

RURAL CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME IV.

JACKSBORO, JACK COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

NUMBER 18.

Markets.

WHEAT.—Choice \$1.00, medium 90¢, low 80¢. Flour—Fancy brands \$4.00, common 3.50. Bacon—Country 10¢, sugar cured 12¢. Lard in cans 10¢. Rio Coffee—prime 12¢, common 8¢ to 10¢. Sugar—cut loaf 6¢, granulated 7¢. Fat—Dried apples 12¢, prunes 10¢. Currants per lb. 10¢. Rice per 100 lb. 12¢. Chickens per doz. 1.25. Eggs.—per doz. 12¢. BUTTER.—per lb. 16¢ to 18¢. Wool—good dry 7 to 9. FR. WORTH. Medium according to grade and condition. Fine according to grade and condition. Coarse according to grade and condition. Mexican improved grade, quality and condition. No. 1 heavy flint, dry by lb. No. 2 heavy flint, dry by lb. Procs.—per cwt. \$2.45. Sugar cured Hams 13¢. Sugar C.B. bacon 12¢. Clear side bacon 11¢. COFFEES.—Prime to choice Rio Standard A. DALLAS MARKET. COFFEES.—Rio common, 9¢ to 11¢. Choice 11¢ to 12¢. Tea.—Himalaya, 45¢ to 50¢. Oolong, 60¢ to 65¢. Sugar.—Crushed, 11¢; granulated, 12¢. MOLASSES.—Louisiana, 9¢ to 10¢. Syrup.—Cane, 22¢ to 25¢. POTATOES.—Per bushel, \$1.25. CRACKERS.—Soft, 10¢. COAL OIL.—110 deg. fire, 12¢. PROVISIONS. Bacon.—Long clear sides, 14¢. Dry salt—Long clear sides, 14¢. LARD.—Pure, 12¢. HAMS.—Theriot's, 12¢. CANS.—20 lb. cans, 10¢. GRAIN AND FEEDSTUFFS. WHEAT.—Choice, 95¢; medium, 90¢; grade 75¢; Nicaragua, 70¢ to 80¢. RYE.—do. 50¢ to 75¢. BARLEY.—do. 40¢. MILLET.—do. 25¢ to 30¢. CORN.—In shock, 25¢; 20¢; shelled, 30¢. FEEDING.—City Mill, 24¢. FLOUR.—City Mill, 24¢. CORN MEAL.—per bushel, 7¢. WOOL AND WIDS. Wool.—Fine spring, 16¢; medium, 14¢; coarse, 12¢. HEMP.—Yellow, 2.50; blue, 2.00. STAINING.—Do. 1.50. BUILDING MATERIAL. LUMBER.—Yellow pine, 10¢; white pine, 12¢. BRICKS.—Common, 1.00; face, 1.25. PLASTER.—Paris, 4.00; Roman, 4.50. HAIR.—Per pound, 8¢. FARMERS' REVIEW. Agents wanted to sell MORMONISM UNVEILED. A COMPLETE and up-to-date explanation of the RIMONS and their PRACTICES of Mormonism. The Life and Church History of Brigham Young, John D. Lee, and the other prominent leaders of the RELIGION. PROFESSIONAL EDITOR: J. J. GALLAGHER. PUBLISHED: W. L. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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The Working People and the Government.

A SENATORIAL committee has been holding sessions in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, with the view of collecting such information as will lead to intelligent legislation for improving the condition of the working people. A great many witnesses were examined, and of course the most contradictory schemes were put forward to ameliorate the hard lot of our working millions. It is a noticeable fact that in this country as in Europe, the common people think that the central government can help them. They say that in times past, the powers of government were exerted to benefit kings and nobles, and why, they argue, should it not now be used to ameliorate the lot of the laboring classes? The central authorities now supply courts, police, common schools, education, public parks, cheap and efficient post office, and why not still further extend the sphere of government to help the average citizen? This, of course, is flying in the face of the theories of the old Jeffersonian Democracy, which was jealous of the central government, and which demanded absolute freedom from governmental control. But all the representatives of the laborers who appeared before the commission demanded of the federal government some legislation on behalf of the more needy portion of our population. The most comprehensive programme suggested was that of Mr. John Swinton, which was as follows, and which may be regarded as the programme of the labor party of this country:

