

# RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOL. 1.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1881.

No. 49.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

J. N. ROGERS.

EDITED BY J. N. ROGERS.  
MISS. JACK N. ROGERS.

Entered at the Post-office at Jacksboro, Texas, as second-class matter.

Business Office, in the  
LOW'S BUILDING, South  
of the Public Square,  
JACKSBORO.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum.

Approved Advertisements published at the following Rates:

Space	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 sq. in.	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$17.00
2 sq. in.	3.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
3 sq. in.	3.50	10.50	17.50	27.00
4 sq. in.	4.00	14.00	24.00	35.00
5 sq. in.	4.50	17.50	30.00	45.00

One-third added to the above rates for caption, first page.

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

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

Legal, transient and obituary advertisements payable in advance. Quoted monthly.

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

## LOCALS.

There is a bunch of horses in the C. D. brand running in F. Besett's range, in good shape to be posted. S. O. Callahan has been recruiting his stock of tools; there are but few tin shops anywhere better fitted up for the tin business than Mr. Callahan's. If you want anything extra in the tin line, give him a call. Reports from all parts of the county are that cotton crop looks moderately well, and some never looked better. The average of both much larger than last year. Ziglar Bros., Philadelphia, Hand Made Ladies' shoes in endless varieties, and at low prices at D. C. Brown's. The market is glutted with vegetables, fine and in great variety. Knox has forced the price on Brown Shoes down to \$1.50. More "home hunters" into town yesterday, looking for land. Men's French Calf hand made boots at D. C. Brown's. Yesterday the mercury reached 101 degrees in the shade inside the house, in some places, where there was reflected light it reached 104 degrees and at the Signal Office, 105.

Knox sells 15 yards best prints for \$1.00; others will be bound to follow.

Mr. W. B. Preston, formerly of this place, and Mr. D. H. Jones, both of Seymour are in town and will remain several days. A large stock of clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods direct from New York at Dallas prices at D. C. Brown's. The difference between the condition of South Main street now and previously, is that the rock pile is bigger and is in another place. Spanish Whiteness, Flea Powder, Fly Paper, and Fly Bricks, at McConnell's. Donevan now herds a stock of horses and his musical voice may be heard night and morning, rounding them up. Call at Knox and see ladies' and gents' hand and custom made shoes and boots, they are the best.

The mineral interest of Jack county is being tested; this week about 5 miles north of town. The only genuine "Clear Nutria," J. B. Setson's "Cow-boy" hat in town is at Knox's. Thos. E. West purchased a herd of 57 cow ponies a few days ago. They are being herded near town and it might pay those in want of horses to examine them. Fant & Strickland have a supply of white meal and have made arrangements to keep it constantly on hand. L. E. Upham left yesterday for the Hot Springs in Ark., where he expects to remain six weeks. Adams & Wescott have sugar cured hams, Breakfast and Kansas Bacon.

E. C. Rector is offered \$38,000 for his land, horses, sheep and cattle on Snake Creek. A large line of SPENTON and other brands of Nutria, Beaver, Wood and Buckskin Hats at greatly reduced prices at D. C. Brown's.

The first new wheat was ground at the Jacksboro mill last Saturday. It was grown on the farm of Wash. Jackson on Jasper Creek. There is considerable school manifested in the way of talk among our citizens. Would it not be well to set a time for those interested to meet, to once and take steps to build a good school house. It would be worth more to Jacksboro, than any railroad. Henderson the barber will send to Virginia for his mother. Quite a stir in the administration circles about the Jacksboro post office. Wm. Harrell has come to town to engage in business with D. C. Brown. Mrs. West has had transplanting care from her garden for the past week. The land offered for sale on last Tuesday for the 1880 taxes were nearly all purchased by individuals. Last Friday

day and Saturday the Rev. Mr. Niles, pastor of the Presbyterian church, raised by subscription one hundred dollars to buy an organ for his church and it was placed in the church Saturday evening.

Go to Dr. Gresham for your coal oil. Fry Denton City Pottery Works.

If you want good sugar house molasses go to Fant and Strickland.

## Hotel Arrivals.

WICHITA.

L. E. Rankin; Wm. Curtis, Gainesville; C. H. Strickland, T. E. Horan, Willie Cleaver, P. I. Hartman, city; W. T. Stewart, Gertrudes; P. H. Fullingim; J. S. Haynes; A. E. Anderson, C. L. Dutcher, county; T. B. Riddle and lady; Mt. Hecla; G. A. Graham, Graham; C. L. Bialuch, Gr. in; John Durst, Marshall; Thos. G. Worsley, Montague; Burt Kramer, Graham; J. M. Maddox, Rt. Worth; Thos. B. Talloh, Whitt; J. B. Baker, La Grange; L. R. Reynolds; C. A. Brubree, Sand Valley; H. B. McQuerry.

## HOTELS HOUSES.

James Jackson and B. W. Nicholson, city; James Hampton, Decatur; Dan. V. Quarson, Dallas; B. E. Perry, Weatherford; Richard Best, Gertrudes; C. S. Brunley, Clay county; H. Ward, T. G. Rector, county; J. D. Crook, Paris; D. H. Jones, W. B. Preston, Seymour.

## The Dead-lock Continues at Albany.

New York, June 6.—The Telegram's Albany special says there is a marked falling off in the predictions that Depew, Wheeler or Cornell will win, and the indications are that some more obscure man will be taken up and elected.

A special to the Evening Post says "Quite a sensation arose in the senate this morning when Mr. Edmon presented a petition from 3,100 republican voters of the eighth assembly district in New York City headed as follows: 'The undersigned respectfully petition the legislature to return Messrs. Conkling and Platt to the United States senate.' Mr. Edmon asked if the names were not genuine, and on being examined, the fact was shown that the petition was signed entirely in refusal and by the same hand pool. The list had evidently been copied utterly regardless of truth. Mr. Woodin called attention to the list and Mr. Edmon did not deny it.

They had a \$40,000 blaze at Dallas on the 6th. 68 bales of cotton were burned at Ft. Worth on the same day.

The Missouri Pacific Freight train went through the temporary bridge on the trinity about 1 mile from Ft. Worth on the 1st. The train fell about fifty feet.

## D. C. Brown

HAS REMOVED HIS

**New Spring Stock**  
of goods,  
into his  
**NEW HOUSE.**

His stock of Dress Goods, after a

close examination is by far the

**LARGEST** and most **COMPLETE** ever

brought to this market.

His **PRICES** are **LOWER** than the

same goods were ever offered in this

Market.

He sells the best quality for the

least money.

His stock is entirely new.

No remnants of old stock.

His motto is to sell goods at such

rates as will leave no goods that will

require forced sales to close them

out.

Having shared the patronage of

the public by adhering to the fact

that business well attended to, serves

both buyer and seller, he hopes to

merit a continuance of the same.

**Call and see him. No trouble to show goods.**





*Windsor Castle, Runymede, Richard I, King John, Prince Arthur, Quarrel with the Pope, England under Interdict, Surrendered to the Pope, Magna Charter, First Parliament, St. Louis.*

The old royal castle of Windsor, the home of England's Queen, is twenty miles from the city of London. From the turret of this venerable pile a prospect meets the eye, surpassing in its historic associations, if not in its beauty, any thing in Europe. To the east, beneath a continuous fog of smoke, lies mighty London, the home of four millions of human beings. Now, and then, can be seen the giant dome of St. Paul's through rifts in the cloud mantle. Northward, beyond the royal park and forest, which are fifty six miles in circumference, are seen the rolling and fertile fields of Berkshire. A long the eminence on which the castle stands, the river Thames flows and ebbs, its crystal waters uncontaminated by the city below. Westward the green and flowering islets sleep upon its tranquil bosom; and far away to the south, the hills and plains of Buckinghamshire, dotted with villas, country seats, and farm houses, smile beneath the hand of generous culture.

The castle was founded nearly one thousand years ago by William the Conqueror. What changes it has witnessed since!

One memorable event which occurred near by, is snatched from the dead past, and lives as a present reality before the eye of the visitor, who ascends the turret of Windsor castle. There stands near the banks of the Thames, in midst of green fields, a majestic statue of a man on horseback. It is Runymede, and the horseman is King John. There the barons wrung from the tyrant the great charter of English liberty. There is the cradle of Anglo Saxon personal freedom. It is a glorious sight from that kingly castle from which the English flag is ever flying—an eloquent witness of the triumph over despotism.

Henry II. who sent a company of Christ's hidden ones, scourged and branded, into the wintry fields to perish, died cursing God and his children. Richard and John, his two sons, had joined with the king of France in battle and intrigue against their miserable father.

Richard I. succeeded to the title, but returning from the crusade against the Saracens, he was seized in the garb of a pilgrim at Vienna, and was detained a prisoner by the Emperor of Germany for nearly two years. In the meantime, John his only surviving brother ruled England, and with the aid Philip of France planned to dispossess Richard of the crown. But at length Richard was liberated on paying nearly two million dollars (of our money);

and Philip wrote to John, "Take care of yourself the devil is broken loose."

After settling matters in England, Richard invaded France, and having taken the castle of Chalus, he commanded all the garrison to be hanged except Gourdon, who during the siege had wounded Richard. He was reserved for a more cruel execution. The king sent for Gourdon, (as the wound threatened to be fatal).

"Wretch!" said the king, what have I ever done to thee, to cause you to seek my life?"

"What have you done?" replied the prisoner, coolly. "You killed with your hand my father, and my two brothers, and you intended to have hanged me. I am now in your power, and you may take revenge by inflicting on me the cruellest torments; but I shall endure them all with pleasure, provided I can think that I have been so happy as to rid the world of such a nuisance."

Struck with the man's manner, and trembling at the approach of death, he is said have ordered him released—but the brave man was flayed alive, and hanged.

Richard died, the next day, in agonies, and in the same land where his father (the murderer of the company of Oxford Baptists) died a few years before, deserted by wife and children.

