EXPERIENCE OF A LADY MISSIONARY.

Miss Emelina C. Hanne, missionary for 1st Baptist church, Troy, N. Y., says—I am only too glad to add my testimony to the great fame of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite remedy. It permanently cured me of Ontarrh of the Bladder and

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Also of Constipation. I would state that I used the Favorite Remedy with the full consent of my physician.

A SOVEREIGN CURE.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a sovereign remedy for nervousness, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of healthy manhood.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents.

GRAND YOUNG TEXAS.

Facts and Figures Taken from National Authority Place Texas in the Front Rank of Real Wealth.

Texas First in Cattle, Sheep and Cotton. First in Value Per Acre of Corn, Wheat and Oats.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

From the tables of the report of the Department of Agriculture, 1886, the following items are taken:

The four states presenting the largest returns of farm products, cereals, potatoes, tobacco, hay and cotton are as follows for 1885:

CORN.

Illinois, valued at	$75,319,440
Iowa, valued at	58,199,040
Missouri, valued at	49,215,250
Texas, valued at	41,358,940

Value per unit of quanity: Illinois 28 cents; Iowa, 24 cents; Missouri, 25 cents; Texas, 49 cents.

Average yield of wheat per acre: Illinois, 8.5 bushels; Iowa, 11.8 bushels; Missouri, 7.4 bushels; Texas, 11.2 bushels.

Value per unit of quantity: Illinois, 81 cents bushel; Iowa, 67 cents; Missouri, 77 cents; Texas, 80 cents

AVERAGE CASH VALUE PER ACRE.

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
Illinois	$ 8 81	$6 87	$ 7 88
Iowa	7 71	7 57	7 44
Missouri	7 92	8 72	5 86
Texas	10 11	8 97	10 27

Largest yield of single products of the four largest returns of the states:

Illinois, corn	$75,319,440
Iowa, corn	58,199,044
New York, hay	6,430,802
Texas, cotton	54,613,107

Total values of all farm products in greatest returns of any four states:

Illinois	$149,033,407
Iowa	124,120,801
New York	123,671,710
Texas	107,712,037

Value of the four largest cotton crops:

Texas	$54,613,107
Mississippi	41,854,342
Alabama	31,349,828
Arkansas	25,226,612

Values of all cattle in the four largest cattle growing states:

	1885.
Iowa	$85,777,296
New York	72,165,245
Illinois	67,902,840
Texas	66,578,881
	1886
Texas	$84,947,265
Iowa	79,911,039
New York	75,221,923
Illinois	65,415,150

CATTLE.

Increase value of cattle in Texas for '85 to '86, 27.7 per cent.; increase value of cattle in New York from '85 to '86, 3.5 per cent.; decrease value of cattle in Iowa from '85 to '86, 6.4 per cent.; decrease value of cattle in Illinois from '85 to '86, 3.6 per cent.

VALUE OF SHEEP IN 1885

Texas	$ 11,782,812
California	10,961,208
Ohio	9,918,156

Total farm products in eight states:

Maine	$ 17,153,656
Vermont	14,780,251
Massachusetts	16,659,713
Rhode Island	2,058,348
Connecticut	15,119,708
New Hampshire	9,686,430
Delaware	3,581,363
Maryland	20,082,092
	$ 99,131,963
*Texas, total products of	$107,712,037

It therefore appears from a comparison of the resources of the four wealthiest states of farm and cattle products, that they occupy the following relative positions, viz:

In cattle Texas is first and Illinois fourth.

In sheep Texas is first and Ohio third.

In value of corn crop Illinois is first and Texas fourth.

In value of farm products Illinois is first and Texas fourth.

In value of largest single crop Illinois is first and Texas fourth.

In value of cotton crop Texas is first and Arkansas fourth.

In average cash value per acre of corn Texas is first and Iowa fourth.

In average cash value per acre of wheat Texas is first and Missouri fourth.

In average cash value per acre of oats Texas is first and Missouri fourth.

In increase of value of cattle Texas is first, New York second, while Illinois and Iowa each decreased.

And that farm products of Texas exceeded in value all those of the six New England states and of Maryland and Delaware together. C. H. HIGBEE.

ORDER IT DONE.

Let the Commissioners Open a Straight Road to the South—A Liberal Offer.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

While the public attention is being called to the condition of our county roads I would like to say a word for a straight road south to the Johnson county line.

