

DEVIL'S RIVER NEWS.

VOL 23

SONORA, SUTTON CO., TEXAS, SATURDAY JANUARY 25, 1913.

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For Everything

In General Merchandise

And Ranch Supplies

Get the Habit of Trading With

The Sonora Mercantile Co.

Devil's River News.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.

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SONORA, TEXAS, January 25, 1913.

NOISY ANTS.

These Tiny Insects Produce Sounds
Audible to Human Ears.

That ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows, and even audible to the ears of men, seems to have been proved by the experiments of Sir John Lubbock, Landis, Forel, Warsmann and others.

It seems to be also determined that the sounds are produced by the rubbing together of superficial portions of the body.

A simple yet ingenious contrivance is used for enabling an observer to hear and to study these sounds. A glass funnel is set, small end down, in the midst of a pane of window glass of five or six inches square, fitting closely enough to prevent the insects crawling out under it. A bunch of ants as large as a chestnut and free from any foreign substance is dropped through the funnel and that is lifted up at once. While the ants are still confused and before any of them can reach the edge of the glass, it is covered with another square like it, which has been surrounded a short distance from its edge by a pad of putty.

The two plates of glass are pressed together to within about the thickness of the ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some tight and leave others free to take such positions as please them.

On applying the box of ants to the ear as one would a watch, a regular buzzing may be heard like that of boiling water in an open vessel, and with it come some very clear, shrill sounds, like those a cricket or grasshopper produces by rubbing the legs on the body.

The ants may be kept alive several hours, and even days, in the prison if it is not airtight, and whenever the ants are excited the stridulations may be heard very loud and intense.

The stridulations are supposed to be produced by rubbing the rough, scaly surface of the chitinous covering, which looks, when seen in one direction under the microscope, like the teeth of a saw.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hindu Legend of the First Woman.

This is an old Hindu legend of the creation of woman:

"Twashtri, at the beginning of time, created the universe and man, but when he came to create woman he found that he had exhausted his materials and no solid elements remained.

"Twashtri mused awhile. Then an idea came to him and in order to make the first woman he took moonlight and the undulations of the serpent, the slenderness of the reeds and their soft movement in the wind, the tears of a raincloud, the velvet of flower petals, the grace of a roe, the tremor of grasses, the vanity of the peacock, the softness of the down on a dove's breast, the hardness of diamonds and the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tiger and the warmth of fire, the cold of snow, the chatter of a jay and the coo of a dove, and out of these things Twashtri created woman."

Borrowing Literature.

"Can you loan me four volumes of your Shakespeare set?" This question was addressed to a Mount Washington citizen who has quite a valuable library. He likes to encourage reading among others and is always willing to loan books. So he responded to the inquiry cordially.

"Why, certainly. Which volumes do you wish?"

"It makes no particular difference."

"But surely you have a preference."

"Oh, no. I just want four books of the same thickness. We're to play bridge tonight and our card table isn't quite high enough."—Pittsburgh Post.

Perfume.

In the collection of perfumes two processes are employed. In one, the grease process, boxes with glass bottoms are prepared, the bottom being covered with pure grease or suet, and the flowers, gathered fresh every day during the season, are laid on trays in the box, the grease being left to absorb the fragrance. In the oil process the place of grease is taken by cotton-bating saturated with oil, the process being substantially the same. In both cases the vehicle becomes impregnated with the essential oil and odor of flowers.

Humiliating.

Mrs. Tinkle—"They say that Mrs. Neaurich is becoming more proper every day. Mrs. Dimple—Yes, indeed. You should have seen how mortified she was awhile ago when she learned that her husband owned common stock in a railroad.—Satire.

CROSSING THE RUBICON.

Legend of the Vision That Guided Imperial Caesar.

Caesar was yet lingering on the hither bank of the Rubicon when suddenly, at a point not far distant from himself, an apparition was described in a sitting posture and holding in its hand what seemed a flute. This phantom was of unusual size, and of beauty more than human, so far as its lineaments could be traced in the early dawn.

