

DEVIL'S RIVER NEWS.

VOL 23

SONORA, SUTTON CO., TEXAS, SATURDAY JULY 19, 1913.

NO. 1184

GENTLEMEN!

Drop in and let us show you the

Coollest Most Comfortable Suit

You ever had on your back---A Genuine

"Priestleys Cravenette" Mohair

Made by the makers of "Style Pvus" \$17. Suits---

One of the best manufacturers in America.

It will be a pleasure to show you.

The Sonora Mercantile Co.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Devil's River News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor,
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sonora
second class matter.

Sonora, Texas, July 19, 1913.

FRENZIED ELOQUENCE.

An Outburst of Oratory That Enlivened
a Ball Game.

"I have heard learned discussions full of high sounding phraseology," said Frank Houseman, a retired ball player, "and I must say that in my time I have encountered many men who could throw the English language around most delightfully, but I wish to say that there was once in my life when I realized the possibilities of English, the glories of our native tongue and the flexibility of the unwritten dictionary. This occasion was in Florida many years ago. I was wintering down there with a lot of other players among them being Johnny McGraw. "We were playing a game one afternoon, and I was on third base. McGraw had reached second and thought he saw a chance to get clean home when a safe drive went whizzing out in the field. I saw that he could do it; also that the umpire was looking after the ball, and as Mac drew high I gave him the hiplock and the double tackle. He whirled round and out and shot far away into the suburbs. Over and over he rolled, bringing up with his face in a clump of weeds and his mouth full of sand. "McGraw scrambled back to the base before the ball could reach him, and I judged it best to move up the line a bit, out of his reach, and there he stuck, with his foot on the bag, and delivered an oration. And what a speech it was! "Sometimes I wake up in the night and think I hear once more the words Johnny used. Eloquence, fire and forcefulness, complaint and denunciation, classified reference to my personal habits and appearance, my destination after death—all these were features of McGraw's oration. I listened spellbound, but I did not move. Not even when he added persuasiveness to his elocution and offered me attractive inducements to come within his reach did I change my position. "I have heard Bourke Cockran. I have heard William Jennings Bryan. I have heard them all. But never in all my life, before or since, have I heard anything to equal the speech McGraw delivered there upon the coral sands of Florida."—New York World.

Pay For Church Work.

In the Barking Parish Magazine, an English church publication, appeared the following:

"Wanted—Half a dozen young churchmen to take up a useful branch of church work—namely, the science and art of campanology. Vacancies have occurred in the St. Margaret's Society of Change Ringers. Qualifications necessary: Earnestness, enthusiasm and energy. Preference will be given to those who are prepared to take up ringing seriously and to give the greater part of their (spare) time to a study which is more brainy than billiards, more captivating than cricket, more fascinating than football and more pleasurable than the 'pictures.' Remuneration: More kicks than happiness."

Sleep as a Remedy.

A large proportion of our population would be better off and wiser if they stayed longer abed. Sleep is the cheapest good thing in the market. It costs nothing but time, and if the necessary time is well selected you hardly miss it. If, following the present fashion of reformatory legislation, all the legislatures should pass a law that all citizens should spend at least one-third of their time in bed we dare say the demand for space in the lunatic asylums would fall right off.—Life.

Struck the Minister as O. K.

The train robber suddenly appeared as many of the passengers were preparing to retire for the night. "Come, shell out!" he demanded as he stood towering above an eastern clergyman, who had just finished a devout prayer. The minister looked at him sadly for a moment, then said: "If I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then I might have something to give you."—Harper's Magazine.

A Use For His Dog.

"Are you one of those who believe the dog is man's most faithful friend?" "I must admit that I am not." "Then you, I take it, do not keep a dog?" "Oh, yes, I keep one, but not because I like the brutes. It happens that the one we have always howls unmercifully when my wife tries to sing."—Judge.

For Sale.

A four roomed house corner lot 50 & 140 near school house. Price \$750. Apply at news office. 31 tf

TENDER CHICKEN MEAT.

Best For Convalescents, Because It Is So Easily Digested.

The meat of the chicken may probably be regarded as the most tender and most easily digested meat. The connective tissue is not present to the same extent as in beef, nor is there as much fat as in pork. The albumen contained in the breast meat of the chicken—the portion most to be recommended, though possibly not the most savory one—is fully exposed to the action of the gastric juices.

This breast meat is the representative in the chicken of white meats in general, and in order that it should contain plenty of the albumen, so necessary to convalescents for the reconstruction of their body tissues, the fowl should not be left to nourish itself upon worms, but should be fed upon grain, which is rich in nitrogen. Young, tender chickens are best digested, although they have not quite as much flavor. Soup is best made from a full grown fowl. The best tasting part of the chicken is the second joint, but only when the fowl has been well fattened.

The turkey has some very excellent white meat. This bird has its origin in the United States and nowhere in the world can such fine turkey be enjoyed as in the United States. The meat of the turkey is more nourishing than that of chicken.

The meat of the pheasant greatly resembles that of the turkey in nature and appearance. Next to that of the woodcock it is probably the most delicious meat of all. It is very easily digested, although, in the latter respect, chicken must take precedence over it. The meats of the partridge, heathcock and wild duck also have an excellent taste. The meat of the young partridge especially is easily digested. That of the ducks, on the other hand, is much less advantageous in this respect.

The duck's meat is dark colored; the muscle tissue is very compact, and consequently rather hard to digest. Duck is not to be recommended for feeble stomachs. The fat it contains tastes good, but does not increase the digestibility. By virtue of its content of albumen, that important nutritive substance, duck meat is, nevertheless, commendable as a food substance, although we cannot precisely call it hygienic because of the frequently very unclean habits of the bird.—From "Health and Longevity," by Dr. Arnold Lorand of Carlstad.

OLD CONVICT SHIPS.

Punishments of Criminals Who Were Consigned to the Hulks.

When Great Britain finally abandoned the transportation of criminals in 1868 the convict ship Success was sunk in Sydney harbor. Before long, however, she was raised, and, proving as seaworthy as ever, went back into the service of commerce. For some years the old ship has been on exhibition.

The cells, irons, ball and chains, flogging whips, anklets and other means of correction that were used in the old cruel days are still to be seen. There is an authentic history of the vessel compiled from prison records, from which it appears that all prisoners confined on board had to wear leg irons, some of which weighed fifty-six pounds. Even the "good" men, who were taken from the ship daily to work in the quarries, wore fourteen pound irons. These men were kept below decks at night in cells that were seven feet in each dimension. The only light and ventilation came in over a barrel slit at the top, about six inches wide.

The worst criminals were confined in a still lower tier, in cells only four feet by seven, partly below the water line. Here perpetual damp and darkness reigned, and the mortality from consumption alone was fearful. The prisoners in this inferno—hot, dark and damp—were allowed to see daylight for only one hour in the twenty-four, when they were taken on the main-deck for exercise.

If they attempted to communicate with one another they were fastened in a stooping position to a railing that ran along the narrow corridor between the cells. A hoop of iron that encircled the neck kept the head always bent down, and iron straps bound the feet. The hands were twisted together in a handcuff shaped like the figure eight. The victim remained in this torturing position, unable to move any part of his body, until he gave signs of utter collapse.

The real terror of this lower deck, however, was the "black hole," a small space near the bow only two feet eight inches across. When a man was put in there no one heeded whether he lived or died.

The vessels were anchored nearly two miles out at sea, and the records of the Success show that not a single prisoner ever made his escape from her.—London Globe.

Napoleon III.

Louis Napoleon was once in this country. After his tilt with Louis Philippe in 1836 and his consequent imprisonment the young aspirant for royal honors was sent to America, Louis Philippe thinking that that was the best disposition to make of his troublesome subject. In the United States Louis Napoleon remained only a few months, however. His mother, being ill in Switzerland, requested him to return to her, and he obeyed the summons, reaching her bedside about Oct. 1, 1837. Louis Napoleon was never in the United States after this brief visit of 1836-7.

Pisa's Leaning Tower.

