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CENT HAS BECOME POPULAR.

Cheaper Prices Make Enormous Demands for the Small Coin.

Less than twenty-five years ago that coin of the United States designated "one cent" was unknown to the far west, and seldom seen in the old north-western states, says the Washington Post. Nothing was sold for less than a nickel, and prices were arranged to make even change. Now, in all the states, including those of the Pacific slope, which were the last to succumb, cents are in common, everyday use, and prices are arranged accordingly. The effect of the change is, of course, an increased coinage demand. Three presses in the Philadelphia mint are turning out 15,000 cents a day. It is stated that from 1793 to the beginning of our great war the coinage of the cent piece averaged only \$25,000 worth a year. Just before and during the war the coinage became unusually large, but during the period of inflated prices it fell off very materially. In 1886, however, there was a sudden and great rise in cent coinage, and there has been no return to low figures. Almost one-half of the entire cent coinage of the United States has been executed in the last fifteen years; or, to be exact, 304,700,000 of the 780,000,000 pieces outstanding have been struck since 1880. And still the demand continues.

If this change had set in when the crash of 1873 or that of 1893 came on it would have been regarded as a natural result of hard times. But as it began with the return of prosperity after resumption some explanation other than that of financial stringency is required to account for it. The Portland Oregonian thinks that probably the potent influence in extending the use of copper cents is the reduction of price, through improved machinery and lessened cost of production of articles of universal use, which always are sold separately, like newspapers. It says the sale of papers for fractions of a nickel everywhere east of the Mississippi has created an enormous demand for pennies, and predicts that this demand for pennies will be quite doubled before long by the inevitable fall of the price of a single ride on a street car below 5 cents.

The use of cents is not a peculiarity of the poor. Many of the most costly goods—such as silk, velvets and laces—are marked so as to require change in this coin. Writers on economic subjects state that the use of small coins is greatest with the most highly developed nations. We have heard but one objection to this reform in the United States and that came from a pastor of a Wesleyan church. He complained that on the introduction of the copper-using habit in his town the collection fell off more than 50 per cent.

Sense of Color in Animals.

It is next to impossible to cite an instance in which a dog identifies an object by its hue and there is little positive evidence that the larger quadrupeds have much sense of color. Domestic cattle are so far affected by violent contrast of white and dark that the presence of a black, white, or very clearly spotted animal in the herd sometimes results in calves being thrown of the same color or markings. But, though red is said to irritate a bull and to excite hunters by association of ideas, the latter statement rests partly on surmise. The writer has seen a setter refuse to retrieve a black rabbit, because apparently thought its master had shot a black cat. But a house-living dog shows no preference for a red carpet or rug over a blue or a variegated one and expresses no surprise or curiosity whether its master wears a red uniform or black evening suit. None of the cats, whether wild or tame, show any partiality for bright hues; and among all the stratagems used from time immemorial by hunters the use of color as a lure for quadrupeds is notably absent.—Exchange.

Here's a Way Worth Imitating.

Charles H. Patterson, a manufacturer of Dayton, O., speaking in New York recently, told how he had made money by being kind to his employes—1,000 girls. He started a school to teach them how to work more intelligently, gave them five minutes for rest and calisthenics morning and evening, put a stove and colored woman in each department and served coffee and soup free, started a laundry to save them the trouble of taking their aprons home to wash, bought 1,000 aprons for them, fitted up a room with a cot and medicine chest, and says it all paid—the best of girls eagerly seek the work, and they work willingly and well.

Three singers are still living who took part in the first performance of "Elijah" in Birmingham, England, 50 years ago.

EX-CONSUL TO MADAGASCAR IN NEW YORK.

His Treatment in France—Thinks His Action Was Justifiable—A Murder Mystery Develops at Denver, Colo.—Two Found Dead.

New York, April 15.—John Waller, late United States consul to Amative, Madagascar, was a second-class passenger on the steamer New York which arrived today from Southampton.

He stated to a reporter at quarantine that he was released from prison in France on February 29, exactly eleven months from the time he was sentenced at Madagascar. He declined to discuss his case at length, but said he felt confident of the ultimate justification of his actions. He inquired anxiously as to the health of his wife and family, who have been in Baltimore the past two months.

Waller said that while on the guard-ship at Madagascar, and during his passage to France his treatment was simply inhuman, but that at the prisons in France his lot was no worse than an ordinary prisoner. The food served was good nutriment and he was compelled to purchase supplies outside.

Governor Jones' Death.