At the time when our Commissioners were considering the Benbrook and other bridges a proposition was submitted to them by Mr. George Anderson, Mr. Sadler and other well known agriculturists living south of town, which was as follows: That they would give free of charge to the county a right of way of about four miles in length through their several farms on a line with Leach's west lane and extending from the south line of Colonel Hoxie's place by Prairie Chapel schoolhouse to a point between the forks of the Sycamore, there to connect with the East Cleburne road, which, after several crooks and turns of from one-half to a mile or so in length, runs from thence straight south to within a mile or two of the county line. There is already a straight road from town to the north line of Colonel Hoxie's property (Leach's west lane), which, with the road as laid off above, would give a straight direct road from town to within a short distance of the county line, as no doubt Colonel Hoxie would do as much as his neighbors for their common good and donate the right of way through his place also.

This road as proposed would run over a high, smooth country, requiring no bridges and but few culverts, and comparatively little work to make it one of of the best roads in the county.

The only stipulation made by the donors of the right of way was that the county grade and gravel four or five miles of the road nearest town during the year.

It may be that the momentous bridge question did not allow of this proposition being fairly considered at that time, and supposing this the case, I venture to submit it to the voice of the people through THE GAZETTE, hoping it will appear to-day in its usual large type. JOHN E. COOPER.

COURT CASES.

Second Assignment of Cases, January Term of the District Court of Tarrant County, Tex. for Three Weeks,

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

4041. W B Hurley vs. G, C and S F Ry Co
4059 J E Camp et al. vs. C E Odem et al.
4076. Jno Mitchell et al. vs. G B Brown, exec., etc.
4088. Garr, Scott & Co vs. T B Bourland, et al
4108. Jerry Conley vs. C A Taylor.
4165. H W Hill vs. Fort Worth St Ry Co.
4182. G D Clark vs A S Haynes & Co.
4213. A R Tabor vs. E L Tabor.
3950. I Prickett et al. vs. R J. Rice.
3957. J H Helm et al. vs. M F Helm et al.
3991. Nancy Harnage et al. vs. A M Hightower et al.
3992. Nancy Harnage et al. vs. Robert Bailey et al.
4029. W J Bentley et ux. vs. B C Evans Co.
4032. Rosedale St. Ry Co. vs. National Bank of Jefferson.
4052. J W Cartwright vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.
4064 W W Pierce, guardian vs. F. W. & N. O Ry Co.
4105. E Connor vs. G., C. & S. F. Ry Co
4112. J M Perry vs. F. W. & N. O. Ry Co. et al.
4169 John P Jones vs. J B Andrews et al
4174. C Kennedy vs. F. W. & N. O. Ry Co
4184. J R Johnson vs. E E Chase.
4203 M C Hurley et al. vs. F. W. & N O Ry Co.
4232 E Otto et al. vs. H Bromschwig & Co et al.
4291 R M Page vs. A E Peace.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

4293 State National Bank vs. J J Hittson et al.
4295. H T McDaniel vs. M J Marks et al
4316. F M Houts vs. F W and D C Ry Co
4318 Charles Scheuber & Co vs. W T Green et al.
4191. W H Barrett vs. Fred W Wolfe et al.
4270. Simon Hass vs. F W and N O Ry Co.
2377 P J Willis & Bro vs. Robert McCart
2411. Robert McCart vs. W T Maddox et al.
2414 Robert McCart vs. A B Norton.
2420. H P Stone vs. J W House et al.
2811. R Y Mangum vs. T and P Ry Co et al.
2833. William Wood vs. W A Huffman.
2910. M M Lester vs. T and P Ry Co.
2918. Pryor Bros vs. G, C and S F Ry Co
3081. W L Rail vs. City National Bank
3111. L M Catchpole vs. S M Farmer et al.
3178 J M Laws vs. J P Smith et al.
3196. E L Thielman vs. J P Hughes et al
3219 Gus Winsley vs. City of Fort Worth et al.
3259. R L Armstrong vs. Thomas Roche.
3273. Traders National Bank vs. J. P. Smith.
3303 M Harrison vs. City of Fort Worth et al.
3320. J W Cartwright vs. P F Plouts et al
3322. John McCullough vs. Texas Investment Co (Lim) et al.
3325 Central Type Foundry vs. Gazette Printing Co.
3332. Charles Deiz vs. J D Reed.
3404. Ghio & Longinotti vs. R Boaz.
3405 Ghio & Longinotti vs. D Boaz.
3411. City of Fort Worth vs. A M Britton et al.
3412. City of Fort Worth vs. A M Britton et al.
3447. J C Bennett vs. City of Fort Worth.
3479. J E Calhoun et al vs. J D Reed.
3492. R H Kirby et al vs. C F Estell et al.
3540 R Bruce vs. A M Britton et al.
3552. J Lambert vs. F W and D C R'y Co.
3579. E B Daggett vs. Thomas Roche.
3607. Casey & Swasey vs. J N Wood.
3627 A J Stoffer et al vs. Eugene Roche.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1888.