The leaning tower of Pisa is cylindrical in form, 197 feet high and forty feet in diameter, divided into eight stories, each having a projecting gallery, the summit being reached by 390 steps. It is about thirty feet out of the perpendicular. The fault was discovered before it was completed, and the upper galleries were then shaped so as to counteract the defection, whilst the chime of seven bells at the top, the largest of which weighs 12,000 pounds, are placed so as to counterbalance the leaning of the tower.

A Simple Correction.

The following sentence was written by a teacher on the blackboard in one of the local schools the other day: "The toast was drunk in silence." The teacher asked the pupils if any one could tell her what the mistake in this sentence was. The class remained silent for a few minutes. Then a little boy held up his hand and at a nod from the teacher went to the blackboard and wrote the following correction: "The toast was ate in silence."—Louisville Times.

Strength of Granite.

Granite is two and two-thirds times as heavy as water. Its specific gravity is 2.668. The strength of granite is tremendous, although the different granites vary greatly. Poor granites will withstand a pressure of 18,000 pounds to the square inch. Good, close grained granite will withstand 30,000 pounds, but certain Wisconsin granites have withstood a crushing pressure of 49,973 pounds to the square inch—twenty tons weight resting on a tiny cube of stone not much larger than a lump of sugar.

BALANCE OF THE SEXES.

Reasons Why Women Outnumber Men in Almost All Civilized Lands.

The fact that in almost all civilized countries women outnumber men has been ascribed to the higher birth rate of girl babies, yet statistics show that 105 boys are born to every 100 girls. According to figures compiled by a European statistician, the girl has a better chance than the boy of attaining maturity.

He finds that from the third to the fifteenth year the mortality for both sexes is the same; from the fifteenth to the nineteenth year, the critical age for girls, the girl's chances are slightly better than the boy's; from the thirtieth year to the thirty-fifth the mortality among women is smaller than among men, and it continues smaller until the seventieth year. Then, for a decade and a half, the sexes once more have the same chance of survival, but above eighty-five years of age women again stand a much better chance than men.

To account for this difference the statistician points out that woman has greater resilience in shaking off diseases than man. It is true that the physical strength of man is greater than woman's, but a woman's power of endurance is more robust.

One reason for this is that woman possesses a finer perception of her power of endurance than a man, and when her perception warns her of fatigue, she stops. A man does not stop until his power is exhausted. His nervous system is not as finely organized as a woman's, and as Mosso, the Italian physiologist, has pointed out, men and women are entirely dependent upon their nerves for caution not to overexert. While it is true that women more easily contract many diseases, particularly nervous and mental diseases, than men, they overcome them more easily.—New York Sun.

The Famous Kew Gardens.

The pre-eminence of London's Kew gardens in the botanical world dates from 1773. In the preceding year George III. was induced to send one of the gardeners to the Cape of Good Hope, "provided his expenses do not exceed £200 a year," and he brought back 400 species of new plants. This collection, being entirely new to Europe, placed the gardens at Kew above all those on the continent. Similar expeditions were sent out at the expense of the government to India, China, Brazil, Fiji, Australia and the Philippines. Before the close of the eighteenth century Kew gardens were generally admitted to possess the finest variety of plants in Europe. Till then this distinction was claimed both by the Paris Jardin des Plantes and the Upsala botanic gardens.

Dieting the Iron Chancellor.

When we recall Bismarck's terrific achievements in the way of food and drink it should not be forgotten that he had eventually to pay the penalty. Cancer was feared, but Dr. Schweinigen discovered the truth by a series of questions, which Bismarck angrily resented until the doctor remarked that if he did not want to answer questions he should consult a veterinary surgeon. Then Bismarck was put upon a diet of salt herrings for six weeks, to which a little butter, bread and potatoes were presently added. And hardest of all, drink was at first absolutely forbidden, relaxation presently coming to the extent of a few mouthfuls of spring water an hour after meals.—London Chronicle.

Men and Women and Poetry.

A public librarian recently gave me evidence that man's regard for poetry is greater than woman's. Many pupil teachers and other students frequent his library and come in quest of books to help them in the study of literature. He finds that when set to study a poet the male student usually borrows that poet's works to read for himself, but the female says: "Oh, I don't want to wade all through that; give me a book that will summarize his ideas and tell me what I ought to think about him." And the usual way is to give the girl a book that tells her what a man thinks she ought to think about poetry.—London Spectator.

Early Humor.

Gladstone when a boy was visiting in the country, and the farmer was showing him around. Coming to a field that contained a large black bull, the farmer said, "There's a fine, strong bull there, Master William, and it's only two years old." "How do you tell its age?" queried the boy. "Why, by its horns," said the farmer. "By its horns?" Young Gladstone looked thoughtfully a moment; then his face cleared. "Ah, I see. Two horns—two years."—Boston Transcript.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

CHAS. SCHREINER, BANKER.

(UNINCORPORATED)

KERRVILLE, TEXAS.

Makes Liberal Advances on Sheep, Goats, Wool and Mohair
Individual responsibility Three Million Dollars.

MONEY TO LEND ON FARMS & RANCHES

Vendors Lien notes bought
and extended.

E. B. CHANDLER, San Antonio, Tex.

SOUTHERN SELECT Bottled Beer.

Pure, Wholesome Bottled Beer, Made
in Texas for Texans. Try a bottle.

For sale at all the saloons in Sonora

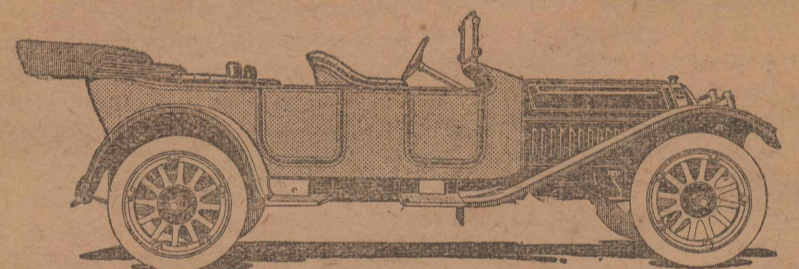
BUILD NOW.

Lumber at San Angelo at San
Angelo prices or at Sonora with
freight added from the wagons.

From the yard in small quantities
the cost of handling is added. Let
me figure on your bill.

B. F. BELLOWES,
Lumber, Sonora, Texas.

THE RED FRONT GARAGE, E. B. PFIESTER, PROP.



ALL AUTO WORK GUARANTEED INNER TUBES VULCAN-
IZED SPRINGS & OTHER IRON WELDED, LUBRICATING &
TRANSMISSION OIL, RADIATORS SOLDERED.

**THE SONORA BAKERY is now
Ready to supply all demands
For BREAD and PASTRY.**

BUD HURST, PRO.

JOHN HURST,

EXPERIENCED WELL DRILLER

**Quick, Reliable and Satisfactory
Contracts to go down 1000 feet or less.**

Postoffice Address SONORA, TEXAS.

**KENNETH TALIAFERRO,
The Tailor.**

NEW SAMPLES JUST RECEIVED. LEAVE YOUR
ORDERS. CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

Shoo in the Old Bank Building.

BUCKLE'S IS THE ONLY
GENUINE ARNICA SALVE

Dr. King's New Discovery
KILLS THE TOUGH. CURES THE LURGE.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
Will Surely Stop That Tough.

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Picnic at Holman's Lake.

On Thursday evening of the 17th quite a crowd of young and old people gathered at Holman's Lake for the purpose of enjoying a moonlight picnic...

The party consisted of the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cauthorn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cauthorn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Miss Clyde and Irma Holman, Miss B. ranch Ward, Miss Elsie Earwood, Fred Earwood, Boss Parkerson, Jasper Holman, Homer Holman, Big Holman, Archie Holman, Ben Cusenberry, and the car of young people from Sonora...

About 10 o'clock supper was served and as the old saying goes, "There's where the writer shined." Everything that the most exacting could wish for was spread upon the grass on the bottom of the lake...

About 12.15, after expressing their appreciation of the delightful manner in which they had been entertained to the Hostess' Misses Irma and Clyde Holman, and wishing that they might have the pleasure of enjoying other such picnics, the crowd departed for their homes.

Rid Your Children of Worms

You can change fretful, ill-tempered children into healthy happy youngsters, by ridding them of worms. Tossing, rolling, grinding of teeth, crying out while asleep, accompanied with intense thirst, pains in the stomach and bowels, feverish and bad breath, are symptoms that indicate worms...

