

Rural Citizen.

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

VOL. 1.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, JULY 30, 1880.

No. 7.

PROFITABLE POLITENESS.

THE Boston *Traveler*, in commenting on the prevalence of rudeness, tells the following incident that happened some years ago: There was a very plainly dressed elderly lady who was a frequent customer at the then leading dry goods store in Boston. No one in the store knew her even by name. All the clerks but one avoided her and gave their attention to those who were better dressed and more pretentious. The exception was a young man who had conscientious regard for duty and system. He never left another customer to wait on the lady, but when at liberty he waited on her with as much attention as if she had been a princess. This continued a year or two until the young man became of age. One morning the lady approached the young man, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—"Young man, do you wish to go into business for yourself?"

"Yes, ma'am," he replied, "but I have neither money, credit nor friends, nor will any one trust me."

"Well," continued the lady, "you go and select a good situation, ask what the rent is, and report to me," handing the young man her address. The young man went, found a capital location, a good store, but the landlord required security, which he could not give. Mindful of the lady's request, he forthwith went to her and reported.

"Well," she replied, "you go and tell Mr.— that I will be responsible."

He went, and the landlord or agent was surprised, but the bargain was closed. The next day the lady called to ascertain the result. The young man told her, but added, "what am I to do for goods? No one will trust me."

"You may go and see Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, and tell them to call on me."

He did, and his store was soon stocked with the best goods in market. There are many in this city who remember the circumstance and man. He died many years ago, and left a fortune of \$300,000. So much for politeness, so much for civility, and so much for treating one's elders with the deference due to age, in whatever garb they are clothed.—*The Baptist*.

The National Republican Platform.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JUNE 5, 1880.

The republican party, in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of states with freedom instead of slavery as its corner stone. It transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery did not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent, to the par of gold. It has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all national obligations and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of a nation from a point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

1. We affirm that the work of the republican party for the last twenty years has

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been such as to commend it to the favor of the nation; that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the union should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

2. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of the confederate states it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to the states, but the boundaries between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the state tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several states, and that the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state but by the average genius of all.

4. The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism, while each state is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We affirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor

American labor; but no further grants of the public domain should be made to a railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twin barbarity polygamy must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth should be secured to citizens by American action. That we deem it the duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle and unimpaired by the lapse of fifteen years since that final victory. To do them honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regular immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States and treaty making power, the republican policy, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as a matter of grave concernment, under the exercise of both the powers would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just and reasonable laws and treaties will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rufus B. Hays in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a presidential career, have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive; and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partial laws.

8. We charge upon the democracy the habitual sacrifice of patriotism to justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and state government

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and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage and have devised fraudulent ballots and invented fraudulent certificates of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of congress to secure at all hazard the vote of a majority of states in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic friends; have by methods attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills upon whose passage the very movement of the government depended; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the rebellion, against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimable valuable result of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality.

9. The equal, and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation.

10. The danger of a "solid south" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform. A nation cannot with safety regulate this dual system to the states. The "solid south" must be divided by the peaceable agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence and fraud.

11. And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the

states of this union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of these United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence and hope.

12. The republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by the last national convention, of respect for the constitutional rule governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of president Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government, and that congress shall so legislate that fitness ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

WASHINGTON.

What the Republicans Profess to Believe About Virginia and Florida—Hayes to Stump California—General Grant's Future.

Washington, Special to Globe-Democrat.

At Republican headquarters here there has been under consideration for some time past the proposition to send speakers into the southern states and make an aggressive campaign for the party in that section. The conclusion has just been evoked that it would be impracticable to attempt anything except in Florida and Virginia. The bulldozers in the other states have things very well in hand, and intend to maintain their supremacy at any cost. It is considered a waste of raw material to try to do anything there. In Florida the advices received at headquarters here show a very good chance for carrying the state. The local party managers, however, do not

want any speakers, but ask for some money. This will be furnished them. To Virginia, both money for legitimate campaign expenses and speakers will be sent. The war between the Readjusters and regular Democrats in that state becomes more bitter every day. The Republicans have the best of chances of coming out ahead. Nothing will be left untouched that will insure this result. Dr. Jorgensen, the only Republican member of Congress in that state, who is in the city to-day, says that if the differences between the regulars and readjusters are not healed, the electoral vote of the state will certainly be for Garfield and Arthur.

