

Daily Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE has the largest bona-fide circulation of any daily newspaper published in Texas.

THE GAZETTE is the only paper in North Texas that now publishes the Associated Press telegrams.

TWELVE PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17. 'THE MARRIAGE RING.' THE GAZETTE prints on Monday of each week the sermon delivered the day previous by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the famous New York divine.

WILL the Houston Post now dare deny that it is the organ of the bullionaires? The cattlemen's convention endorsed the lease law. "The horny-handed sons of toil" want it not. Let us have peace.

GOV. IRELAND need not fear. His land policy will never result in elbowing overcrowded Texans into the deep blue sea.

PEOPLE who sell goods to the policeman do not discount their bills 15 per cent. The policeman earns their salaries; pay them in full.

"Laws should be executed under any and all circumstances." Is that an invitation from the bullionaires to Gov. Ireland to send out rangers to tear down their illegal fences?

"Abolish free grass," cry the big cattlemen, "and the trouble is ended." True enough; the "nestor" who disturbs big pastures will get but little trouble when free grass is abolished.

"COME out and force us to lease," say the barons. "We earnestly recommend that all persons unlawfully holding school lands be compelled to abandon possession or pay a legal rental for the same."

THE cattlemen want a limit to the number of cattle a man may graze on the land he owns. Will the barons please name the limit they recognized before the small man came? There are oxen and oxen.

"The leasing of these lands would in itself abolish free grass and go far toward a solution of all the vexed questions that have of late proved such an insurmountable barrier." - From the Cattlemen's Platform.

THE whisky business in Chicago is decreasing. More than 100 saloon-keepers have quit the business since December 1. The Chicago swear-off seems to stick a little better than the ordinary new-year reform.

"Six hundred cattle frozen along the drift fence between Wheeler and Hennepin counties; only three of ours."

IF THE Ellis house had a frontage on Houston street it would be of great advantage. The fire fiend has made an opening. Why cannot the now vacant lots be utilized for a four-story Houston street entrance?

MR. E. G. THURMOND, from Fort Elliott Friday, sent the following telegram to Mayor Smith: "Six hundred cattle frozen along the drift fence between Wheeler and Hennepin counties; only three of ours."

SENATOR PAYNE's bill is giving him some trouble now, that is, the free and unlimited use of it at the time he was enterprise for senator in 1884 is making the trouble. They propose to prove that he thought his election.

MR. MILLER, member from the Eighth Texas district, has no emolument for Curly's sore head. Curly's refusal to serve on the committee on banking and currency makes Mr. Miller a chairman. It's an ill wind blows nobody good.

THE "Tax-Gatherer," published at DeKalb, Ill., is an able exponent of the principles of free trade. At one dollar a year it ought to have a wide circulation in Texas, among our people who want to read the best free-trade literature.

AMEND the city ordinances so that the policeman may be paid out of other funds. Fort Worth is able to pay its policemen, has the money to pay them, gains nothing by not paying them in full, and should remedy this crying evil and wrong.

A YEAR ago the New York Sun's average daily circulation was 125,000 copies. Now it is 35,000. The Sun is the only paper in New York that upholds the silver dollar. This unpopular conduct, in the East, may or may not account for a shrinkage of 40,000 in circulation.

More good church buildings are needed for Fort Worth. Let us have a church-house revival. Our church-houses are not what Fort Worth should have and could have. The Cumberland Presbyterians have set the ball in motion; keep it rolling. Some of Fort Worth's church buildings are a discredit to its pretensions.

THE News publishes letters which attempt to prove that Greer county does not belong to Texas, and thus advises the boundary commissioners for Texas to go slow. Certain rich cattlemen do not want Greer county to fall to Texas. - San Antonio Express.

IS this an intimation? Certain rich cattlemen are large proprietors of stock in the News. Is it they who want Texas to lose Greer county, with its millions of rich acres? Go to!

THE wire fence of the plains gets in its work this weather. The poor cattle seek warmth and protection southward and in the olden days could find it. Now they drift up against barbed wire and die by the hundreds. There was potent argument against the lease law and illegal inclosures in that telegram from Mr. Thurmond to Mayor Smith, printed in THE GAZETTE today.