G. W. Smith has taken charge of the post office.

Ira Glasscock was in from the Glasscock & Wardlaw ranch near the Pecos Friday.

Dr. Bascom Lynn, Superintendent of the Sanitarium at Ozlebad was in Sonora Friday and performed an operation on Chas. Mitchell. It will be several days before the young man is out of danger.

Mrs. Joe Turney and family and Mrs. W. B. Keese returned Friday from Merlin. The trip was made in the Turney car with out mishap.

Mrs. K. M. Mayes of Bronco who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stuart and brother Arthur Stuart at the ranch left for her home Wednesday.

Geo. LeMare and P. O. Hodson of Junction were in Sonora Tuesday wanting to buy goats. Mr. LeMare is an old timer of Kinney county, and while here met several of his old time friends.

Sam McKnight and Joe Logan were in from the McKnight ranch Friday.

C. A. Yoas of Middle Valley, was a business visitor in Sonora Friday.

John Swinburn, Sonora's market gardner was exhibiting a beet that weighs 13 3/4 pounds Thursday.

Don Cooper has a new auto. He traded some hay burners for it.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wardlaw were in Sonora this week from the ranch on the Pecos. "Dutch" says everything is doing fine.

K. Aycock of the Webb Auto Co., of San Angelo was in Sonora several days this week with a Paige auto.

W. L. Aldwell president of the First National Bank returned this week from a business trip to Dallas.

W. W. Williamson who ranches in the northeastern part of Sutton county was in Sonora Tuesday trading.

Read E. F. Vander Stucken Co's "Charge of Business" adv. in this issue and make money by attending the sales.--Adv.

Messdames R. H. Chalk and Luther Thorp are in Mineral Wells the guests of Mrs. Hollie McGonnigill.

Mrs. John S. Allison and Mrs. J. B. Blakeway gave a "Linen Shower" Wednesday afternoon in honor of the bride elect Miss Marjory Aldwell.

Andras Nayalla, who is charged with having made an assault on Marcelino Beiarde about four weeks ago was arrested near Rudd Sunday by Sheriff T. B. Adams and brought to Sonora Monday. Marcelino is attending to business again. Andras says one of the boys in the posse passed within about 30 yards of his hiding place.

Unsightly Face Spots Are cured by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, which heals all skin eruptions. No matter how long you have been troubled by itching, burning, or scaly skin humors just put a little of that soothing antiseptic, Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, on the sore and the suffering stops instantly. Healing begins that very minute. Doctors use it in their practice and recommend it.

Mr. Allen, of Littleton, Pa., says: "Had Eczema on forehead; Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment cured it in two weeks." Guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. All druggists, or by mail. Price 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis. Nathan's Pharmacy, Adv.

New Stock Lists May be had Free.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 12.—The new regulations promulgated by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and proclaimed by the Governor, prescribing the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas for the movement and the handling of live stock, both as pertains to the crossing of the quarantine line, as well as the work of the tick eradication and scab eradication, which conforms to the new sanitary law passed by the Thirty third Legislature, effective July 1, are now ready for distribution, and all parties interested in the live stock industry and desirous of becoming acquainted with the rules and regulations enforced by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission can get a copy of the same, as well as a copy of the new law pertaining to the sanitary control work in Texas, by applying to W. N. Wadwell, chairman Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission is glad to furnish a copy of these regulations, as well as a copy of the new law, to all who are desirous of the understanding and acquainting themselves with the work that the Live Stock Sanitary Commission is doing. It realizes that its work is largely educational and believes that as the people of this great State become acquainted with the ravages of the parasites that prey upon live stock they will join in a hearty co operation with the Live Stock Sanitary Commission for the eradication of all contagious and infectious diseases of live stock. This is a progressive age, and the progressive cattle raiser or farmer realizes that he can no longer furnish feed or grass and water to make blood for his live stock for the ticks to live on. County papers please copy.--Express.

The King of All Laxatives For constipation, headaches, indigestion and dyspepsia, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says they are the "King of all laxatives. They are a blessing to all my family and I always keep a box at home. "Get a box and get well. Price 25c. Recommended by Nathan's Pharmacy. Adv.

1st Grand Special Sale

Having decided to make a change in our business January 1, 1914, we beg to notify all who are indebted to us that we will and must insist on prompt payments of all Notes and accounts as same mature from time to time.

We have done business with the good people of Sutton and adjoining counties for many years and pride ourselves that we have never misrepresented at least willingly.

As announced we will hold special sales each week our

First Grand Special Sale Is Devoted to White Dress Goods, Underwear and Embroideries, Etc.

All Goods are New of Latest Fashion and Just as Adv.

NOTE PRICES COME EARLY

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Ladies Vests, Ladies Gowns, Embroidery, Ladies Union Suits, Ladies Combination Suits, Childrens Ribbed Waists, Ladies Drawers, Ladies Petticoats, Princess Slips, and White Dress Goods.

TERMS CASH STRICTLY CASH All Goods at Actual Wholesale Cost

In the meantime should it not be convenient for you to attend the weekly sales of special bargains do not hesitate to ask for what you may want.

We cannot tell all in this issue. Watch for later announcements.

Everything marked with Blue Pencil in Plain Figures.

We will continue to keep a complete stock of "A Little of Everything" and will meet any and all prices obtainable at Railroad Towns, Freight added.

Thanking you all for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past and hoping to merit continuance of same by fair, honest treatment and lowest cash prices.

Very Cordially Yours,

E. F. Vander Stucken Co.

Miss Eva Sherwood, only sister of George E. Sherwood and Aris B. Sherwood, died Friday night at 12:30 o'clock at the St. Rosa Hospital in San Antonio. The remains will arrive over this afternoon's 2:15 train from the Alamo City, interment following at 3 o'clock in Fairmount cemetery. Funeral will be conducted by Rev. B. E. Wallace, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Miss Sherwood was a well known in this city, having resided here for the past 30 years. She took a prominent part in school and church work.—Standard

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mayfield were in town Friday. Floyd Earwood the big, jolly stockman of the Juno country, was a pleasant visitor in Sonora Tuesday. Floyd was on his way home after being on the dodge for several weeks.

Miss Baker of Dallas is the guest of her sister Mrs. Geo. E. Walker. S. A. Luckie of the Owensville neighborhood was in Sonora Friday.

Born on Thursday July 17, 1913 to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hanson, a girl.

Miss Singleton of Bellinger is here attending her cousin Charlie Mitchell.

R. H. Martin is building a new home on his property on Crockett avenue.

The Geo. J. Trainer residence on the south side of the square is receiving the finishing touches.

Mrs. Wilkerson after a pleasant visit to her son Geo. E. Walker, returned to her home in Hamilton Thursday.

Mrs. J. A. Cope entertained a few young lady friends at "500" in honor of her guests the Misses House of Mansfield, Thursday.

Letters From the People.

The following letter speaks for itself: Eidorado, Texas, June 27 1913, Don O. B. Coggins, Governor.

Austin, Texas, Dear Sir:

As my two years' term of office as State Sheep Inspector will expire on the 30th day of this month and as the law requires I herewith submit to your honor this my annual and final report which is as follows:

My former report covered a period from July 1st, 1911, to Nov. 12th, 1912, which was given you in detail, and of this period I will have nothing to say.

On November, 1912, there still remained in the 233 counties of the state 35 counties with the scab.

Since that date we have cleaned up to 23 counties, leaving now only 12 counties in the state with scab on the sheep.

My information after diligent inquiry is that we now have only the twelve counties that have any sheep scab at all and their names are as follows:

Denton—600 sheep with scab, 5 per cent of the number rendered for taxes.

Coke Four small flocks, all dipped twice, thinks they are cured.

Mason—About 1 per cent of the 12,000 head rendered for taxes.

Crockett—Two flocks, and one bunch of bucks, 60,000 rendered.

Noian—One flock, 6,000 rendered for taxes.

Terrell—Small per cent, 54,000 rendered for taxes.

Edward—Five ranches affected, all well dipped, 79,000 rendered.