In order to fully explain a recent dispatch from Galena about General Grant proposing to go to New York to accept a position offered him there, it may be stated authoritatively that as soon as Captain Phelps returns to the United States, which will be upon the 25th instant, there will be held in New York or Philadelphia a meeting of the Provisional society of the Nicaraguan canal company. The object of the meeting is to formally tender to General Grant the presidency of the company and to decide on future operations, the first and most important of which is to send down to Nicaragua a corps of competent engineers to make a final survey and location of the rout of the canal. This, together with some minor details, will constitute the business of the meeting. The full details of Captain Phelps' report of his trip to Europe is looked for with interest by all the friends of the canal. It is known that his mission was fully successful. The gentlemen interested in the canal scheme are quite positive that the great work will be under way by or before the first of February next. The necessary funds to start and complete the work are assured.

Accidentally Killed.

Wortham, July 20.—A special to the Herald says; Mr. A. C. Hancock, was thrown from his horse and killed. He was chasing a jack rabbit, and his horse stumbled with the above fatal results.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

London, July 20.—A Constantinople dispatch says General Skobeloff's mother here on the 16th inst. in a carriage days: Tchirhpor. She was attacked when men v way on the road by armed men. Mad on the Skobeloff was killed and her servant near steward dangerously wounded. Consid mornie ble money was stolen. The gens de a teen were sent in pursuit of the murderers, caped, later telegram reports that a Russian taneotain named Mussoff, who committed grin fi crime, was captured. When arrested to can shot himself with a revolver, and is not and al pected to recover. The steward and co cases. man have since died. Madame Skob the rei had been here for some time organi Devosi schools and hospitals. negrin brought this ev

The Tekke Passes.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times saying t fact that the Russian general, Skobelof egraph fortifying Bomi shows that he intends five the Tchekastar—probably because the rou ing imp Tchekaster to Geokethe is very exten tee at rendering it necessary to post more council 6,000 men on the various steppes to there a tect the lines of communication, so The Tu only 2000 men could be sent to the to supp Tekke passes. Albania

American Securities.

A rise in the prices of American stack ca ties is due in a considerable degree of Mont apprehension that the state of exch riors pe will soon necessitate the shipment of ey to New York.

Council Eletons.

A dispatch from Paris to the Times intention the minister of justice has issued a the Chi lar enjoining his subordinates to avo Petersbt appearance of official intervention ment wi impending departmental council elect of corn i

Asking Authority.

A Paris dispatch to the Times say the nuns who keep the orphanage at roeville, in Diocese of Soissons, hav Paris, licited the authorization of reunion bin Engad diocese. ty-eight

Human Heads Paraded on Lances.

Scutari, July 20.—The Albanian leaders secretly decided to take the offensive some days ago. Sunday night last seventy clansmen were sent by a circuitous route to fall on the rear of the Montenegrin position near Goloubusche. At 2 o'clock Monday morning they surprised a picket of sixteen Montenegrins, only six of whom escaped, and they badly wounded. A simultaneous attack was made on the Montenegrin front. The seventy clansmen returned to camp with thirteen Montenegrin heads and about twenty rifles and ammunition cases. A mountaineer just arrived reports the renewal of the attack at Blemeti, near Devosi. He says that twenty-eight Montenegrin heads, three of them officers, were brought in. Cannon firing is heard here this evening. The Albanian clans are hurrying to the front. The committee has telegraphed to a powerful Dibra tribe for five thousand men. The league is undergoing important development. The committee at Prizerend has summoned a great council of the Albanian nation to meet there and concert measures for the future. The Turkish government here continues to support the leaguers, and Hodobeg, the Albanian commander-in-chief, continues to receive pay as a Turkish officer. The attack causes great excitement. The prince of Montenegro can scarcely retain his warriors pending his appeal to Europe.