1. The revival of the income tax by Congress.
2. The establishment of a national board of industry, empowered to collect labor statistics of all kinds, embracing the data of cooperation, the eight-hour question, the toll of factory women and children, and other things underlying the welfare of the country's workers.
3. The establishment in the government by Congress of efficient boards of health, as of education and public works, under a comprehensive system of policy.
4. The establishment of a government industrial schools and colleges, as in the French system.
5. The public ownership of railroads and telegraphs, as in the Belgian system.
6. The freedom of patents, as in Holland and Switzerland, but with a royalty system.
7. The establishment of postal banks, with all the terms and conditions of the British system.
8. The enactment of such land laws as will prevent the holding of great tracts of our country by corporations and individuals, including foreign land lords.
9. The public ownership of coal, iron, gold and other mines, and petroleum wells.

Among others Jennie June appeared before the commission, to make a plea for an industrial education for all persons, boys and girls. Every one in starting out in life, she thought, ought to be instructed in some special trade or calling that would enable them to make a decent living.—[Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

A Wonderful Street.

EX-SECRETARY of the Treasury Windom is now in London trying to raise money for building an arcade under the whole length of Broadway, New York. If he succeeds, that will be the most extraordinary thoroughfare known to the history of cities. The scheme is to make a new street under the present surface of Broadway, extending to the houses on each side, and lit by electric lights at night and gas reflectors in the daytime. The middle of the street would hold railway tracks, not only for express trains, but to accommodate the

Drunkness no Excuse for Crime.

The following article from the Springfield Republican forcibly presents views that are given too little weight:

Judging from the verdicts of juries, the decisions of courts and the testimony of "society" one would infer that a man who puts an enemy into his mouth which steals away his brains and then commits a crime is more excusable than he who in the sudden impulse of passion hits his hand and deals injuries to the man who has insulted him. The latter has been mastered by his surprise, and his repentance is as sudden as his crime. The former has been coolly going onward, perhaps for years, repeating daily the sin of which he has ceased to repent, and putting himself in such a condition of body and mind as to be ready on the slightest provocation to break the laws of the land and injure his fellows. The common law of England, which has become the law of this country, has always held that drunkenness is an artificial, voluntary contracted madness, which, depriving men of their reason, puts them in a temporary frenzy, and is an aggravation of the offense, rather than an excuse for any criminal misbehavior. "A drunkard," says Sir Edward Coke, "who is voluntarium drunken hath no privilege thereby, but what hurt or ill he doth his drunkenness doth aggravated it." A law of Pittacus, in Greece, enacted that he who committed a crime when drunk should receive a double punishment, one for the crime itself and the other for the ebriety which prompted him to commit it. The earlier statutes of Massachusetts regarded the first excess of an inebriate as criminal and punished it as a crime; but our present laws only allow a fine for the first offense, and a fine or imprisonment for the second. Our judges, taking their tone from this moderation, are very apt to "let off" persons who have committed another offense against the law with a mild punishment when the excuse of intoxication is offered.

A case in point occurred in Pittsburgh recently. Justice Galloway let a young man off with a fine and costs who had "smoked enough liquor to make him mean and ugly," and in that condition kicked a pail of beer out of an old man's hand and put his finger out of joint on the ruffian's head, though he would not have done it had he not been drinking. Under the common law and the statutes of this and other States this violent depriving a man of the use of one of his fingers is a crime called mayhem, and punishable by imprisonment, or by a fine and imprisonment, and a judge who listens to such an excuse as intoxication for so grave an offense degrades the majesty of the law, and brings his own office and himself into disrespect. Nearly every day we read of, if we do not witness, some brute who, for the sake of a lase personal gratification, gets himself into such a condition—becomes the "voluntary demon" of Lord Coke—that he has to vent his passions on all about him, beats his wife and children almost, if not quite, to death, and if they are only maimed he is "let off" with a fine, or, if they are killed, the chances are about equal that a mandam jury will either acquit him, or find him guilty with a recommendation to mercy! Beyond all controversy, drunkenness is only regarded right when it is considered and treated as a crime. "As a vicious and inexcusable selfishness, hateful to man, abhorred of God, destructive of virtue and ruinous to happiness, it has within itself all the sin and misery and infamy of a crime," and should be so treated by judges, juries, and the community; and not until then will it cease to be so common, and its beneficial influence so extensive. Is it wonderful that whole communities are stirred to their foundations and wholesale laws enacted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors when even in such a state as Massachusetts religion, philanthropy and all the best interests are set at defiance by the passions of those who drink, and the interest of those who supply, and the cowardice or incompetency of those who execute the law.—[St. Louis Evangelist.