3635 J L Edwards et al vs Mo Pac Ry Co.
3640. W E Cobb vs R S Rollins et al.
3660. A J Roe vs R M Pettinger et al.
3671 D Portwood et al vs Albert Walker et al.
3682. William Mussulman et al vs George Strohl.
3694 Joseph McBroom vs. W. A. Mitchell et al.
3700. R E Maddox vs A J Walker et al.
3703. City of Fort Worth vs M B Loyd et al.
3723. J F Blair vs R S Blair et al.
3724. Harry Baum vs G, C and S F Ry Co.
3730. S M Speake et al vs C A Hibler et al.
3742 Martha C Weaver vs H C Moseley et al.
3743. W B Tucker vs Mo Pac Ry Co.
3792 Tompkins Machinery and Imp Co vs J B Mitchell & Co.
3801. J H Nolan vs Moseley & Bro.
3828. J A Callahan vs Mo Pac Ry Co.
3836. A J Wilson vs F W and N O Ry Co.
3865. John Gillison vs William Rae et al.
3866. Hunter and Stewart vs L B Collier et al.
3874 E Boon vs William Chamberlain et al.
3879 W A Wallace vs F W and N O Ry Co.
3880 Joseph Nugent vs. F W & N O Ry Co.
3886. F L Givens vs. E B Daggett et al.
3893 J F Craig vs. City National Bank.
3894. W A Huffman vs. Geo Mulkey et al
3919 Wood, Brown & Co vs. Chase Trading Co.
3923. Mack, Stadler & Co vs. Chase Trading Co.
3932 J B Austin vs. Richard Boaz.
3959. Schwartz Bros vs. Pelican Insurance Co.
3978. Joseph McCleur vs. F W & N O Ry Co.
3985. W E Harris et al vs. A Harris et al.
3997. A I. Traweek vs. Martin-Brown Co
4000 I Caradine et al vs. J D Walker.
4002. J B Litsey vs. G C & S F Ry Co.
4003 E L Mortimer vs. Fort Worth Opera House Co.
4026. A G Brook vs. Fort Worth St Ry Co.

By order of the court.

L. R. TAYLOR, District Clerk

"Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. None other genuine."

Struck by a Locomotive.

Special to the Gazette.

COLLINSVILLE, TEX., Feb. 19.—An old tramp, while walking the railroad track through town to-day, was struck by a locomotive and seriously, if not fatally, injured. He is a Cuban, and gave his name as Anglo Fernandez. Although he looked like a beggar, he had $72.65 on his person. A letter in his pocket indicates that he has a daughter somewhere in the state.

IMMIGRATION.

State Secretary Colonel J. F. Elliott of the Immigration Bureau Spends the Day in the City.

The New State Capitol Discussed—The Panhandle and the Pecos Valley Being Sought After by Immigrants.

From Saturday's (Feb. 18) Daily.

Colonel J. F. Elliott, the able and energetic secretary of the State Immigration Bureau, was in the city last night on his way from Austin to Dallas. Colonel Elliott is a Dallas man, but even Dallas men, when they want to go anywhere or get home have to come to Fort Worth to reach the railroad. In a random conversation with a GAZETTE representative, Colonel Elliott showed that he was quite at home in the service of the state and posted on all questions relating to Texas.

"Colonel, do you think Austin is improving much?" asked THE GAZETTE man.

Said Colonel Elliott: "I think it is There seems to be considerable life and enterprise visible. They have recently organized a Merchants Exchange and a number of other public organizations, and the people seem to be waking to the necessity of action. Austin was never built, it grew. There was never any such push and hurry as that which we see in North Texas towns. It was a slow place, but I believe that a new era has set in, and henceforth it will keep up with the procession"

"What do you think of the new capitol building?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "It is magnificent—the finest state building in the United States. The color of the stone militates against it somewhat and the view presented from the city is not good. I must confess that I was disappointed in it when I went to Austin. I had not seen it since the foundations were laid, and having spent so much time in Washington, and visiting the national capitol building daily I had my mind made up as to what the state capitol of Texas would look like, and when I saw it on my arrival in Austin with only the front in view, the wings being concealed, I was disappointed. If it was situated further away and on an eminence, where its vast proportions could be seen to advantage, it would look much more imposing. So close but little of it can be seen, and that little gives one but an imperfect idea of its magnitude."

