

BRENHAM WEEKLY BANNER.

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The Weekly Banner

BY RANKIN & LEVIN.
Friday, March - 15, 1878.

A new Federal judicial district is to be established in Texas.

Governor Nichols has convened an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a joint resolution asking Congress to repeal the resumption act.

Chas. H. Wilson, proprietor of the Chicago Evening Journal, died at San Antonio on the 9th inst.

The Atlanta Constitution says 2000 people from the immediate vicinity of its city have emigrated to Texas this season.

St. Louis has received 108,021 bales of cotton this season; this is 94 bales more than were received during the whole season of 1876-7.

On the 8th inst. Cheyenne, Wyo., was visited by a very severe snow storm. The snow was banked ten to fifteen feet high in the city.

Tax preliminaries of peace are being arranged between Russia and Turkey. Pending these negotiations the European powers appear to be keeping quiet.

The Committee of Labor and Education reports favorably in the joint resolution that eight hours be regarded as a day's work throughout the entire government service.

A new description of cotton, found in the wilds of Africa, called the Rududa cotton, is attracting some attention. The staple is excellent for mixing with woolen fabrics.

Tax gold men said the country would be irretrievably ruined if the silver bill passed. It passed; the country is not ruined. On the contrary gold is lower than it has been at any time since March 28, 1877.

In Massachusetts two experts were employed to study the habits, manners and customs of tramps. They report them to be organized bands of thieves, who have their signals and make a living by peculation and imposition.

The whipping-post is coming into favor. Nevada likes it; the grand jury at St. Louis recently favored its establishment in that city; North and South Carolina judges advocate it; Kentucky and Mississippi want it, and we may add Texas need it as bad as any State in the Union.

The cost of sentencing and delivering every convict at the Missouri penitentiary is \$1,200. The average annual cost of instruction for the children of the State in the public schools is less than \$4.50 each. Ignorance and crime, it is said, go hand in hand. The deduction to be drawn from the above is obvious.

Mexican dollars are at par in Louisville, Ky., and a well informed West Texas paper says an extensive and profitable business have been done by taking Mexican silver to Dallas and disposing of it. In view of the passage of the silver law, we think that Mexican dollars should pass for their face value in Southern Texas.

Judge Marks a member of the Louisiana Electoral College, who has been in Washington for some weeks in the interest of the Returning Board, telegraphs to New Orleans that the motion for a new trial in the Anderson case was postponed for two weeks. Anderson meanwhile remains in duress vile. There is no hope, says Judge Marks, of a

HON. D. C. GIDDINGS, in the Remonetization of Silver and Repeal of Resumption.

Our representative in Congress, Hon. D. C. Giddings, made a very able speech on the silver bill in which he took very strong grounds in favor of a bimetallic currency. Our space will not admit of the reproduction of the entire speech. We make room, however, for the concluding portion of it, in which Mr. Giddings clearly sets forth his reasons for the remonetization of silver and its effect upon the commerce and industries of the country.

I favor the remonetization of silver—
First. Because I believe the Constitution of the United States makes it the imperative duty of Congress to coin both gold and silver upon the same basis, without limitation or restriction as to either, and to regulate the value thereof, and that the States have the right to declare the amount of the standard fixed by the United States, which shall be a legal tender, in payment of debts.

Second. Because the obligations of the Government are payable in gold or silver coin of the standard fixed by law at the time the contract was made.
Third. Because the best interests of the country require the broadest metallic base possible, with the use of both gold and silver, upon which to safely float a currency adequate to the business transactions of the country, and that the dollar of 4124 grains, being the lawful standard at the time the contract was made, is just to all parties.

Fourth. Because the demonetization of silver was a fraud upon the people.
I favor the repeal of the resumption act because I believe it unwise to have fixed a day at which the Government would resume specie payments; that a policy should have been adopted which would have gradually led to a sound and stable currency, free from fluctuations; and because it is absolutely unjustifiable for the Government, with the limited amount of gold at its command, to resume on the day named, and that the attempt to force resumption by means of construction will be ruinous to the best interests of the country and result in the concentration of property in the hands of the few, as was the case in England under a similar policy, and the masses of our people become the subjects of a moneyed aristocracy.