Russia-Chinese Matters.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The government has received no information of any intention on the part of the Marquis Tsing, the Chinese ambassador to proceed to St. Petersburg. The report that the government will shortly prohibit the exportation of corn is semi-official. Contradicted statements in regard to failure of crops are greatly exaggerated.

A Village Burned.

Paris, July 20.—The village of Remus, in Engadine, has been burned down. Ninety-eight houses were destroyed.

The Coffee Countries.

The four great coffee countries of the world are Brazil, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon. The data and figures for 1879 show that Brazil itself has produced an extraordinary quantity of beans. Hitherto, 250,000 tons has been considered as a good yearly figure for Brazil; last year the export alone amounted to 273,000 tons. But the consumption of coffee in the country itself now amounts to 60,000 tons, raising the total yearly products of Brazil to 333,600 tons. Fortunately for the planters in other parts of the world, coffee has grown into a necessity in the United States, and, thanks to this, its price has risen. Although the soil of Brazil, especially for coffee culture, is very extensive, yet the difficulty of obtaining labor daily becomes greater, and this renders it doubtful whether the above figure can be much exceeded. The crop in Java and Sumatra was estimated at 94,000 tons for export; the consumption of the inhabitants, although the population is double that of Brazil, is not half of that of the latter country. The production of Ceylon, although greater than that of 1878, shows a falling off when compared with former years; there was in all 41,200 tons exported from the island, the native consumption being very small. Coffee is, besides, grown in Central America, in several of the South American republics, in the British and other colonies of the West Indies, in Hayti, Cuba, Porto Rico, Arabia, Mauritius, Reunion, and along the northeast coast of Africa, in Liberia, and the African west coast, in Manilla, Celebes, and several of the islands of the Pacific, and lastly, in British India. But the total production of all these regions does not reach half of the export of the four chief countries named above.

It is estimated that about 6,000 or 8,000 acres of grape vines will be planted in California this year. The present producing capacity of the 60,000 acres of vineyards now planted in that state (if the entire crop was made into wine) would be something over 25,000,000 gallons per annum in ordinary years.

LOCALS.

The Democratic County Convention meets at the Court House tomorrow.

Candidates speak and District Court convenes next monday.

Thanks to McConnell for extra papers. His news counter is well supplied with Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies, etc.

For the Pic-nic see another page.

Candidates look out for Judge Adamson, he means business, just think of it. He has cards to scatter like the Autumn leaves—so has T. M. Jones Esq.

Mr. A. J. Hughs, so long the efficient deputy sheriff, has accepted a position with Mr. Walker, and leaves with his herd for the Pan-handle in a few days.

Wednesday last was noticeable for the very marked good conduct of everybody, except one individual who got "wild and wooly," and ran over and knocked down George Gunter, who however, was not much hurt.

Some land sales have been affected this week by our enterprising friends Robinson & West—notably the "Flint Survey" north west of town,—a valuable body of land.

Owing to the train failing to get to Weatherford in time Wednesday, our late exchanges did not come to hand.

Judge Adamson and family have returned from visit to friends in Collin county, and the Judge looks well, and gives the "candidate's grip" to all with whom he comes in contact.

It is reported that a well known citizen went out to the edge of town a day or two since to discharge his double barrelled shot gun—pointed it in the air, and killed and wounded five candidates. (This is doubted, owing to the number still in the field.

Reporter.

School Books at McConnell's.

Several large flocks of sheep, some seeking purchasers and others looking for loca-

tions have passed through here lately showing the increasing interest in Texas as a wool growing section.

The number of wagons filled with families and household goods on our streets is astonishing. Those going west are "looking at the country," and those going east ('Squire Brummett says) "have got the crops laid by and are gone to spend the fall with their wife's folks."