"What about those rumblings of complaint we hear every now and then concerning defects, cracks, poor material, unskillful workmanship and the like?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "There is nothing in them more than these small sensations that follow in the wake of the execution of all public enterprises. Investigation has shown this repeatedly, but still I believe in this sort of vigilance. It is the best safeguard against fraud. People should look with scrutiny into the character of work performed when they are paying for it and, while the sensation may be unpleasant for the time being, it has a most healthy and salutary effect"

"What success are you meeting with in the immigration business?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "We are not doing as well as I would like to do, but we are doing considerable. There are a great many counties and cities that are backward in getting to work. The interest at first manifested seems to have cooled somewhat in some instances, but I am glad to say that the outlook is on the whole promising."

"You can judge what benefit has been derived from the boom so far more from the number of inquiries received from outside the state than otherwise, and judging from these do you think the movement is making itself felt?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "Yes, sir; we received number of inquiries and much encouragement from those who intend making this state their homes."

"What section of Texas is most sought after now?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "There are inquiries for lands all over the state, but I find that most people are seeking information concerning the Panhandle and the Pecos country, and I think the movement will lead that way principally, for awhile at least."

"What is your opinion of that Pecos valley? Don't you think it equal to California?"

Said Colonel Elliott: "That is my information. I am told that the Pecos valley is equal to anything in California, and the people over the country are beginning to learn the fact. The lands are so cheap, as compared with those of California, that as an investment there is no comparison between them and I am reliably informed that for all practical purposes the soil and climate are equal to California. By the way speaking of this immigration business, some of the papers, among them THE GAZETTE, are giving me more honor than justly belongs to me—showering honors upon me, so to speak. I am somewhat of a stickler for my own share of anything that is going, but I don't want all. When those endorsements were given—those hearty official endorsements—it was the work of the committee and not mine. I merely transmitted a copy of the resolution and attested its accuracy."

"Tell me something about these endorsements. They look strange to some of us and we would like to know just what they mean"

Said Colonel Elliott: "The endorsements given certain publications was upon the solicitation of the owners of these publications who were present——"

"With a rabbit foot?" interposed the scribe.

"Well I don't know about the rabbit foot. But as I understand the resolution it was not the intention of the committee to give such an endorsement as would make of any particular publication an official organ. There were a great many papers working for Texas and I think the committee merely and properly sought to recognize their efforts and encourage them in the good work. I do not think the idea was to make an official organ out of any paper, but as I before stated, I am only interpreting the resolution as passed by the committee, not expounding it as a resolution of my own."

Major Elliott on Immigration.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Feb. 18.—Major John F. Elliott, secretary of the State Immigration Bureau, arrived this morning from Austin, whence he was called by the illness of his wife. In the course of the day he called at the branch office of THE GAZETTE, and unbosomed himself upon immigration matters.

"Major, it has been frequently intimated of late that all is not peace in the state committee at Austin. As no satisfactory explanation of the matter has ever been given the public concerning your resignation and its withdrawal, would you object to giving a statement about it, telling what differences exist in the committee?"

"No differences at all exist in the committee now. The utmost harmony of action prevails and all are pulling together with good effect. There was a slight difference between the secretary and the committee several weeks. That difference was the latitude of the committee's work I advertised for information of the lands, inducements to settlers and capital, etc., with a view of spreading afar the attractions which the state offers. I conceived the duty of the committee to be an actual prosecution of the immigration enterprise at once; and the duties of the secretary, in my opinion, was to spread information about Texas before the world. The majority of the committee differed with me in this respect. They took the ground that this work was the province of the counties, instead of the committee. That was all the difference that existed, and, happily, that is past now, and the committee is pushing the immigration enterprise with all the vim that the facilities at hand will admit of."

"If there is a lack of facilities, to what do you attribute it?"

"The committee is crippled for money. Only eighteen counties have responded thus far, and the funds on hand are immeasurably inadequate for the work before us."

"What has Dallas county done in a financial way toward aiding the movement?"

"So far Dallas has not put up a dollar, much to my surprise and mortification. The worst feature is that there seems to be no general interest taken in the movement. The committee expected great things of Dallas, and they have been disappointed."

"Is Tarrant county exhibiting any substantial interest?"