What is singular, however, in the story is that the others saw it as well as Caesar, both pastoral laborers (who were present probably in the character of guides) and some of the sentinels stationed at the pass of the river. These men fancied, even, that a strain of music issued from the aerial flute, and some, both of the shepherds and the Roman soldiers who were bolder than the rest, advanced toward the figure.

Among this party it happened that there were a few Roman trumpeters. From one of these the phantom, rising as they advanced nearer, suddenly caught a trumpet, and, blowing through it a blast of superhuman strength, plunged into the Rubicon, passed to the other bank and disappeared in the dusky light of the dawn. Upon which Caesar exclaimed: "It is finished, the die is cast! Let us follow whither the guiding portends from heaven and the malice of our enemy alike summon us to go."

So saying, he crossed the river with impetuosity, and, in a sudden rapture of passionate and vindictive ambition, placed himself and his retinue upon the Italian soil and, as if by inspiration from heaven, the one moment involved himself and his followers in treason, raised the standard of revolt, put his foot upon the neck of the invincible republic which had humbled all the kings of the earth and founded an empire which was to last a thousand and half a thousand years.

In what manner this spectral appearance was managed—whether Caesar was its author or its duped—will remain unknown forever, but undoubtedly this was the first time that the advance guard of a victorious army was headed by an apparition, and we may conjecture that it will be the last.—De Quincy.

Holding the Breath.

It is a physical impossibility for a man to kill himself by holding his breath. Individuals differ greatly in the length of time they can hold their breath, and what practice and determined effort, combined with natural lung capacity, can do in this direction is shown by the long periods for which champion divers can remain under water. If a man succeeded in continuing to hold his breath in spite of the physical discomfort in which he had placed himself the result would simply be to induce a state of coma. When this state was reached nature would reassert herself, and the breathing functions would again resume full activity, preventing a fatal issue in spite of their owner's desire.

The Game of the Sheep.

Among the gypsies of Bosnia there is a curious game called "the game of the sheep." They skin a sheep or goat in the east by dragging the skin off whole over its head. This skin the Bosnians drip and grease most carefully. Then they tie up the four legs and the neck and blow it full of air, so that it looks like a very greasy, badly shaped sheep. This is thrown in the middle of a ring, and each man in turn jumps on it with bare feet until one succeeds in bursting it. The lucky one then gets a purse. It is a funny sight to see them jump and sprawl, for of course if they do not strike it at just the right angle they slip on the greasy surface as if it were a toboggan slide and go sprawling.

The Depth of Meanness.

Little Jonas was the son of penny-pinching parents, and the son bade fair to outdo them in frugality—a fact that worked extreme hardship upon Bobby Graves, his seatmate. Bobby came home one night looking so depressed that his mother asked the cause of his trouble. "It's that 'Jones Peterbol' burst out Bobby. "He's just about the meanest thing! He eats my apples all up, and he never gives me even a bite of his, an' my apples are good an' his ain't—very! An' today he made me do his 'rithmetic samples, 'cause he didn't know how, an' he wouldn't even lend me his pencil to do 'em with!"—Youth's Companion.

From the Irish.

First Citizen—I beg your pardon, sir, but I am a stranger in Dublin. Can you direct me to Grafton street? Second Ditto—With pleasure. Sure it's the second turn to the right. First Ditto—Thank you, sir. (Walks off.) Second Ditto (calling after him)—Hi! If you're a left handed man it's the other way entirely.—London Globe.

HUNTING GUY FAWKES.

A Custom That is Still Religiously Observed in England.

It is over three centuries since the British houses of parliament were searched and the barrels of gunpowder under the custody of Guy Fawkes discovered a few hours before the opening of the session. That discovery was not due to any special acumen on the part of the authorities, since it followed upon information sent them by letter. But there has certainly been no lack of vigilance since then, seeing that on no occasion since 1605 has parliament been opened until its cellars had been searched.

The duty of examining the vaults and secret passages is assigned to the lord chamberlain of the court, but generally it is the vice chamberlain who conducts the search. His assistants are the deputy sergeant at arms of the house of commons, the clerk of the board of works and an inspector of police. There is a lot of ceremony pertaining to the proceeding.

The four officers mentioned are preceded by four yeomen of the guard in uniform and fully armed. Through one corridor after another they tramp, peering into every dark corner until they finally reach the conclusion that no gunpowder has been stored in the cellars and that therefore it is quite safe for parliament to meet.