John ascended the throne of England in 1199. He was the fifth son of Henry. An older son, named Geoffrey, had left two children, Arthur and Isenor. The young prince Arthur was the legitimate heir to the crown. But although John's treachery was known to Richard, although it was clear that he had planned to usurp the throne during Richard's captivity, yet Richard, through the influence of the mother, named John as his successor, on the ground that he could defend the Norman possessions better than Arthur could. One among the first acts of John's reign was to assassinate his nephew with his own hand. Arthur had joined the French forces and was besieging Mervebeau, where his grandmother Eleanor had taken refuge. John came to the relief of town and took Arthur prisoner, and while in a boat on the Seine with few attendants, John stabbed him, and plunged his body into the stream. Various traditions grew out of this secret assassination, until Shakespeare in his play presented Arthur as a young and defenceless boy, whose innocent words disarm the fiercest assassin, and who after escaping his uncles vengeance, kills himself by jumping from the castle walls.

But John's slight victories in Normandy availed little. While rioting with a young wife, whom he had forced from her lawful husband, the Count de la Marche—while John's own wife was still living—Philip, king of France, took city after city, until nearly the whole of Normandy fell into his hands; and the descendant of William the Norman was al-

most entirely shut out from the dominions of his ancestry.

But the most pregnant event in the life of John, and indeed in the "History of Liberty," was the election of an archbishop of Canterbury—an event which far surpassed in its consequences the election or the murder of Thomas a Becket, by John's father Henry II.

Hubert, successor of Becket, Primate of England died in 1205. The monks of Canterbury, called the canons of Christ's church, possessed an ancient right of electing the Archbishop. A number of them met clandestinely the very night of Hubert's death, and binding him to secrecy, sent him to Rome for the Pope's confirmation. But the secret leaked out, and coming to the ears of John, he in a fit of determined anger compelled the canons to choose the bishop of Norwich as their Archbishop and Primate of England. Both appointees were presented to Pope Innocent for confirmation. He rejected both, and compelled the twelve canons who had repaired to Rome in behalf of Reginald, to elect a known enemy of the king as their Archbishop. His name was Langton—an Englishman like Becket, as distinguished from the Normans. John was inflamed with rage. He expelled the monks of Christ's church, laid hand on their possessions, and swore that if the Pope should lay the kingdom under interdict he would confiscate the goods of all the clergy, and cut off the noses and ears of every Italian priest he should find in England. The interdict came. The churches were closed, the bells silent the rites of "Holy Church" suspended. Then came a bull of excommunication, absolving all John's subjects from their oath of allegiance. John was unmoved. One Archbishop, refusing office under an excommunicated king, was crushed to death by the king's orders under a weight of lead shaped as a monk's cowl. The Pope preached a crusade against England, and called on the king of France to invade the island and execute the "Holy sentence on the apostate monarch." John in this extremity sought aid from friends and foes. He enlisted the fugitive Albigenses, against whose country a bloody crusade was waged at the time; and he sent ambassadors to obtain assistance from the Saracens. He had mustered sixty thousand mercenaries to meet the French invasion but could not rely on his army. At this crisis he basely abdicated the government, yielding it the Pope, and did homage for it as vassal at the hands of the Pope's legate. The interdict being now removed, John collected all his available forces and invaded Philip's dominions. The barons who had refused to join him against the threatened French invasion, now refused to accompany him into Normandy on the excuse that they were only bound to fight for him in England. John nursed his revenge. A victory over the king of France would give him time and power to crush the barons, and with them the last spark of liberty in England. But he was defeated. He returned to find nobles and people in open defiant insurrection, with a definite claim of liberty and law. Stephen Langton, the Primate, was at their head. This man, who fell under the censure of the Pope, protested against John's slavish vassalage to Innocent. The barons met at St. Edmonsbury and swore on the high altar to demand from the king, if

used be by force of arms, the certain guarantee of liberty. At Christmas they appeared in arms before the king and presented their claims. A few months of delay followed, during which, John found himself deserted. An army under the barons was organized with Robert Fitzwalter its general. The whole country rose to join it. John, at Easter time, with seven horsemen in his train, found himself face to face with a nation in arms. He had summoned mercenaries, and appealed to the Pope in vain, and was forced to submit.

An island in the Thames, between Staones and Windsor had been chosen as the place of conference. The two parties encamped apart like open enemies, the king on the little island on the Buckinghamshire side, and the barons on a marshy flat, called Runymede, ever memorable from this event. On the 19th day of June, 1215, John signed the famous deed called the *Magna Charter*. Its main clause reads: "No freeman shall be seized or dispossessed, or out-lawed, or in any way brought to ruin; we will not go against any man, or send against him, save by legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." "To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right of justice." In addition to this guarantee of personal liberty and justice, it was decreed that taxes should not be levied but by the consent of the representatives of the barons.

Twenty-four barons were appointed to enforce the observance of the charter. John signed it with mental reservation. He had been up to that hour an absolute monarch—above all law. He was determined not to yield up his irresponsible power. "They have given me four and twenty over-kings," cried the king, as he flung himself upon the floor and in fury raved like a mad man.

Before day-break, after signing the charter, he rode to the seaside waiting for foreign mercenary soldiers and some comfort from his lord the Pope. Both came after a time.

The eventful hour approached—whether England should be enslaved to her own ruler, and despotism be entrenched for ever on her soil, or whether she would become a vassal of France. One or the other must result from the impending battle. But God had designed that neither calamity should overwhelm her. Passing with rapid marches from Lynn to Lincolnshire, John's road lay along the sea-shore, which was overflowed at high water. The tide rose behind him, and swept away his his wagons, baggage, regalia and military chest—his treasure on which he mainly relied. Maddened by this disaster, and laboring under temporary sickness, he indulged in a gluttonous debauch which ended his life. October 17th, 1216, in his 49th and the 18th year of his reign.

His death relieved England from her dilemma. His son Henry was but three years old. The leading barons rallied round him, and forced Louis the proposed king to leave England. Liberty triumphed and peace ensued.

The most unprincipled ruler England ever had—full of cowardice, cruelty, licentiousness and revenge is—memorialized on the banks of the Thames, on the borders of the field of Runymede, in full view of the home of English sovereigns, in that equestrian statue which calls up his crimes, while it embazons the triumph of civil liberty.—See June No. of Ford's Christian Repository



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To be submitted to a Vote of the People on the First Tuesday in September, 1881.

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, Article V., of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, That sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, article 5, of the constitution of the State of Texas, shall be so amended as to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIARY.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices, four of whom shall constitute a quorum of the whole. A quorum being present, they may organize two divisions, each to consist of three judges, the chief justice to co-operate with either section. Two judges of a division shall constitute a quorum. One of the members in either division dissenting may refer any question in a case, or the whole cause, to all the members of the court, when a decision shall be made by a majority of a quorum of the whole that may be present. No justice shall be permanently assigned to any division, but the justices may alternate under such rules as the court may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court in office at the time of the adoption of this article, and four judges to be appointed by the governor, shall compose the supreme court, until the next general election; and the chief justice of the present supreme court shall be chief justice of the supreme court created by this article, until the next general election, at which election there shall be elected seven justices, whose term of office shall be six years, and who shall select a chief justice from among their number who shall hold his office for two years, or until otherwise ordered by the court. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election for state or county officers. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a district court in this state, or such judge and lawyer together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the state. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases in which the district or county court has original or appellate jurisdiction, and of such other cases as may be prescribed by law; but appeals from interlocutory judgments, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe. The supreme court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, as may be prescribed by law, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The justices thereof may issue writs of certiorari, mandamus, and prohibition, and such other writs as may be prescribed by law, and may also exercise its jurisdiction in such other cases as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of divorce, and in such other cases as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court shall also have original jurisdiction in cases of divorce, and in such other cases as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court shall also have original jurisdiction in cases of divorce, and in such other cases as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the state in all criminal cases of whatever grade. The court of appeals and the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, issue such writs as may be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall have power, upon affidavits or otherwise as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital, and at two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

SEC. 5. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; of all cases of divorce, of all misdemeanors involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for trial of title to land, and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, issuing out of said court without regard to value; of all suits, complaints or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and certiorari, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control, in probate matters, over the county court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and of administration, probating wills, for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates, and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guardians, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the county commissioners' courts, and shall have general original jurisdiction over all cases of which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this constitution. All cases pending in the court of appeals, of which the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction, under the provisions of this article, shall be certified and the records transmitted to the supreme court and shall be decided by the supreme court as if the same had been originally appealed to such court.

SEC. 6. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 7. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 8. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 9. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 10. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 11. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 12. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 13. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 14. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 15. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 16. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or judge of a district court in this State or such lawyer and judge together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the court of appeals, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election, and the judge or judges so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the state in all criminal cases of whatever grade. The court of appeals and the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, issue such writs as may be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall have power, upon affidavits or otherwise as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital, and at two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

SEC. 8. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; of all cases of divorce, of all misdemeanors involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for trial of title to land, and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, issuing out of said court without regard to value; of all suits, complaints or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and certiorari, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control, in probate matters, over the county court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and of administration, probating wills, for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates, and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guardians, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the county commissioners' courts, and shall have general original jurisdiction over all cases of which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this constitution. All cases pending in the court of appeals, of which the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction, under the provisions of this article, shall be certified and the records transmitted to the supreme court and shall be decided by the supreme court as if the same had been originally appealed to such court.

SEC. 17. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 18. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 19. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 20. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 21. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 22. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 23. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 24. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 25. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 26. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 27. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 28. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 29. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 30. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 31. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 32. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

newspaper of each county in the state in which a newspaper may be published, and he shall direct said election to be held in accordance with the law regulating general elections. Upon the receipt of the proclamation of the governor, the county judge shall proceed to issue his writs of election, appointing judges of election in accordance with the election law. Those desiring to vote for the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "For amendment to article five." Those desiring to vote against the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "Against amendment to article five." Immediately after the election the officers of each precinct shall forward to the county judge of their county a duplicate return showing the number of votes cast for or against the amendment, and on the fourth day thereafter the county judge shall open and count said returns, and forthwith forward to the secretary of state, in a sealed package, a tabulated statement thereof showing the total number of votes cast in the county for or against the amendment, and on the fourth day after said election the secretary of state shall, in the presence of the governor and attorney-general, open and count said returns; and if it shall appear from the returns that a majority of the votes were cast for said amendment, it shall be the duty of the governor on the following day to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact that said amendment has received a majority of the votes cast at said election, and shall proclaim that said amendment has become and is a part of the state constitution, and this amendment shall take effect from and after said proclamation.