"Yes, a meeting will be held in Fort Worth shortly and a large sum will be raised for immigration. Fort Worth is plucky and enterprising, and the people there place a high value on the immigration movement. Besides, the warmest and most efficient aid to the movement comes from THE GAZETTE. THE GAZETTE is patriotic and great, and it can claim the credit for having established more enterprises, built more miles of railroad and drawn more immigrants to Texas than all the press of Texas combined. Of course, this is saying a good deal. But it is not blarney. It is what all men know to be true. It is the greatest originator of enterprises in the southwest." Secretary Elliott spoke freely of the work done by committee, which is well given in to-day's paper. He also showed the reporter the proof sheets of his forthcoming pamphlet, entitled, "All About Texas; a Hand-Book of Information." It is a neat publication of fifty pages, and describes minutely and accurately the boundless resources and industries of the state. It is filled with reliable statistics and will be a splendid adjunct to the efforts of the committee in advertising the state. The work is dedicated neatly to the press of Texas, as follows: "To the Press of Texas: The vital nerve in the state's development, the practical pioneer whose unpaid patriotism, with the energy of enthusiasm, has so persistently piloted the way for the state's prosperity by tireless efforts to elevate the popular desires and tastes, purify the public morals, social and political, and to proclaim the vastness of its resources, capacity and attractions, and for which its people are immeasurably indebted, this work, by one once and long a member of the fraternity and often a recipient of its courtesies, is respectfully dedicated."

EASTLAND COUNTY.

The Plucky Citizens of Eastland County. The Mastodon Fossils

From Friday's (Feb. 17) Daily.

Mr. W. P. Sebastian, a prominent attorney of Cisco, Eastland county, was in the city yesterday on business and called on THE GAZETTE, as all good Western folks do. Mr. Sebastian is also deputy revenue collector, and has ample opportunity to see and learn everything of interest connected with his county. In conversation with a GAZETTE representative Mr. Sebastian said: "Our county is on a boom such as was never before experienced. We suffered some from drouth, but not near as much as was supposed, and we are all right now. There is "season" enough in the ground at present to insure good crops, and every body is jubilant. Our people are not the kind to complain and become discouraged. As an instance of their pluck and honesty I will mention an incident which struck me forcibly. During 1886 our people had no seed wheat, and in order to obtain it it was necessary to give promissory notes, without security, for what was required The wheat was obtained and sowed, and when the harvest came around there was nothing to harvest, the drought having burned it up the second time. Nothing was made wherewith to pay off the notes. When the pecan crop came in those same men went to work in the forests with a will and gathered pecans, which they sold at from $2.65 to $2.10 per bushel. They gathered in this crop and shipped it out until between $75,000 and $100,000 worth were sent out, and the money they made on the pecan crop they used partly in liquidating their indebtedness on the seed wheat notes. They made no to do over the matter, but simply came up and paid their wheat notes as cheerfully as though the wheat had yielded them fifty bushels to the acre instead of being a total failure. Such men as these cannot be held down long, and in such a country as Eastland county they will soon surround themselves with wealth and comfort."

"What about the mastodon?" inquired the reporter.

Said Mr. Sebastian—"There is no exaggeration about the discovery of the fossil remains. I can vouch for the accuracy of the report. The fossils were discovered some twenty miles south of Cisco, and some of the teeth are an exhibition in Cisco now"

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

What County Assessor Robinson Has to Say About the Matter.

County Assessor Robinson feels somewhat hurt at what was recorded in the columns of THE GAZETTE yesterday, and says his books should have been the best evidence in regard to the matter. What was said yesterday was given on authority of several of the county commissioners. Mr. Robinson says that in several cases the figures were erroneous and where it was stated that property was assessed at $28,000 it should have been $40,000. In regard to the acre property he claims that the Commissioners were mistaken, that the Texas and Pacific reservation held for depot purposes or immediately adjoining is not assessed as acre property and that the property purchased at $1000 per acre is so assessed. Mr. Robinson thinks assessments this year will reach $18,000,000 in 1888.

Holland.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

HOLLAND, TEX., Feb. 16.—The cattle in this section are suffering to some extent from the bad weather. Rain is still falling, and there is a good prospect for it to continue.

Doctors are kept busy during this season, as pneumonia and fever have been quite frequent visitors in our county.

The Bell County Teachers' Association met here last Friday and Saturday, and it was decided, by a hot contest between Belton and our town, that the summer normal should be held here next summer. The votes were: Belton, 28; Holland, 32.

TEXAS PANHANDLE.

A Steady Increase in Population and Production of Grain and Cotton. A Few Comparisons.

An Answer to Inquiries from Home Seekers. How Land Can be Obtained and in What Quantities.

Inquiries are being made concerning the method of acquiring land in Texas so often that THE GAZETTE republishes some facts that appeared in this paper in August. Those who have friends in the old states desiring information would do well to mail them a copy of THE GAZETTE:

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug. 15, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The increased wealth of the state of Texas from January 1 from various sources is by actual computation $24,250,000. This represents an increased valuation in real estate, railroads and the augmented values brought about by the development of the natural resources of the state by the railroads penetrating its territory.

This growth is but a medium statement of facts that are recognized by investors all over the country.