W. S. Eastin and Chas. Hensley are expected back from Hot Springs in a few days probably by the 10 prox.

The bad weather on Wednesday, prevented the display of a very beautiful and appropriate tableau performed by Mr. Everett Johnson, and intended to be comic in the procession.

G. P. B. Vaustan, formerly of Queen county, Ireland, was in Dallas on the 21st and left on the evening train for Marshall. He is here for the purpose of looking at the country with which he is well pleased, and will return home in a week or so too induce emigration from that country to north Texas.

Cotton-Seed Oil Not Wanted.

Washington, July 21.—The treasury department has received information through the state department that the Italian government intends to put a high tariff upon cotton-seed oil imported into Italy from this country. It is said that a large quantity of this oil is made in the cotton states of the south and southwest and exported to Italy in bottles, prepared so that it resembles olive oil, and then sent back to this country and sold as genuine olive oil. The Italian government propose to protect its olive oil industry by keeping cotton-seed oil out of the country.

Smashed Boats.

New Orleans, July 23.—A shed at Lake End blew down yesterday, smashing eleven boats belonging to six of the amateur clubs. The boats were intended for use in the coming state regatta. Loss, \$1,000.

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Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:

J. N. Rogers Editor and Proprietor.

This week we publish the Republican platform. Last week the Greenbacker's, and a few weeks ago, the Democratic.

We propose to continue to give the policy of all parties faithfully, so that voters may know what each party's principles are, and what they are doing.

Our own Platform may be found in the motto of this paper. It is pure old fashion Democracy. Whatever is for the good of many we hope to help support and propagate.

A 5 COLUMN PAPER FOR \$1.00.

WANTED

FIVE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS.

We are making an effort to get a new press by the first of September; so as to enlarge the Rural Citizen to a single sheet of 4 five-column pages. This will add one-third more reading matter than at present, and put it in a more acceptable form for a newspaper.

Let every body lend us a helping hand, and we will give the public the best paper possible for the money.

We have begun small, but as subscribers increase we will enlarge.

Subscribers when you go or send to the Post Office, ask for the papers for which you have subscribed naming the paper and then ask if there is any others, publishers and friends, sometimes send you a specimen copy. The regulations of the P. O. instruct this way. If you do not get your paper notify the publisher.

We propose to give articles occasionally on Agriculture—(we use the word here in its most extended sense,) from the best writers; especially such as are adapted to our soil and climate.

The German Millet in Texas.

This year's experience has amply established the fact that millet grows to better perfection in Texas than even in Germany. We have before us two specimens grown in Dallas county, one of which is estimated at four and the other at six tons to the acre yield. The latter is from the farm of Joe B. Brooks, three miles west of the city, and certainly is the finest we ever saw in any country. Its head is eight inches long, four and a half in circumference and one and a half in diameter.

This is but another proof of the agricultural wealth of North Texas. It would seem anything is possible in this soil and climate, and that no matter what we plant the yield is better and greater than any other land produces under the sun.—*Dallas Herald.*

The Operation of Budding.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture gives the following directions for budding. This operation is usually performed on the stone fruits. He writes: "There is scarcely a farm or garden without some young trees starting up that can easily be converted into a good variety by budding. Just now is the time to begin. Plum and cherry should be budded first, as the bark on these cease to slip early. Apple and pear a little later, while the peach, if seedlings can be budded as late as the last of September. But if peach trees of a few years old are to be operated upon, it must be done earlier, say from the middle to the end of August. The method is as follows: Take a twig from the variety you wish to bud, and as soon as cut from the tree cut off the leaves, leaving about a half inch of the leaf stock of each to the twig; choose a smooth place on the tree or branch to insert the bud in. First cut a cross clean through the bark about one-third around the stem, then cut down from this about one inch and a half. Now cut the bud out from your twig, start the blade of the knife (which should have a keen edge, and if not a regular budding-knife, should have