Sutton—Two ranches affected, scab all killed; 60,000 rendered for taxes.

Kimble—Two small flocks, now well dipped; 32,000 rendered for taxes.

Brewster—Clean at present; 50,000 rendered for taxes.

Jasper—Small per cent of scab; 5,600, rendered for taxes.

Val Verde—About 6 per cent of 200,000 sheep in the county.

The greatest trouble I find in the final eradication is with the rough country where the sheep are running loose, and it is very hard to get them all for treatment at the same time, but notwithstanding all this we are making rapid progress in the work, and that you may more fully understand the progress we are making I will give you the history of our work in Val Verde county, one among the roughest and one that has more sheep than any other in the State.

The first report from this county under oath was November, 1911, and showed 180,000 sheep inspected and 75,000 of them with scab.

The last report June 1913 shows about 200,000 in the county 12,000 with scab and this number not badly affected. I have traveled thousands of miles and paid my expenses, that I have not received a cent for. I am truly glad to be able to report to the State now so near clean, and there is no doubt in my mind that if the matter is properly handled in the next 12 months the disease can be entirely stamped out of the State.

I have tried in every way to do my duty as my very best judgment dictated, and as I finish my work I have the satisfaction of a clear conscience that I have done my best and am willing for you and the people who are interested to say how well the duty has been performed.

At the close of this month I will have received from the State \$3,600 for my two years' service and expense, and when the greatness of this revenue producing industry is taken into consideration, and the fact that this amount of money has so nearly freed us from the greatest curse known to the sheep business I am made to believe that the State could not have spent this amount of money to a greater advantage.

With very few exceptions I have had the hearty co operation of all the sheep owners of the State, and the county inspectors have generally done their work well. The law ought to be amended especially as to disinfection of all places where scabby sheep are handled or grazed. I make this mention because of its great importance, and have no doubt but at the proper time it will receive the necessary attention. I hope that I have given you such a report of this matter that you thoroughly understand just what has been done and what remains to be done, that you may, as I believe you will, prosecute the work to a final completion. In conclusion, I beg to say that your administration as governor has

been of great value to the livestock interests of the State and especially so this part of it. Personally I wish to thank you for every favor granted the people I represent, and every kindness shown me during my term of office. I expect to make this report public, and the people whom I have been serving may know what has been done and to that they may know that you have done your duty in the matter faithfully and cheerfully. Wishing you lots of success in all your labors, and assuring you that I am anxious to serve you any way that I can, I am, Yours truly, J. A. Whitted, State Sheep Inspector.

From The Del Rio Herald.

Geo. Mirra has been in the City this week on the cripple list. Winburn Mirra and family are temporarily domiciled in the City. Felix Harrison was in from the Carta Valley country the week's end.

Will Whitehead was shaking hands with many Del Rio friends this week.

Bob Martin, the popular Sutton county stockman was in the City last Friday.

Dick Stinson returned to Menard the first of the week, after spending several weeks in this City with race horses.

Dick Golfrey arrived from the City of Menard last Friday just in time to see Cassius meet his Wellington. He went back the following day with a message of defeat to the editor of the Messenger, as also the information that the local man had won back his bone-handle knife.

R. R. Russell accompanied Bob Martin to Sonora in his car, last Saturday, going on business.

Sheriff Robinson came in from El Paso Sunday morning with a Mexican wanted on a serious charge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Potter were in from the ranch the first of the week.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining on hand at the Post Office at Sonora, Texas for the week ending July 9th, 1913.

Domestic Letters Mr. Will Baker, Miss Delin Crosslett, Ruben Turner, Miss Pearl O'Brien, Ms D. S. Templeton, Mr. Frank Wood, Mr. Sam Tracy, Dr. Robert George, Post and postal cards, Mr. F. L. Stanford, R. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Louis Gardner.

Foreign Letters Felix V. Vara 7, Andres Nollola, Bonifaj Rodriguez, E. Anton Gradados, Crencio Rivera, Francisco Tobor Lopez, Jose Mari Pisona, Maria Gonzalez, Gusto Gonzalez, Manuel F. z, Savitas Bara, Balentine Garcia, Valentine Garcia, Ventura Samudio, Balentine Garcia. When calling for the above, please say advertised.

1,795,474.62 Acres of Land Forfeited.

Austin, Texas, July 14.—Land Commissioner Robinson today announced the forfeiture of lands for non payment of interest to the State which had been sold on condition of settlement after January 1, 1907, and up to about May 1, 1912. There were 2930 separate tracts forfeited, the acreage of which totals 1,794,474 62 acres.

The interest on this land due the school fund and unpaid amount to \$270,850 18, the total face value of the accounts amounting to \$3,939,760.

The acreage by counties is: Andrews, 97,645 acres; Bandera, 89 acres; Brewster, 147,020 acres; Crane, 51,243 acres; Crockett, 17,280 acres; Culberson, 125,382 acres; Dimmit, 360 acres; Duval, 2187 acres; Ector, 28,300 acres; Edwards, 4993 85 acres; El Paso, 232,166 acres; Gaines, 53,244 acres; Jeff Davis, 38,895 07 acres; Kimble, 640 acres; Kinney, 15,722.2 acres; Loving, 188,815 acres; Maverick, 980 acres; Midland, 21,520 acres; Pecos, 181,927 acres; Presidio, 49,522 8 acres; Reeves, 103,165 88 acres; Starr, 640 acres; Sutton, 160 acres; Terrell, 52,277 6 acres; Terry, 43, 035 acres; Upton, 73,788 acres; Uvalde, 1230 acres; Val Verde, 60,481 8 acres. Ward, 19, 079 5 acres; Webb, 16,427.25 acres; Willacy, 640 acres; Winkler, 125,221 acres; Yoakum, 108,103 24 acres; Zapata, 1280 acres.

SANITARY Restaurant, J. WILLIS KEETON, PROP. SHORT ORDERS ANY TIME BREAD AND PASTRY LUNCHEs A SPECIALTY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF SONORA, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00

SURPLUS - - - 38,500.00

The Oldest Bank in the Devil's River Country.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
W. L. ALDWELL, President; E. F. VANDER STUCKEN,
Vice Pres.; G. S. Allison, Will Whitehead,
E. E. Sawyer, D. J. Wyatt,
R. E. ALDWELL, Cashier.
We Pay Four Per Cent on Saving Deposits.

No Substitutes-- YOU GET WHAT YOU CALL FOR at the
CORNER DRUG STORE

The Penslar Line and the Best of Everything

J. S. ALLISON & C. LEA ALDWELL, Proprietors

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

J. Willis Johnson, President,
Louis L. Farr, Vice President,
Ralph H. Harris, Vice President,
A. B. Sherwood, Cashier,
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Capital, Surplus and Profits \$225,000.

We Solicit Your Business:

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Proprietress.

Rates \$2.00 Per Day.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.
Best accommodations, Rates Reasonable.
Sonora, Texas.

Martin & DeWitt,

Land and Live Stock

Commission Agents

SONORA

TEXAS

List what you have to sell or
If you want to buy Ranch or
Live Stock with

SID MARTIN,
COMMISION. Sonora, Texas

Rambouillets and Shropshire Rams

Reasonable Prices. First Class
Stock. Selected from Best Flocks
In Central States, also home grown
Ask John Allison or write

SAM. H. HILL,
Christoval, Texas.

FRED BERGER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Sonora, Texas.

Ranch for Sale.

One-fourth mile from Sonora
17 section ranch, 3 good wells,
with efficient tanks. Price \$7
per acre. Apply to
AUGUST MECKEL,
7011,
Sonora, Texas.

Devil's River News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor.
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.

Advertising Medium of the
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Sonora, Texas. July 19, 1913

PANAMA CANAL

(By Miss Pearl Parkinson)

With the opening of the Panama
Canal, January 1st 1915, one of the
greatest engineering feats of modern
times will have been accomplished.

The scheme of an inter-oceanic
canal was suggested as early as 1520
and again by Champlain in the six
teenth century, but did not attract
serious attention until about three
hundred years latter. Several routes
were suggested as to where it should
be located, but in course of a few
years the Panama was the only one of
importance that had not been elimi-
nated from consideration.