A Chicago paper says of Illinois: "Two showers in April and one each in May and June have had but a temporary effect on crops. Stunted yellow spears, bending disconsolately over immense beds of dust, are the only evidence that farmers sowed any corn this year. Leaves of fruit trees are falling off and fruit which promised to be plentiful is wrinkled and dried to the stem."

Texas, in the worst drouth the state has ever passed through, could present no such terrible picture as this. The Panhandle has been without rain from June till November, but only once has this been known.

For many years this country has had a steady increase in population and product of grain and cotton. Reports from seventy-five counties in the state show an increase in the acreage of cotton planted. Five counties report a fair yearly average. Seventy-two counties report a good stand of cotton, and two counties report a fair average. Sixty-five counties report an increase in the acreage of corn as compared with 1886, and nine counties report the acreage as a little over the average.

Wheat is reported, on the whole, as being 100 per cent. greater than last year in the northwestern portion of the state; oats, millet and Johnson grass about the same

I take great pleasure in offering you the following information as to how to acquire the public lands in Texas. As there are constant inquiries being made from home-seekers to purchase some of our public lands, we reply, once for all, that you cannot buy less than 160 acres, or 320, or 480, or 640, but not more unless you select purely grazing land without permanent water and not adapted to agriculture. Of this pasture land, you can buy not to exceed four sections. The dry land will cost you $2 per acre, but you must come in person to the county seat of the county where the land lies, or to which it is attached if in an unorganized county, and call on the county clerk, who will show you a public record of the classification of all unsold state lands. If in looking the ground over you find the land to suit you, you will get a blank form for an application to purchase, and such other information concerning the law and the land as may be known to him. You will then execute a sworn affidavit, in your application to purchase, that you want the land for a homestead and no other person or corporation is interested in the purchase, and that you will, within six months, actually settle upon the land and improve the same. You will forward your application to purchase direct to Hon. R. M. Hall, State Land Commissioner, Austin, Tex., inclosing the sum of $32 to the order of ex-Governor F. R. Lubbock, State Treasurer. This is one-fortieth of the principal on a section of dry agricultural land.

If you select land with permanent water on it, the cost will increase to $3 per acre, which is one-third more than the unwatered land. If you buy land that is valued chiefly for its timber, you will pay $5 an acre cash down. On all these lands (except the timber sections) you will pay one-fortieth of the principal annually, according to the appraisement put on each section in classifying and valuing it. Each annual payment on the principal must be made on or before the 1st of August, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the unpaid principal.

After you have occupied the land for three consecutive years and made the required payments of principal and interest due at that date, you will be allowed to pay the balance due on the land and obtain a patent for same, provided you have resided on the land for the time specified. At any time after you have settled on the land and bought it you can sell it to another actual settler, who will be required to assume your obligation to the state. All the unsold state lands are now on the market for sale to actual settlers only, for the benefit of the common school, the State University, Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Orphan Asylum funds.

The Donley land district is composed of the counties of Donley, Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Randall and Swisher, with headquarters at Clarendon. Public lands in these counties are being culled every day. Excellent state lands can be had here and a good location secured by coming at once. The sooner you come the better you will be served. When you come call on us and we will take pleasure in telling you all we know about the Panhandle.—[Panhandle News.

Land which has heretofore been known in the state as purely grazing, as distinguished from agricultural, watered or timbered sections, is intrinsically of more value to the farmer than either of the other two classes. What is known as grazing lands resembles the plains of Kansas and Nebraska, gently rolling prairies on which water can be found at depths varying from twenty-five to seventy-five feet. On the higher lands, the depths at which water is found is greater. On what are known as watered lands in Texas, there are large tracts of barren country, either sand or rock, and their value is much less than that of the rich prairies covered with grass, on which the stock range. As for the timber sections, there are but few of them and they are absolutely worthless for any purpose after the timber has been cut off.

Land Commissioner Hall is doing everything in his power to get the lands classified and in marketable shape by the 1st of September, and has so fully outlined the policy he intends to pursue that an actual settler, taking up and occupying any of the unoccupied state lands, can be certain of having the first right to purchase. Mr. Hall's entire policy is shaped with a view to inducing settlement in the Panhandle.

The difference in the land laws of Texas from those of the United States is that when the state entered the Union she preserved her autonomy, and all of the lands within her boundaries were reserved to the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants. Many of the laws were shaped after the manner of the old Spanish or Roman code. Successive legislation in the matter has, however, nearly assimilated the method of acquiring them (these lands) to United States laws, and I think the foregoing explanation will be readily understood by our readers.