When, during the reign of James I., the earliest searches were ordered, the guardsmen carried lanterns through the dark passages, and now, although the corridors and underground passages are thoroughly lighted by electricity, the good old custom is still respected by the guardsmen, who yet carry lanterns in their hands.

In the days of the Stuarts it was the custom when the inspection was finished for the lord chamberlain to dispatch a message to the king by a mounted soldier to the effect that it would be entirely safe for him to attend the opening session of parliament. Nowadays the mounted soldier is no longer seen riding posthaste to the king, but the vice chamberlain still sends the traditional message to his majesty by private wire, and the king is assured that there are no explosives in the cellars and that he will not be exposed to unusual risks if he chooses to meet his lords and commons. The king may not have the remotest notion of opening parliament, but the message is sent just the same, and it is duly received and acknowledged.—Harper's Weekly.

What He Had.

Counsel who bully or pester witnesses frequently succeed only in affording a witness opportunity to display his own wit at the legal light's expense.

A witness had testified that his only assets were his salary as a bookkeeper in a hardware establishment and an equity in a small house in Jersey.

"You must possess something else," persisted the lawyer. "Tell the court what else you own."

"That's all."

"No personal property?"

"Nothing but a dog and a watch."

"Come, now," continued the lawyer, "think again. No evasion. What else have you?"

"Well," concluded the witness after a period of reflection, "I have a case of rheumatism."—New York Press.

Currants.

Currants are really little grapes quite without seeds, having thin skins and very sweet. They have been known from very ancient times, for the name itself is a corruption of "Corinth," the Greek city where they were originally cultivated. Vines produce no fruit for three years after planting, but in the fourth year there is a small crop, which increases up to the twelfth. Those grown in the island of Zante are most esteemed. Currants are simply dried in the sun on the ground and then packed for shipment. In some parts of Greece they are also made into a sweet wine.

Handling Facts.

The lady witness had become quite picturesque in her testimony, and the attorney had called her down in a way that had made her mad all over. "Confine yourself to facts if you please, madam," he said in conclusion. "Very well," she replied tartly. "You are no gentleman. How does that strike you?"—London Tit-Bits.

How to Secure Silence in Women.

"What interested me most in my travels," said Henpeck, "was the mummy of a queen I saw in Egypt." "Wonderful, eh?" asked his friend. "Yes, it's wonderful how they could make a woman dry up and stay that way."—Philadelphia Press.

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

Representing two Scotch companies and two large old fire insurance companies with almost unlimited funds for investment, and also a very large number of private investors. I am now prepared to make ranch or farm loans of any size, or to purchase vendor's lien notes. Securities and titles passed on by this office. Money paid over at once, with no red tape. We are very anxious to obtain a number of loans for the funds we have to invest.

E. B. CHANDLER, San Antonio, Tex.

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. BELLOWS,
Lumber, Sonora, Texas.

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AND THE
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MATTINGLY & MOORE Whiskeys
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NEW SAMPLES JUST RECEIVED. LEAVE YOUR

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The Best in the World.

ELECTRIC BITTERS
THE BEST FOR
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GENUINE ARNICA SALVE

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

Dr. King's New Discovery
KILLS THE COUGH. CURES THE LUNGS.

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Sonora, Texas, - January 25, 1913
POSTING LAW IS UPHOLD.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—An opinion to the effects that the act 1896, making it an offense to hunt on enclosed and posted lands of another without consent, is a valid statute, notwithstanding the codifying commission failed to bring that statute forward in the 1911 revision, was given today by the Attorney General's Department. The act creating the commission and the act adopting their work showed no intention on the part of the Legislature to repeal any laws not embraced in the revision.

The opinion declares that under article 1255 P. C. 1911, it is a violation of law to hunt or fish in enclosures containing less than 2,000 acres without consent of owner and that the 1891 statute applies to enclosure embracing 2,000 acres or more, and when such enclosures are properly posted it is a violation of law to hunt therein without consent of owner. This statute applies to all counties in Texas except Upton.

National Railways Report.