FORT WORTH has been indulging some such thought, as this from the Dundas News, itself: "Corsicana's cry is on to Sabine Pass, while Fort Worth is steadily pushing her New Orleans road toward Corsicana. Connection once made, with deep water at Sabine Pass, and the Fort will take a stride upward and onward that will leave Dallas far in the rear, with no prospect of ever overtaking her."

IF THE committee on rivers and harbors stick to their resolution to limit the appropriations to \$11,000,000, there is but a dim prospect of Galveston getting \$7,500,000 of it. That would leave only \$3,500,000 for the Mississippi river, the Hennepin canal and various other patriotic projects for spending the public money. Galveston must wait for that \$7,500,000.

SOMEbody says in a London paper that the highest velocity yet imparted to a cannon ball is 1426 feet per second, equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to rotation on its axis, is 1000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds; thus, if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey around the earth.

IF ANYONE in Texas fears he may be elbowed into the sea in this state and sighs for breathing room he should go to Alaska. The territory has about 370,000,000 acres and the population is less than 55,000, or over 10,500 acres for every man, woman and child, Creole, Abaut, Indian and white. Persons desiring to grow up with the country will find large opportunity in Alaska for practicing that theory.

THE presidential succession bill, as it came from the senate, is at last through the house, and needs only the president's signature to become a law. It reduces Mr. John Sherman's consequence by many sizes, and correspondingly elevates Mr. Bayard, who now stands in the line of succession to the presidency. It is a great relief to the country to know that a patriot and a statesman will hold the power of government in case of the death or disability of President Cleveland.

THE GAZETTE is very friendly to the bullionaires. Indeed, this paper is their organ, according to lease-law advocates; but we positively refuse to endorse the resolution of the cattlemen's convention fixing the number of stock each free citizen of the state shall pasture on lands owned by him. The cattlemen's convention might as well have fixed the number of children allowed to each "horny-handed son of toil" et al. We must draw the line somewhere, and we draw it at the place where cattlemen would boss other people.

AS LONG as the Mormons stay in Utah and practice their revolting doctrines they may expect to be made the objects of repressive legislation. Only two courses are open for them. They can eliminate polygamy from the creed of their church, or they can pull up and leave for a more hospitable habitation, as they did when driven from Nauvoo, Ill., to Utah. There is no place for them in the United States. If they are wise they will purchase some island, and there, undisturbed by "gentiles," pursue their gross practices in peace.

FOR all unadorned, gall that is as thick as molasses in cold weather, commend us to the Fort Worth man. Dallas has never had a conference with anybody in regard to securing roads, newspapers, or any other kind of enterprise, but what the Fort Worth duck shows up. He has nothing to give, but he is monkeying around as if he had paid his poison, the school fund, and had money to spare. - Dallas Times.

THE Times is a queer paper. It tried to prize \$75,000 out of its people by saying Fort Worth would give the Santa Fe money. Now it says Fort Worth has nothing to give. Go on with your subscription-raising, good people; Fort Worth is saving money to pay its police.

SUPPOSE, simply for the sake of argument, that Dallas should fail to raise a sufficient amount of money to procure the extension of the Santa Fe road, and the Fort Worth people should succeed in getting the extension made from their city - but there is really no room left here for argument, for in that case the doom of Dallas would be sealed, and the Fort would stand about like a thing of life. - Dallas Herald.

That's the way they prize 'em up at Dallas. Of course, Fort Worth has not offered the Santa Fe a cent, but if the Dallas papers can make the Dallas people believe Fort Worth is about to eat Dallas, bones and all, why Dallas may put up it is a nice scheme to squeeze the old fogies - but what a compliment to Fort Worth.

SO FAR the work of confirmation progresses without a hitch. None of the senators who have influence can find fault with the president's nominations or an excuse to make war upon him by attempting to defeat them. Mahone made a malicious effort to get up a row between the president and the Republican senators, but nobody would listen to him. Eustis would probably like to do something of the kind, not so much for the purpose of preventing confirmations as to embarrass the president, but, being a Democrat, he doesn't dare to openly oppose the nominations of Democrats, and his efforts have been fruitless. Unless there are very powerful objections shown against the nominees, they will be confirmed, and confirmed on their merits.

THESE are some three million acres of school lands now illegally seized by the bullionaires. If they were compelled to pay rent for these lands some \$38,000,000 would be annually added to the school fund, and yet the Knights of Labor "demand" that no more land be leased. - (Denton News).