Carson, Nev., April 13.—Governor John E. Jones who died at San Francisco last night was born in Wales December 5, 1840. He came to the United States with his parents and settled in Iowa in 1856. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with a four year course in the Iowa University. He was a school teacher in his early manhood and afterwards, like most western men followed mining and such vocations as came to his hand in Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada. In 1893 he held the office of United States deputy internal revenue collector, residing at Eureka, Nevada. In 1896 he was elected surveyor general of the state by the republican party. He was re-elected in 1899, serving until he took the office of governor in 1905. He was elected governor by the silver party.

He will be succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Reinhold Sadler, now acting governor.

News of his death caused much sorrow in this city and state.

Two Not Present.

Washington, April 13.—It now appears that on the vote by which Congressman Abbott was adjudged entitled to the seat in the case of Kearby vs. Abbott, two republicans were absent. The vote stood, therefore, two for Kearby and five for Abbott.

There are nine members of the committee, and the absence of the two republicans at the time the vote was taken creates some doubt as to the future of the case. No one knows what these two will do. If they should refuse to sign the majority report, which gives Abbott the seat, then there will be four republicans on the minority report. If they agree with the majority then it is highly probable that there will not be a minority report.

If there is a minority report signed by four republicans it is safe to say that the case will be fought further in the house. So far the two absent members have not given out what they intend to do. Should four republicans sign a minority report, then there will be the majority report with three democrats and two republicans on it. This would make the case very interesting.

Greer County Bill.

Washington, Apr. 13.—The sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the house to which was referred the bill in regard to the validation of the acts of the officers and courts in Greer county, considered it yesterday and agreed to favorably report it back to the main committee.

This is the bill which was prepared by the attorney general and Judge Brown of Greer county. There is no doubt but that it will be approved by the main committee and that it will pass the house. The same bill has been introduced in the senate, by Senator Chilton.

Another Victim.

Helena, Mont., April 13.—Another victim has been added to the Hope mine disaster. Last evening a rescuing party succeeded in descending to the one hundred foot level. Bad air made them come up soon. All returned but one. An attempt was made to go back after him but the gas had been increased so that it was impossible. The man is dead beyond doubt. There are no signs of life yet from the seven men entombed.

Sensational Story.

Washington, April 13.—President Cleveland has made to Spain a formal proposition that the good offices of the United States be accepted in mediation between that country and her rebellious colonies in the West Indies.

This proposition was made in a cablegram of instructions to our minister at Madrid, Mr. Taylor, which was dispatched yesterday.

No diplomatic dispatch of equal importance has left this capital since Secretary Olney's note to the British government on the Venezuelan boundary question was sent to London. It brings to a crisis the relations between the United States and Spain, which have been unsettled since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The note thoroughly explains the attitude of the United States and reasons which led to this action.

The note recalls the correspondence between this government and Spain at the time of the ten years' war when President Grant and Secretary Fish proposed mediation and the Spanish government, although declining to accept it, promised certain reforms in Cuba. The fact that the United States was in part instrumental in bringing about that settlement and the charge that the Spanish government has not kept its promises is given as a reason why the United States now has a right to be heard in the case.

Spain is assured of the fact that the United States is actuated only by disinterested motives and by a desire through friendship to bring about a more pacific and satisfactory settlement of affairs in the island. Spain is urged to accept our good offices in the spirit in which they are tendered and the hope is expressed that the Spanish government will see its way clear to granting reforms in Cuba.

The president does not ask Spain to grant the independence of Cuba, nor does he suggest that home rule be accorded that island. He leaves all these questions of methods to be discussed after Spain shall have expressed a willingness to accept mediation.

A Big Deal.

La Porte, Ind., April 13.—Last December the L. A. Bell company of this place and the Munising company of Cleveland, Ohio, owning 184,000 acres of timber land in Michigan tributary to Munising and Lake Superior, sold the bark from both tracts to Boston and Salem, Mass., parties and stipulated for the erection of one of the largest tanneries in the United States at Munising. Today the same two companies sold to John C. French of Olean, N. Y., and Milo Lyman of Bottier county, Pa., all of the lock timber on both premises, after the bark had been peeled therefrom, estimated at more than four hundred million feet. One of the conditions of the transaction required the purchasers at once to erect a mill at Munising with a capacity for manufacturing not less than 20,000,000 feet of the lumber purchased in the ordinary sawing season of each year.

Fighting the Boss.

San Francisco, Apr. 13.—The annual election of officers by the directors of the Southern Pacific showed a division of opinion as to the fitness of C. P. Huntington for president of the company, which is looked upon as the beginning of a fight against that magnate.

At the direction of Mrs. Leland Stanford the two directors who represent the Stanford estate voted for General Thomas H. Hubbard of New York for president, and William Crocker also refused to vote for Huntington.

General Hubbard admits that he was urged by Mrs. Stanford to become a candidate for the presidency, but says he refused.