United States Life Saving Service.

The report of the operations of this service for the year ending June 30, 1888, contains much information of general interest, and above that the scope of the work, whether viewed from a humane or a financial point of view, is much greater than commonly supposed. The present system dates from November 1, 1871, although the life saving service was organized in conformity to an act of Congress approved June 18, 1878. At present it faithfully watches the greater part of our coast, and is ever on the alert to render assistance to vessels in danger. It is founded on the grand principle of neighborly kindness, and its efforts are put forth to aid those of any nationality.

At the date of the report there were 189 stations distributed as follows: Coast of Maine and New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 15; Rhode Island and Long Island, 97; Cape Cod, 10; Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles, 11; Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, 24; Florida, 5; Gulf Coast, 5; Lakes Michigan, 16; Pacific Coast, 7; the above 114 were on the Atlantic, 37 were on the Lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 was at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. On the coast of Florida surfmen were not employed at the stations, as the character of the coast for the most part makes escape from stranded vessels comparatively easy, the main danger to shipwrecked persons being of dying from hunger and thirst, as the region is but thinly settled. The keepers are in charge of houses of refuge, and are required to search the coast in both directions after every storm.

During the year there were 267 disasters to vessels, and of the 2,238 persons on board all were saved but 12. The estimated value of the vessels and cargoes was \$4,738,237, of which \$3,509,087 was saved. There were 97 vessels totally lost. In addition to this there were disasters to 28 smaller craft, as sail boats, row boats, etc., on which were 128 persons, all of whom were saved. The results of all the disasters coming within reach of the service were as follows:

Total number of disasters 314. Value of property involved \$4,760,237; value of property saved \$3,169,457; value of property lost, \$1,590,779; number of persons involved 2,238; number of persons saved, 2,226; number of persons lost, 12. Total number of shipwrecked persons rescued at stations 438; number of days' rescue afforded 1,579; number of vessels totally lost 67.

To the above list should be added the rescue of 29 persons who had fallen from wharves and piers and who would certainly have drowned but for the assistance of the life saving crews.

Of the disasters, 198 occurred on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, involving the lives of 1,225 persons, all but 10 of whom were saved, and property (vessels and cargoes) to the amount of \$2,676,132. 110 of the disasters were on the Lake coasts, and the people imperiled numbered 1,082, whom 2 were lost, and the property involved was \$1,722,720; on the Pacific coast there were 7 disasters, risking 91 lives, and \$267,375 worth of property. During the year the surf boat was used 284 times, making 351 trips, and landing 337 persons; the self-righting and self-bailing life boat was used

Priest of Temple of white elephant.

One of the strange sights which attract the attention of the stranger in Burmah is a procession of priests walking through the streets in the early morning, collecting food for the day's use. They march along in single file, usually headed by an old man, the others following in the order of their age. Each bears a large black earthen bowl, with a tin cover. As they pass through the streets their adherents come out of the houses with small dishes of boiled rice, which are emptied into the bowls of the priests. After passing through the village or section of the town belonging to them, the priests return to their monasteries, or khyungs, where, if nothing better has been provided, they eat what they have collected. These priests, or monks, rather, form a very large class in all Buddhist countries. Almost every village has at least one priest, while in the cities they may be numbered by hundreds. Usually, when the inhabitants of a village build a khyung, they invite in calling a certain priest from some other place to come and take up his residence with them. Something like this plan is followed by rich men in the cities occasionally. For some reason or other, a man will have become attached to a certain priest, and he will straightway build a monastery and a school, over which he will ask his friend to preside. He thus gets to himself a great name, and adds to his stock of merit in the future world, besides providing for his favorite.