DON'T berate the bullionaires. At Austin they resolved in favor of the lease and in favoring men to lease who had illegally inclosed public lands. They also "resolved" that a man who "owned" his land should graze only a given number of cows thereon. The bullionaire is a very practical statesman. He wants to lease the land and doesn't want the nestor adjoining to have too many free grazing cows; alibit the milk is for the babies, while the poor man dig and delves and tries to develop the agricultural capacity of the West. It is unkind in the lease-law papers to berate the lease-law bullionaires.

AMONG the mysteries of politics is the mystery of Mr. Bigelow's declination of the position of assistant treasurer of the United States in New York. Next to the mystery of Logan's refusal to accept the vice-presidency, Mr. Bigelow's action was the greatest mystery in Washington. Now it is said to be explained. He declined because his wife told him to. When he went to the sub-treasury and found that he would become the custodian of \$175,000,000 he was appalled at the idea. The immensity of the responsibility staggered him. He discussed the appointment with his wife, and told her of the millions which would be entrusted to his care. Whereupon she most resolutely set her face against his accepting the place and

urged him to decline it. She pointed out that the anxiety would be too much for him, and it was her pleading which induced him to take the step he did.

CONGRESSMEN from the East have agreed among themselves that there is an awful conspiracy between the Western and Southern members to control legislation. They have been a long while getting into their heads a truth that nobody but a congressman could fail to see years ago. The South and West have an identity of interest upon all public questions, opposed to the East, and they would have been foolish to stay apart when they could do so much by acting together. Upon the two great questions now before the country, the tariff and the silver currency, the South and West are substantially one and the East is opposed to them. Hence the combination of these two sections for mutual protection. The East is angry and fearful not because they have combined, but because the coalition thus formed is strong enough to control legislation and overthrow the long pre-eminence of the East in national affairs.

RAILROAD FARE TO NEW ORLEANS. HOUSTON GROVE TEX., Jan. 14, 1886. To the Editor of the Fort Worth Gazette: You will oblige a great many of your regular readers on this road by answering the following questions in the columns of your paper: What is the lowest railroad fare from your city to New Orleans? By what route? And what time of the day do the trains leave? Is the ticket good any other information will be gratefully read. MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

Tickets from Fort Worth to New Orleans cost \$17.90, via the Texas Pacific or Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. Trains on the T. P. leave at 7 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. daily; on the morning train cars are changed at Marshall; the 1:30 train runs through.

On the Santa Fe, a change of cars is made at Alvin junction. Tickets are limited to three days from date of purchase. No round-trip tickets are sold.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

The man who slew the murderer of his brother at New Boston probably reasoned that by that means only could the murderer be punished. The course of Texas justice compels him to take this view. He must have learned by observation that the law will not avenge the death of our people, and only by taking the law in his own hands could retribution be enforced.

This refers us back to a condition of anarchy, when every man protects himself by his own resources, and might makes right. Of course the killing of a murderer under such circumstances is itself murder, but it is a murder that owes itself to our legal impotency; for if the law would redress its violations there would be fewer such violations to redress. The jurists who have turned loose or given inadequate verdicts against male factors are morally responsible for half the crime in Texas, for their leniency leads to crime, to punish what they will not, and it encourages crime by allowing the belief that the perpetrators will escape punishment.

A LESSON FROM MEXICO.

Mexico, too, is in trouble with her silver dollar. She is worse off than we. Silver is the standard of value in Mexico, and her largest product. All importations and balances of trade against her must be paid for in silver at the bullion value, and not at the face value. This means that the Mexican importer has to lose the difference between the token value of the dollar and the actual value, and of course, prices are raised on foreign goods to cover the margin of this loss. If we had no gold, and if the balance of trade were against us, as it is in Mexico, we would be in the same fix that that country is in. Gold would be at a premium, and the excess of imports over exports would have to be paid for in gold, purchased at a premium for this purpose. The consequence would be that all prices would rise to cover this premium, and the holders of the 80-cent dollars would be able to buy only 80 cents' worth of goods with them. As long as the balance of trade is with us, bringing gold into this country instead of taking it out, such a calamity will not occur; but no one knows when, through a failure of crops, our exports will fall off so as to drain our stock of gold and bring about such a condition as now exists in Mexico. The way to avoid it is to put a dollar's worth of silver in the dollar, so that gold will not be preferred to it.