Passed March 14, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

Joint Resolution amending Section 24 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas; That section twenty-four (24) of article 3 of the constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows: (viz.):

SECTION 24. The members of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not exceeding five dollars per day. In addition to the per diem, the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five (\$5.00) dollars for every twenty-five miles, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or water routes; and the comptroller of the state shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or a called session; provided, the regular session of the legislature shall not continue longer than one hundred days.

And be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to submit to the vote of the electors of the state the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution, at an election to be ordered on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, in accordance with the provisions of article 17 of the state constitution.

Passed March 22, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Department of State, J. T. H. BOWMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, passed by the 17th Legislature, and published by direction of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State.

Witness my official signature and the seal of State affixed, at the city of Austin, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1881.

J. T. H. BOWMAN, Secretary of State.

Montague Mineral.

Judge Gungby has just received another letter from Colorado in regard to assays of his specimens of ore, in which it is stated that the

Gordon Mountain is thought to be rich in quicksilver. Also that our ores are rich. It has been discovered in Colorado this spring that silver exists in ordinary dirt about the mines and can be washed out like gold. We have dirt in this county that is full of metal, but it has not been assayed yet. There is plenty of it at Gordon Mountain and also on Sandy. It is of various sizes, from the size of small grains of sand to pieces that will weigh half an ounce.

Dr. Lewis is pushing work at his mine. Last week they took out some of the richest ore that they have found yet—silver and copper principally and some nuggets of pure copper. Last Monday the vein ran out and they are now digging to find it again. This is the second time they have lost it. If this ore can be found in sufficient quantities, it will be immensely rich. We have some very fine specimens from the Peweler mine adjoining Dr. Stinson's. Mr. Peweler has been working in it by odd spells. He is now down about five feet. He says it is a fissure lode, running nearly perpendicular, and that the vein is about four inches thick and twenty feet wide. The ore is the same as Stinson's—silver and copper. In digging, small quantities of blue mineral paint have been discovered.—[North-West.

A special to the Herald dated Austin, June 3 says: "The penitentiary board to-day forwarded their bond and contract to Colenhead & Slaughter, of Jefferson, to whom was awarded yesterday the contract for conveying convicts from counties to the penitentiary. They are given until the 12th inst. to return them. The contract goes into effect August 1st.

The adjutant general will forward six thousand blank cartridges to the colored companies in attendance at the emancipation celebration at Houston. All the colored state troops will attend.

The penitentiary Board has contracted with Cunningham & Ellis to complete the work on the Bush penitentiary, and it is expected to be done by July 1st. The building of a large cell-house, with accommodations for 555 convicts, was also determined upon, work to commence immediately with the means on hand from convict hire.

Five peaches are to be had in Palestine now, but the crop is small.—Eleven cars of cattle were shipped from Denison to Humul May 29th.—On 27th of May the Galveston custom house received \$154,000 for duties.—The mortality among horses at Galveston is very great since the hot weather set in.—Some fifteen thousand tons of railroad iron will be landed at Corpus Christi for the Palmer-Sullivan system of railways during the next few months.—A tannery is now in full blast at Humul with some \$5,000 worth of leather in the vats.





Windsor Castle, Runymede, Richard I, King John, Prince Arthur, Quarrel with the Pope, England under Interdict, Surrendered to the Pope, Magna Charter, First Parliament, St. Louis.

The old royal castle of Windsor, the home of England's Queen, is twenty miles from the city of London. From the turret of this venerable pile a prospect meets the eye, surpassing in its historic associations, if not in its beauty, any thing in Europe. To the east, beneath a continuous fog of smoke, lies mighty London, the home of four millions of human beings. Now, and then, can be seen the giant dome of St. Paul's through rifts in the cloud mantle. Northward, beyond the royal park and forest, which are fifty six miles in circumference, are seen the rolling and fertile fields of Berkshire. Along the eminence on which the castle stands, the river Thames flows and ebbs, its crystal waters uncontaminated by the city below. Westward the green and flowering islets sleep upon its tranquil bosom; and far away to the south, the hills and plains of Buckinghamshire, dotted with villas, country seats, and farm houses, smile beneath the hand of generous culture.

The castle was founded nearly one thousand years ago by William the Conqueror. What changes it has witnessed since!

One memorable event which occurred near by, is snatched from the dead past, and lives as a present reality before the eye of the visitor, who ascends the turret of Windsor castle. There stands near the banks of the Thames, in midst of green fields, a majestic statue of a man on horseback. It is Runymede, and the horseman is King John. There the barons wrung from the tyrant the great charter of English liberty. There is the cradle of Anglo Saxon personal freedom. It is a glorious sight from that kingly castle from which the English flag is ever flying—an eloquent witness of the triumph over despotism.

Henry II. who sent a company of Christ's hidden ones, scourged and branded, into the wintry fields to perish, died cursing God and his children. Richard and John, his two sons, had joined with the king of France in battle and intrigue against their miserable father.

Richard I. succeeded to the title, but returning from the crusade against the Saracens, he was seized in the garb of a pilgrim at Vienna, and was detained a prisoner by the Emperor of Germany for nearly two years. In the meantime, John his only surviving brother ruled England, and with the aid Philip of France planned to dispossess Richard of the crown. But at length Richard was liberated on paying nearly two million dollars (of our money);

and Philip wrote to John, "Take care of yourself the devil is broken loose."

After settling matters in England, Richard invaded France, and having taken the castle of Chalus, he commanded all the garrison to be hanged except Gourdon, who during the siege had wounded Richard. He was reserved for a more cruel execution. The king sent for Gourdon, (as the wound threatened to be fatal).

"Wretch!" said the king, what have I ever done to thee, to cause you to seek my life?"

"What have you done?" replied the prisoner, coolly. "You killed with your hand my father, and my two brothers, and you intended to have hanged me. I am now in your power, and you may take revenge by inflicting on me the cruelest torments; but I shall endure them all with pleasure, provided I can think that I have been so happy as to rid the world of such a nuisance."

Struck with the man's manner, and trembling at the approach of death, he is said have ordered him released—but the brave man was flayed alive, and hanged.

Richard died, the next day, in agonies, and in the same land where his father (the murderer of the company of Oxford Baptists) died a few years before, deserted by wife and children.

John ascended the throne of England in 1199. He was the fifth son of Henry. An older son, named Geoffrey, had left two children, Arthur and Menor. The young prince Arthur was the legitimate heir to the crown. But although John's treachery was known to Richard, although it was clear that he had planned to usurp the throne during Richard's captivity, yet Richard, through the influence of the mother, named John as his successor, on the ground that he could defend the Norman possessions better than Arthur could. One among the first acts of John's reign was to assassinate his nephew with his own hand. Arthur had joined the French forces and was besieging Mervebeau, where his grandmother Eleanor had taken refuge. John came to the relief of town and took Arthur prisoner, and while in a boat on the Seine with few attendants, John stabbed him, and plunged his body into the stream. Various traditions grew out of this secret assassination, until Shakespeare in his play presented Arthur as a young and defenceless boy, whose innocent words disarm the fiercest assassin, and who after escaping his uncles vengeance, kills himself by jumping from the castle walls.

But John's slight victories in Normandy availed little. While rioting with a young wife, whom he had forced from her lawful husband, the Count de la Marche—while John's own wife was still living—Philip, king of France, took city after city, until nearly the whole of Normandy fell into his hands; and the descendant of William the Norman was al-

most entirely shut out from the dominions of his ancestry.

But the most pregnant event in the life of John, and indeed in the "History of Liberty," was the election of an archbishop of Canterbury—an event which far surpassed in its consequences the election or the murder of Thomas a Becket, by John's father Henry II.

Hubert, successor of Becket, Primate of England died in 1205. The monks of Canterbury, called the canons of Christ's church, possessed an ancient right of electing the Archbishop. A number of them met clandestinely the very night of Hubert's death, and binding him to secrecy, sent him to Rome for the Pope's confirmation. But the secret leaked out, and coming to the ears of John, he in a fit of determined anger compelled the canons to choose the bishop of Norwich as their Archbishop and Primate of England. Both appointees were presented to Pope Innocent for confirmation. He rejected both, and compelled the twelve canons who had repaired to Rome in behalf of Reginald, to elect a known enemy of the king as their Archbishop. His name was Langton—an Englishman like Becket, as distinguished from the Normans. John was inflamed with rage. He expelled the monks of Christ's church, laid hand on their possessions, and swore that if the Pope should lay the kingdom under interdict he would confiscate the goods of all the clergy, and cut off the noses and ears of every Italian priest he should find in England. The interdict came. The churches were closed, the bells silent the rites of "Holy Church" suspended. Then came a bull of excommunication, absolving all John's subjects from their oath of allegiance. John was unmoved. One Archbishop, refusing office under an excommunicated king, was crushed to death by the king's orders under a weight of lead shaped as a monk's cowl. The Pope preached a crusade against England, and called on the king of France to invade the island and execute the "Holy sentence on the apostate monarch." John in this extremity sought aid from friends and foes. He enlisted the fugitive Albigenses, against whose country a bloody crusade was waged at the time; and he sent ambassadors to obtain assistance from the Saracens. He had mustered sixty thousand mercenaries to meet the French invasion but could not rely on his army. At this crisis he basely abdicated the government, yielding it the Pope, and did homage for it as vassal at the hands of the Pope's legate. The interdict being now removed, John collected all his available forces and invaded Philip's dominions. The barons who had refused to join him against the threatened French invasion, because of his excommunication, now refused to accompany him into Normandy on the excuse that they were only bound to fight for him in England. John nursed his revenge. A victory over the king of France would give him time and power to crush the barons, and with them the last spark of liberty in England. But he was defeated. He returned to find nobles and people in open defiant insurrection, with a definite claim of liberty and law. Stephen Langton, the Primate, was at their head. This man, who fell under the censure of the Pope, protested against John's slavish vassalage to Innocent. The barons met at St. Edmondsbury and swore on the high altar to demand from the king, if

need be by force of arms, the certain guarantees of liberty. At Christmas they appeared in arms before the king and presented their claims. A few months of delay followed, during which, John found himself deserted. An army under the barons was organized with Robert Fitzwalter its general. The whole country rose to join it. John, at Easter time, with seven horsemen in his train, found himself face to face with a nation in arms. He had summoned mercenaries, and appealed to the Pope in vain, and was forced to submit.