Several years ago when Mr. Banker, accompanied by several friends, visited the Temple of the White Elephant in Manumhin, he was received very kindly by the head priest of the monastery connected with the temple, who had been installed in his position by the builder of the temple. This priest was a noble-looking man about forty years of age, dressed in the yellow robe of his order. His head was closely shaven and his feet were bare; but he walked about with a stately tread, evidently feeling the importance of his position as head of the finest khyung in Burmah. He allowed the visiting party to go all through the monastery and temple, inspect the idols, pictures, and various presents he had received, and to take photographs of anything they pleased.

He watched the process of photographing with much interest, and though he did not say much, was evidently much pleased when Mr. Banker offered to take his picture. He ordered one of his attendants to bring a large easy-chair out on to the veranda, and, having seated himself in the unceremonial position, allowed several of his subordinates to sit behind him on the floor, where they were more at their ease. In

front of him knelt a little school-boy with hands clasped, as though waiting to receive the commands of the divine being before him.

This priest, like the majority of his class, seemed to care little about the Christian religion. The moment a man assumes the yellow robe he becomes more than a mere mortal, and is worshipped almost as god. Hence, as their position ministers to their pride, it is exceedingly difficult for them to accept teachings so radically different, and become followers of Him "who came not to minister unto, but to minister."—[Helping hand.

The Proper Position For Sleeping.

A German, Baron Reichenbach, has occupied many years in studying the art of bedmaking, or rather bed placing maintains that improperly placed beds will shorten a man's life. If a magnet exercises an influence on sensitive persons, the earth's magnetism must certainly make it self felt on the nervous life of man. In whatever hemisphere, you may always sleep with your feet to the equator, and let your body lie "true as a needle to the pole."

The proper direction of the body is of the utmost importance for the proper circulation of the blood, and many disturbances in the organisms have been cured by simply placing the bolster in a different point of the compass from that it had occupied. Let such as have hitherto been in the habit of sleeping with their heads where their feet ought to be taken to heart the example of the late Dr. Elsewester, Magdeburg, who died recently at the age of 109 years.

The most unhealthy position were told, is when the body lies due East and West. Some observers assure us that to sleep in such a posture is tantamount to committing suicide, and that diseases are often aggravated by deviations from the proper posture.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was that in the five cases commonly known as the CIVIL RIGHTS CASES, which were submitted to the court on printed arguments about a year ago.

These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of 1875 and were respectively prosecutions under that act for

NOT ADMITTING CERTAIN COLORED PERSONS to equal accommodations and privileges in inns, in hotels in railroad cars and in theatres. The defense set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The National Republican contains this morning interviews with Fred. Douglass, Winston Langston, Prof. Green and other prominent colored men, on the decision of the Supreme Court on the civil rights bill. They agree in considering the decision a matter of regret. Douglass thinks it is a step backward and places the United States in the rear of the civilized nations of Europe and America. Its moral effect will, he thinks, be mischievous. Minister Langston, who says he drafted the civil rights bill at the request of Charles Sumner, says the only thing the colored people in the States can do when deprived of their civil rights is to bring action under the common law in the State courts. The civil rights act, he says did not confer any rights upon colored people, but merely provided for the enforcement of laws conferring those rights, and consequently the decision of the court did not take away from the colored people any of the rights conferred by the fourteenth amendment.

EX-SENATOR Bruce, Register of the Treasury, who has just returned from the Ohio campaign, was asked for his opinion of the decision of the Supreme Court. "It is a most unfortunate decision," was his reply "and grieves me and thousands of others very much. I think its effect will be to carry the country backward 15 years at least. It does not reflect the sentiments of the people, as a court decision ought to do, and it is, in my opinion, a revival of Calhoun's theory of State rights."

"What will be the effect upon the colored race?" asked the reporter.

"That I would not attempt to predict," was the reply; "but I do say that nothing has occurred since the war to embarrass and discourage them so much as the decision of yesterday."

