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RURAL CITIZEN.

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and MRS. ALICE M. BOGERS.

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

Hon. J. R. ROBINSON has our
thanks for legislative documents.

We have just received a proof
sheet of the proceedings of the recent
Convention of the National
Cotton Planters' Association. The
January number of the *Planters' Journal*,
containing these proceedings
in full will be sent for 25 cents
per single copy; one hundred copies
for \$1.00. Address T. P. Grasty,
Secretary National Cotton Plan-
ters' Association, or *Planters' Jour-
nal*, Vicksburg, Miss.

Austin.

AUSTIN, July 20 1884.

CITIZEN.—Having received several letters
from the people of my county asking
about the possibility of the passage
of a herd law, I am convinced
that it is exciting considerable
interest, and that all may know something
about the matter, I desire
through your paper to say that no
herd law will be enacted at this session.

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON'S LETTER.
Sketches of Noted Congressmen.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

January, 19th 1883.

Nearly fourteen hundred bills
were introduced in the House during
the past week. Among those of local importance was one granting
the Cable Railway company
right of way for the construction of
street cable railways in this city. Another was for granting pensions
to soldiers and sailors of the late
war who had served thirty days, or
were in any engagement, and to the
widows of all deceased soldiers. Mr.
Towshend of Illinois, introduced
a joint resolution for a Constitutional
Amendment providing for the election of United States Senators
by the people. Gen. Browne,
of Indiana, offered a bill in retaliation
of the French and German
prohibition of the American hog.
It briefly provides that when any
foreign government shall prohibit
the importation of American food
or other products, the President
shall proclaim a prohibition of some
article of prominence, which we buy
of the particular country. Mr.
Towshend presented a similar bill
on the tenth of last month, which
has since been commented on in the
French assembly and Parisian
papers. Both of these gentlemen
represent large pork producing
districts, and therefore take deep interest
in this raid upon a product
of so much importance to their constituents.

The committee on Indian affairs,
which held its first meeting Monday
had some grave problems to solve during the present session.
Under existing treaties, the tribes
will tolerate no encroachments upon
their territories. Civilization,
advancing with the railroads, is
bringing so rapidly upon the reser-

vations of the Northwest, that trouble
is sure to ensue unless some
substantive policy is adopted upon
one important question with which
the committee will have to deal,
will be whether the tribal organizations
shall be continued, or whether
the savages shall be put upon
the basis of ordinary settlers, so
much land being accorded each man
of proper age. Mr. Hinckley of
Chicago, a member of this committee,
who has spent much time among
the savages of the plains, is
expected to throw light upon the
difficult problem.

Several Indian tribes, from New
Mexico, are in the city interviewing
the Secretary of the Interior in regard
to the affairs of their agencies.
Some of them claim to have been
deprived through erroneous surveys;
others want to talk about
their appropriations, while others
are asking permission to return to
the old reservation in northern
New Mexico, which the Secretary
refused to allow. Speaking of Indian
matters reminds me, that a new
attraction to sight sees has been
placed on exhibition in the
National Museum. This is a valuable
collection of Indian paintings,
seven hundred in number, that have
not been on exhibition for twenty
years. *

Propositions to change the whole
government of Utah have been dis-
cussed in Congress during the week
and some important and instructive
facts bearing upon the Colony of Salt Lake have been developed.
Notwithstanding the pressure of
business upon Congress, the var-
iety and daily increasing number of
questions demanding legislation,
many members realize the necessity
of action for the suppression of
wholesale polygamy among the
Mormons of Utah, and other Territories.
Public sentiment having long since
asked for the extirpation of the
evil, refuses to be satisfied
with the results of recent
legislation. Congressmen generally
profess a willingness to give their support to any measures
which seem to be practical, and far-
reaching; but they are comparatively
few who thoroughly appreciate
the difficulty of dealing with a
society as firmly entrenched and
perfectly organized as is the Mor-
mon church. Several measures
dealing with the chronic evil have
been offered in each branch of Congress.
Notably, among those who have
given the subject of anti-Mor-
mon legislation careful study are
Senators Edmund of Vermont, and
Cullom of Illinois, Representatives
Roevers of California, and Cassidy
of Nevada. The latter having
lived near the Mormons of Utah for
twenty five years, has had the best
opportunity for observing the
effects of polygamy. He has long
been an uncompromising enemy of
the institution and has taken deep
interest in all schemes for the sup-
pression of the "twin relic". His
bill provides for the abolition of the
Territorial legislature; and the
vesting of all power of government
in a commission of fifteen, to be ap-
pointed by the President, and di-
vided between the two great politi-
cal parties. This commission is to
have the power to enforce laws,
punish criminals, and will be re-
sponsible to Congress for its actions.
The District of Columbia has the
same form of government, and Mr.
Cassidy claims further precedent
for the appointment, in a bill passed
by Congress in 1863, creating a
commission of thirteen members,
who, with a Governor, constituted
the government of Louisiana. Senator
Cullom's bill also provides for the
reorganization of the legislative
power of Utah, and he addressed
the Senate on the subject several
days ago. Senator Edmunds does
not believe in arbitrary measures
with Mormonism. His bill pro-
vides for the gradual disenfranchise-
ment of polygamous Mormons of
both sexes, so that, while every
member but one, of the Territorial
Legislature elected previous to
the adoption of that measure was a
polygamist, every member last elect-
ed is a monogamous Mormon.
The one wife Mormons however are
said to do the bidding of the Church
as faithfully as did their poly-
gamous predecessors; the Mormon in-
variably making affairs of state sub-
servient to the interests of his
Church. For this reason, the gov-
ernment of the Territory of Utah is
considered a menace to Republican

