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Hundredth-Class Matter, February 7, 1879.

"PERFORATION" is the last name some inventive cuss has invented for shooting and cutting. The idea is rather far fetched as to perforate means to make a hole through. Puncturation is the proper word.

THOMAS J. BRADY, second assistant postmaster general, was before the Potter committee and confessed to stealing cipher dispatches, some of which were sent to the *Tribune* and others to Bill Chandler. Brady is still retained in the postoffice department.

MARDI-GRAS.—The BANNER has received a very handsome poster announcing the K. O. M. celebration at Galveston on the 25th inst. King Mornus invites all his loyal subjects to be present. Persons sending their names to Israfil, prime minister will be furnished invitations.

In the senate Mr. Coke submitted a resolution requesting the committee on railroads to consider the bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from San Antonio to Laredo and to provide for the construction of the Galveston and Camargo road to Rio Grande city, opposite Camargo, Mexico.

McLENNAN county is large and populous. She has a poor farm which is as poor as ever a farm gets to be. It is not owned by the county, but is rented at \$300 per year. Fourteen paupers is all McLENNAN county can muster. This is scarcely a corporal's guard as compared with Washington county's full company of fifty and upwards.

The plague in Russia continues to spread. At St. Petersburg a committee of ministers, at which leading medical authorities were present, decided that bodies of the dead throughout the infected district should be burned. A number of German physicians will go to Russia to investigate the epidemic.

In Finchburg, Ky., there is great excitement. Wm. Barnes, a desperado, has been sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Thomas Stevens. He says he will never go there, and his friends threaten to kill all concerned in his arrest. He is guarded by 15 men and 35 held in reserve.

The jury in the Arlington case returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Gen. Lee, for the whole of the property. It will probably be remembered that the Arlington estate is situated opposite Washington. It was the home of George Washington Parke Custis and from him descended to Gen. R. E. Lee. Shortly after the beginning of the late war the property was confiscated and taken possession of by the government. The suit was for its recovery.

In the county court of Colorado county for criminal business last week, Tim Hall, a colored gasp expounder was tried for stealing a turkey, worth about six-bits; the jury said he was guilty and assessed his punishment at 60 days in the county jail. The costs in this turkey case amount to \$97.52 with the 60 days board in jail to be paid for by the good people of that county. Tim in the meanwhile having plenty to eat and nothing to do.

What say the opponents of the whipping post to cases of this kind? They are of daily occurrence in the state.

Some time ago the Manhattan bank in New York was robbed of over \$3,000,000 in bonds and securities. The officers and detectives have discovered no clue to the robbers. It now transpires that one of the trustees of the bank has had propositions made him by four respectable lawyers of New York city for returning the bonds on condition that the bank would pay them a large reward—how large he refused to state. The proposition was declined because it is probable that the bonds will be reissued. It is an anomaly how criminals can open negotiations through highly respectable lawyers and run no risk of exposing themselves to arrest. In this case they seem to have done so.

JUSTICE IN SO

The high court of justice at Edinburg, on the 1st inst., passed sentence upon the directors of the City Bank of Glasgow. Robert Sumner and S. and L. Potter convicted of fraud, theft, and embezzlement, were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. The five other directors, John Stewart, Robert Salmon, William Taylor, Henry Ingles and John I. Wright, were convicted of fraud, theft, and embezzlement, and sentenced to eight months imprisonment. A London dispatch says the sentences create considerable surprise on account of their leniency. The presiding judges, in passing judgment of the court, said they considered the circumstance that the prisoners had not falsified the accounts for their own personal benefit, but in the mistaken idea that it was for the public good.

These men were all highly respectable and occupied high positions in society, yet in Scotland their previous respectability and high standing goes for nothing and they are convicted the same as the commonest thief. In Great Britain, whatever may be the faults of the government, the law is no respecter of persons, the wrongdoer, no matter what his social position may be, is amenable to the law. The high-toned bank directors will be sent to prison and treated as felons, the same as common thieves, they will be dressed in prison garb, fed on prison fare and kept in the ordinary prison cells; they will be allowed no privileges on account of rank or money. In this respect England is far ahead of the United States. In this country it has only been in rare instances that bank and railroad directors of thievish propensities have been convicted, and when convicted and sent to the jail or penitentiary they have been accorded special privileges such as being allowed to furnish their cells and have their own provisions, wines, cigars, etc. Some of the St. Louis whiskey thieves who were imprisoned in the St. Louis jail were allowed their own furniture and instead of living on prison fare were allowed to have their meals sent from a restaurant. In many cases "respectable criminals" have been sent to penitentiaries and at once put into soft places. Such treatment is radically wrong and those who violate the laws should be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Money should have no influence in screening criminals from justice. The educated and wealthy criminal should be more severely punished than the poor and ignorant one.