John F. Cook, colored, collector of taxes, says he does not regard the decision in the same light as does Douglass. "That it is a step backward in the progress of civilization," he does not think public sentiment is any more antagonistic to the colored people than when the law was passed; on the contrary, he thinks it has made progress. Nor does he think the decision will in any manner be of injury to the colored race, except, perhaps, in localities where ignorance prevails. The standing, morally and socially of colored men and women, is to be measured by their desire for education and mental culture.

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

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

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

Hillsboro.

Hillsboro is enjoying another building boom, and this time it is of a substantial order.

Several handsome business blocks have just been finished all of brick and others are under headway.

We will soon have telephone communication with Waco and Dallas. The wire has arrived, the poles are on the ground and the line is ready to put up.

The Hill County National Bank has been chartered and the town is putting on other city airs, such as taking charge of her public schools etc.

One bright rain in last month that slightly revived the grass and water, but since then it has been as dry as ever.

Cotton picking is progressing finely and a much larger yield is predicted than was generally expected before picking was commenced.

SANIT.

Trip to Denison.

I left Jackson Tuesday morning the 9th inst. on the Dentur stage. Those who are acquainted with the road will understand the descent into Vineyard, the hill at Jim Ned, the rickety bridge over the West Fork, and the otherwise beautiful and variegated scenes, so charming to the eye, but tiresome to the bones.

Denison continues to grow and bids fair to be a large city, its constantly increasing railroad facilities make its continued growth certain, while its citizens are enterprising and capable business men.

Thursday evening at half past seven with a good congregation I listened to a sermon by Rev. W. B. Rankin, the Superintendent of Bible work in this state.

The ladies held a very interesting meeting Saturday afternoon, at which an original poem was read by Mrs. Johnston, and several essays were read and addresses given.

nection with Synod and was under the circumstances quite a success. The Presbyterian church at Denison has been quite improved by the addition of ceiling, placed on the wall in geometrical figures and oil and varnished.

Court House, and if they were acquitted it would be the death knell of wire fences in Jack county.

Advertisement.

JACKSON, TEX., Oct. 22, '83. To the Editor of the Dentur Tribune: Sir—I notice an article in your paper of October 14th as an editorial, under the name of Wm. E. Taylor, in which you say, that you understand that "that man is attempting, by incendiary speeches, to arouse the people to acts of lawlessness."

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Weakly Herald. With a handsome circulation, and a large number of subscribers, it is one of the best papers in the South and West. It is published weekly, and is a valuable factor for all who are engaged in business.

THE CITY OF THE PARSEES. Bombay, "the City of the Parsees." So-called from the fact that a large portion of the population are Parsees, a strange set of people, Bombay and Calcutta are great rivals each claiming to be the second city in the British empire.

What know ye of them? Nothing there they stand. Gloomy as night insupportable as fate. The strangers wonder all the world around—Cor. Troy Times.

THE DALLAS DAILY HERALD 1883! The leading Daily Paper of all North and Central Texas, with a circulation larger than that of all other daily papers in these sections combined.

Sleepy Congregations. In old times many pious individuals have considered a good work to set apart their worldly worth for keeping the congregation awake.

Webster's Unabridged. 1860 Edition. 700,000 Copies Sold. THE SUPPLEMENT OF 4600 NEW WORDS AND MEANINGS, ALSO, A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF OVER 6700 NAMES.

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New Store! New Goods new Prices.

It affords me great pleasure to inform the people of Jack county that I am once more fully prepared to supply all their wants.

I have now in stock the largest and best assorted stock of General Merchandise ever shown in this market.

In conclusion I feel I am only doing myself justice in saying I now have the most convenient and best arranged business house in this portion of the country.

Hoping to see not only all my old but also new customers at the "same old corner" I am Yours very truly, JAMES W. KNOX.

J. J. OWENS, DEALER IN Confectionery and Groceries.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. THE SICK, WEAK AND DELICATE should read the advertisement of COLLEGE LIQUID BEEF TONIC.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1881 demands that every voter should be fully posted on the issues of the day.

LA GRANGE FEMALE COL. GE. 1883. LA GRANGE GA. 1886. Respectfully invited to the school of La Grange.