An island in the Thames, between Staenes and Windsor had been chosen as the place of conference. The two parties encamped apart like open enemies, the king on the little island on the Buckinghamshire side, and the barons on a marshy flat, called Runymede, ever memorable from this event. On the 19th day of June, 1215, John signed the famous deed called the *Magna Charta*. Its main clause reads: "No freeman shall be seized or dispossessed, or out-lawed, or in any way brought to ruin; we will not go against any man, or send against him, save by legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." "To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right of justice." In addition to this guarantee of personal liberty and justice, it was decreed that taxes should not be levied but by the consent of the representatives of the barons.

Twenty-four barons were appointed to enforce the observance of the charter. John signed it with mental reservation. He had been up to that hour an absolute monarch—above all law. He was determined not to yield up his irresponsible power. "They have given me four and twenty over-kings," cried the king, as he flung himself upon the floor and in fury raved like a mad man.

Before day-break, after signing the charter, he rode to the seaside waiting for foreign mercenary soldiers and some comfort from his lord the Pope. Both came after a time.

The eventful hour approached—whether England should be enslaved to her own ruler, and despotism be entrenched for ever on her soil, or whether she would become a vassal of France. One or the other must result from the impending battle. But God had designed that neither calamity should overwhelm her. Passing with rapid marches from Lynn to Lincolnshire, John's road lay along the sea-shore, which was overflowed at high water. The tide rose behind him, and swept away his wagons, baggage, regalia and military chest—his treasure on which he mainly relied. Maddened by this disaster, and laboring under temporary sickness, he indulged in a gluttonous debauch which ended his life, October 17th, 1216, in his 49th year, and the 18th year of his reign.

His death relieved England from her dilemma. His son Henry was but three years old. The leading barons rallied round him, and forced Louis the proposed king to leave England. Liberty triumphed and peace ensued.

The most unprincipled ruler England ever had—full of cowardice, cruelty, licentiousness and revenge—is memorialized on the banks of the Thames, on the borders of the field of Runymede, in full view of the home of English sovereigns, in that equestrian statue which calls up his crimes, while it embazons the triumph of civil liberty.—See June No. of Ford's Christian Repository.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.

To be submitted on the First

Joint Resolution sent to Section Article V., of State of Texas.

SECTION 1. LEGISLATURE OF That sections 2. of the constitution shall be so amended.

ARTICLE

Sec. 2. The list of a chief justices, four of whom of the whole, they may each to constitute justice to cooperate. Two judges of the court. One division dissent in a case, or the members of the shall be made by the whole that the whole shall be divided, but under such rule. The judge in office at the time of the article, and for the governor, court, until the chief justice of the court shall be elected by the next general election. There shall be a term of office shall select a number who shall be elected for a term of years, or until the state at a county officer qualified voter the age of thirty a practicing lawyer in this state together. The time of their office for each of them shall be not less than one dollar, or diminished in case of a vacancy or association court, the governor by appointment at the next county officers shall hold such term.

Sec. 3. The appellate jurisdiction specified, which the limits of jurisdiction shall which the district or appellate other cases as but in appeals, with such regulations prescribe. The justices thereof the writ of habeas corpus as in the said justices thereof shall also be otherwise, as proper, to as may be necessary jurisdiction for the first Monday of the last Saturday of the month of the capital. Hereafter so.

Sec. 5. Three judges shall constitute a court of three judges of said court by the qualified electors.



**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.**

To be submitted to a Vote of the People on the First Tuesday in September, 1881.

*Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, Article V., of the Constitution of the State of Texas.*

SECTION 1. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, That sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 17, article 5, of the constitution of the State of Texas, shall be so amended as to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIARY.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices, four of whom shall constitute a quorum of the whole. A quorum being present, they may organize two divisions, each to consist of three judges, the chief justice to co-operate with either section. Two judges of a division shall constitute a quorum. One of the members in either division dissenting may refer any question in a case, or the whole cause, to all the members of the court, when a decision shall be made by a majority of a quorum of the whole that may be present. No justice shall be permanently assigned to any division, but the justices may alternate under such rules as the court may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court in office at the time of the adoption of this article, and four judges to be appointed by the governor, shall compose the supreme court, until the next general election; and the chief justice of the present supreme court shall be chief justice of the supreme court created by this article, until the next general election, at which election there shall be elected seven justices, whose term of office shall be six years, and who shall select a chief justice from among their number who shall hold his office for two years, or until otherwise ordered by the court. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election for state or county officers. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a district court in this state, or such judge and lawyer together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election for state or county officers, and the justices so elected shall hold such offices for the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases of which the district or county court has original or appellate jurisdiction, and of such other cases as may be prescribed by law; but in appeals from interlocutory judgments, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe. The supreme court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, as may be prescribed by law, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law the said court and the justices thereof may issue the writs of MANDAMUS, PROCEDEDO, CERTIORARI, and such other writs as may be necessary to enforce its jurisdiction. The legislature may confer original jurisdiction on the supreme court to issue writs of QUO WARRANTO and MANDAMUS in classes of cases specified by it except as against the governor of the state. The supreme court shall also have power, upon affidavits or otherwise, as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. The supreme court shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October in each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital and two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

SEC. 5. The court of appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision of said court. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at

the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or judge of a district court in this State or such lawyer and judge together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the court of appeals, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election, and the judge or judges so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the state in all criminal cases of whatever grade. The court of appeals and the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, issue such writs as may be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall have power, upon affidavits or otherwise as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital, and at two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

SEC. 8. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; of all cases of divorce; of all misdemeanors involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for trial of title to land, and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, issuing out of said court without regard to value; of all suits, complaints or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of HABEAS CORPUS, MANDAMUS, INJUNCTION and CERTIORARI, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control, in probate matters, over the county court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and of administration, probating wills, or settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates, and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guardians, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the county commissioners' courts, and shall have general original jurisdiction over all causes of action whatever, for which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this constitution. All cases pending in the court of appeals, of which the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction, under the provisions of this article, shall be certified and the records transmitted to the supreme court, and shall be decided by the supreme court as if the same had been originally appealed to such court.

SEC. 17. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; PROVIDED, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby required to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of submitting the foregoing amendments to the qualified voters of the state, and to cause to be published, once a week for four weeks, at least three months prior to said election, the above proposed amendments in one weekly

newspaper of each county in the state in which a newspaper may be published, and he shall direct said election to be held in accordance with the law regulating general elections. Upon the receipt of the proclamation of the governor, the county judge shall proceed to issue his writs of election, appointing judges of election in accordance with the election law. Those desiring to vote for the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "For amendment to article five." Those desiring to vote against the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "Against amendment to article five." Immediately after the election the officers of each precinct shall forward to the county judge of their county a duplicate return showing the number of votes cast for or against the amendment, and on the tenth day thereafter the county judge shall open and count said returns, and forthwith forward to the secretary of state, in a sealed package, a tabulated statement thereof showing the total number of votes cast in the county for or against the amendment, and on the fortieth day after said election the secretary of state shall, in the presence of the governor and attorney-general, open and count said returns; and if it shall appear from the returns that a majority of the votes were cast for said amendment, it shall be the duty of the governor on the following day to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact that said amendment has received a majority of the votes cast at said election, and shall proclaim that said amendment has become and is a part of the state constitution, and this amendment shall take effect from and after said proclamation.

Passed March 14, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

*Joint Resolution amending Section 24 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State of Texas.*

SECTION 1. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas; That section twenty-four (24) of article 3 of the constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows (viz.):

SECTION 24. The members of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not exceeding five dollars per day. In addition to the per diem, the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five (\$5.00) dollars for every twenty-five miles, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or water routes; and the comptroller of the state shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or a called session; PROVIDED, the regular session of the legislature shall not continue longer than one hundred days.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the governor be requested to submit to the vote of the electors of the state the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution, at an election to be ordered on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, in accordance with the provisions of article 17 of the state constitution.

Passed March 22, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house

THE STATE OF TEXAS, )  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ) T. H. BOWMAN,  
Secretary of State for the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, passed by the 17th Legislature, and published by direction of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State.

Witness my official signature and the seal of State affixed, at the city of Austin, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881.

T. H. BOWMAN,  
Secretary of State.

**Montague Mineral.**

Judge Grigsby has just received another letter from Colorado in regard to assays of his specimens of ore, in which it is stated that the

Gordon Mountain is thought to be rich in quicksilver. Also that our ores are rich. It has been discovered in Colorado this spring that silver exists in ordinary dirt about the mines and can be washed out like gold. We have dirt in this county that is full of metal, but it has not been assayed yet. There is plenty of it at Gordon Mountain and also on Sandy. It is of various sizes, from the size of small grains of sand to pieces that will weigh half an ounce.

Dr. Lewis is pushing work at his mine. Last week they took out some of the richest ore that they have found yet—silver and copper principally and some nuggets of pure copper. Last Monday the vein ran out and they are now digging to find it again. This is the second time they have lost it. If this ore can be found in sufficient quantities, it will be immensely rich. We have some very fine specimens from the Peveler mine adjoining Dr. Stinson's. Mr. Peveler has been working in it by odd spells. He is now down about five feet. He says it is a fissure lode, running nearly perpendicular, and that the vein is about four inches thick and twenty feet wide. The ore is the same as Stinson's—silver and copper. In digging, small quantities of blue mineral paint have been discovered.—[North-West.

A special to the Herald dated Austin, June 3 says: "The penitentiary board to-day forwarded their bond and contract to Colenhead & Slaughter, of Jefferson, to whom was awarded yesterday the contract for conveying convicts from counties to the penitentiary. They are given until the 12th inst. to return them. The contract goes into effect August 1st.

The adjutant general will forward six thousand blank cartridges to the colored companies in attendance at the emancipation celebration at Houston. All the colored state troops will attend.

The penitentiary Board has contracted with Cunningham & Ellis to complete the work on the Rusk penitentiary, and it is expected to be done by July 1st. The building of a large cell-house, with accommodations for 555 convicts, was also determined upon, work to commence immediately with the means on hand from convict hire.

Fine peaches are to be had in Palestine now, but the crop is small.—Eleven cars of cattle were shipped from Denison to Hannibal May 29th.—On 27th of May the Galveston custom house received \$154,000 for duties.—The mortality among horses at Galveston is very great since the hot weather set in.—Some fifteen thousand tons of railroad iron will be landed at Corpus Christi for the Palmer-Sullivan system of railways during the next few months.—A tannery is now in full blast at Ennis with some \$3,000 worth of leather in the vats.