After the discovery of gold in Cali-
fornia in 1849, an American company
accomplished the means of the con-
struction of the canal. Because of
various complications those plans
never carried out. A Frenchman,
named Wyse, secured from the
Columbian government a concession
for building an inter-oceanic canal.
Ferdinand de Lesseps and M. de
Lesseps were greatly interested in this
scheme, and in an international sci-
entific Congress, which met in Paris
in May 1879, decided to begin the con-
struction of the canal following the
railway from Colon to Panama City,
with a depth of 25 feet, a bottom of
72 feet and a length of 47 miles.

A Panama Canal Company was
formed with M. de Lesseps as presi-
dent, the Wyse concession was bought
and work began in October 1881.
This company met with many dis-
couragements and mistakes and finally
abandoned work for the lack of funds,
in March 1889. In 1894 New French
Company was organized which ob-
tained a concession for ten years. In
1900 it was extended for six years and
was estimated that the canal be com-
pleted in April 1910. At this time
only 12 miles of the canal had been
finished by the French companies, so
as to be navigable. After the close of
the Spanish War, in 1899, President
McKinley was authorized by Congress
to appoint a commission of engineers
to investigate the entire question of
the Isthmian Canal possibilities. The
French Panama Canal Company
offered to sell its property and fran-
chises to U. S. for \$40,000,000. A
report was made recommending the
acceptance of the offer and completion
of the canal. After many trials and
vexations a new treaty between U. S.
and Great Britain had been ratified on
December 16th 1901.

Secretary of State, John Hay, had
secured from Great Britain a recog-
nition of the sole right to build and
maintain the canal. On January 22,
1903, a treaty between U. S. and
Columbia was signed, that the U. S.

was to receive a lease of the necessary
strip of land for 100 years, renewable
at the pleasure of the U. S. and was to
pay there for \$10,000,000 in gold and
an annuity of \$250,000 beginning
nine years after ratification. Civil
War in Columbia and the rejection of
this treaty by the Colombian Congress
in August 1903, led to the declara-
tion of independence by the state of Pan-
ama, on November 4th 1903. Then
the American Government recognized
the new State and on November 18th
a Canal Treaty between U. S. and
Panama was signed. The terms of
payment offered by this government
were the same as those offered to
Columbia, while in return U. S.
agreed to construct and maintain the
canal as follows: Panama grants in
perpetuity the use of a zone across the
Isthmus measuring 10 miles wide and
having the canal route as its center
line, and within the exclusive control
for police, judicial, sanitary and other
purposes.

The transfer from the French Pan-
ama Canal Company to the U. S.
Government was completed in May
1914. President Roosevelt appointed
an Isthmian Canal Commission to
take charge of the building of the
canal and the Government of the
canal zone.

The work of construction was begun
and steady progress has been made
ever since.

The Panama Canal is to be a lock
canal, about fifty miles long from the
Atlantic terminus in Simon Bay, near
Colon, to the Pacific terminus in
Panama Bay.

The building of this canal is the
greatest single task ever undertaken by
any government in the history of the
world.

Its completion is now expected by
the year 1915, and its total cost to
the Government will be \$375,000,000.
The commercial possibilities that
will arise owing to the completion of
this canal, in many ways, are almost
beyond comprehension.

It is said that the greatest benefit
will probably be to the states border-
ing on the Gulf of Mexico, and that
even the money center of the U. S.
will shift from New York to a South-
ern city, possibly New Orleans, La.,
or Houston Texas.

Avenues of traffic will be opened
and commercial relations established
that have hitherto existed only in
optimistic theories. Products of other
shores will be placed at our feet, in
exchange for our own whence we
have almost altogether been denied in
the past.

What it formally took months to
accomplish will now be done in a
short time. The cheapness of water
freight rates will bring to us from the
Pacific Coast articles at a mere trifle
of the cost at present, and the bene-
fits will only be commencing.

From the earliest history of man,
ever since man found himself upon
earth, the great question of transpor-
tation has been his most vexing
problem. Step by step almost insur-
mountable obstacles have been forced
to give way altogether or indirectly
where they hindered before.

The development of humanity in
genius has not been greater upon
any other line, and the dreams of
those who have gone before us are the
common place things of the present
state of our existence. The luxuries
of the past have always been the
necessities of the future, and the
things that once we could only im-
agine are the things that now we could
not do without.

Little by little distance has been
shortened, modes of travel have been
improved, and new routes established,
and we can only wonder at the
marvelous things with which man has
slowly but surely provided himself.

Fire and water have generated steam
that carries us on tracks of steel in a
short space of time to lands that our
forefathers took many months to reach.
The lightning has been harnessed,
and is now our almost obedient ser-
vant. Untold millions of dollars have
been spent and sadder, but truer,
countless lives serve in their gruesome
way as milestones along the ways,
that we now glide on in unthinking
luxury. And so with those we come
to view the great and wonderful Pan-
ama Canal. Extraordinary as it is,
gigantic as it doubtless will always be,
owing to its geographical location, it
is but another step in the unceasing
pursuit of humankind for better and
faster methods of travel and transpor-
tation.

But with all the uncounted advan-
tages, the canal has already brought
its serious problems, prominent among
which is the question of tolls or
charges that will be made for letting
vessels go through.

Many contend that American
shipping should be tendered the free
use of the canal, and when we con-

sider that it is being built with Amer-
ican money, this seems a just view to
take of the matter. Others contend
that only American ships that are not
controlled by continental interests, and
enjoy this privilege, because the tolls
would not be paid by the shipping
of this country, and being in com-
petition with themselves which of course
is no competition at all. They could
easily fix freight charges according to
their own wishes, and these it is not
hard to imagine would not be small.
However the more serious contentions
among those whose prominence gives
weight to their opinions, is that no
charges at all should be made to any
vessel for that all should be charged
alike.

To permit American ships to pass
through, and to charge the pro-
posed rates to foreign vessels, would
give the ships of this country an ad-
vantage of about \$50,000.00 on an
average sized vessel and this would
simply be another phase of tariff pro-
tection of a most sinister aspect.

American corporations could ad-
vise this entire sum to the price of each
shipment before their foreign neigh-
bors could ever begin to compete with
them, and this \$50,000.00 would be
paid not by the corporate interests,
but by the consumers, the working
people, the laborers, in short by the
vast hordes who in political parlance,
we have come to know as the common
people, whose toil and taxes have
made the undertaking of digging the
canal a possibility.

Years will pass away as years have
always done, and other times will look
back upon the accomplishments of our
day, as we look back with good
natured criticism upon the undertak-
ings and doings of those who have
preceeded us; and while we know that
the things with which we are surround-
ed, and the conveniences we meet on
every hand, are wonderful in them-
selves, yet we could not enjoy these
things, we would not even imagine
their probability if it had not been for
the pains and toil of those fate has
chosen us to follow, imitate, and in
many ways surpass. And so with the
Panama Canal. We will use it, and
bequeath it to our posterity, just as
they in their turn bequeath it to theirs.

It will serve its purpose, as it has been
intended, it shall, to us, and to them;
but how many of us who use it, even
so quickly after it has been completed,
will ever look back upon the hardships
and toil, and the human lives that
have been sacrificed upon the altar of
man's ambition? And as we prepare
to celebrate its completion by the
most wonderful world's exposition that
the world has ever known, there are
those whose hearts still burn over
loved ones that even now are lying
within the shadow of those great walls,
and as we forget these things, even so
will we be forgotten; and as posterity
improves, in time to come, over meth-
ods and manners that now seem unsur-
passable to us, let us hope they will
not forget the genius and courage that
have created and presented to a
wondering world, the PANAMA
CANAL.

DR. T. K. PROCTOR,

Specialist in
**EYE, EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT**

Including the Scientific
Fitting of Glasses.

Trust Building,
San Angelo, Texas.

Card of Thanks.

Dock Simmons and family extend
their sincere heartfelt thanks to
those who so kindly assisted and
comforted them during the recent
sickness and death of their beloved
wife and mother.

Subscriptions taken at the News
office for all magazines or papers.
W. O. Eastland of Forest, Miss.,
was visiting his brother Hi East-
land a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Word were up
from their ranch near Comstock
Wednesday visiting.