The remonetization of silver and its free coinage will have the same plans with gold, the repeal of the resumption act, and abandonment of the contraction policy will do much to relieve the present distressed condition of the country; but we should not expect too much. Relief will come slowly. The capacity of the mints is estimated at but \$50,000,000 per year. It will require time for the life-giving blood to percolate, and reach the extremities; time will be required, with proper treatment, for the strength and vigor to reinvigorate the system after the terrible depletion and exhaustion of the past fifteen years. They are certainly steps in the right direction, but should be followed up by a complete and thorough reform in the tariff laws, by which every vestige of protection shall be eliminated and wisely and fairly adjusted, upon a revenue basis; fostering enterprises of national importance, by which commerce shall be developed and an interchange of products and commodities made practicable; markets opened to them, so that we may sell for the best price possible all we have to sell, and buy in the cheapest market such things as we cannot produce cheaper than others, bringing back gold and silver to cover the difference in the exchange and by our enormous production counterbalancing the outflow to meet the interest upon our debt in foreign hands; and by a speedy return to an honest and economical administration of the Government in all of its departments, the lessening of the burdens upon the people, the revival of the paralyzed industries of the country; which by the contraction policy and unjust and oppressive tariff laws are well-nigh destroyed. Then will general prosperity prevail through the whole country, and when, as a result, confidence shall be restored and the precious metals, in obedience to the immutable laws of trade, shall come to us, as they surely will, in sufficient quantities to form a basis for a safe and sufficient volume of currency to transact the business of the coun-

try, resumption will come as certain as the day follows the night, and not in obedience to a statute fixing the day.

To be lasting, the condition of things I have indicated must exist; if forced in their absence, cannot be permanent and lasting.

Attempted Assassination.

A special train from Bryan to the Galveston News, says that while Mr. Henry Hodges was at supper at the house of Mr. Anderson, in Burleson county, near the Brazos river, some cowardly villain fired a load of bullets through the window at Hodges, the shot blistering his breast and carrying away part of his clothing and beard. Fifteen bullets and one slug were picked out of the wall. Hodges, it will be remembered, is the same man who, with Milton Parker, was charged with the murder of Rush Handle. There is no clue to the would be assassin.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is going on down in New Jersey about the convict lab or question. A proposition has been made in the legislature to prohibit the making of hats and shoes in the State prison, because 5000 or 6000 honest people make a living by the manufacture of these articles. It is admitted that the prisoners must be kept employed and if possible made to earn their own living. The question appears to be a very knotty one and as far from solution as ever.

Tax next battle over the financial problem will be the bill to repeal the resumption law, which has passed the House and is now under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee. The present outlook justifies the assumption that the Senate will concur with the House bill repealing the resumption act. A strong effort will be made to retire the national bank circulation and substitute government legal tender notes in its stead.

Bill Longley. The Galveston News of the 8th inst. says a short time ago Henry Miller, the jailer, found in Bill Longley's cell two bottles filled with water. It was Bill's intention to give the jailer a sore head. Bill will be more closely watched than ever.

The Secretary of War reports that there has been spent for forage, fuel and straw, in the department of Texas from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, \$5,705,444.

Congress is occupying its time with miscellaneous business. The Chinese question occupied the attention of the House all day Thursday.

The House Committee on Expenditures have agreed to substitute a salary of \$5,000 for United States marshals, instead of fees, etc., as at present.

Miscellaneous.

Great Britain received sixty per cent. of its imported cheese from the United States, twenty per cent. from Holland, fifteen per cent. from Canada, and the balance from France, Germany, Sweden and Belgium.

PERILATIONS.—Normally the number of pulsations per minute differs at different periods of life; at birth, it is about 135; at the age of seven, from 80 to 85; in adults, 70 to 75; in old age, 50 to 65. In females the pulse is quicker than in males.

Greasy butter is so perishable that there is no use in packing it away for a future day. It will depreciate from the start, and fall continually—salt will not save it. Many people have an idea that salting high will save butter. No mistake could be greater. It is the avoidance of injury in making which gives to the butter its best keeping quality. Butter not injured in manufacturing is the only butter that will keep. Faulty butter will "go marching on," to destruction, though buried in the best of salt.—*America's Dairyman.*

STATE NEWS.

—The La Grange Record notes a number of improvements going on in town.