institutions. Most Congressmen
favor more stringent measures, and
Senator Gandy of Arkansas, following
Senator Cullom in the discussion
of the matter, compared the
Simonds bill to the remedy of a
cure for consumption. Gen.
Rosecrans proposes to do away
with the evil by a prohibitory
amendment to the constitution.
But others not favoring this policy
say that, the Mormons laugh at law,
and they will scarcely treat an
amendment with more respect.
Polygamy is every day becoming
stronger in Arka, Mo., Idaho, Wyoming,
and Montana, and from the
temper of both parties, there is
no doubt some sort of legislation
will be enacted. The objections to
a constitutional amendment empow-
ering Congress to pass a uniform
law of marriage and divorce for the
United States is the fact that it
would throw another large body of
litigation into the Federal courts,
which have already more than they
can attend to; and tend to encroach
more upon the State tribunals. The
jealousy excited by this tendency is
one of the reasons why it is so diffi-
cult to pass a uniform law of bank-
ruptcy, or to secure it from being
repealed so soon after it is passed.
Moreover, Congress does not pay
the Federal judges enough to keep
the best ability on the bench. This
is without reference to the almost
irreconcileable differences between
the various States on the moral
question involved in the marital rela-
tion. Any kind of a divorce law,
for instance, arouses commotion in
South Carolina, which only toler-
ated for a few years the divorce law
passed by the Legislature, and boasts a
record of no divorces before or

since. *
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SENATOR MAXEY ON THE TARIFF.

Washington, January 13.—Senator
Maxey made a vigorous thrust at
the monstrous class-breeding tariff
system when he said to Senator
Frye this morning that the best
thing England had ever done, in
behalf of her world wide commercial
power and ubiquitous mercantile
marine, consisted in the establish-
ment of practical free trade. In
1855 we had the lowest tariff that
distinguishes the history of our revenue
system for a long series of years
and from 1846, when the revenue
tariff became operative, till it
was supplanted by the present
scheme of robbery and wrong, our
ships and trade competed with
those of England everywhere
over. But the war tariff came and everything entering into
the construction of ships was
imported duty free, in order that the
manufactured articles may bear
exportation, and compete in foreign
markets with products of those
markets. Until this is done, insists
another, there can be no profitable
American ships and none will be
built. Then comes Senator Morgan
of Alabama with the proposition to
repeal the navigation acts and suffer
Americans to buy ships anywhere
and have them registered as
American built vessels and give
them a monopoly of our coasting
trade, or better still repeal the
whole scheme of navigation acts.
But the great end aimed at is the
reduction of burdens imposed upon
the masses of the people that the
few may be enriched. The treasury
invests one hundred millions more,
annually, from toiling multitudes
than the government needs. The
Democratic party would suffer
the people to retain this sum; the
Republican party thinks it can use
and expend this money more wisely
for the people than they for themselves.
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H. H. McCONNELL**DRUGGIST.****Wall
Paper,**

D. C. Brown offers special inducements to his customers and the public rally before taking an inventory of goods.

Below will be found a few of the oldest Druggist in the

Keeps (and sells) Everything in his Varieties

Largest, Quality the Best, Price Reasonable, Compounding of Prescriptions & Remedies.

EDDLEMAN & DALE

Cotton Factors and General Commission Dealers in Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Reapers, Presses, and Cane Mowers, violins, violin strings,

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

RURAL CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

All secretaries or Subordinates, and Co-Alliances are authorized agents to receive subscription for the Rural Citizen.

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P. M. Hodge, Treasurer.

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P. H. Dawson, Granberry.

H. F. Austin, Glenrose.

W. G. Daniel, Bloomfield.

A. J. Kinard,

W. J. Womack, Jacksboro.

Notice to Sub-Alliances.

Any Alliances needing blanks to

make reports to Dec. 31, 1883 to

Grand State Alliance will please

notify me and they will be sent.