Takes advantage of Vander
Stucken's "Change in Business
Sales."—Adv.

R. E. Taylor who ranches 12
miles south of Sonora was in town
Thursday trading.

Ira Kuykendall a well-known
ranchman of Edwards county was
in Sonora Thursday trading.

J. E. Allison, manager of the D.
K. McMullen ranch returned Tues-
day from Rudd where he attended
the funeral of his father in law W.
B. Smith which took place last
week.

STOMACH TROUBLE

FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr.
Hughes Would Die, But
One Helped Him to
Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting ad-
vices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes
writes as follows: "I was down with
stomach trouble for five (5) years, and
would have sick headache so bad, at
times, that I thought surely I would die.
I tried different treatments, but they
did not seem to do me any good.
I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep,
and all my friends, except one, thought I
would die. He advised me to try
Theodor's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to
take his advice, although I did not have
any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught
for three months, and it has cured me—
haven't had those awful sick headaches
since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-
Draught has done for me."

Theodor's Black-Draught has been
found a very valuable medicine for de-
rangements of the stomach and liver. It
is composed of pure, vegetable herbs,
contains no dangerous ingredients, and
acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely
used by young and old, and should be
kept in every family chest.
Get a package today.
Only a quarter.

ANNOUNCEMENT PARTY.

Mrs. Herbert Wardlaw entertain-
ed last Monday night at her
home, with an announcement party
in honor of the popular bride to
be, Miss Marjory Merchant Ald-
well, at which time her wedding to
Mr. John Lee Nisbet, of Daven-
port, Iowa, was announced.

The guests were appropriately
entertained with the game of
"Hearts," and the hours slipped
by in a hurry, amid the excitement
and laughter of this interesting
game. The High score was made
by Miss Maud House, of Mansfield,
and she was presented with a
beautiful hand painted water tray,
with silver railing, with a token of
her skill, which she in return
presented to the honor guest.

After the games were finished
the announcement cake was
brought forth, and each of the
guests, with the assistance of a
keen knife, endeavored to
cut a slice of the cake that would
tell them with unfailing certainty
what the future had for them.
Bart DeWitt cut the piece contain-
ing the announcement card, which
he read aloud to the assembled
guests. Miss Myrtle Braut
secured the ring; Rector Cusen-
bary, got a safety pin, E. O. Beam
got the dime (which he kept), and
Marjory Aldwell got the thimble.

This solemn ceremony was fol-
lowed by a toast to the guest of
honor, given by Bart DeWitt, upon
which the assembly drank the
health of the bride to be, the drink
being a draught of Sonora's famous
water. The toast was responded
to by Miss Aldwell in her own
charming manner to the delight of
her hearers.

Delicious fruit punch was served
throughout the evening by Mrs.
Charles Evans, and at a late hour
the following guests thanked Mrs.
Wardlaw for the pleasant time
they had had, and departed for their
respective homes. Misses Briant,
Cusenbary, Rogers, Tillman, Jessie
Smith, Mrs. Carnelius, Miss
Baker of Dallas, Misses Allis and
Maud House of Mansfield, Misses
Aldwell, Madames H. P. Allison,
W. L. Aldwell, Mr. and Mrs.
Chas. Evans, Messrs. Bart De
Witt, Harry Meckel, Wallace
Keesee, Len Johnson, E. O. Beam,
Rector Cusenbary, J. Green, Iva
Adams, Oscar Cain of San Angelo

THE SOUTHWESTERN TRUST CO

Will Buy For Cash
Or
Will Trade
For the FOLLOWING
STOCKS:

San Antonio Life
Amicable Life
Great Southern Life
Southland Life
Western Casualty
Guarantee Life
Southwestern Trust Co.
Rio Grande Fire
Amazon Fire
Austin Fire
Texas Life
Texas Bank Stock
Republic Trust Co.

SUBMIT YOUR OFFERS.

Southwestern Trust Co.,
1208 Southwestern Life Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. B. F. Bellows, Bert Bellows
and Mrs. J. J. North extend their
sincere heartfelt thanks to those
who so kindly assisted and com-
forted them during the recent
sickness and death of their be-
loved wife and mother.

Dr. C. D. Smith and daughter
Miss Bowens, are up from Devil's
River this week on a short visit.
The Doctor and family have had a
delightful summer thus far and all
are enjoying the outing.

SOME NEW BLOOD.

After breeding up my Angora's
for 14 years I am for the first time
offering to sell a buck.

Now I have 60 head of choice
yearling billies for sale. Sired by
Oil King

They won't last long, for my
prices and goats are right.
Basil Hallbert.

\$24

Robert Johnson sold 500 lambs
to J. T. Shurley at \$2.

W. A. Miers of Sonora sold to
Ed Mertz of San Angelo 20 head
of yearling mules at \$50.

E. M. Kirkland of Sonora sold
to Ed Mertz of San Angelo 14
head of yearling mules at \$50.

Sid Martin the Sonora Commis-
sion man made the mule sales for
W. A. Miers and E. M. Kirkland.
Read the prices and see the
goods the E. F. Vander Stucken
Co., is offering on account of their
"Change in Business."—Adv.

Miss Olive Wall sold to Dock
Simmons 170 wethers 1, 2 and 3
years old at \$2.50 for the ones and
\$3 for the two's and three's.

CORNELL & WARDLAW

Attorneys-at-Law,
SONORA, TEXAS.

Will practice in all the State Courts

H. R. WARDLAW, M. D.

Practice of Medicine and Surgery,
formerly House physician, John Sealy
Hospital, Galveston, Texas.
OFFICE CORNER DRUG STORE,
Sonora, Texas.

DR. W. T. CHAPMAN

DENTIST
Hours 9 to 12 a.m. 3 to 6 p.m.
Office in B. F. Meckel's residence,
Phone 70.
Sonora, Texas.

O. F. Adams has gone East on
business.

J. N. Boss the goat and cattle
man was in Sonora Wednesday
visiting his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Mat Karnes were
in from the ranch this week for a
few days shopping.

Tom Sandherr left via Menard
Thursday for Jacksboro on busi-
ness.

Culley Brotherton was up from
his ranch near Juno Tuesday look-
ing for something to buy.

Dr. E. R. Forbes of Fort Worth,
State Veterinarian, is in Sonora on
official business.

E. F. Vander Stucken Co., is
going to change their business on
January 1, and are offering their
entire stock of Dry Goods, etc., at
Actual Wholesale Cost for Cash.—
Adv.

Rosee Morris was brought to
Sonora Friday morning with his
left leg broken. At the ranch on
the Peoscs Thursday evening his
horse fell with him and John
Hurst brought the young man to
Sonora for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stuart and
family have returned from their
auto trip to Marlin and other
points. Their son Louis who has
been attending school at Marlin
returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stuart left
for San Angelo Wednesday. They
are undecided but it is likely they
will make that City home.

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 Sonora, Texas. July 10, 1918.

HUNTING THE WARY SEAL.

Must Be Killed Instantly Before He
 Can Quiver a Flipper.

The seals were lying on top of the ice, basking in the sun. You see them here and there like small black dots sprinkled over the vast whiteness of the ocean. Each is lying beside a hole through which he has all winter been getting his supply of fresh air, which he has kept open all winter by continual gnawing, and which he has now enlarged from the two inches that were necessary to give air space to his nostrils in winter to perhaps a foot and a half in diameter, so that he can haul himself on top of the ice," says V. Steffansson in Harper's Magazine, writing of a seal hunt. "He is lying on a slippery incline beside this hole, and the least twitch of his body will slide him into the water. He must therefore be approached and killed before he has suspicion of danger, and he must be killed instantly, for the quiver of a flipper would be almost as effective as the most energetic movement in sliding his body into the water.

"Some arctic explorers of experience have said that a white man may learn to kill caribou as well as an Eskimo, but no white man can ever learn to hunt the seals that bask on the level sea ice. In my experience this is so far from being true that I find hunting seals, while it may be a disagreeable job, to be an exceedingly simple one.