There is a general disposition on the part of large cattle owners in the Panhandle to dispose of their stock on easy terms to actual settlers, enabling the settler to open up his farm with a handsome promise of profit, and at the same time giving the original holder of the stock an opportunity to dispose of his cattle. This, with the fact of the country being fitted to produce hogs in great abundance, will make its trade well worth looking after, and investments here are absolutely safe and paying.

Immigrants coming into the country will need supplies of all kinds. Sugars and syrups will undoubtedly come from New Orleans and meats from Kansas City. All other supplies will doubtless come from New York to New Orleans, or some Texas port; thence they will be distributed throughout the country which is now being developed.

For some three or four years to come there will not be enough food product raised in Texas to supply the immigration coming into this country, as a consequence of which farmers settling in the country will receive the highest price for all they produce, and the scenes that were witnessed and fortunes that were made in Illinois in 1864 and in Kansas in 1873 and 1874 will be repeated in Texas. The best criterion by which our prosperity can be judged is the interest manifested in investments in this country by eastern capitalists, especially parties living in Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. They seem to take much interest in this country and put out money more freely than any other class of people. Many of them are offering money at low rates of interest, which their knowledge of the Panhandle and the certainty of good crops have made them feel safe in doing.

There are two falls of snow in the Panhandle, each of which is from two and a half to four inches, and they lie on the ground from three to five days The first occurs about the middle of December and the second between the 15th of January and the 10th of February These snowfalls are great preservatives of moisture and do much towards making the raising of small grain a success.

Rainfall in Texas, as given for the past eight years	42.84
Mean daily temperature	62
Mean daily relative humidity	57
Mean daily dew point	73.2
Prevailing direction of winds	S-E
Highest velocity, thirty-eight miles per hour.	

JOHN ADAMSON.

School Lands.

The following letter is of extensive interest, as it contains specific instructions regarding applications to purchase school lands:

A. D. Tomb, Esq., County Clerk, Oldham County, Tex.:

"DEAR SIR—Herewith is handed you a list of the unsold public free school lands in Oldham, Potter and Deaf Smith counties, showing the classification and value of each survey, in accordance with chapter 99, general laws of Texas, acts of the twentieth Legislature, pages 83 to 91, approved April 1, 1887.

"Section 6 of said chapter makes it your duty to record said list in a well bound book, which shall be kept in your office open to public inspection.

"You will please acknowledge receipt, furnishing this department with a certificate showing the date said list was filed in your office for record. So soon as this list shall have been filed in your office, the lands therein described are on the market for sale, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by law.

"Inclosed forms of application and affidavit to purchase, with obligation attached, must be followed strictly by applicants to purchase.

"For the information and guidance of said applicants, the following instructions are given, to-wit: Any bona fide actual settler, residing on any of this land on July 4, 1887, has six months from date of filing of this list in your office in which to make his application to purchase land classed as agricultural, or watered. He may purchase not less than one quarter nor more than the whole of one section.

"If two quarters are purchased, said two quarters must constitute a given half of said section

"Of lands classed as dry grazing he may purchase not less than one quarter nor more than four sections.

"A part of two sections cannot be purchased without taking the whole of one of said sections.

"A part of three sections cannot be purchased without taking the whole of two of said sections.

"A part of four sections cannot be purchased without taking the whole of said sections.

"If two or more sections are purchased, such sections must be contiguous, or as nearly so as the classification and other circumstances permit. The above refers to leased and unleased lands alike.

"Leased lands are subject to sale as follows, to-wit: All bona fide actual settlers who were residing on said lands at the date said lease was filed for record in the county clerk's office may purchase the same as if said lease did not exist, and will be allowed six months from the date of filing the appraised list of said lands in the county clerk's office in which to make application to purchase.

"All lands classed as agricultural, except such sections as have improvements thereon belonging to the lessee to the value of $100, are for sale.

"All lands classed as grazing are not for sale except, as hereinbefore specified, without the consent of the lessee.

"All persons entering upon leased land for purpose of settlement must make application to purchase within thirty days from date of settlement, otherwise said lands will be for sale to another applicant.

"All applications not in accordance with the foregoing instructions will be returned for correction before filing in this office. Respectfully, R. M. HALL, Commissioner General Land Office.

MORE FACTS.

County Assessor Robinson Gives Some Interesting Information.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Feb. 19, 1888.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Your reporter omitted several important statements made by me regarding the assessment of property with which some of our county commissioners should have expressed dissatisfaction.

1. That two prominent buildings in the city, mentioned by the commissioners, were not completed when I assessed the taxes for 1887.

2. That I have assessed one for double as much this year as last, and that I expected to assess the other one much higher this year also.

3. That the commissioners had passed as a board of equalization on my work for 1887 and should not now censure me for one or two inequalities if any existed.