a rounded point) half an inch above the bud, and cut clean down half an inch below, cutting it about one-fifth the diameter of the twig; never mind taking out the bit of wood that may be under the bud. Take this bud by the bit of stem left of the leaf in the left hand, while with the knife lift the one side of the cut bark next to the cross above on one side, and then the other, at the same time insert the bud press it down until the bud is almost half an inch below the cross-cut; cut off even at the cross and it is ready to tie. To do this, soft cotton yarn or strips of old calico or muslin torn into strips one-third of an inch broad will answer very well. Wrap this pretty firmly around all the cut part, but be careful not to tie over the eye. When inserting the bud it will sometimes be necessary to lift the bark on down with the knife, but be careful not to press the edge against the tree or the albumen will be scratched, and the chances of the bud's success endangered. In two or three weeks the bandage may be loosened, and if the bud is well healed it may be taken off, but if not the tie should be renewed, but not tight. This is quite necessary when budding early, as the trees grow and expand so that the ligature is sunk into the tree. When budding quite late I have often left the bandage on till spring."—*Dallas Herald*.

Dr. Tanner.

New York, July 24.—Dr. Tanner was somewhat weaker and rather more irritable to-day. Early this morning he complained of a burning sensation in the stomach and was given two mouthfulls of hot water, which stimulated gastronomical action, relieving the distress complained of. His physicians think this an unfavorable sign, but he says that during his fast at Minneapolis he experienced the same sensation. He enters upon the twenty-seventh day of his fast with no other marked change in his condition.

The New Orleans Democrat has caused

to be interviewed some of the leading physicians of that city, in the Dr. Tanner case. Nearly all of them concur in the opinion that the doctor could not fast forty day fast is impossible. One of them thinks Tanner is a religious enthusiast and is insane. Others contend that he is a cheat and a fraud, and is imposing on the community by taking food surreptitiously. Another asserts that his experiment, even if successful, will establish nothing in the interest of science. These are the opinions of the allopaths, and they say that Tanner belongs to an eclectic school of physicians that are all the while trying to get up something of a sensational nature.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says the "information comes to us that the present governor, Roberts, is likely to be renominated by the Democrats of Texas in the convention at Dallas, on the 10th proximo. The re-election of Roberts would be one of the greatest afflictions that could possibly befall the state. It would mean the defeat of every progressive and civilizing movement in the state—immigration, education and internal development. Four years more of Roberts and there will be no more talk of the empire of Texas. It will be a desert of Texas then."

Lynched.

Denver, Col., July 24.—Charles Norton shot Policeman O'Neil yesterday afternoon. Norton was intoxicated and was raising a disturbance in a saloon, when a policeman attempted to arrest him and was shot dead. The murderer was taken to jail and several deputy sheriffs were placed on guard. A crowd soon gathered and overpowered the guards and, taking the prisoner out, lynched him. Before he was hung he confessed to having committed other murders, and said he ought to have been hung long ago.

Political County Conventions are the order of the day.

THE PICNIC.

One Thousand People Present.
Schools Come in the
Rain.

Last Wednesday, 28 inst. was a gala day for many Sunday School scholars in Jack County. At day dawn most of Jack County was shrouded with a heavy mist, occasionally clearing up a little, then light showers. The Committee of Arrangements anticipating this, procured the Hospital building, at old Ft. Richardson, for the occasion. And notwithstanding the drizzling rain five schools out of town were represented. And about 10:30 o'clock began to assemble. Two schools did not get in till the exercises had commenced. There were a few persons from several other schools. Spring Dale school, which has generally been a leader in such matters heretofore was not represented—Spring Dalers you must stir up.

THE PROGRAMME

For the grove had to be dispensed with, none of the speakers who were engaged were present, everything was impromptu.

Opening Song.—“HOLD THE FORT.”

Prayer.—BY ELD. TIPTON.

Then came songs and speeches.

Salutatory.—BY SIL STARK.

Only a small portion of the audience could get in the room used for speaking; therefore these exercises were short.

