95 per cent fail—only five out of each hundred avoid actual failure; and of these five many live lives of care and anxiety. The man who seems to be rich may not be worth one-half of what he owes; or others may owe him so much that his losses in collection will prevent his meeting his own obligations. Those who owe are often unable to pay—often unwilling to pay. Dishonest men are confined to no occupation and the merchant who breaks will often be the creditor of every occupation to men who do not want to pay.

Do not, then, be envious of the apparent greater prosperity of some other occupation. Seek rather to improve your own condition and to build yourself up than to tear others down will generally be those who have least work to do, or who do least of it. The man who seeks to antagonize different occupations is always a fool, if not a knave. In the diversity of occupation lies all of the human progress. There is no sense in the endeavor sometimes made to force the whole population of the country into the one occupation of farming. Its folly can be seen at a glance, as it would destroy every market, destroy every other industry and reduce farming to beggary. Competition may be "the life of trade," but it is death to profitable trade; and in proportion to the number of farmers, the greater the competition, the lower will be the prices of farm products, and the higher will be all other products. There are many benefits to be derived from co-operation; but when co-operation goes to the extent of destroying legitimate trade, it will destroy good markets. Farmers are under obligation to those who buy and use their productions quite as much as the merchant is under obligation to those who buy his wares. There is no good reason in being imposed upon by those who wish to consolidate all farmers under their own control by antagonizing every other occupation. Co-operation should be for the benefit of the farmers, not of a few speculators who to do the buying and selling in order to make a little per cent. Generally, such matters get into the hands of a few men who make a little profit, and soon have good houses in town, and quit farming when they have squeezed farmers all they can. By an old Farmer in Texas Ranch and Farm.

Power of the United States.

Hon. James N. Kerns, United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, writes that during the severe winter weather his family used Red Star Cough Cure and were much benefitted by it. He states that he knows nothing better in relieving colds or sore throats.

Encouragement of Tree Planting in Texas.

Although Texas has timber to supply the necessary wants of the people, in forests extending over a considerable portion of the State, yet on the other hand a great area is almost timberless. This is the most fertile and healthful, which makes it the most desirable for settlement. Hence the necessity for encouraging and fostering the idea of planting forest trees. We should do what we can to encourage the planting of trees in those portions of country now destitute of them or where they are not sufficiently abundant. The appearance of a broad prairie country in Texas suggests the questions, "Shall we forever look with unresting eye and unwillingly gaze upon that vast, barren country, or plant trees to fill this vacuum of nature?" Much can be accomplished in this way, by spreading abroad information in regard to the value of trees when planted in masses, their influence upon climate and the amount of rainfall, and consequently upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the health of the people.

One of the most desirable things to be done for the welfare of the country is to disseminate everywhere information in regard to trees and their uses, so that the mass of the people shall come to regard them somewhat according to their real value—to look upon them not as something to be got out of the way whenever personal interest or personal feeling may so dictate, but to be cherished as friends; not to be recklessly destroyed, but to be held in trust for future benefit, and for those who are to come after us. In the words of Baron F. von Mueller: "I regard the forest as an heritage given us by nature, not for spoil or to devast, but to be wisely used, reverently honored, and carefully maintained. I regard the forest a gift, entrusted to any of us only for transient care during a short space of time, to be surrendered to posterity again as an unimpaired property, with increased riches and augmented blessings, to pass as a sacred patrimony from generation to generation."

I know of no better tree to suit the prairie country of Texas than the cottonwood. This tree is exceedingly prolific and of very quick growth, easy to be made to live when transplanted; a tree that seldom ever sprouts out at the roots makes good shade for stock, and is hardly ever known (after getting suitable age) to be killed out by the tramping of stock around the roots, owing mostly to the deeply embedded roots. How much more pleasant is the far off "on the once broad, clean swept prairie of Texas, now gracefully hidden by the tasteful hand of art with beautiful groves appropriately arranged, that would cause enthusiasm in the hearts of American souls and quickly meet the gaze of a thousand stranger's eyes," Prof. Macarel, a high authority, says: "The preservation of forests is one of the first interests of society, and consequently one of the first duties of government. It is not alone from the wealth which they offer that we may judge. Their existence is of itself inceculable benefit, as well as in the protection and feeding of springs and rivers as in their prevention of the washing away of the soil, and in the beneficial influence which they exert upon the atmosphere."

Mr. Furnas makes an encouraging report in regard to the success of planting on the comparatively treeless plains of Nebraska. When the Indian title to that portion of country was extinguished, in 1854, it was supposed to be a timberless region. Along the valley of the Missouri River, however, which skirts the eastern border of the State, there was a narrow strip of valuable and well-matured trees, oak, black-walnut, ash elm, hackberry, red cedar, honey locust, sycamore, soft maple, box-elder, willows, and cottonwood, the latter being the predominant tree.

ARBOR DAY.

Nebraska has the distinction of having originated Arbor Day, or tree planting day, through the wise action of its State Board of Agriculture. The board annually awards liberal premiums for the greatest number of trees, cuttings, and seeds permanently planted on that day. The governor of the State, by annual proclamation, recognizes the day for the purpose indicated, and urges the people to devote it exclusively to tree-planting. It is very generally observed and millions of trees are annually planted. Where planting is not needed on so extensive a scale as it is on the naked plains of the west, there would be found opportunities enough for the exercise of the tree-planter's art on many a bare and barren spot, along the road-sides, in door-yards, in parks and cemeteries, about school houses and churches, and in many other places. Such days might be made also among the pleasantest occasions of meeting on the part of the dwellers together in villages and neigborhoods and exert a healthful influence in more ways than one.—[J. HILTT in Farm and Ranch.

Beset on all Sides

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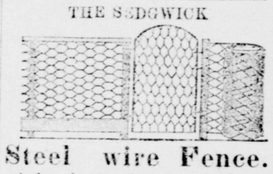

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