Did you ask "what exchange we prize most"? Why the Fort Worth GAZETTE, of course. We always grab it first when we get our mail up from the office.

Not Now, Not Ever. Tyler Courier.

The Fort Worth GAZETTE is leading the Dallas News in enterprise and public spirit. It may be the News will pull to the lead later on, but at present it is not doing so.

None Equal to It. Mountain Echo.

The Fort Worth Sunday Gazette is a daisy and should be read by every family in the state. We know of no piece of literature like it that can be purchased for the low sum of \$2 a year.

The Best Advertised. Brenham Banner.

Fort Worth is now the best advertised city in Texas. It has always been the policy of the leading and representative business men of Fort Worth to liberally sustain the newspapers of the city.

We Are Washed on Select-ns. Sash Examiner.

We'll forgive THE GAZETTE, if it will print its editorial on the fourth instead of the second page. This typographical and journalistic solecism has run long enough. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient to insure the change.

The Best in Texas. San Saba News.

The News and Statesman failed to arrive by Wednesday's mail, but then THE GAZETTE, the best paper in Texas, came all right. It was the only daily paper received at the San Saba postoffice Wednesday, and its readers were supremely happy.

No Tired. Dallas Times.

Food and dotting parents now issue orders that their boys shall not discuss the land board and question in their school-house debates. We are great, fresh, strong people, but the land board, etc., etc., is gradually making us very tired.

A Growing Circulation. Denton Chronicle.

Mr. W. R. Hunt, representing the Fort Worth GAZETTE, was in the city on Thursday in the interest of that sterling daily paper. Mr. Hunt is perhaps the most affable newspaper man on the road, and every man whom he meets is at once his friend. His efforts to extend the circulation of THE GAZETTE are meeting

and deduced from unreliable data. It is incorrect, because the figures quoted by him are wrong; and it is unreliable because the United States census of 1870, with which comparison is made, was grossly unreliable.

Prof. Williams could not have known that there were 3,947,000 negroes in the United States at the close of the war, because no census of these was taken until 1870. At that time there were 4,880,000. These had increased to 6,580,793 in 1880, showing a rate of increase equal to about 35 per cent. in ten years. In the same time the white population had grown about 30 per cent. Upon this basis they are shown to be increasing at a greater rate than the whites; but the United States census of 1870 fell far short of showing the real negro population of the South, and is, therefore, worthless as affording data upon which to construct a theory by comparing its exhibit with that of 1880. One may say with the justest regard for truth, that the negro population in 1870 was in excess of 5,000,000, probably 6,250,000, and comparing the 6,580,793 in 1880 with this number, the increase in numbers has not been greater than that of the white population.

That the actual negro population of 1870 was in excess of the number returned by the census enumerator is easily proved. The negro population in 1860 was 4,441,880, and if there were no more than 4,880,000 in 1870, the increase was less than 10 per cent., while among the whites it was 30 per cent. It will be observed that Prof. Williams gives the number in 1865 at 3,947,000, which is 494,000 less than there were five years before that time. If writers upon the negro problem want to arrive at correct conclusions, they must start from reliable premises. Then they will not be led into ridiculous positions.

For instance, compare the rate of increase of the two races from 1860 to 1880. In that time we find the negroes have grown from 4,441,880 to 6,580,793, the rate being about 50 per cent. The whites have grown from 20,222,547 to 43,492,570, at the rate of 61 per cent. According to Prof. Williams' calculations, the negroes should have increased 100 per cent. in twenty years; in fact, it was only half that rate, and the negro rate was much less than the white rate of growth.

Though it is known negro women are more prolific than white women, the mortality among negro children is so much larger than among whites it is probable the white population is growing considerably faster than the negro population. The mortality tables of the census of 1880 show that among the whites the death rate is but 14.71 per 1000, while among the negroes it is 17.28. This advantage of health among the whites is more than enough to overcome a larger birth rate among the negroes.

In the light of this additional knowledge Prof. Williams' conclusions need not terrify anybody. There will be just as many white people in the United States in 1985 as there are now, in proportion to the gross population, and they will always be strong enough to rule and to protect themselves from any aggressions of the inferior race.

Readers. Alvarado Bulletin.

The Gazette's symposium is a rich promise of rare and racy reading for 1886.

Bound to Have the Gazette. Cleburne Telegram.