THERE has been fun in Dallas among the newspaper men. There has been ill-feeling between the *Herald* and the *Commercial* for some time. The latter paper denounced Plouts of the former as a liar, etc. During the day (Friday) at Worley, of the *Commercial* and a friend were passing a drug store Plouts sprang out and hurled an oath and a stone at Worley, the stone struck him on the neck knocking him down; the oath didn't hurt him. The friend made for Plouts, who kept him at a respectful distance by presenting a cocked "resolver." The friend resolved to keep off. This is the beginning.

The penitentiary committee find some of the buildings in need of repairs. Very few convicts complained of ill treatment, want of clothing, insufficiency of food, or overwork. The conclusion is the present management is satisfactory. The appliances to extinguish fires are nearly worthless, and the buildings are virtually at the mercy of the flames.

HON. BEN. F. JONES, lately elected senator from Louisiana to succeed Hon. James G. East, is not over 40 years old. He graduated in the university of Louisiana in the class of 1855 and has been somewhat prominent in Louisiana politics. Mr. Jones is the second realite that Louisiana has sent to the senate, the first being Judah P. Benjamin.

Legislative

Senate, Jan. 30.—Committee reported adversely on resolution to abolish the rules of the senate enjoining secrecy of executive session.

Bill for the preservation and propagation of fish referred. Joint resolution that a committee of two of the senate and three of the house be appointed to visit and inspect the Bryan college, referred.

The house bill to repeal the dog tax was referred. Bill appropriating \$30,000 for contingent fund passed under suspension of the rules.

House.—A number of new bills were introduced. Bill to provide for uniformity of text books in public schools; by Stewart, of Harris. To ascertain the values of public lands and where situated. Also to protect fish in the streams and waters of the state.

Judiciary committee No. 1 reported favorably on bill to require debtors to render an exhibit of their financial affairs to creditors, and insolvent act. Committee on constitutional amendments reported bill to abolish smoke-house tax.

Favorable report on bill appropriating \$600,000 for public schools from Jan. 1, '79 to Aug. 31, '79; amended to cover deficiencies from Sept. 1, '78. Bill passed under suspension of the rules. Senate, Jan. 31.—A number of committee reports were received. Favorably on bill to organize state penitentiaries and regulate convicts.

That bill to repeal dog tax pass, with amendment, so that the collection of the tax now going on stop and that the bill have immediate effect. Bill to establish criminal code and code of procedure was discussed. House.—Mr. Douglass: Favorable report on bill of Mr. Smith, of Travis, to set apart a designated constitutional grant of lands to build a state-house. Mr. Jones, of Hunt, for special committee reported a revised code of criminal procedure favorably without amendments.

Unfavorably on bill to ascertain the amount and location of public lands. Unfavorably on bill to pay witnesses carried out of the county of their residence, as it would bankrupt the state. A large number of bills, resolutions and the like were introduced.

The local option bill was discussed; the impression was that it is easy to get a drink of whiskey in a local option county as out of one. Such was the experience of several members. Senate, Feb. 1.—Bill appropriating 3,050,000 acres of land to be sold, farming lands at not less than 50 cents and grazing lands at not less than 25 cents per acre, the proceeds to go to building a new capitol, and any money over to be used for other public buildings. Rules suspended and bill passed without dissent.

The report of the committee on the revision of the code was taken up and passed with some twenty amendments. Bill to provide for working streets in incorporated towns passed.

Bill to provide for judgment leins on lands passed but so amended as to be of little value. Mr. Story introduced a bill providing for an appropriation for the support of the state government for the remainder of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1879.

House.—Petition that if the constitution be changed to exempt 500 pounds of bacon from forced sale; it include beef, mule and bear meat. By Smith, of Titus, Bill to repeal the local option law. Joint resolution to amend the constitution, 16th article, homestead to be absolutely exempt, except for taxes, work and material on same. Homestead over value of \$2500 may be sold under execution, the excess over that sum to go to satisfy execution. Referred.

Resolution that the speaker appoint a committee to inquire

and report what officers and employees of the house and of the departments may be dispensed with without injury to the service. It was charged that there are government supernumeraries. Resolution adopted.