## CORRESPONDENCE

POST OAK.  
For the Rural Citizen.

Post Oak, May 21st, 1881.

We have just had a good rain and it come in very good time, everything on farms look bright; farmers are generally very well up with their work, some ploughing their corn the third time. Very little cotton chopped yet, on account of the web-worm, which in some places is playing sad havoc, farmers having to plant over in some instances. We would like to know if any of your correspondents are in possession of any means by which we might get rid of the destructive pest.—We have at Post Oak preaching every Sunday except the fifth, and Sunday School, we wish for it a better attendance; but there are always some who are not satisfied to press "onward and upward."  
NASCENT.

### Organize! Organize.

To the people of Jack county:

In view of the fact that some of our school communities failing to organize at the proper time forfeited their right to the State School fund of the present school year. I would call your attention to the expediency of organizing free schools at once. To secure the benefit of the public fund annually it is necessary that all free schools should organize anew every year. By filing your Petitions of Organization with the County Judge at an early date, (i. e. about the 1st of July) ample time will be afforded him to revise the lists of school-children, and to assign children that may be reported to him whose names have not been entered, before the 1st day of August, when the lists must be closed. Call at my office and get blank Petitions of Organization.  
T. M. JONES,  
County Judge.

### Farmers' County Alliance.

Jacksboro, June, 7th 1881.  
All subordinate alliances of Jack Co., Texas, are hereby Notified that on the 2nd day of July 1881, at 9

o'clock a. m. that the Grand County Alliance of Jack County will be organized at Jasper Creek school house in the southeast part of the Co., 13 miles from Jacksboro. Please meet us there.  
Yours,  
J. S. WELCH.

The 17th Legislature appropriated "four millions, nine hundred and ninety thousand and three hundred and eighty dollars" of the people's money to run the State government for the years 1881 and 1882, or about two millions more than was appropriated by the 16th Legislature to run the government for the same length of time.

This "busts" the Governor's boasted cash balance in the treasury, and leaves the State about three millions in debt.

Is this what the Governor calls "paying as he goes?"

In addition to this large appropriation of money, the 17th Legislature has squandered about the last acre of public land in Texas, and the "land sharks" sigh for more land to steal.—[Panola Watchman.

But it was a democratic Legislature, Thomas, and you should not complain. Take it easy, for you know the "great unwashed" can do no wrong.—[Jimplecute.

### Spots on the Sun.

The Providence Journal in speaking of how sun storms appear through a telescope, says: "The great fireball is in intense commotion. His surface is seamed and scarred in every direction with black spots that indicate the disturbing elements at work in its chaotic mass. Occasionally, for a day or two, the blemishes disappear, and the glorious king of day shows a face like a shield of gold. But the aspect quickly changes; spots come rushing in all directions and assuming all forms. They appear singly and in groups and rows. Immense groups break up into small ones, and small ones unite to form great chasms into which half a dozen worlds might be drop-

ped and there would still be room for more. Sometimes the spots are visible to the naked eye, and at that time a good opera glass or a spy glass will make them easily perceptible. Hundreds of observers all over the world watch the sun's face every clear day, and keep a record of the number of spots, their size and the direction in which they move, for as the sun turns on his axis they turn with him, some of them remaining for months without much change some take on new forms and disappear entirely. Very little is known of this mysterious sun or the spots that are visible more than 90,000,000 miles away.

Once in about eleven years the sun takes on his present sun-spot phase, and we are approaching the maximum of disturbance. No one knows the cause. Some believe that it is planetary attractions, some that it is the fall of great masses of meteoric matter, and some that it is the result of internal commotion and a rush upward of gaseous explosions, in comparison with which our fiercest volcanic eruptions are but the flicker of a flame. Beside the sun-spot agitation, the gaseous outbursts are marked and vivid. The tongues of flame or rosery protuberances are darting forth in all directions and bearing their testimony to the solar commotion. Mr. Trouvelot, of Cambridge, who makes daily observations of the sun's cromosphere, gives a graphic description of a remarkable solar protuberance that he witnessed on Nov. 16.

When first seen it was large and complicated, extending upward from the sun about 100,000 miles. Three or four hours after, it had developed into huge proportions, extending far out into space, and vanishing gradually to regions where it could not be perceived. As nearly as it could be measured, it reached a height of over a quarter of the sun's diameter, or about 234,000 miles. Such a protuberance hurled upward from the earth would almost reach the moon! Two hours after, the whole structure had collapsed, and was only about 18,000 miles high. Observations

like the great forces of the mighty forces at work in the solar orb, and make observers long for the time when a satisfactory solution may be found for this mysterious periodical solar disturbances, so intimately connected with the meteorological conditions of the earth.

It is asserted that ex-Senator Conkling is now convinced that he cannot be re-elected at this session of the Legislature.

## Advertisement.

"Something (more) About Sewing Machines.

1st. It is beyond question that as a merchant I have a right to handle whatever commodity that may be placed on the market and also to notify the people of the different articles in which I deal through whatever medium I deem the most effective. Hence I have no apology to make to any person for so doing.

2nd. The advertisement in last issue of the CITIZEN so pointedly directed at me is either (so far as concerned me) fraught with a bitter vim of sarcasm or the statements thereof are willfully and maliciously false. If the former be the idea intended to be conveyed I enter into the competition with a merry good will not fearing but that the machine which I offer for sale is possessed of sufficient merit to win its way in any market; If the latter, I shall treat the culprit with the contempt he deserves.

3rd. I desire to again state to the people that I have in stock a lot of No. 1 American Sewing Machines, a machine second to none manufactured at the present day and time which possessed of the advantages that I am enabled to sell cheaper than any regular agent can afford to sell any other first class machines. Well satisfied that the sarcastic or malicious statements referred to above will in no manner shake the confidence the people have hitherto had in me and ever solicitous of a liberal patronage,  
I am respectfully,

H. Horton.

## JAMES W. KNOX

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

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE is again complete in every DEPARTMENT,

and will be kept so. My stock is the NEWEST and FRESHEST of any in this place, (as before stated), and I hope and expect by fair and liberal dealings to share as much of the public patronage as formerly. I guarantee the prices of goods to be as low as the same quality and quantity can be bought for anywhere.

My stock of clothing, Hats, and Gents furnishing goods is by far the largest, best, and nicest style of any ever brought to this market. I have the "sole agency" for "Bryant, Brown & Co.'s" celebrated Custom and Hand made Boots and Shoes. These goods are sold with a guarantee by the makers and are the best ever brought to this market.

Please call and examine my goods and prices and be convinced that the above statements are ALL correct.

Very Respectfully,

James W. Knox.



## Rural Citizen.

Published weekly:  
By J. N. Rogers.

We call the special of our readers the "Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas," published in this issue.

We are pleased to enter the Bonham News and the St. Louis Evangelist on our exchange list.

Mr. L. C. Holland was in our office this week, and made us a present of some very fine heads of lettuce. **Thanks.** Vegetables in great variety and fine quality, can be raised in this county.

C. M. Zimm Esq. traveling agent for the North Texas Advance and the Texas Live Stock Journal, was in our office this week. We wish him success. The Weekly Advance is one of the best family News papers North Texas; and every stockman should take the Journal.

Ford's Christian Repository for June is on our table. An extract from this valuable monthly may be found on our second page.

Subscription for the Texas Baptist taken, and publications of the Texas Baptist book house can be had at this office. Books of any regular Publishing House may be ordered through this office.

The next number will close the first volume of the Citizen, and in order that there be no mistake or misunderstanding. We are sending out the following notice to those whose subscription is about expiring:

"In four weeks your subscription to the RURAL CITIZEN expires. Please renew.

We dislike to drop the name of any one who wishes it continued: and in the absence of a knowledge of your wishes we will be compelled to strike your name from our mail list, this we dislike to do and if you wish it continued, please notify me.

Mistakes, when known, will be promptly corrected.

J. N. Rogers, Publisher."

The Jews of Russia are afraid that the action of the Jews in England in asking the Government of that country to interfere in their behalf may have a bad effect, in that it may excite the prejudices of the governing classes as well as of the people against them. They deprecate any agitation of the matter in England at present.

Affairs in Ireland seem to grow from bad to worse. Eight houses near Mallow, Cork, belonging to farmers who have made themselves obnoxious to their neighbors by taking holdings from which tenants have been burned down re-

cently, and there was an affray between the military and the people near Carrick, Tipperary, growing out of an attempt to serve processes, and several persons were wounded, two, it is believed, fatally. Every attempt at eviction is bitterly and obstinately resisted, and riots and bloodshed are the consequence.

A great procession of Spanish students marched through the streets of Madrid in honor of the poet Calderon. A large crowd watched the procession, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The festivities and celebrations in honor of the poet will be continued for some time.

Dervisch Pasha has arrested nearly all the leaders of the Albanian League, including the Governor of Pristrend. The Albanian Leaguers promised loud and boasted high, but their performance have not been at all up to their promises. Dervisch Pasha seems to have had a little difficulty in suppressing them.

Both Houses of the Mexican Congress have approved Eads' ship-railroad project, and yet there are many Mexicans who seem to be opposed to railways of any kind, even when projected by Mexicans. Last Saturday several native railroad laborers, working on the new National line, were set upon by a party, and many were killed. The work goes on however.

A new coin, composed of equal parts of gold and silver, and intended to circulate as a 2 franc piece, has been struck in France and will be presented to the Monetary Conference for approval as an international coin. The London Daily News does not approve of the coin, and says that it will never do for an international medium, as its value will fluctuate with price of silver bullion. —[Western Rural.]

Hr. Parnell is reported to be seriously ill, and has been ordered by his physicians to take a few days rest. Brennan, the latest Leaguer of prominence arrested, complains of his prison treatment because he is obliged to retire to his cell at six o'clock in the afternoon, and is not permitted to leave till seven o'clock the following morning. Not being convicted of any offense, and being held on mere suspicion, his complaint seems to be reasonable.