LOCAL OPTION TABLE. In County Commissioners Court, Special Term Sept. 26th, 1883.

W. S. JONES. Dealer in Staple Fancy & Imported Groceries.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK done on SHORT NOTICE at the CITIZEN OFFICE. POLYSON'S OILS. POLYSON'S OILS.

The People's Paper THE Rural City \$1.00 a year till the first of Dec. Strictly in business of Jack County.

His Purchases of the products of the country amount to twenty thousand dollars in the last year.

H. H. McCONNELL Druggist, Wall Paper, and Bookseller, The oldest Druggist in the county.

EDDLEMAN & DAVIS. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. Dealers in Wagons, Buggies, Trunks, Mowers, Reapers, Engines, Presses, and Cane Mills.

Wm. Cameron & Co. The Old Reliable Lumber House. WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON. Indian Blood S. Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Millions testify to its efficacy.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE

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BEAUTIFYING THE HOME.

BECAUSE the farmer works the soil, and is engaged in tending his animals, is no reason why his home should be in anywise neglected. There should be "no place like home," and let that signify in an attractive sense rather than any other. When that is felt because of its beauty and pleasant associations there will be less boys and girls that will sigh for the supposed pleasures of village or city life. Although in a strict sense the shelter of bare walls may be said to be home it is really a misnomer until it is supplied with all that goes to enliven life and render it more desirable. Within the walls of the dwelling should be found all the conveniences necessary for housekeeping in the line of furniture; but this is not all. There is much that can be done to decorate and render more beautiful to the eye that would not be considered strictly necessary, and yet it is these seemingly unnecessary things that increase the attractiveness of home.

Pictures appropriately arranged, with bric-a-brac here and there, and in the winter beautiful flowers, all have their silent influence in knitting the heart closer and closer to its ancestral home. Nor should the collection of instructive books be omitted, with the supplemental supply of magazines, literary and newspapers, for the supply of food to the mind. To the patient, hard worked boy, who has none of these things, but who, as he obtains a view of them in the residence of some city or village friend, there comes a feeling filling the heart with a desire for their enjoyment, and a doubt of his ability to do so, so long as he continues upon the farm, and so grows the desire for a more agreeable and desirable life.

Keep the horse collar clean. The dirt and mud which adheres to collars when they are wet with sweat works into lumps and ridges, and sore shoulders are the result. If the collars become hard, wash them clean, pound them and apply neat's foot oil.

A farm like most everything else, cannot remain stationary for many years. If a course of improvement is not adopted, it will most certainly deteriorate. The owner will be growing poorer, richer, according to the direction in which the farm is moving.

After dairy vessels have been in use for any considerable time they become greasy, and it is difficult for inexperienced persons to cleanse them with hot water, as is generally attempted. Lye, or ashes and water will generally prove effective in removing the grease, and lime water will neutralize all acidity.

One bushel of corn will grow as many pounds of live poultry as it will of pork. One bushel and twelve quarts of ground corn, or its equivalent in other grain, will keep a fowl one year. The average hen will lay ten and one-half dozen of eggs per annum, which ought to secure a profit of \$1.20 to \$1.75 per head, according to the price of eggs.

The peach-growing center is gradually moving south. A few years ago there were great orchards in New Jersey. Then Delaware was the chief producer. Now Maryland and Virginia are coming to the front. The largest peach farms are in Maryland. The Round Top farm has 15,000 peach trees. On the estate of Col. Watkins there are 120,000 trees.

A Brush Harrow.