"The whole secret is that you must play seal. It is hopeless to attempt approaching unseen, so your care must be that whenever he sees you he shall think you, too, are a seal. Your manner of locomotion must therefore be that of a seal, which differs but slightly from that of a snake. In other words, it is an unpleasant bit of work to crawl 200 yards seal fashion over the summer ice, covered as it is with puddles of water anywhere from two to ten or fifteen inches deep.

"The nature of the animal is that he sleeps for thirty, forty, fifty or seventy-five seconds at a time with his head lying flat on the ice. Then he wakes up and stays awake from five to fifteen seconds, raises his head about twelve or fifteen inches above the level of the ice and surveys a complete circle of the horizon. Then he drops his head on the ice and goes to sleep again. The eyesight of the seals seems even less keen than that of caribou, so you can walk unconcernedly to within two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards, according to the light.

"Then you have to commence playing seal. When he sleeps you wriggle ahead, when he wakes you lie still. He must never see you in any other than a prone position, so it is entirely unsafe to go on all fours even a few yards across a puddle, for if he catches you at it labor up to that point will be lost. He would instantly dive into his hole."

Daring and Credulity.
 Martin Frohisher's adventures in search of the Northwest passage form a curious mixture of daring and credulity. With the piratical instinct of the true Elizabethan, Frohisher was tempted to forego exploration in quest of phantom gold. One of his sailors had brought home a piece of black pyrite, which the goldsmiths of London declared to contain no gold, but which an Italian quack valued highly. The Italian's advice being preferred, Frohisher went out a second time to Greenland's icy mountains and brought home 200 tons of rubbish that much tarnished the credit of his latter days.

The Ideal.
 "Here, boy," said a benevolent-looking man in a crowded car, "get up and give that poor, tired old lady your seat."
 "I may be poor and tired," the lady resentfully remarked, "but I'll thank you to mind your own business. The idea of a man whose baldness shows even when he has his hat on talking about other people being old!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Good Ideas.
 First Beggar—How is it that you always manage to get something from both of those women on the ground floor of that apartment house?
 Second Beggar—Dead easy. I ring both bells at the same time. Both women come to the doors at the same time and each one wants to outdo the other.—Flegende Blatter.

A Chinese Proverb.
 When the sword is rusty, the plow bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temple worn down and those of the law courts grass grown, when doctors go afoot, the bakers on horseback and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, then the empire is well governed.—Chinese Proverb.

GLASS AND LIGHT.

Why It Is That We Are Able to See Through a Window.

It is not until the question is asked "Why is glass transparent?" that we find ourselves suddenly realizing how difficult this simple matter is. We take it for granted that light will pass through glass and that, for example, it will not pass through wood. Yet certain light, such as the X ray light, for instance, will pass through wood and will not pass through glass. A pair of heavy lead glass spectacles transparent enough to allow the wearer to read with ease will absolutely blot out the light of a powerful X ray tube, which possesses the power of passing readily through a score of substances not transparent to ordinary light. Now, supposing the out of doors were lighted by an X ray apparatus instead of the sun, the walls of a frame house would transmit the light and the windows would be the only spot that would be dark.

One of the principal reasons why we can see through a window is that crystal structure has been prevented in the making of glass. The materials of which glass are made, such as sand and flint and potash, are not transparent, and it is only by combining them in certain proportions that the light passing condition is produced. It is this combination that makes glass clear. If, however, little bubbles of air get in the glass they break its clearness, in the same way that bubbles of gas (as in bubbling water) make it difficult for light to pass. The best example of this is white of egg, which is almost transparent, but which can be beaten to a froth by whipping, imprisoning air bubbles so that it becomes quite opaque to the light. The light falling upon the unbeaten white of egg finds a structure quite simple in character, but after it is beaten the structure is a mass of globular air bubbles, and these round bubbles divert the light rays and will not let them pass through.

Ordinary light pays very little regard to the density of the substance through which it is to pass. Thus a heavy lead glass is more transparent than a piece of oiled tissue paper, and by a curious condition of things the oiled paper—though its pores are clogged with the oil—is more translucent to light than is the paper which is not oiled. The reason of this is not unlike that of the glass. The power of the fibers of the paper to scatter the rays of light is lessened by the more uniform character of the oil, which passes the beams through. Our houses would be dark indeed but for this ability of glass to "let a little sunshine in," but there is yet a great deal to find out about the way the light waves wriggle their way unchecked through the dense substance of a window pane.—Exchange.

Maxims For a King.

In the royal palace at Potsdam there is a very beautiful tablecloth, curiously embroidered and brought into careful occasional use. It was presented to the Emperor William by the women of Schleswig-Holstein. The tablecloth is entirely worked over with stitchery, which must have called for an infinity of patience and skill in its production. The stitching shows, in Teutonic lettering, a number of moral maxims. Here is the English equivalent of some of the royal legends on linen:

"Do not believe all you hear; do not tell all you know; do not do all you would like."

"Contentment is a rare art."
 "First weigh, then consider, then dare."

"Will thou here have spass (fun), be careful with the glass."

Careful About Breathing.

Breathing exercises are beneficial to persons who get little exercise, but it is not best to take them early in the morning. After six or eight hours of sleep the circulation and body activities are slow. It takes two or three hours at least for the body to regain its normal rate of action. Now, if a person spends ten minutes in breathing exercises he is giving his system that much more work getting started. It takes his body longer to get into shape for the day's work and leaves it in a poorer condition to do that work. If you need exercise take it after your body has been in running order several hours.—Kaest's Industrialist.

Her Brother's Sister.

A little girl of seven was out having tea with a friend when a lady visitor called and took some notice of her.
 "And have you any little sisters at home," the lady asked.
 "No," answered the child and after a moment added thoughtfully, "but I have two brothers at home, and they have a sister, and I'm it."
 —Harper's Bazaar.

For Cuts, Burns and Bruises

In every home there should be a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, ready to apply in every case of burns, cuts, wounds or sores. J. H. Polanco, Delvalle, Tex. R. No. 2 writes: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve saved my little girl's cut foot. No one believed it could be cured." The world's best salve. Only 25c. Recommended by Mathau's Pharmacy. Adv.

DeVoe's Weather Forecasts for July.

Very wet weather will continue the first part of this month. 1st to 2nd, not and sultry. On the 3rd a great storm will form over the lower Mississippi Valley, moving northeastward. 4th to 5th, heavy rains in a large portion of the United States, 5th to 7th, warmer. 8 to 9 h pleasant. On the 10 a storm will advance from the Pacific Coast 11th to 12 h heavy rains. 13th to 14 h cooler. 15 h, pleasant. 16 h warm and pleasant. On the 17th a great storm will form over Texas and move northeastward. 18 h to 19 h, thunder storms and very heavy rains. 20th 21st, cold wave. 22nd to 23rd warmer. 24th to 25th, pleasant. On the 26th a storm will form over the Lake Region. 27th to 28th, showers. 29th to 30th, warm and pleasant. 31st hot and sultry. The weather will improve and the crops will grow rapidly.

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Notice to Trespassers.
 Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on my ranch 6 miles south of Sonora, for the purpose of cutting timber, hauling wood or hunting hogs without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 56-11 J. T. Evans, Sr.

Notice to Trespassers.
 Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on my ranch 21 miles south of Sonora for the purpose of cutting timber, hauling wood, working live stock, hunting hogs or injuring fences, without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 D. B. CUSENBARY,
 Sonora, Texas.

Notice to Trespassers.
 Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on my ranch known as the Lost Lake ranch 12 miles south east of Sonora, and other ranches owned and controlled by me, for the purpose of cutting timber, hauling wood or hunting hogs without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 A. F. CLARKSON,
 Sonora, Texas.

AN ARCHITECTURAL PUZZLE.

Curious Problem of the Trembling Pillar at Rheims.

The "trembling pillar" at Rheims presents a curious problem to architects. The Church of St. Nicaise is surrounded with pillars constructed to prevent the walls from straining. At the entrance of the church is a bell tower. On one of the bells in this tower the phenomenon of the trembling pillar depends. When this bell is rung or even touched the top of this pillar sways.

It goes and returns about seven inches on each side, although the base of the pillar is immovable, and the stones are so firmly cemented that it seems like a solid piece of stone.