While the emigration from Sweden, Norway, and Germany is larger this year than any previous year, there is a decided falling off in the emigration from Ireland. During the month of April there was a decrease of forty-five per cent from that of the corresponding month of last year, and the falling off for the month of May will be at least twenty-five per cent from the emigration of May, 1880. The Land-Leaguers have advised the people to stay at home, and the people seem to be acting on the advice.

### Notice.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the camp meeting to be held at Carroll's Creek, commencing on Saturday before the first Sunday in July, respectfully request that all persons willing to help repair the arbor, etc., to meet at Carroll's Creek school house, at 8 o'clock Thursday morning before the first Sunday in July, for the purpose of making such repairs as may be necessary for the comfort of the congregation, and continue the work till the arbor, seats, &c. are completed.

The committee also desires all parties who wish to aid in the camp meeting, to meet at Jacksboro on Saturday before the 3rd Sunday in June, to arrange about provisions and cooking.

J. H. Stradley,  
W. J. Womack,  
D. A. Price,  
T. M. Jones,  
L. M. Ragsdale,  
F. M. Fry,  
J. Q. Bean. } Committee.

### A COUNTY PICNIC.

#### A Sunday School Convention.

The joint Sunday school committee requests, that each and every Sunday School in Jack county, send three delegates, to meet in a general committee, at the Presbyterian church, in Jacksboro, at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday before the third Sunday in June, to choose a time and place to hold a County Sunday School picnic, and to organize a permanent County Sunday School Convention. The committee urges that every Sunday school be represented.

S. R. Riggs, Chairman.  
G. F. Daugherty, Secretary.

We are authorized to announce that Eld. W. A. Jarrell will preach at WHITT on Tuesday night, June 28th; at Spring Dale Wednesday night, June 29th; Jacksboro, Thursday night June 30th; at Carroll's Creek, Saturday 11 o'clock A. M. This begins the Baptist camp meeting at this place.

The undersigned would state to public, that the WICHITA HOTEL will be, still run as a hotel, and a continuance of the patronage of the public is requested.

A first class stable will be run in connection with the house.

Thanking my friends for their custom in the past and asking them to continue it in the future, I am,

Respectfully,

Mrs. W. W. DUKE.

June 1st 1881.

### Missouri-Texas Cattle Law.

The following is the substance of the Texas cattle law now in force in Missouri:

No person shall between the first day of April and the 1st of November following, drive any Texas, Mexican, Cherokee or Indian cattle, which have not been kept at least one winter as far north as the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas, into or through any county in this State, unless such person shall have first given a bond in the sum of not less than \$1,000 to the county into or through which such person designs to drive such cattle. The bond shall be executed by such person with one or more sureties, resident householders of the State of Missouri, conditioned that the obligor in such bond shall pay all damages that may be sustained by any person or persons living in said county, by reason of the driving of such Texas, Mexican, Cherokee or Indian cattle into or through such county, and by such cattle communicating Texas or Spanish fever, or other contagious or infectious disease, epidemic or pestilence, to the native cattle in such county. Such bond to be approved by the county clerk of such county, who shall be the judge of the sufficiency thereof and shall file and record the same in his office; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and any person damaged by the violation of the provisions of this section, may sue on said bond, and recover judgment for the damage so sustained.

Gen. Goant's railroad contracts and concessions have been approved by the Mexican Senate.

## T. E. HORAN,



Manufacturer of  
All Styles Texas Saddles, Harness,  
COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.

Double Buggy Harness, Long Lug Harness,  
Plow Harness, Harness and Trace Chains,  
Leather Leggings and Saddle-Bags, Sole Leather,  
Half-Soles Pegs and Lasts

Now is the Time to Buy your Saddles  
and Harness. Bottom Prices.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Especially attention given to Repairing. Carriage  
trimmed to order.

COME and SEE ME and be CONVINCED.

T. E. HORAN, Jacksboro, Texas.

Brown Front, two doors from the Telegraph Office



**Directory of Jack County, 1881.**

District court convenes the 2nd Monday in Mar. July, and Nov.  
A. J. Hood Judge.  
Sil Stark, Co. Attorney.  
Wm. M. King, Sheriff.  
D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Court convenes every first Monday in each month for Criminal Business.

Every third Monday in Jan, March, May, July, September and November for Civil and Probate Business.  
T. M. Jones, Judge.  
D. B. Mizell, Clerk.

County Commissioner's Court convenes second Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and November.

Commissioners: Prct. No. 1 J. A. Hudson: No 2. Wm. Hensley: No. 3. J. Ferrel Lewis: No. 4. J. C. Lindsey.

W. S. McKeehan, Co. Treasurer.

W. C. Roberts, Surveyor.

A. F. Anderson, Assessor.

J. S. Price, Hide & Anim'l Inspct'r

**PRECINCT No. 1**

Justice Court convenes the last Monday in every month for both Civil and Criminal Business.

Thos. W. Williams, Justice.  
W. J. Craig, Constable.

**PRCT. No. 2.**

Justice Court convenes every second Thursday in each month.

Wm. Obarts Justice.  
J. S. Welsh, Constable.

**PRCT. No. 3.**

Justice Court convenes every fourth Friday for both Civil and Criminal business.

J. A. Hightower, Justice.  
A. J. Clark, Constable.

**PRCT. No. 4.**

Justice Court convenes every third Thursday in each month for Civil and Criminal business.

C. Mayo, Justice


**PRCT. No. 5.**


Justice Court convenes first Thursday in every month for Civil and Criminal business.

James P. Reagan, Justice.  
J. M. Lane, Constable

U. S. Commissioner,  
Northern District of Texas,  
H. H. McConnell  
Jacksboro, Texas.

**Secret Societies.**

 Fort Richardson Lodge No 320 A. F. and A. M. meets at their Hall in Jack boro Texas, on the Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.  
James W. Knox, H. H. McConnell,  
W. M. Secretary.

 Manchester Lodge, 1. O. O. F. No. 140 meets every 1st; 3rd and 5th Monday nights in every month. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.  
Stanley Cooper, N. G.  
S. O. Callahan, Sect.





**BAPTIST.** Service at the Masonic Hall 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night. Also Saturday night before.  
A. H. Jackson, Pastor.


**PRESBYTERIAN.** At the Presbyterian Church 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.  
Rev. W. H. Niles, Pastor,



**METHODIST.** 2nd and 4th at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night.  
W. A. Gilliland, Pastor.

**Estray Notice!**

Taken up by H. C. Tripp and estrayed before J. A. Hightower J. P. Prct. No. Jack county. One bay mare 14 hands high, 12 years old, shod in front, saddle marks, branded TID on left shoulder, and a spanish brand on left thigh; also one brown horse about thirteen and a half hands high, about six years old, shod behind, saddle marks, white sup on the nose and branded  on left hip.  
May 2 1881. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.



Reported by Wm. Hensley Com. Prct. No. 2 J. C. T.: One brown mare mule 10 hands high, 12 years old no brand; One bay mare 14 1/2 hands high, 5 years old branded  on left shoulder and thigh:

One sorrel mare 6 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face branded B on left shoulder, marked crop off the left and split in the right: One sorrell horse 15 hands high blaze face, some saddle marks, scar on left hind foot, 7 years old, branded 

on left shoulder and  on left thigh: One brown mare about 12 hands high, about 14 years old, blaze face, saddle marks, branded B on the right shoulder and thigh and blotch brand on left shoulder: One bay horse about 12 years old, about 15 hands high branded CL on the left thigh: also one bay pony horse about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, right eye out, some saddle marks branded  on left shoulder.

May 11 1881. D. B. Mizell Co. Clk.

Taken up by J. R. Keith and estrayed before T. W. Williams J. P. Prct. No. 1 Jack Co. Texas, one flea bitten grey horse 8 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, brand-

 on left shoulder,  on right shoulder and D on the right hip.

May 28th 1881. D. B. Mizell, Co. Clk.

Sherman, May 31.—News reached here this morning of the killing of Deputy Sheriff McKnight, of Cook county, and Sam and Frank Meredith in Delaware Bend in that county, yesterday, by a man by the name of Thomas. There was a warrant in the hands of McKnight for the arrest of Thomas on a charge of carrying weapons, and Thomas being a desperate character, McKnight summoned the Merediths to assist him. On their way to Thomas' house they were fired on by Thomas, who was concealed in a blacksmith shop on the road side. McKnight fell first and then Frank Meredith. When Sam was shot he cried: "Don't shoot again; I want to see my family before I die." Thomas walked out and remarked with an oath: "I will see about that." He then finished his bloody work and made his escape. Parties are in pursuit and intense excitement prevails.

Gainesville, June 3.—The Marysville mail coach was robbed to day. One masked man did the work, but it is supposed he had his gang close by. The three passengers aboard were ordered out and all hands up, the robber took all they had. He also took all the registered mail matter. It is not yet known what amount was in the mail.

New York, May 31.—The eleventh report of the board of managers was submitted at the annual meeting of

the cotton exchange this morning, over which president Tannenhill presided. It gives the following statistics: Sales for the year 143,263 bales for export, 151,961 for spinning, 12,132 for speculation, and 3,160 for transit. Total 310,516 bales. To this should be added the direct shipments to mills, which aggregate something like 52,000 bales. Deliveries upon continent reported 198,500 bales. The sales for future delivery were 26,721,800.

Ennis is to have several new brick buildings.—The crop prospect around Henderson is gloomy. Too much rain and grass.

**ROBINSON & WEST,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Land litigation a Speciality.

E. W. Nicholson. Sil Stark.

**NICHOLSON & STARK,**

LAWYERS AND LAND AGENTS, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Commercial and land law a specialty. Collections promptly made and Taxes paid for nonresidents.

Will practice in Jack and adjoining counties, Supreme Court, &c.

**HOTELS.**

**WICHITA HOTEL,**

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

W. W. DUKE

Owner and Proprietor

Firstclass accommodations.

H. Horton, Owner. Eugene Sage, Prtr.

**Horton House.**

North East Corner Public Square, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Is now prepared to Accommodate Boarders and the Traveling Public with the best fare, at reasonable rates.

Good sample room on first floor.

**McKEEHAN BROS.,**

DEALERS IN

**Groceries & Provisions.**

South Side Public Square

Jacksboro, Texas. Call and see them.

**Jas. H. Henderson.**

"The Original Barber."

Shop Next door to McKeehan Bros. South Side Square.

Does everything in his line in the most scientific manner.

W. J. McCLURE

**Boot & Shoe Maker.**

Repairing neatly done.