The audience being dismissed, resorted to the different rooms and galleries of the building, engaging in social conversation and seemed to enjoy themselves as well as if the day had been dry and clear.

DINNER

was prepared on a table, the full length of a building near, giving ample room for 200 persons to eat at once.

There was an abundance for all; and those having this part of the programme in charge did their duty, and did it well.

The Evening Exercises
about the same as morning.

Ex-Judge Stoddard proposed to have another meeting of all the schools in Jack county on the first Thursday in Sept. 1881. Also that superindents meet before that time for consultation. (*What say the schools?*) At the close, Stark in behalf of the Jacksboro Union Sunday School, thanked the schools and audience for their attention etc. M. W. Cooper in behalf of the other schools offered a resolution of thanks to the Jacksboro U. S. S. for the very magnanimous manner in which the meeting was entertained.

Taking all things together the meeting was a success. Every body was pleased. It is estimated by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that there were about one thousand persons present. If the weather had been favorable, more than half of the county, no doubt would have been out.

ELD. W. B. LONG.

The following will doubtless be interesting to many readers of the Citizen, and shows what reports are worth.

South Bend, Young Co. Tex.
July 26, 1880.

J. N. Rogers,

Dear Brother.

I arrived here last Friday in time to have reached Spring Dale by meeting time last Saturday. But high water stoped me; the boat was out of use, and hence I was hindered. * * * *

* * I will be compelled to miss your August meeting, to be at the Red Fork Association. The Lord is abundantly blessing my labors. Pray for me. I desire to be at your Association if the Lord will.
W. B. Long.

No man can succeed in all his undertakings, and it would not be well for him to do so. Things easily acquired go easily. It is by the struggle it costs to obtain that we learn to rightly estimate the value.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

London, July 23.—The members of the Savage club have invited several distinguished American actors, visiting this country, to luncheon on the 30th inst. Mr. Lowell, the American minister, will be present.

Bank of France.

The Times, in its financial article this morning, predicts that the Bank of France will advance its rate of discount to prevent the exportation of gold.

Discussing the Consequences.

The German military papers discuss the consequences that war against China would have on the military position of Europe. The Caucassian army has always been regarded as real reserves of the European army. The Asiatic army is a garrison over the large expanse of territory in order to hold the various wild tribes in check. Russia could only employ a very small portion of her army against a foreign foe, and it would be quite impossible to carry on war with China with this army alone.

Madrid, July 23.—An official dispatch, dated Manila, July 21, says another shock of earthquake occurred at that place, which lasted 55 seconds. Not a single public edifice was jarred. The convent Guaronica, which had lasted for three centuries' was destroyed. Nobody was killed. The inhabitants are camped outside of town.

J. B. RHODES,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries:

Chickens, Butter, Eggs or any country produce that will sell at the Rail Road, taken in exchange for goods.

License to sell anywhere in the county.

12 yards of calico for \$1.00.

Other goods at same rate.

Wanted 300 chickens this week; bring them in.

Local place of business

Spring Dale Jack Co. Texas.

M. D. Ferr,
Photographer

North Main St. E. Side.
Weatherford, Texas.

Old Pictures copied and enlarged, size. Prices Low call and see for yourself.

Agent for St. John Sewing Machine

DR. CROOK'S
WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.



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

restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use.

The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them.

A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

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

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprs.,
Successors to Oliver Crook & Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES.



DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediate in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamps) we will send you a box free of expense.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprs.,
Dayton, O.

Go to Oldham's for Sewing Machine dles and attachments of all kinds.

Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:

J. N. Rogers Editor and Proprietor.

Master Thomie Hight, Errand-boy.

Business Office at Spring Dale Cottage, 8 miles south of the Court House, Subscription \$1.00, per annum.

Clubs of 5 or more 80 cents each.

Approved Advertisements published at the following Rates:

Space	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 inch	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 inches	4.50	8.00	13.00	22.00
1-2 col.	7.50	12.00	16.00	30.00
1 col.	12.00	18.00	28.00	40.00

Transient and legal advertisements payable in advance. Bills for yearly advertisers payable quarterly.