By Upton: To amend law providing for management of railroads.

By Lee: To repeal law granting land subsidies to railroads. Bill making appropriation for support of state government discussed.

Mr. Finlay. Bill to adopt Moffett register occupation tax on retailing liquors.

Mr. Frost. Bill to provide for the management of the deaf and dumb asylum.

From Burleson County.

CALDWELL, Jan. 29, '79.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., we left Independence for this place; the weather was fine and spring-like, and the roads being pretty good our half day's journey was made under very favorable auspices. The next morning before daylight the "beautiful rain" began to patter on the roof—all our household effects, books, etc., were out in the wagon without cover. I went out and covered them the best I could and "wished for day." Day came, the rain slackened, and we resumed our journey. After a laborious day's drive, a little after dark, we reached the capital of Burleson county. Caldwell has improved a good deal in the last three years.

The new courthouse is a very handsome building, one stride ahead of Brenham in that respect. Both the churches, Baptist and Methodist, have been improved very much; and by the way, our music here, in the churches, vocal and instrumental, excel anything I have heard lately. Several very handsome residences have been built, others renovated and improved.

Mrs. Robert Morgan, formerly Miss Bryan, of Washington county, died last Saturday.—Mother and babe were buried in the same grave. On last Sunday evening we had the hardest rain we have had for months. It literally came down in torrents, overflowing creeks and branches; considerable hail fell. A few miles east of town, it was accompanied with quite a tornado, several houses were unroofed, one blown to pieces; three persons were severely injured.

The BANNER has found us; its visits are hailed as that of an old friend. My subscription for the *Galveston News* has expired and the BANNER comes nearer filling its place for general news than any paper I know of. As a local paper it can't be beat. Farmers are beginning to start their plows; say they are fixing for an early spring. L. L. J.

The prospects of a reduction of the tobacco tax from 24 to 20 cents are regarded as extremely doubtful. The government needs the revenue and the new pension bill will be held up as a bugbear to prevent legislation on the tobacco tax. Whiskey drinkers and tobacco chewers have to, in the main, support the best government under the sun. If everybody would quit using tobacco and drinking whiskey the government would collapse.

MEMPHIS having abolished her charter has just begun getting into trouble. The governor has appointed two commissioners who have taken charge of affairs. The United States court has issued garnishments in favor of creditors amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 and everything available belonging to the city has been attached.

The *Telegram* gives particulars of a dastardly assassination at Columbia, Brazoria county. It appears that at half past 10 o'clock on Saturday night as Mr. Santee, the county clerk, was going to his home he discovered two unknown men couched in a fence corner. Without a word the two unknown assassins opened fire upon him, inflicting wounds from which he died on Sunday last. The cause of the assassination is involved in mystery. The assassins escaped.

THE COTTON WORM.

A Key to the So.

The cotton worm has existed in the regions of the south and as abundant as now. The greater ravages attributed to the worm are due to the use of chemical or poisonous applications; since that which destroys animal life will more or less affect vegetable life. The compounds commonly used tend to induce a prematureity of the leaf, to check the vitality of the plant and hinder the natural rise of that vegetable semen, emitted mostly from the tenderer leaves of the plant.

Those exudations or vegetable emissions, resting upon the surface of the leaf, I denominate a vegetable semen, since it stands in that relation to the deposited ovules, and without which, the worm cannot be generated.

Then any application that would disturb the action of this semen upon the eggs, would forestall the course of worms, approaching at the times of the application, while the vital or productive nature of the plant is disturbed by this process. Then as soon as it begins to assume its original tone of vegetable life, the productive cause of insect life is again in operation, and your field is suddenly flooded a second time with a destructive creature of its own production.

Now the farmer, admitting the truth of this plain statement naturally demands, a plan for the destruction of this enemy to the cotton plant. I should have his land ready to plant at the earliest season, even at the risk of planting a second time, in case his first planting is cut off by cold weather.

2. He should adopt the most rapid modes of seeding his grounds, and the most active plan of culture; this will insure a natural maturity of the leaf, by the month of July, when the cotton should be topped, this will remove the first deposit of eggs and hasten the maturity of the upper leaves; now it is a well known fact, that the worm in its incipient state, cannot subsist upon the matured leaves but is nourished at first, upon those invisible approaches of vegetable substance, that are found upon the tenderest leaves and buds only. Thousands I find, are deposited upon the matured leaves of the plant, that never reach a visible degree of existence, for want of that productive and supporting element that is emitted by the tenderer and more thrifty leaves.