—Up to the 1st inst. Hempstead has shipped only 2,875 bales of cotton.

—Houston is to have another ice factory, with a capacity of twenty tons per day.

—Wheelock has a new paper, and for want of a better name it has been called the "Owl."

—Col. J. W. Fishburn, of the Mexico Ledger, has been quite sick, but is now convalescing.

—The San Antonio Express says you can always tell when some soldiers are paid off, by the legs.

—The Dallas Herald relates a sad case of seduction and desertion. It is the old, old story.

—A bayou farmer has presented the Houston Telegraph with specimens of new Irish potatoes.

—The Hempstead Courier reports having ordered a new dress from the St. Louis Type Foundry.

—Cosicoma, says the Index, wants a public school building capable of accommodating about four hundred pupils.

—Houston has 661 white and 843 colored scholars enrolled in her public schools. The attendance is 542 white and 688 colored.

—The Dallas Commercial is now enjoying the delightful sensation of being the defendant in a libel suit for just an even \$100,000.

—San Saba county has a man who is too poor to take his county paper, but who is rich enough to lose money in the ten-penny alley.

—Judge Turner, after an examination of George Harris, charged with the murder of Olenick, at Austin, remanded him to jail without bail.

—The Telegram claims that Houston has the most powerful cotton press in the State. A five hundred bale can be compressed to four inches (4).

—The grand jury of Brazos county, in their recent report, recommended the establishment of the whipping post for the correction of petty offenders.

—The Waco Examiner wants half a dozen dumb boys to fold papers. In the absence of a folding machine dumb boys will do the work much faster than speaking ones.

—The Mexico Ledger says: "A whipping-post used properly would be a great step in the right direction. We have advocated its establishment continually for years."

—The San Antonio police are said to put in their leisure time during the lonely hours of the night watch by setting on stone door steps and snoring. Some of them are regular snorers.

—The Galveston News seems determined to keep truly up and even a little ahead of the times. It publishes a communication on "Texas Immigration" dated London Feb. 30, 1878.

—The Mayo troupe was treated to a pelting with raw eggs at Cosicoma. The Index intimates that the police were not wholly blameless. They refused to head-bear the "stars" at their performance.

—A farmer named Joel Johnson, on his way home from Jacksonville with the proceeds of two bales of cotton in his pockets, was set upon by two men, supposed to be tramps, and robbed of \$150.

—H. W. Wheeler, the "pard" of the burglar who was shot and killed in Austin on Friday, was arrested on the train at Round Rock. Both men are supposed to be experienced New York cracksmen.

—The Houston Telegraph of the 10th inst., says it is rumored that Walker and Black have again been tried and convicted of murder in Chambers county.

—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning Houston was visited by a terrific thunder storm. The streets were deluged and a residence was struck by lightning, but fortunately no one was injured.

—The Age says there are some grocers in Houston who only give from thirteen to fourteen ounces to the pound. Honest dealers complain that they cannot compete with the light weight gentry. The law should reach them.

—The Mardi Gras procession in San Antonio was a dismal affair. The main feature in it is said to have been four red devils. A correspondent of the Galveston News says: "The gloom caused by the carnival pageant prevades even the highest classes."

—We frequently read of heavy tax payers, but Waller county claims the other extreme. The Hempstead Courier reports that Abo Trower's State and county tax amounted to exactly five cents, and that Abo stepped up to the captain's office and settled his bill like a man. He didn't grumble about high taxes.

The Dallas Morning Call thinks that penitentiaries should be reformatory institutions; that the State should manage and control its prisons itself, having performed only that amount of labor necessary to cover expenses and no more. It may be remarked that some States have been unable to make their penitentiaries self-sustaining.

—The Austin Statesman has discovered a plan by which the expenses of the city government of Galveston can be paid, and the Santa Fe railroad built. Here's the scheme: There are probably eighty barrooms in Galveston. Their sales average \$30 per day or \$57,000 per annum. A tax of one cent on each ten cent drink would give the city a revenue of \$80,000. It's just as easy as the multiplication table.