There is nothing better than a well-constructed brush harrow for killing weeds when they have just started in the corn and potato fields. A good many years ago—long before the days of improved harrows and cultivators—when a lad, and on a farm, we used to drive a pair of horses hitched to a brush harrow or "brush drag," as it was commonly called, over the fields newly planted to corn and potatoes, and it was a very effective device for destroying weeds. The weeds usually started before the corn or potatoes came up, and the "drag" was called into use

at once. Some neighbor farmers used a very primitive affair, consisting in some instances of a single branch or limb of a tree having considerable brush, but the advantages of a "drag" constructed upon common-sense principles were too apparent to admit of using a crude affair which sacrificed the ground, leaving it uneven, in some places furrowed and again portions untouched. Three or four branches of fallen trees or large oak bushes, with a suitable fork, were selected, having many smaller limbs and twigs. These were properly trimmed and laid down parallel with each other, and just far enough apart so that they would leave the ground passed over evenly brushed. A straight sapling trimmed closely, about four inches in diameter and seven feet long (a piece of 4x4 scantling answers as well), was passed through the fork of each piece of brush. Another smaller pole or cross-piece was placed further back and fastened with pieces of wire (or hickory wythes), to keep it in place. This pole, if wire could be weighted to suit the work required.

FARM NOTES.
In sowing seed for the next year's crop save the best. This is true of potatoes. The little ones may do for the hogs, but save the largest and the best for seed.

To secure success in the management of bees, always make or repair their hives during the winter months, so as to have them ready when spring operations commence.

An old farmer suggests that if the farmers of the country would publish their mistakes, there would be more information imparted than by the usual mode of telling their success.

The best time to procure bees is in February and March. In selecting stocks, choose those with straight, bright, broad combs, and enough honey to last two or three months.

J. C. Lively, of Senatobia, Miss., shipped, sowed one acre in millet seed, from which he raised five tons of hay, worth \$50. The cost of production for the same was \$10, a profit of \$40.

Just at the time when grass starts growing in the spring when stock that has been fed through the winter on dry hay, oats and corn pack a change, then is when a good field of ryegrass is the greatest value.

Agriculture is the only important industry in America which has the world for a market. Our exportations are mainly of farm produce. The possibilities of one country in this direction are almost unlimited.

Keep the horse collar clean. The dirt and mud which adheres to collars when they are wet with sweat works into lumps and ridges, and sore shoulders are the result. If the collars become hard, wash them clean, pound them and apply neat's foot oil.

A farm like most everything else, cannot remain stationary for many years. If a course of improvement is not adopted, it will most certainly deteriorate. The owner will be growing poorer, richer, according to the direction in which the farm is moving.

After dairy vessels have been in use for any considerable time they become greasy, and it is difficult for inexperienced persons to cleanse them with hot water, as is generally attempted. Lye, or ashes and water will generally prove effective in removing the grease, and lime water will neutralize all acidity.

One bushel of corn will grow as many pounds of live poultry as it will of pork. One bushel and twelve quarts of ground corn, or its equivalent in other grain, will keep a fowl one year. The average hen will lay ten and one-half dozen of eggs per annum, which ought to secure a profit of \$1.20 to \$1.75 per head, according to the price of eggs.

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The Indiana Farmer says: "In Canada and England the raising of

root-crops is an essential part of sheep husbandry. There it is not so. The reason for this is that we can raise corn while the English and Canadians can not. Corn fodder is an almost perfect food for sheep, though root-crops, such as turnips, rutabagas, etc., can be used with success in countries where corn can not be grown profitably.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says that the occasional use of onions, mixed with the food, is a safeguard against disease and adds: "They are not a cure all, after disease has once begun, but a preventive of the first approach. Fowls will readily partake of onions if they are sliced and mixed with other food, and a small portion of pepper is added. If a salad with the other food, they will be found to answer a much better purpose."

Sorghum for fattening cattle is highly recommended by Dr. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College. It has been found by some who have tried it to possess wonderful fattening properties, and produces beef of very superior quality. But he adds that the sorghum must be fed cautiously at first, until the cattle become used to it, on account of danger of their eating too freely of the material causing scouring.

The seeds of the corn are equal in value, pound for pound, to oats or corn.

Hungarian grass or millet makes a valuable food for stock, but it should be cut early, when in bloom or before the seeds are formed. If left till the seed matures, much of the stock becomes woody, the lower leaviness and drop off, and much of the seed, into which the nutritive properties of the plant have gone will be lost in the handling. Besides, injurious effects have sometimes been realized from feeding fully matured millet or Hungarian to stock, especially to horses. When entirely well it effects need be feared.