1. Objection: After topping the cause of life will be presented on the extremities of the branches. Answer: It is the habit of the worm to suspend himself from the upper to the lower branches, by means of his web, consequently, his starting point being established at the end of the limb, he will lodge upon the ground or among the old dry leaves, where his life terminates for want of proper food.

Then ploughing or dragging brush through the cotton (it being prepared as directed) will so diminish the stock the first season that they will do no material injury and, pursued for a succession of years, will lead to an apparent extermination. 2nd Objection: The worm does not always appear on the top of the plant. Answer: The main body of worms begin on the top, since the tender leaves most exposed to the sun's action, furnish more of that vegetable element that imparts vitality to the eggs of the fly, and more of that vegetable milk (so to speak) that maintains the worm in its infancy.

Advantages over all former propositions: 1st: Poisonous applications injure the leaf or lung of the plant, retard formation and limit the yield; therefore, if the worm is destroyed the plant is injured in proportion to the destructive ability of the insect, and no advantage arrives from the additional labor and expense of the application. All farmers will agree that the topping process tends to increase the yield, and hasten maturity; while on retrospective consideration, they will concede that the worm never generates or begins his ravages on the matured leaves. All tobacco farmers will testify to this truth. The eggs deposited on a matured-to-leaf never spring into life. Then the cotton worm is to the cotton plant as the tobacco worm to the tobacco plant, and both appear and disappear upon their respective vines alike.

—Thos. Woodson died at Beaumont from the effect of a pistol shot wound inflicted by J. W. Davis.

STATE NEWS.

Seven marriage licenses were issued in Harris county, week.

Anderson county owes \$100,000, and still the people are poor.

Grayson county owes \$100,000, and still the people are poor.

Belleville has shipped 1232 bales of cotton this season. She is 15 miles from a railroad station.

A man has been arrested at Sherman charged with having murdered a negro at Bonham fourteen years ago.

Brenzeale's mill and gin on Honey creek, Llano county, together with 30 bales of cotton was burned a few days ago.

A stranger named C. A. Forsythe was crushed to death by falling from a freight train on the Central near Gum Island.

The Corsicana *Index* says the appointment of Mrs. Pauline Wood as postmistress at that place gives general satisfaction. Several sales of real estate have been made in Belleville and property is looking up. Railroad has nothing to do with this.

Three new buildings are in course of erection in Belleville, but, says the *Beacon*, "this is no proof we will soon have a railroad."

A number of panthers are running loose in the woods below Tyler. The neighborhood school has been stopped in consequence.

A cock-fight is to come off in Hempstead at an early day for \$500 a side. The Hempstead paper says much sport is anticipated.

Henry Scott and Robert Woods, of Grimes county, have been indicted by the federal grand jury at Austin, under the ke-dlux act.

In Throckmorton county three masked men made a raid on Eagle rancho, robbing the house of valuables and also stealing a horse.

The mail going east from Fort Griffin was robbed near Taylor's store. A sheepherder has been arrested and identified as the robber.

An old man named McPherson, who was left in charge of a saloon in Belleville, helped himself to \$75 and left for where the woodbine twined.

A difficulty occurred in a saloon at Eagle Lake between J. S. Herbert and Chas. Drank. The latter was cut in the neck and died on the spot.

The court house at Refugio was burned to the ground Jan. 26th. Many of the records were burned; the building was nearly new and cost \$5000.

J. G. Seipp, of Fredericksburg, charges his son-in-law with improper intimacy with his Seipp's, 10-year old daughter. There is much excitement about the case.

The Greer case was tried at Hempstead and went to the jury at 2 o'clock on Friday. The *Courier* says it was the quickest murder trial ever known in Waller county.

Major H. H. Boone and Mr. T. D. Cobbs, of Navasota, have formed a law partnership. Major Boone is ex-attorney general of the state and is universally known in Texas.

A passenger on the down train from Chappell Hill to Hempstead, while laboring under the influence of bad whiskey imbibed at Chappell Hill, fell from the train and came near breaking his neck.

Col. Horace Yammer, who has been made notorious by the *Galveston News*, was on Thursday last arrested in a beastly state of intoxication. The recorder allowed him to depart on promise to leave Galveston.

A "yaller nigger" was arrested in Austin for carrying a pistol. He was fined \$25 and jailed. In an hour or two a young man rode in from Dripping Springs and going to the jail recognized the nig as a horse thief.