City of Mexico, Jan. 19.—The following is an abstract from the annual report of the National Railways of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1912:

Allende Las Vacas Line.—Under concession granted by the federal government on March 2, 1912, a contract for the construction of this line was let on April 12, 1912. The line runs from Allende, in the State of Coahuila, on the old Mexican International road, to Las Vacas, on the Rio Grande, opposite Del Rio, Texas, and will connect with the line of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now under construction. The total length of the line is 118 kilometers, or 73.32 miles, of which, however, it is now proposed to build but eighty kilometers, or 50 miles, to the hacienda of San Carlos.

The line runs through a good agriculture country, susceptible of great development. Already a number of irrigation projects are under way.

On the San Carlos hacienda there are 70,000 acres of irrigated lands. The products raised are cotton, corn and beans. The hacienda is receiving many immigrants.

Back near Allende the towns of Zaragoza and Morelos have valuable water privileges and their lands are appropriate for corn, melons, watermelons and garden truck generally, which find good markets in the coal regions around Sabinas and as far south as Monterey and Saltillo. There are other haciendas now engaged in raising cattle, who will doubtless follow the excellent result of San Carlos and altogether make this branch a valuable feeder for the National Railways as well as a factor in the development of the country.

On January 4, 1913, the branch was provisionally opened for traffic between Allende and Esmeraldas, 47 kilometers, or 30 miles, from Allende. The stations are:

Allende; Morelos, kilometers 9.1; Zaragoza, kilometer 18.7; Davila, kilometer 30.2; Esmeraldas, kilometer 47.

LINE FROM PENJAMO TO AJUNO

This line, in the States of Guanajuato and Michoacan, of approximately 135 kilometers (85 miles) in length, from Penjamo on the Guadalupe division to Ajuno on the Pacific division, is being built under a concession from federal government. Contract was let for the work in October, 1910, and work commenced out of Penjamo during the early part of November, 1910.

On January 12, 1913, this branch was opened between Penjamo and Zicacu, a distance of 50 miles. A daily mixed train service in both directions is run.

This branch opens up a fine corn and wheat country already in cultivation.

KID'S NEW LIFE PILLS
The Pills That Do Cure.

SWALLOWING A PILL.

Why the Throat Balks and Makes it a Difficult Task.

It is a matter of observation that the putting of a pill into the mouth of an inexperienced person is likely to result in a startling performance; also it has been observed that when cherries are eaten some care must be taken that one of the pits does not escape down the esophagus. Why is it that the throat refuses the beneficial pill, tablet or capsule and yet seizes upon a cherry pit, which is of no use to the human organism?

A similar condition is that of a musician playing well when alone and faltering in the presence of listeners. It has been advanced that fear inconveniences the nervous system, causing the musician to fumble and the pill swallower to procrastinate.

If a person walking down stairs takes account of every step he is likely to miss his footing, or if he proceeds to walk with unusual dignity before onlookers he may give way to an awkwardness that is not characteristic of him.

In the habitual performance of any act the muscles acquire an automatic proficiency. When the same act is done with conscious effort a lack of experience in such conscious method interferes with the self trained functions of the muscles. The musician who deliberately imposes his mind upon his playing, after letting his fingers become habituated to the keyboard, disarranges the performance. The man who runs from danger utterly relieves his legs of mental supervision. His one thought is to be away. Mental supervision of every stride would delay him.

When a pill is taken into the mouth the voluntary effort to put the swallowing muscles into operation hinders the spontaneous action of the throat which would seize upon a cherry pit. If a man were accustomed to take cognizance of every morsel of food swallowed he would have no difficulty with a pill even when taking one for the first time.—Harper's Weekly.

Uniforms to Scare the Enemy.

Red uniforms were first adopted by the Emperor Valerius Maximus in order that the Roman soldiers might not be frightened by the sight of their own blood. The legionaries of ancient Rome wore the skins of bears on the field of battle to make them look fierce. For the same reason they put figures of frightful beasts on their shields and helmets. From this odd custom sprang modern crests and armorial bearings. The idea of scaring the enemy by such devices has been perpetuated up to quite recent times. Tall bearskin hats were originally adopted to make them look taller by the French cuirassiers, each of whom carried a handful of grenades for scattering among the ranks of their foe.