Advertisements inserted in the Local column at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

All advertisements not marked by the advertiser for any specified number of insertions will be published if (till forbid) and charged accordingly.

Quarterly and yearly advertisements of the Citizen inserted, at present, in the Sunday Wreath without extra charge. This is perhaps the best advertising medium ever offered in Jack Co.

SUNDAY WREATH,

published monthly at 25 cts a year in advance.

Clubs of 10 or more copies to one address, 15 cents each.

A PROPOSITION to publish the WREATH weekly, with S. S. Lessons, at \$1.00 for single copy, 10 or more copies to one address 60 cents each per annum in advance.

Let all those who wish the Wreath weekly send in between this and the 1st of Sept. the number of copies they wish to take, no money need be sent till we announce that a sufficient a number has been subscribed for, to justify a weekly publication.

Address J. N. Rogers.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

All kinds of blanks printed at short notice; at St. Louis prices.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Candidate's names announced as below for \$2.50.]

State Offices 5 dollars.]

We are authorized to make the following announcements of CANDIDATES.—

Election, November, 2nd 1880.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,

T. M. JONES.

L. P. Adamson.

FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.

D. B. Mizell

Ed. Wolffarth,

FOR SHERIFF OF JACK COUNTY,

Henry Stradley.

William Harrell,

FOR ASSESSOR OF JACK COUNTY,

Mason Oldham.

J. S. Wellington.

FOR COUNTY COM.

H. H. McConnell Pret. No. 2

J. W. GRAY for Pret. No. 3

Full notice, full price.

ISRAEL STODDARD

is a candidate

for the Office of County Judge; He pledges himself, if elected to serve the entire term, for "better or worse."

RESTAURANT

and Lodging House with
FIRST CLASS BAKERY,

and will take pleasure in supplying those who may wish anything in the bakery or restaurant line. Meals at all hours, and good beds and sleeping apartments.

W. B. STRAMER.

Jacksboro, Texas.

MASON OLDHAM,

DEALER IN,

SEWING MACHINES.

Office at McConnell's Drug Store,

Jacksboro,

Texas.

St. John, White & American
Machines A Specialty.

D. C. BROWN

Is selling out his **HEAVY** stock of
Spring Goods, consisting in part of

- Dry Goods,
- Ladies dress Goods,
- Fancy Notions,
- Ready made Clothing,
- Boots, Shoes,
- Hats, Caps,
- Queen's ware,
- Glass ware,
- Tin Ware,
- Furniture,
- Farming Implements;
- or any thing else you want.

Thanks for past favors. Call and
examine: Polite Clerks take pleasure in
showing goods.

Dr. Philip Gresham's

New Drug Store,

West Side Public Square,

Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

Drugs & Medicines,

From one of the most reliable houses in the

United States,

also Druggists Sundries and Notions,

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and Brushes
Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

DR. J. C. CORNELIUS,

So well known in the county is always
present to attend the demands of the pub-
lic and his experience as a physician
guarantees the careful compounding of
prescriptions.

ROBINSON & WEST, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO,

Land litigation a Speciality.

J. W. KNOX, DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

South West Corner Public Square,
Jacksboro, Texas.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Go to the **GRANGE STORE** for
CHEAPEST Groceries, Tin Ware, &c.
&c. in Weatherford.

North Main St., opposite Carter's M
D. M. HORTON & CO.

HOTEL.

WICHITA HOTEL,
JACKSBORO, TEXAS

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

First class accommodations.

S. O. CALLAHAN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin

—AND—

HOLLOWWARE,

Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.
JACKSBORO, TEXAS

MIZELL AND BERNARD,

**DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**

"The **OLD RED STORE,**" West
of the Public Square.

Jacksboro, Texas.

Subscribe for the Sunday Wreath.
One copy 25 cents a year, in advance,
Clubs of 10 or more copies to one add
15 cents each.