Fine Custom Work a Specialty. Shop, South of McConnell's Drug Store.

**Baptist Book Depository,**

Odd-Fellows' Building,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

J. N. Rogers, } Depository Agents  
Dr. P. Gresham, }  
Eld. W. B. Long, Missionary and Colporteur.

Has and will keep on hand a variety of Denominational books and tracts.

Any book not on hand will be ordered on application at publishers' prices. Books of other denominations; Histories &c., can be had in the same way. Call and examine or See the Colporteur.

**Very Unpopular.**

Cincinnati has a Mayor who is a "Mayor" in all that the term implies. He was recently elected on the Democratic ticket, and his name is William Means. He like all other mayors took an oath to enforce the laws, and strange as it may seem, he is a man in public position who actually considers an oath binding. With this impression finding that the rum sellers of the city, of which he was the Mayor, were selling liquor on Sundays, and violating a law which he had sworn to enforce, he ordered the police to gather in the offenders; and they were gathered in. He next found that the theaters were opened on Sundays, and he sat down on that arrangement with such force as to nearly knock the breath out of the managers and play-goers. In fact he has gone ahead administrating the affairs of office with a "pig-headed" honesty and straightforwardness that have made every politician in Cincinnati scratch his head, and wonder if it is all a dream. The Mayor, it should be remarked, is not a politician. He has been a life-long Democrat, and the politicians thought that as he did not know anything about politics, he could be easily handled. They counted without their host. According to all accounts he has made one of the best mayors that any city ever had, and has done it upon common sense principles. A few more men who know nothing of professional politics in some of our offices would be highly desirable.

Naturally Mayor Means has raised a considerable storm about his devoted head, and on the night of the date of this issue, a meeting of the "citizens" will be held to protest against the enforcement of the laws and a man's audacity, eccentricity—or whatever else it may be called—in abiding by his oath of office. No one pretends that he has done other than his duty according to law, but the charge is that he has not knuckled to the Sabbath breakers and lager beer saloons. A meeting of "citizens" to protest against the course of an officer in enforcing the law, will be a disgrace to Cincinnati, and we advise the people of Ohio, as we advise the people of Illinois, to come to the conclusion that a large city is incapable of self government, and having come to that conclusion, to provide the large cities with a government.—[Western Rural.

At Galveston, two hundred and seventy-three arrests were made during the month of May by the city police. Thirty-two of these were for offences against the peace and dignity of the state. The official reports exhibit that the police force poisoned two hundred and twenty-one canines during the month of May. The collections of fines and costs in the recorder's court last month, aggregated \$800.





### Is Millet Injurious.

A Pawnee county correspondent of the Dodge City (Kas.) Times thus discusses sheep and the effect of millet feed: I have just finished shearing my rams. They are in fine condition, and are shearing better fleeces than last season, being free from sand and dirt, the fleeces varying from 20 to 37 pounds, which is an average of 2 pounds better than last year. They were fed on German millet, rice corn and broom corn until March 1st, when the rice corn and broom corn seed gave out and we commenced feeding Indian corn at the rate of one bushel to the 100 head per day, continuing the millet as long as they would eat it.

The question has been frequently asked me whether I thought millet was injurious to sheep, and especially to ewes with lamb. Having had no experience in feeding ewes on millet, I have been on the lookout for some proofs, and I think I have found a good solution to the question. At Mr. Kidder's ranch, near the Rattle Snake, Mr. Kidder has fed the entire winter on millet and corn, and I have not seen a herd of ewes in better condition, nor larger or stronger lambs.

My observations have led me to the conclusion that far more sheep have perished for want of millet and water than by having too much. I have no doubt that an overfeed of millet is very injurious as well as any other variety of feed would be. All kinds of feed should be fed with caution, and the feeding commence early in the fall before the sheep get poor and weak, by all means keeping it up during lambing, unless grass should be very good."

### Rule of Calculating the Weight of Cattle.

By the following rule may be found very nearly the weight of live animals: See that the animal stands square; then take his circumference behind the shoulder-blade—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade—this will be the length. Then work the figures thus: Suppose the girth of a bullock six feet four inches, length five feet three inches, which multiplied together makes thirty-three square superficial feet; and this multiplied by twenty-three—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—makes 759 pounds.

When the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot.

And suppose a small animal to measure two feet in girth and two feet in length, these multiplied together make four feet, which multiplied by eleven—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when cattle measure less than three feet, in girth—makes forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, etc., to measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, that multiplied together makes sixteen square feet, and these multiplied by sixteen—the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than five and more than three feet in girth—make 256 pounds. The dimensions of cattle, sheep, calves, and hogs taken this way, will give the weight of the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for animals half fattened—of one pound in twenty from those that are fat; and for a cow that has had calves one pound must be allowed, in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.—[Boston Traveler.

### The Difference.

As illustrating the difference in values between scrubs and thoroughbred stock, a Washington county stockman tells us the following story: A neighbor of his sold three three-year-old short-horn steers last fall which he had grained the preceding winter, and grazed off last summer, without feed of any kind in the warm months, obtaining for the three \$280. Another neighbor had three scrub steers of the same age, and near the same age, and near the same size to begin with, which received the additional attention of meal-feeding through the summer, and the price for which they sold was \$140. The two lots were purchased by the same man, who cheerfully took the better stock at the full price named, while he strongly objected to paying one-half as much for the others. Comment is unnecessary.—[Pittsburgh Stockman.

### Blind Stagers.

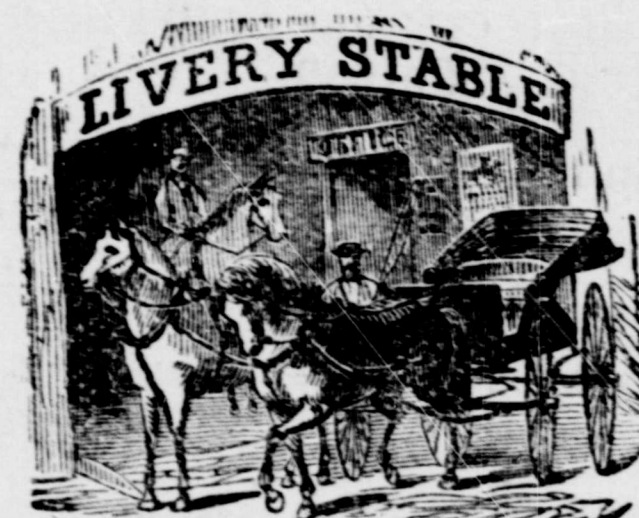
Mr. G. T. Keeble writes to the Waco Telephone from Robinsonville, Texas, that he can recommend the following cure for blind staggers in horses from personal experience with its efficacy "Bleed in second bar by inserting a knife at least three times, then while bleeding, drench with the following: One half pint of whiskey, one ounce of laudanum, one tablespoonful turpentine, one-half pint water and flour to give the consistency of buttermilk.—Rub from head to tail and legs also, with spirits turpentine and pour two or three drops in each ear.

### Physician's Notice.

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

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all parties interested that the Commissioners Court of Jack County Texas, will convene and set as a Board of Equalization of Taxes, at the Court House in the town of Jacksboro, on the second Monday in June, A. D. 1881. D. B. MIZELL, County Clerk. June 2nd, 1881.

### CITY FEED, SALE, AND



W. S. McKEEHAN  
Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand  
**Buggies and Hacks.**

Always a good turn-out: Ready to accommodate the public at all times.

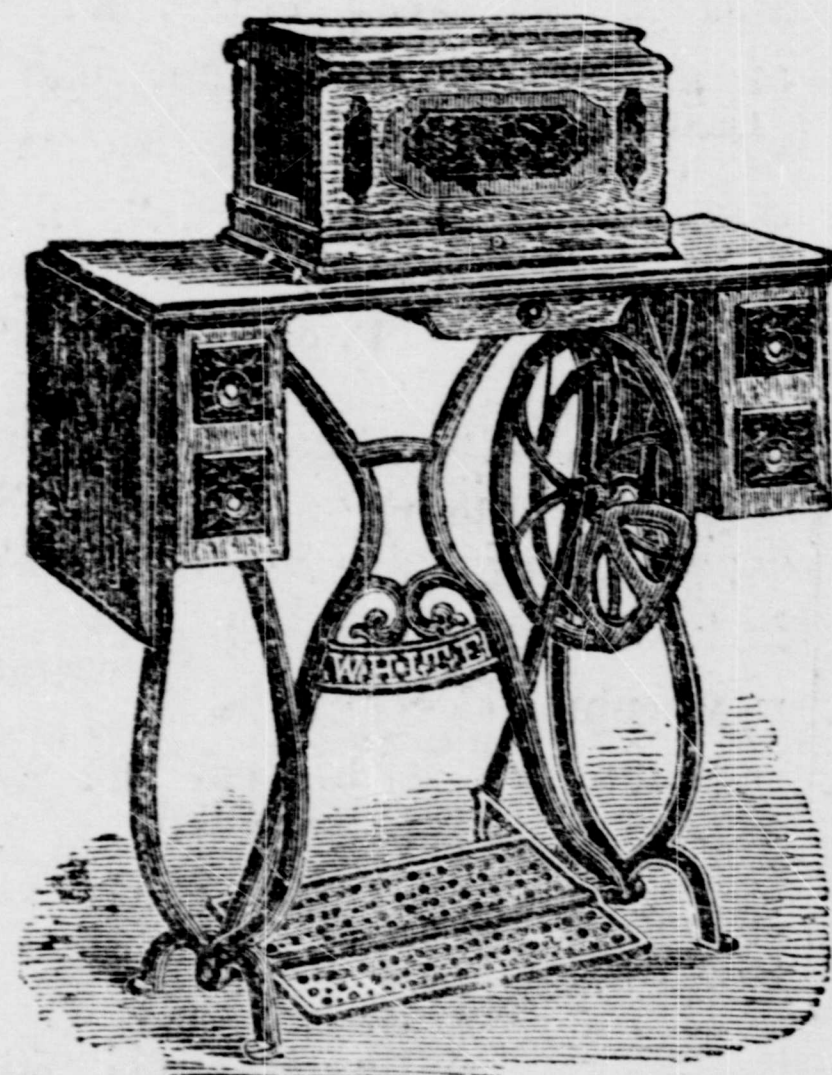
North-West corner Public Square.  
Single feed 25cts. Single team or saddle horse per night 50cts.  
Double teams per night \$1.00.  
1 horse per week. \$3.00

### New Steam Cotton Gin.

Mr. John H. Brown, has finished his new cotton gin. All his machinery is new and first class. He guarantees first class work and with dispatch.  
Toll 1-2 or \$3.00 per bale.  
Corn mill attached. Toll one seventh.  
Grinds on Saturday.  
Meal 50 cents per bushel.  
Give him a trial.