Estimate the value of your farm and stock, then make out carefully a list of all your personal and family expenses during the year, including all your family has consumed—whether made on the farm or purchased with proceeds of the crop—charging yourself up with milk, butter, eggs, chickens, meat, wood, syrup, house rent, etc., at current rates, and then tell us if you can show you could have invested the same amount of capital to better advantage, and at the same time lived as well as an independent.

The Lifestyles Gazette makes these remarks about chaffs as a food crop for hogs: "The success which has attended the production of this important addition to the stock of food for hogs has induced many to enter largely into its cultivation the present year. With the use of a little guano a couple of acres planted in clover will furnish all the hogs necessary for a small family, besides keeping the stock of hogs in good condition the year round. There is no question but that it is a cheaper food crop than corn, peas or anything else."

The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise says: "Our farmers have pretty well learned the lesson that hogs and corn are worth more to them than cotton, and it is safe to predict that the all cotton policy has been forever abandoned. They are beginning to realize that the South is a vast empire capable of being thoroughly self-sustaining in every respect. They are at last beginning to understand that they possess within themselves the means of an admirable independence, and the indications are that they intend hereafter to make use of their advantages."

Whenever bushes of sukers are seen growing about apple or pear trees, you may know that the orchard doesn't pay, and that the proprietor is a shiftless owner. When ever a tree is covered with scale, bark lice it is wiser to ask what will restore health to the tree than what will kill the lice. A pear tree whose roots are in a damp, undrained soil is the favorite home of these lice, and destroy them as we may by liquid applications or by rubbing and crushing them, others will appear the next season. You may ward off an attack of malaria by quinine but if you would escape the disease change your home and get away from the cause.—Ex.

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The Island of Jersey, having a surface of seven miles each way, keeps 12,000 cows. The breeding of the cows has made the Island very fertile, and as the animals are kept in stables all the year round, every particle of the manure is saved. Cows kept in close yards, with little exercise, are generally better milkers than those allowed to run at large, and it is in this respect which has developed the dairy value of the Jersey breed. In winter the cows are largely fed on parsnips, which has probably helped develop the butter superiority of this breed of cattle.—Farmers' Call.

Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone dust or stings of less than 2 cents a pound simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground bone, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were broken to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large bones be buried three or four feet from a grapevine, the countless number of moths at the end of roots will soon dissolve, take up, and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas, if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grapevine or fruit tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and lay them where such worthless material will be turned to some profit.

Does farming pay? The Providence Democrat, in answering this question, tells of a young farmer in that state who thought it did not pay, and there he went to the city to look for a situation where he could make more money. He consulted acquaintances who had a good position in the city, and they compared notes. The farmer had supported his family on a third farm of not charged them well, but had only netted \$500 during the year. The clerk whose family was not as large, had lived very frugally upon a salary of \$3 per day and had accumulated a debt of \$75 in the dollar length of time. Nearly every dollar of his pay could be put into a house rent, car fare, fuel, and necessary clothing, and the debt was caused by a purchase of needful furniture. It is more easy to state that the farmer returned to the farm with a different idea of the profits of farming.

The farmer should study the law of concentration. He should learn how to concentrate his crops on the best paying articles. Does he consider that butter, beef, pork and mutton represent only a certain amount of hay, grass and grain that his farm produces? That instead of selling the raw commodities, he can, by packing them into these articles, get much better return for his products? His study should be how to transform the raw products of his farm into something that is concentrating, and that will bring him the most money. What he raises has got to go to some market. By concentrating it little freight will have to be paid, and thus much will be saved. A farm is not only a farm; it is, or should be, a factory for changing the products into articles of general consumption, that have a numerical value the world over, that are of the best quality, that will keep well and sell well. Having prices that will pay well for the skill, labor and capital employed in producing them.—Peterson, Va., Messenger.

Directory of Jack County, 1888.
H. B. Williams, Judge.
J. F. Brown, Attorney.
Wm. M. King, Attorney.
D. B. Mitchell, Clerk.

Every third Monday in Feb., March, May, July, September and November for all and probate business.
Every second Monday in Feb., May, August and November.
Every second Monday in Feb., May, August and November.

Justice Court convenes every fourth Monday in each month for judicial business.
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