Mrs. Stanford is said to have expressed the belief that if the Stanford, Crocker and Searle interests could have united on General Hubbard he would have been elected.

Cairo Short Line.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—Illinois Central officials have completed the plans for the re-organization of the old Cairo short line.

As a result of a conference Mr. Geo. E. Lary, formerly of the Cairo Short line, is appointed assistant general agent of the Illinois Central with headquarters at St. Louis.

Diversified Crop.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13.—The Southern Trade Review has answers from correspondents in all the cotton states giving estimates of acreage for 1906.

The planting is fully under way in the far South and will be very soon in full operation over the entire South.

On the whole the increase is not much larger than can be accounted for on the ground of natural development and there is a marked tendency toward diversified crops.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Withers & McGehee of Kyle shipped four cars of fine beef cattle to East St. Louis market recently. This firm will soon close their shipment of 1000 head of bees.

A party of hunters who have been spending a few weeks in the Indian Territory returned to Denison recently, reporting a fine catch of fish, plenty of turkey and small game.

Harry Johnson, a 6-year-old Denison boy, jumped in a milk wagon standing in front of his home, whipped up the horses. The team ran away, throwing the boy out and seriously injuring him.

As the passenger train drew into Byron switch, below Grapeland, the other night, some unknown person fired a pistol, the ball striking William Biggs in the thigh, inflicting a serious wound.

Miss N. Downes, the young lady who was charged with cohabiting a young gentleman of Fort Worth recently, pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace in the city court and was given a fine of \$10 and costs.

In the case of Charles Gallagher, charged with the murder of R. W. Laird, at Texarkana last August, in the district court at Boston, Tex., the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, after deliberating seventy hours.

The following anonymous letter was received at Wichita Falls by the postmaster and it caused a great deal of talk and excitement: "To the postmaster: We are going through that same bank the boys was in and the postoffice the same day and we are going to have twenty-five of your best men in place of the boys you hung, my brother. '32 in it."

Unusual interest is being developed in the revival services at the Methodist church at Lone Oak. After a sermon by Rev. E. G. Kilgore one evening recently about forty arose and requested the prayers of the church. Uncle Jim Anderson, formerly a noted saloon keeper of Greenville, and Rev. E. G. Phillips of Nevada are present as workers. The pastor, Rev. I. S. Smith, has also the co-operation of the other pastors of the town.

The remains of Charley Craig, a young white man 17 years old, were interred in the Hutchins cemetery recently. While falling a tree three miles southeast from that place, he sustained injuries from which he died three hours afterward. In falling the tree he was cutting it knocked a limb from an adjoining tree and this limb struck young Craig and fractured his skull. He was unconscious from the moment the limb struck him.

Israel M. King, a wealthy cattleman of Silver City, N. M., and a member of the legislature of that territory, was arrested recently in Ciudad Juarez, Mex., charged with cattle theft. He was arrested without a warrant and without any specific charge. King, while driving a herd from Palomas, Mex., to Deming, N. M., found in the bunch several calves belonging to a Mexican and returned to Palomas and paid and obtained a receipt for them. There is great indignation expressed at the action of the Mexican officials.

During the last session of the Williamson county grand jury a number of bills of indictment were returned against citizens of Taylor, among them a dozen or more of the leading men of the city, charging them "with playing cards in a public house." These cases will come up for trial at the next term of the county court, and as the parties interested propose to fight the cases upon the grounds that the cards were played at their private residences, the decision of the court of criminal appeals at Dallas recently in the case of J. Z. Miller vs. the state, from Navarro county, which was reversed and dismissed, proves interesting reading matter to the dozen or more parties interested.

United States Marshal J. M. Chancellor passed through Denison recently, having in charge J. W. DeArmond, who was arrested in 1890 on the charge of murdering Ed Howell in the Chickasaw nation in that year, and who with five others escaped from the Sherman jail in 1891 while awaiting trial in the federal court. DeArmond was caught in Brooklyn, N. Y., about a month ago, after having been at liberty nearly six years. When asked how he got away so easily and what caused his recapture, he politely refused to talk, but said it was a very easy matter to travel a long distance if a man is in a hurry and not particular as to the accommodations he has.

The remains of M. Lewis, who died at Hillsboro, were interred at Fort Worth. Up to a recent date he was a leading merchant of Hillsboro, Waxahatchie, Ennis, Mexia and Bryan. Failing health recently forced his retirement from business.

A forty-pound catfish caught in Red river a few days ago attracted popular attention at Denison.

George Money and Andrew Woodfolk of Kendleton became involved in a dispute over a horse. The former was shot and badly wounded, but will likely recover.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected, all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

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Neuralgia

In one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." Isaac Lewis, Sabina, Ohio.

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