—At Austin, on Thursday night, the residence of J. H. Robinson was burglarized and robbed of \$350 worth of fine jewelry. City Marshal Creary on Friday morning ascertained who the burglars were. One had taken the train for Round Rock; the other he followed by himself overtaking him in the suburbs. When ordered by Creary to halt he drew a knife and made at the Creary's horse. Creary was thrown; a rough and tumble skirmish ensued which resulted in the burglar's capturing the Marshal's pistol and escaping. The thief, whose name proved to be Wm. Williams, returned to town and went to bed at a boarding house. His hiding place having been ascertained, three police men went to the house and breaking in the door attempted to arrest him. As they entered he fired on one of them with Creary's pistol. Several shots were exchanged and Williams was killed on the spot.

—The Houston Telegraph relates the adventures of Madame Jennie Latour, a French lady of 200 pounds weight. A citizen made a complaint against her for using abusive language. A warrant was issued, and two officers dispatched to arrest the madame. Going to her house, she was summoned to the door, and told she was wanted at the court house. She excused herself for a moment, and returned with two big butcher knives. These, after a struggle, the officers captured. She then asked permission to go to her room; this was granted. Reaching her room she seized a razor and attempted to cut her throat, but previous to doing so she made a slash at one of the officers. With the assistance of her husband, she was finally lodged in jail. The officers say she is the toughest customer they ever tackled.

—Newspapers are selling a splendid quilt at \$1.

Tribute to Mrs. Wharton.

[Communicated.]
Should we have a County Convention?

BRENHAM, March 6, 1878.
Editors of the Banner:
This day, forty-two (42) years ago, the Alamo fell, and the dawn of liberty appeared in Texas. I would be pleased to see republished in your paper the tribute to Mrs. Wharton, which I see in the Galveston News of the 5th inst. There are a few old Texans left in this and adjoining counties who take your paper and may not see the News, who will be gratified to see that proper respect was paid to the memory of that noble and refined old lady, Mrs. Sarah Ann Wharton, who may be called one of the mothers of Texas. I knew Mrs. Wharton since 1831, and for near seven years we were neighbors in old Brazoria county, and I can say that she discharged all of her duties to her family, to her neighbors and to her country, Texas, as fully as any one of the mothers of Texas. Mrs. Wharton's remains were taken to her old homestead, where she had lived since 1828, for interment. When in Brazoria county, some two years ago, I was told by a friend that Mrs. Wharton had said that she felt as though she was the trunk of an old tree that had lost all of its branches, and soon the old trunk would disappear from earth. As the secretary of the Texas Veteran Association, since its organization in May, 1873, and as the friend of Mrs. Wharton, her father and her two brothers, all of whom did so much in the first settling of the wilderness of Texas, I ask you to republish the action of the Texas Veterans in Galveston.

MONS ASTRIS BREVES.
In accordance with instructions of the Veteran Association, Saturday last, at their meeting, the committee appointed for the purpose have drawn up the following resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. S. A. Wharton:

Resolved, That the Texas Veteran Association of Galveston county regard with sincere emotion the recent demise of Mrs. Sarah A. Wharton, who, when on a visit to this city, died at the residence of John W. Harris, Esq., on the 12th of February last, aged 68 years. Her long residence, many services and distinguished connections in Texas make it proper for this association to record its estimate of a character that was adorned with intellectual gifts and attainments of the highest order. Her mind was cultured by extensive reading and study, and trained by association with the learned and unlearned, and the refinements of society, the vicissitudes of border life, and the civil and military convulsions of great States struggling for political existence.

Resolved, That as the accomplished daughter of a widowed father, dispensing his profuse hospitality in the earliest colonial settlement of Texas; as the young mother and the young wife of the brilliant young lawyer, Wm. H. Wharton, of Nashville, Tenn., and as the equal of that husband distinguished at home, in Texas, as legislator, and abroad as minister—the friend and guest of the orator, statesman and scholar, W. C. Preston, of South Carolina; as the widowed Texan matron, laboring for years on her plantation to rear and educate her only child to be a worthy son of Texas, and to preserve her estate for that son—Gen. John A. Wharton, so distinguished in the late war of the States—of late years broken in fortune and health, bereft of every member of her family—the last of her name in Texas—she has in all places and situations borne herself the finished woman and patriotic citizen, showing a spirit of endurance and courageous effort to rise superior to adverse fortune that commands our admiration and profound respect, and which, in behalf not only of the members of this association, but of all the veterans of Texas, we here place on record.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are tendered to the Galveston News for its kindly consideration of the Texas veterans, and that these resolutions be published in that paper.