The people will take a good paper whether Dallas, the News or Bill Sterett like it or not.

And the Post the Other. Temple Times.

One of the missions of THE GAZETTE seems to be to worry the Dallas Express. It looks just that way.

It is Most Tired. Hillsboro Mirror.

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with great success, as he tells us, and judging from his phenomenal success in denting his statement is doubtless correct.

It has a Purpose. Denton Post.

All great papers have a purpose. The Fort Worth Gazette is no exception and has been for two years chasing the free-grass idea. The Denton Post has time and again during the last two years been called a crank on the railroad question. THE GAZETTE has succeeded in getting one-half the price taken off of grazing lands. The Post has succeeded in getting the people of Denton and Wise county stirred up on the importance of another and competing line of railroad being built to Denton. No good can come to a newspaper unless it has a purpose based on sound principles.

A PROPOSED LAND POLICY.

How Texas Might Gain a Few Actual Settlers if She Chose. HARKELL, TEX., Jan. 11, 1886. To the Editor of the Gazette:

There has been so much said about setting free grass, the lease law and the present management and proper disposition to make of the state school, university and asylum lands of Texas, and this being now the most important subject for discussion among the people and press of our country, as well as the most serious and important subject for the consideration of future legislation, I will venture a few thoughts or ideas containing my views as to the best and most feasible or beneficial way to dispose of those lands, and to insure the most speedy and sure plan to settle and immediately develop this Western country, and the greatest inducement to the immigrant and actual settler.

It is estimated, I believe, that there are from thirty to thirty-five millions of acres of public school lands in Texas, besides the university and asylum lands, the most of these lands lying in Western Texas, and, of course, being almost entirely unoccupied by actual settlement, there being from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 of these lands used and occupied by persons, firms and corporations, and under white fence.

Now the greatest object to be obtained by the state (or people) I take it is, and should be, the best and most feasible plan to adopt in disposing of these lands in order to derive the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

There can be no question but that the actual settlement of these lands by the farming class and small stock men would obtain this result.

How then or by what means and on what plan should we settle this country? The right of the people to have a law will throw these lands open exclusively to actual settlement, taking them out of the possession and control of capitalists, corporations and foreign syndicates, and preventing them from being purchased, owned or held in any way in large bodies for any length of time by these capitalists and corporations, is the only safe and sure plan.

The magnitude and importance of our free school system will justify the adoption of the suggestion of Grass Commissioner Hon. J. D. Stephens in opening up a new, separate and distinct land department, and placing the management and control of these lands yet under the present constitution and laws it would have to be a branch of the present general land office.

Let this department have a land commissioner elected by the people who will only have to look after a law to control the sale of these lands. Let him be a bonded officer of state as any other, with his duties and powers strictly defined by law, with necessary clerical assistance, and power to appoint agents whenever it may be by him considered necessary for the benefit of the state, and the duties of said commissioner shall be defined either by law or by the commissioner, said agents required to execute a sufficient bond to governor, etc., for the faithful performance of their duties, and among other things let these agents look after the interest of the state in the settlement and disposition of these lands in their county or district as the case may be. Classify and price the same, receive applications from actual settlers, only and file and record the same in records to be furnished by the state for that purpose. These agents' term of office should be six months, and at the end of each term, whenever he might deem it necessary for the best interest of the state, the records of said agent or his office to be subject to the inspection of the public, and on the termination of said office a copy of said records to be deposited in the office of the county clerk of the county, and the original forwarded by the agent to the commissioner of said office. These agents to make and file a monthly report under oath with said commissioner, showing their actions and the number of sections of land sold, to whom sold, and the price and quality of the lands.

That any and all persons desiring to settle on any of these school, university or asylum lands as an actual settler be allowed to do so on any quantity, not to exceed in any event 640 acres; that he be required first actually to go onto the same, cleared and in good condition, within one month, and to do a certain specified amount of labor or improvement; that he then make his file before the state agent on making an affidavit that he has actually settled on the same in good faith as a homesteader for himself and family, if a married man, if a single man for himself only, specifying the quantity, etc.; that he have the benefit of long partial payments as at present, and that he be have the right after three years of continued possession of the land to pay out the whole of his purchase and obtain patent for the same, or making a proof of occupancy by his own affidavit and at least two other credible citizens as at present required for homesteads on vacant public domain, and that if he sell his right to any person before obtaining patent that his assignee be required to make a similar affidavit as his original settler, and the same binding law in any material manner be subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary, etc., and that said land revert back to the state and be subject to resettlement as before.