One authority, after a careful study of this peculiarity in explanation of which no satisfactory solution is offered, states that what is most singular about this pillar is that, although the four bells are about the same distance from the trembling pillar, only one of them has any effect upon it. The others may be rung singly or all together without moving it.

In 1775 a little window was made in the roof of the church opposite the pillar. A board was placed on top of the pillar and on it were put two glasses of water. Then the bell was rung. Immediately the pillar began to sway, and at the fifth stroke of the bell the two glasses were thrown off.

The ringing of this bell has no effect on the pillars between the "phenomenal" one and the tower, nor on any of the others. But formerly it was the first pillar which swayed, then it became immovable, and some years ago the one next to it became the eccentric one.—Harper's Weekly.

Tom Corwin's Education.

The father of Tom Corwin, the famous Kentucky statesman, orator and wit, felt that he was too poor to make a scholar of more than one child of his large family, and so the elder brother, Matthias, was kept at school and Thomas placed at hard work on the farm. The breaking of a leg proved a happy incident in the life of the boy, as the enforced confinement gave him time for devotion to his beloved books, and he committed a Latin grammar to memory. Upon his recovery he again impudently his father to send him to school and, meeting a refusal, deliberately broke his leg a second time that he might have leisure to study. His heroic determination to learn resulted in his being placed in the same institution attended by his brother, where his natural ability and great industry gathered a thorough knowledge of the best English literature and a fair acquaintance with the Latin classics.

Why He Was Glad.

Uncle Rastus was employed on a farm in Virginia where there was a prize bull that became so ferocious that the owner was compelled to send for a veterinary surgeon and have his horns cut off. Uncle Rastus viewed the proceeding with evident satisfaction from a safe place in the stable, and when the sharp horns had been rendered harmless he rushed up and seized the veterinarian's hand.

"Is certly glad, doctah," he gratefully exclaimed, "dat yo' hab done gone an' cut offen dat bull's horns!"
 "You are, are you?" jestingly replied the veterinarian. "Why are you so glad about it?"
 "It am jes' dis way, doctah," explained Rastus with considerable feeling. "Is too old to climb trees, an' I's too young to die."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Long Drawn Out Dinners.

If you think that you are unable to stand a dinner which lasts for three or four hours because of the frightful boredom of it all, keep away from China. For there at a fashionable dinner you might be called upon to remain at the table anywhere from twenty to thirty hours. For they do have dinners there that sometimes reach that length. State dinners have been known to begin at noon of one day and last until evening of the next. Foreign envoys bring back tales of sitting sometimes thirty hours at a stretch and being served with 140 different courses and 150 different dishes. Chicago Tribune.

An Economical Lass.

A Scotchman wishing to know his fate at once telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer. "If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for an answer." "Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given that any one trespassing on our ranches 25 miles southeast of Sonora for the purpose of hunting, cutting timber, hauling wood, hog hunting, working live stock, injuring our work proof or other fences or any way trespassing upon us will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 E. F. & A. Vander Stucken.

HE CAUGHT THE SMILE.

An Artist's Pathetic Experience on the Field of Battle.

M. Edouard Detaille, the famous French artist, served in the Franco-Prussian war and had the soldier's experience to re-enforce the artist's imagination. A touching anecdote of his army days has been published in the French newspapers.

In a lull, after a half day of hard fighting, the young Detaille heard a faint voice calling to him.
 "Comrade! Comrade Detaille!" it called.

Detaille crawled across and inquired compassionately what he could do for the sufferer, a splendidly built, blue eyed young fellow, who was frightfully wounded.

"It was you, was it not," was the reply, "who drew those comical pictures of the Prussians—you know—the other night?"

Detaille remembered some caricatures that a few nights before had aroused the merriment of his company. "Yes, my poor friend, it was I," he admitted. "But what can I do for you?"

"Have you a pencil and a scrap of paper in your pockets?" asked the wounded man. Detaille felt and found that he had.

"Then draw me—I beg you will draw me," said the young soldier, and he gave the name and address of his sweetheart, for whom he wished the sketch to be made. She had asked for a picture of him before he left for the front, but in the haste of getting off it had not been taken.

"Now it is all she will have, the picture, and if you do not draw me she will have nothing."

Of course Detaille complied. But it was hard, for the poor fellow was racked by convulsions of agony, and the artist was almost unmanned by sympathy. Yet, between the spasms, the boy kept his face calm. But he was troubled that he could not wholly control himself.

"It is not like this I wish her to see me," he gasped. "But you will draw my face between times, when I can smile? I cannot smile all the time, but you will draw me then? Not the other times. Only when I am smiling."

"Only when you are smiling, my brave friend," promised the artist. And presently he showed him the sketch. "See! I have the smile—there is nothing to frighten her."

Then the battle broke forth again, and Detaille swept forward with the charging ranks, and only after several hours could he return to where the young hero lay. He found him quite dead, snoring in death.

When Gas Was New.

After the invention of illuminating gas early in the last century it was a long time before English people felt really at home with it. The authorities at Windsor castle are said to have been under the impression that the gas was on fire all the way along the pipes. And the Times of July 12, 1830, contained this item: "The Duke of Wellington, when at Windsor a few days ago, directed that the gas might be cut off from the interior of the castle by the desire of the queen, who, we understand, entertained apprehensions lest an accident might be caused by explosion. Her majesty's wishes will, of course, be immediately complied with, and directions have already been given to the gas company for the purpose."

A Flavor of Mustard in the Honey.

An Irishman who had offended against the strict rule of parliament that members should always address the house only through Mr. Speaker, and not directly, tendered an apology with a pungent flavor. "Gentlemen," he had begun on rising and had been stopped instantly by cries of "Order!" from political opponents. For a moment he paused, then resumed. "Mr. Speaker, sir, I recognize that in beginning my speech with the word gentlemen I made a mistake, for which I am deeply sorry, and I promise that if the house will forgive me I will endeavor not to repeat the error!"

He Was All Right.

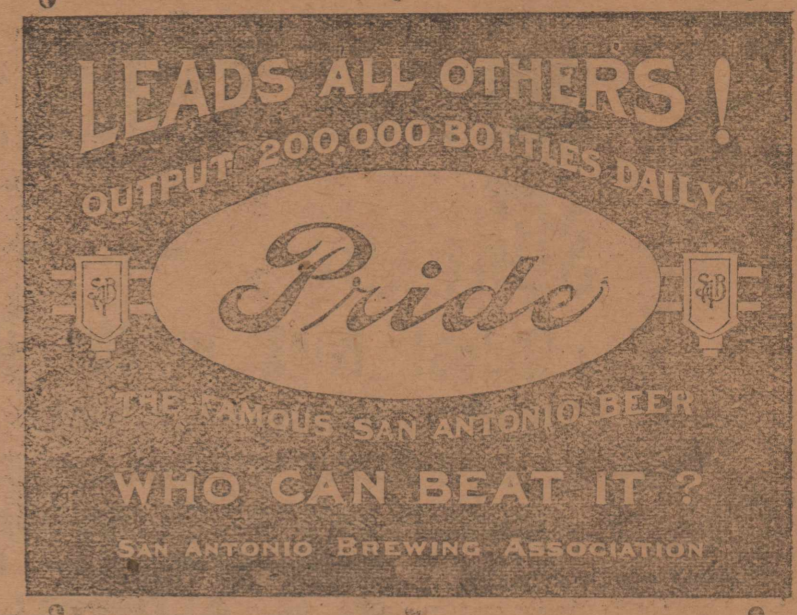
As an express train was going through a station one of the passengers leaned too far out of the window, overbalanced and fell out. He fortunately landed on a sand heap, so that he did himself no great injury, but with torn clothes and not a few bruises said to a porter who was standing by:
 "What shall I do?"
 "You're all right, mister," said the porter. "Your ticket allows you to stop off."—Exchange.

Larger Ways of Business.

"What made you take down that sign, 'No Agents or Solicitors Allowed in This Building?'"
 "It's no use any more," replied the janitor. "Anybody who wants to take down the public's spare change nowadays gets out a prospectus and uses postage stamps."—Chicago News.

Notice to Trespassers

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on my ranch east of Sonora for the purpose of cutting timber, hauling wood or hunting hogs without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
 W. J. FIELDS,
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