4. As to general values the property of our county, real and personal, was assessed as high as that of other counties according to its selling value, and I did not wish to force the people of our county to pay an unjust proportion of taxes to the state. J. W. ROBINSON.

FIGURES WILL NOT LIE.

A Statistician is Questioned by the Congressional Committee Investigating the Reading Strike.

He Proves the Road Has Made Big Profit With the Capital Invested. Unfair to Employes.

The Strikers Have Been Ordered Back to Work on the Road, Pending Arbitration—Some Miners Refuse.

MINERS IN A STARVING CONDITION.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Feb. 18.—The destitution among the families of the miners that is being developed here is terrible and such that it cannot longer be hidden. One family named Fogel was found to have actually been without food two days and the children were so weak from fasting that when relief came it had to be sparingly given to avoid killing them. There were nine in the family. Another family of six named Burns was in the same state and one named Johnson was almost as bad. These are but instances that have many parallels. It has been established that most of the contributions intended for the miners have been absorbed by the railroaders who have been living in clover while their allies starve.

ORDERED TO WORK.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 18.—Master Workman Lewis arrived here from Philadelphia last evening bringing copies of correspondence between himself and President Corbin looking to resumption of all the companies' mines. Lewis immediately went into consultation with members of the joint committee with the result that his action was ratified and an address was at once issued directing the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to resume work next Monday morning upon agreement of the company to arbitrate the difference after the men have resumed.

REPUDIATED THE ORDER.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., Feb. 18.—The Reading miners of this district, in a mass meeting to-day, repudiated the action of Masterworkman Lewis and resolved not to return to work until notified to do so by a joint demand of the committee.

A STATISTICIAN CALLED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 18.—At the investigation of the Reading strike, now under way before the Congressional committee appointed for that purpose, John Norris, one of the editors of the Philadelphia Record, who had been statistician of the Pacific Railroad investigating committee was called. The witness quoted figures to show coal could be bought at Port Richmond for 95 cents less a ton if wanted for shipment to Boston or New York than was demanded if the very same coal was intended for Philadelphia trade. Morris said last year the Reading Railroad Company had earned 10 per cent. on the cost of the road and was one of the most profitable roads in the country. Its losses came from the necessity of paying interest on its enormous debt which was the result of a policy of combining the business of a carrier with that of a miner. The witness went into a long statement of facts to show that the Reading Railroad Company failed and refused to do its duty under the law as a common carrier. It had paid out drawbacks. It had been investigated by the legislature and a constitutional amendment adopted to stop its discrimination and the abuses of its charter. He said it had combined with the Pennsylvania railroad and was now giving that company's line to the coal region 600,000 tons a year under an agreement to prevent competition. He believed from what he had heard that the Reading had agreed to increase this allotment to 1,000,000 tons during the present year. Although the Pennsylvania line was built with the promise and expectation that competition would decrease

THE PRICE OF COAL,

prices had been kept up as usual and no good to the people had resulted. Norris entered into very close detail and quoted voluminous figures to show that the Reading Railroad and Reading Coal and Iron Company was taxing the people to make a small part of the great coal field owned by it pay interest on money extravagantly paid for it, and all its losses in addition. Witness said he had thoroughly investigated the statement made by Mr. Corbin that the Reading Coal and Iron Company had mined 51,000,000 tons of coal from 1876 to 1888, at a loss of over $12,000,000, having paid $57,000,000 to miners, and received $44,809,000 for their output. The witness quoted figures by years from 1876 to 1888, and said that the proceeds for that period had been as shown by the company's own books $86,624,000 and this company had really received $29,000,000 more than it had paid out.

H. T. Bennett, one of the leading Knights of Labor, testified to facts in connection with the strike. In reply to questions as to the right of labor to dictate terms to capital, witness said that, resembling providence in creating property, labor has

RIGHT TO CONTROL

and manage it. Witness charged the company with bad faith and with neglecting to send telegrams of the committee to leaders throughout the mining regions after a decision had been agreed to, ordering the men back to work, and said that on account of this act of bad faith the miners were not informed of the order and did not return to work. For this reason the strike was ordered on again. Witness then proceeded to give his version of the interview between Lee and Sweigard. He was not present himself, but when he came out Lee told him that Sweigard had attempted to bribe him and failing to do this had discharged him. At the conclusion of this witness' testimony the committee adjourned to meet in Pottsville Monday.

ROUGH ON CORNS HARD OR SOFT CORNS 15c

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE Instant Relief 15c

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER
KILLS MALARIA
GRANDEST TONIC OF MODERN DAYS.
FOR CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES
SOLD ALL AROUND THE W