F. R. LEUBACK,
Wm. P. HARDENMAN,
E. O. LYNN,
GUY M. BRYAN,
Committee.

THE BANNER is now prepared to do job work at miraculously low prices, having just received a large lot of new type and stationery, especially adapted for wedding invitations and fancy work.

BILLIARDS.—Hirschberg's elegant billiard room is the best for the use of his customers.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BREKIDLOVE & EWING,
Attorneys-at-Law
Brenham, Texas.

REN. S. ROGERS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Main Street, Chappell Hill, Texas.
mch5 w

C. C. LOCKETT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Brenham, Texas.
Office in Allcock building, opposite the public square. mch5 w

P. H. & J. T. SWERINGEN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Brenham, Texas.
Office in Abbott's building, West side of Public Square. Feb. 6, 1878. mch5 w

T. B. McFarland, Bates McFarland
McFARLAND & McFARLAND,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Brenham, Texas.
Office—Upstairs in Graber's building west side of Public Square. mch5 w

South Shepard, C. C. Garrett,
SHEPARD & GARRETT,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Brenham, Washington County, Tex.
mch5 w

South Shepard, C. C. Garrett,
SHEPARD, GARRETT & RECTOR,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Giddings, Lee county, Texas.
mch5 w

N. B.—Business for Lee county should be sent to Giddings office for Washington county to the office at Brenham. mch5 w

W. C. BAIRD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Wesley, Washington County, Texas.
mch5 w

J. T. Norris, M. D., L. B. Creston, M. D.,
Brenham, Rocky, Austin co.
DRS. NORRIS & CRESTON,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office their professional offices to the citizens of Brenham and vicinity. Office Wood & Co. Drug Store. May 14th 1874. mch5 w

J. K. MATCHET, M. D.,
Surgeon and Physician,
Brenham, Texas.
Respectfully informs his old friends of Brenham and vicinity, that he has resumed practice. Office at the Campbell House. mch5 w

BREKIDLOVE & EWING.

D. G. SMITH,
SADDLE-TRIE MAKER,
Brenham, Texas.
All orders filled promptly at living prices. Patronage solicited.
mch5 w

WILLIAM ZEISS,
Baker and Confectioner,
Main Street, Brenham, Texas.
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Lager Beer, etc. Hot food, French Cakes and Pies on hand at all times. mch5 w

B. ELDRIDGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Brenham, Texas.
A full and complete Stock always on hand, for sale at BOTTOM PRICES for THE CASH. Give us a trial. Oct. 1874.

MRS. D. PETERS,
Dealer in
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Nuts,
Cigars and Tobacco,
Crockery, Glass and Queensware,
Under Central Hotel,
Brenham, Texas.
Cash paid for butter, chickens, eggs and domestic fruits. The Patronage of the public solicited.
Oct. 24.

Wm. SCHURENBERG,
Blacksmith,
and manufacturer of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Brenham, Texas.
Special attention given to HORSE SHOEING, general job work and repairing. Terms liberal. Shop near Maynard's Livery Stable. June 18, 74.

A. STELZ,
SADDLER,
—AND—
Harness Manufacturer,
Opposite North-west Corner,
Brenham, Texas.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Stuffs, Girths, Bridles, Collars, Hames, Traces, Saddle Bags, &c. always on hand for sale. Repairing a specialty. All work warranted. A. STELZ.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1878.
The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of P. W. Arnold, of Palmetto, Campbell county, Georgia, one-half of single number ticket No. 9693, Class B, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of thirty thousand dollars, on Tuesday, February 12, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar, sent by the home office of the company, at New Orleans, La., through correspondence, and the amount was promptly paid, by a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

A. JUMONVILLE,
It. Runner Louisiana National Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1878.
The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of parties in New York city, ticket No. 60,328, Class B, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the fourth capital prize of twenty-five hundred dollars, on Tuesday, February 12, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of \$2, at office of H. L. Plum, successor to B. Frank Moore & Son, 317 Broadway New York, and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

A. JUMONVILLE,
It. Runner Louisiana National Bank.

PEACH AND HONEY!—Old peach and fresh honey at Hirschberg's.