That when the present leases on above lands shall expire the same be withdrawn from the market for this purpose, and thrown open to actual settlement only.

There is no question but that West Texas would rapidly settle now if these lands were in a shape to be got hold of by actual settlement. The entire West is alive with poor men, and generally farmers prospecting, hunting school or other lands on which to settle, that they can get on long time on partial payments. But under the existing circumstances, I am sorry to say, the free-school, asylum and university lands being as a rule, sold to or otherwise covered by the poor immigrant, after perhaps weeks of diligent search, inquiry and expense gives up all hope of finding even a section on which he can locate, and as a general rule returns home discouraged and disappointed with the present land policy of our state. All this of course is a great drawback to the settlement and development of Western Texas. I think there are other matters recommended by the Hon. J. D. Stephens that

are worthy of favorable consideration, perhaps some alight changes.

DIED A GRINING.

A Negro Murderer Confesses the Crime. LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., Jan. 16. - Enclosure of the Parisian is the murder of Peggy Johnson, colored, was committed in 1885. He ascended the second floor, he presented a knife to the victim and very much worse. He afterwards possessed and his face became livid. After the religious ceremony delivered a rambling speech in minutes, the burden of which was "I am a sinner." He confessed that he had murdered Peggy Johnson, and that he had committed the crime. He was justly punished by hanging on the gallows of his doom. The ten minutes before 11, and in the broken. From some cause the body was buried in the cemetery. He was fifty-two years old. He was active part in the political movement in Louisiana, and was an emigrant from Louisiana, but here in 1875. He was a strong man and he preached that he would not be killed.

The Great Sack of New York.

New York, Jan. 16. - The morning says: John Kelley has relapsed early this week, and it was thought that he was cured. The crisis, however, has not passed, and Kelley is certainly in a condition of physical debility. The latest development is the wearing away of the nervous system, which is gradually sinking and is likely to occur at any time.

Cholera Forcing Hogs on Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.

This morning gives reports of 500 points as to the crops of North, West and South. It is estimated, I believe, that there are from thirty to thirty-five millions of acres of public school lands in Texas, besides the university and asylum lands, the most of these lands lying in Western Texas, and, of course, being almost entirely unoccupied by actual settlement, there being from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 of these lands used and occupied by persons, firms and corporations, and under white fence.

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The magnitude and importance of our free school system will justify the adoption of the suggestion of Grass Commissioner Hon. J. D. Stephens in opening up a new, separate and distinct land department, and placing the management and control of these lands yet under the present constitution and laws it would have to be a branch of the present general land office.

Let this department have a land commissioner elected by the people who will only have to look after a law to control the sale of these lands. Let him be a bonded officer of state as any other, with his duties and powers strictly defined by law, with necessary clerical assistance, and power to appoint agents whenever it may be by him considered necessary for the benefit of the state, and the duties of said commissioner shall be defined either by law or by the commissioner, said agents required to execute a sufficient bond to governor, etc., for the faithful performance of their duties, and among other things let these agents look after the interest of the state in the settlement and disposition of these lands in their county or district as the case may be. Classify and price the same, receive applications from actual settlers, only and file and record the same in records to be furnished by the state for that purpose. These agents' term of office should be six months, and at the end of each term, whenever he might deem it necessary for the best interest of the state, the records of said agent or his office to be subject to the inspection of the public, and on the termination of said office a copy of said records to be deposited in the office of the county clerk of the county, and the original forwarded by the agent to the commissioner of said office. These agents to make and file a monthly report under oath with said commissioner, showing their actions and the number of sections of land sold, to whom sold, and the price and quality of the lands.

That any and all persons desiring to settle on any of these school, university or asylum lands as an actual settler be allowed to do so on any quantity, not to exceed in any event 640 acres; that he be required first actually to go onto the same, cleared and in good condition, within one month, and to do a certain specified amount of labor or improvement; that he then make his file before the state agent on making an affidavit that he has actually settled on the same in good faith as a homesteader for himself and family, if a married man, if a single man for himself only, specifying the quantity, etc.; that he have the benefit of long partial payments as at present, and that he be have the right after three