Reports and dues for the Grand

State Alliance should be sent by

Registered Letter or Money Order,

or Mineral Wells P. O. before the

semi-annual meeting of the Alliance

to be held at Chico, Wis., county,

Texas on Tuesday, February 5, 1884.

C. M. Wilcox, Sec.

Mineral Wells, Jan. 3, '84.

The Grand State Alliance meets

at Chico on Tuesday after the first

Sunday in February, 1884.

Dr. Riley, has organized a new

Farmers Alliance at Fairview, Den-

ton County, Texas, with James H.

Sullivan president, and Wesley Mc-

Adams secretary.

Walnut Creek Alliance.

Walnut Creek Alliance No. 38,

Parker Co., Tex. Dec. 8, 1883.

The Committee appointed to draft

resolutions relating to the death of

our Brother, P. C. Edwards, beg-

leave to submit the following:

Whereas Death has entered the

portal of our Alliance and taken

from our midst our esteemed Bro.

P. C. Edwards,

Therefore, Be it resolved, that in

the death of Bro. Edwards, the

Farmers Alliance has lost one of its

most esteemed members, society

one among its most worthy citizens,

and the bereaved widow a kind and

affectionate husband.

Be it further resolved, That we

tender to the bereaved sister and

friends of Bro. Edwards our sincere

and heartfelt sympathies.

Be it further resolved, That a

copy of these resolutions be spread

upon the minutes of the Alliance and

a copy thereof be sent to the be-

reaved sister and also published in

the Springfield Pilot.

D. C. Lowe, J. A. Hall, Committee.

Prediction about Crops.

Mr. A. M. Green called to see us

on Wednesday and remarked that

he did not believe we would have

any crop of any sort, (say cotton)

except in a very small way during

the coming season, for the reason

that he is impressed with the con-

dition there will be no rain of any

account until the late spring or

early summer. He advises all per-

sons who desire to raise corn to

prepare the land deep, cultivate

shallow and only half stand. He

has been in Texas thirty-five years

with the experience of just such a

winter as the present, on three occa-

sions—in Parker, in 1872; in Fay-

ette county, in 1859, and in Fayette

in 1856 or 1857. At each of those

times he adopted the plan of deep

plowing, shallow cultivation and

one-half stand. He succeeded with

a return of from 15 to 20 bushels to

the acre, while other farmers who

plowed ordinarily, cultivated in the

usual manner and planted a full

crop, signally failed. Mr. Green

has been a close observer and gives

the foregoing deliberately and for

the benefit of his friends and neigh-

bors. He further advises all farm-

ers to withhold their corn from the

market and that while it sells to-

day at 30 cents a bushel, it will bring

one dollar, or more within four

months. Farmers examine this

theory of Mr. Green and profit

thereby.—[Weatherford Times].

Plowing to Resist Drought.

DEEP plowing and mellowing of

the soil to the depth of 8 or 10 inches

or even deeper, as affording a

deeper store for moisture, and per-

mitting the roots of plants to strike

down away from the heated surface,

was recommended by Lemuel

Club. He suggested that early planted fodder corn will take the place of dried-up pastures; it should be planted at intervals and on moist soil for late feed. Its importance in our droughty seasons cannot be too strongly urged.

John F. Fitz would plant on natural light dry soils only such crops as would mature early in the season like winter rye, early potatoes, peas or fodder corn. The more valuable crops, which require a whole season to mature, should always be grown in moister soil. To resist drought the soil should be filled with vegetable matter to form humus decomposition, which acts as a sponge to receive water for the use of plants. This vegetable matter can be obtained from farm manure, or the plowing down of heavy green crops or a heavy sod.

WHERE TO PLOW.—When you look over your field for a place to begin to plow, in the fall, think of the place where you have the most hard clouds to battle with during the spring and summer. This is caused by turning by clay and clayey soil too late in the season. Such land, if plowed early, the winter rains and freezes will tone down into a sweet pulverulent state, which will assist the farmer on account of the great change.

He favored deep plowing, especially in the fall; thorough mellowing of the soil, frequent stirring of the surface by cultivating except after a protracted dry time or when crops are considerably advanced, as the roots will not bear being disturbed in hot dry earth.

W. H. Allen advocated subsoiling

as a remedy for drought, both upon

dry and moist land. He believed

there should be a close and unbroken

connection between the upper and lower soil in order that the moisture might ascend from below

in a dry time, as well as descend

from above when it is wet. If land

was well subsoiled it would be of

consequence to plow the surface

deep. As reliable means for preparing land to withstand the effect

of drought, J. S. Allen said: Supply

the soil with plenty of vegeta-

ble matter, which will retain moisture

by decomposition, plow deep or

shallow and cultivate frequently

and deeply, and let the soil remain

moist as long as possible.

He advised the use of cotton

seed, as it is a good crop for

deep plowing, and it is a good

crop for subsoiling.

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