**W. T. Mills,**  
Sign, Carriage, and Furniture  
**PAINTER;**  
also Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, and Calcimining.  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

### Mason Oldham,



DEALER IN  
all First Class Sewing Machines.  
**THE WHITE A SPECIALTY.**  
Needles and attachments of all kinds.  
Depot, one door south of McConnell's  
Drug Store.

### Dr. Philip Gresham's

### New Drug Store

West Side Public Square,  
Jacksboro, Texas,



Have on hand a complete stock of the best

### Drugs & Medicines,

From one of the most reliable houses in the United States:

Also Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Also Oils, Varnishes, Paints, and

Brushes, Fish-hooks, lines, &c.

### Dr. J. C. CORNELIUS.

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

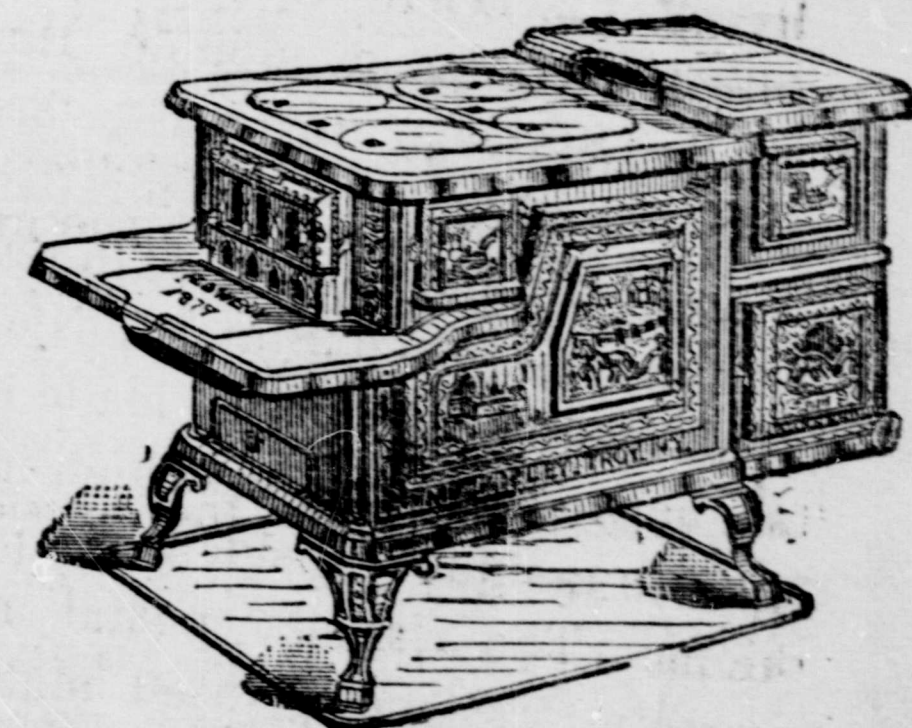
### S. G. Adamsom.

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries at the Old Red Store West side Public Square.  
Jacksboro, Texas.

He keeps on hand a full supply of all staple groceries and guarantees goods to be as represented. He buys wheat; buys and sells corn and produce generally.

### S. O. CALLAHAN.



keeps on hand Avery, Oliver Chilled, and Haiman, steel and cast plows.  
Stoves, Tin and Hollow-ware.  
Guttering & Roofing a Speciality.  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS.



**Immigration from England.**

England is beginning to express uneasiness at the wholesale emigration of the industrial classes from that country. The latest mails bring us reports of meetings in various parts of the country at which this subject was freely discussed. This constant drain of the bone and sinew was deprecated earnestly enough, but no one seemed to have remedy for it. At one of these meetings one of the speakers said that for years past emigration from the British islands had been going on at the rate of 150,000 per annum.

**Progress of our Products and manufactures Abroad.**

The progress which the United States has made in the introduction of her products and manufactures in foreign countries can hardly be over estimated. The recent publication of the reports of the United States consuls of the conditions of American trade in all parts of the world presents some facts and figures which are of unusual interest. It is odd to read of the exportation of 8,500,000 feet of lumber from the Oregon wilds to China, and of the construction of 1,200 miles of telegraph wire by Americans between two of the principle cities of that empire; of the transplanting of American oysters to Germany, where they are regarded as a very expensive but desirable luxury; of the favor which American art tiles meet with in England; the competition which American watches have made against the famous Swiss manufacturers, and the immense importation of American cattle into Great Britain, the home of the beef eater.

**New Postal Arrangements with Canada.**

The new articles of postal agreement between Canada and the United States provide, in effect: 1. That insufficiency prepaid letters in Canada for the United States, and in the United States for Canada, will be sent forward to the address if prepaid one full fare, leaving the deficient postage to be collected on delivery. 2. That the Canada post-office may charge double rates on United States printed matter brought into Canada and posted for distribution in the United States in order to evade the United States postal law. This latter provision is made in consequence of a practice which has begun to assume considerable proportions. The Canada postal rate on certain classes of printed matter being only about one half that of the United States, business firms in the States desiring to circulate large numbers of printed circulars, would send them to Canada for distribution in the United States, in order to take advantages of the lower rates of Canadian postage. The new arrangement will take effect immediately.

The New York Herald of a recent date says: "A syndicate of English capitalists is reported to have purchased large tracts of land from the Houston & Texas Central railroad company, which holds about six million acres granted by the state of Texas. It is intended to settle the lands with immigrants from England to be landed at Houston and set directly down upon the farms they will till. Officers of the company claim that the opening up of southern Texas by railroads and the influx of settlers is enhancing the value of their lands so fast that the increase will soon amount to about \$250 on every 100 shares of stock."

**Cotton.**

Cotton has advanced 1-4 at Dallas; 1-6 at New Orleans. Ordinary 7 5-8 Middling 10; Dallas ordinary 6 1-4 middling 9 1-4.

**Grocery Quotations**

COFFEE—Rio 5 to 6 lbs for \$1.00  
 " Peaberry 4 1/2 " " "  
 SUGAR—Crushed 7 —Coffee A 7 1/2 —Fancy choice 8 —Prime 9 lbs per \$1.00  
 Tea 50 c. to \$1.00 per lb.  
 RICE—10 cents per lb.  
 FLOUR.— Victory \$3.60—Chrystal palace \$3.90—Superfine \$3.85.  
 TOBACCO—40@85cts. per pound.  
 SYRUPS 50cts. to 100 per gal.  
 FRUIT.—Dried apples per lb 10cts.—dried peaches 12 1/2cts. currants, 12 1/2, prunes 12 1/2.  
 Bacon; breakfast, 15; canvassed hams 15 Domestic 10 cts.  
 Meal; 60 c.  
 Cheese 20 cents.  
 Nails, 7 c.  
 Rope; Grass 15 c., cotton, 25 c.  
 Salt; \$2.60 per sack. A sack of salt may be 200 pounds generally less.  
 Eggs, buying and selling @ 8 1/2  
 Coal oil 40cts.  
 Fresh beet 6 @ 8 cents.  
 Dry flint hides 8 @ 9 cents; for 18 lb and upward.

**Corn and Millet.**

Corn in shuck from wagon 40cts per bu. selling at 55cts.  
 Millet from wagon \$8.00 per ton.  
 Wheat 1.25 per bushel

**Drugs.**

Castor Oil, Cold, price per gal. \$1.75  
 " " Lubricating " " 1.10  
 Linseed " Boiled " " 1.35  
 Sp'ts Turpentine " " 1.20  
 Quinine P. & W. " oz. 3.45  
 Cinchonidia " " 1.25  
 Copperas " lb .07  
 Sulphur (Flour) " " .10  
 Calomel Eng. " " 1.80  
 " Amr. " " 1.25  
 Morphine P. & W " drachm .95  
 White Lead S. P. " keg 3.00

**Weatherford.**

Flour—Fancy \$3.25,—Choice xxxx \$3.10

**Dallas Market.**

Cotton—Middling 9 1/2 —Ordinary 6 1/2  
 Flour XXX 2 60 XXXX 2.80 patent 4.00  
 Corn meal—On track 45c in the store 50c.  
 Corn 30 @ 32 cents loose ear.  
 Oats New Texas 40. Sacked 50c.  
 Hay—Prairie, loose from wagon, \$9 @ \$11 per ton. Millet do.  
 Bacon 10 1/2 @ 12c  
 Coffee—Rio 12 1/2 @ 15 1/2c

**H. Horton.**

His SPRING STOCK of  
**General**

**MERCHANDISE**

IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY  
**DEPARTMENT**

HE IS RECEIVING FRESH GOODS  
**EVERY WEEK.**

HE INVITES HIS OLD FRIENDS AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO

COME AND SEE HIM

March 28, 1881.

**H. H. McConnell's**



Old Pioneer Drug Store,

HEADQUARTERS

For Drugs,  
 Paints,  
 Chemicals,  
 Patent Medicines,  
 Toilet Articles,  
 Garden Seeds;

and makes a specialty of

**School Books,  
 Stationary, and  
 General Literature.**

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

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

**Fant & Strickland,**

[Successors Ed. Coppins.]

Dealers in Groceries & Provisions,

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

Groceries,  
 Provisions,

Canned Goods,

Flour,

Meal,

Bacon.

And every thing

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

Country produce  
 bought at highest  
 market rates.

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

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

THE CITIZEN IS DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The growing popularity and steady increase of the subscription list of the CITIZEN insures its success.

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

Terms, \$1.00 per annum.  
 Club rates with other papers.  
 WESTERN RURAL and RURAL CITIZEN together \$2.30.  
 GLOBE DEMOCRAT and RURAL CITIZEN both for \$1.90.  
 Dallas Herald and Rural Citizen for \$2.50.  
 American Sentry and the Rural Citizen for \$1.65.

**JOB WORK**

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