The Camel's Hump.

The hump of the camel is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat which is not liable to be acted upon by the great heat to which the animal is exposed. It consists chiefly of stearin or hard fat. It is, in fact, a storehouse of nourishment beneficially provided against the day of want, to which the animal in a wild state is often exposed and from which he is not entirely exempted in a state of domestication. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this hump alone, without any other food, and it does not die of want until the hump has been entirely absorbed and applied to the nourishment of the system.

The Freezing Limit.

An American and a Scotsman were discussing the extent of frost experienced in the north of Scotland.

"Why, it's nothing at all compared to the cold we have in the States!" said the American. "I recollect one winter when a sheep, jumping from a hillock in a field, became suddenly frozen on the way and stuck in the air like a lump of ice."

"But, man," explained the Scotsman, "the law of gravity wouldn't allow that!"

"I know that," said the American; "but the law of gravity was frozen too!"—London Answers.

The "Original" Old Man.

"Why do you spend so much time in the society of that old man?" "He is such an original old chap that I love to hear him talk."

"In what way is he original?" "He says he was a private in the war, that he was not one of the best ball players among the boys of his day, that lots of other boys could swim better than he could, and any boy in town could beat him fighting, and that he was not at all good looking, and that he was never a favorite with the girls."—Houston Post.

Notice to Trespassers

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the T half circle ranch, also called the Sol Mayer ranch west of Sonora, for the purpose of hunting, cutting timber, hauling wood, without our permission will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

I W Ellis & Sons
Meers & Wilkinson
Sonora, Texas.

**GO TO THE
"OLD RELIABLE"**

**FOR YOUR MERCHANDISE
DURING NINETEEN-THIRTEEN**

E. F. Vander Stucken Co.

**WOOL, MOHAIR AND THE
TARIFF.**

Paluxy, Tex., Jan 6 1913
Editor Stockman and Farmer:

I have a great many letters asking if in my judgement the democratic administration will likely cause a stagnation of business and the Cleveland administration and especially as to the effect likely on wool and mohair. Some want to know if the Wilson administration will likely put wool, mohair and meats on the free list. So many are these letters I prefer to write you a letter for publication giving my views and send to them copies of your paper which is less work for me.

Now as to the incoming democratic administration causing a panic and hard times, as was the result of the Cleveland administration I feel sure there will be no such results, for conditions are very much different. In the first place, a great many foresaw the panic and hard times of the Cleveland administration even before the democrats came into power, and they say that the democrats inherited these conditions from the republican administration, and that the panic and hard times would have come even under a continuation of a republican administration and republican policies. This is partly true, no doubt, but that the Cleveland administration was blamed with part of the hard times which was brought about by conditions which the democrats had no control over and could not have prevented, but that democratic free trade policies and the Wilson bill greatly aggravated the already bad conditions and made conditions intolerable cannot be questioned. I do not anticipate any such results under the incoming democratic administration because Mr. Wilson is not inheriting an impending panic as did Cleveland, and the Wilson administration will not put wool or mohair or meats on the free list.

It is very well conceded that the Underwood bill will pass the coming house, at the called session which will be in the summer of 1913. This bill will carry an import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on both wool and mohair, and likely will pass to take effect in some future day, possibly January 1, 1914. Take mohair, the average value of the mohair imported in 1911 was approximately 40¢ per pound. At 20 per cent ad valorem on this means a protection of 8¢ per pound. Take mohair worth 80¢ per pound and this means a protection of 6¢ per pound.

Take wool worth say 20¢ per pound in the grease that gives a protection of 4¢ per grease pound. Wool worth say 18¢ per grease pound would take a protection of .036¢ per pound. While this is not much, yet it is a whole lot better than nothing. Then again, wool for instance, it is very near as high in London as it is in Boston, in fact many who are well posted upon the wool situation contended that the average price in London was higher than in Boston for the year 1911. Certainly if it is as high in London as in Boston then we cannot be hurt by importation of wool, and if it is say enough cheaper that the .036¢ per pound will equalize the prices of the two places, then we are not hurt. Wool is so much higher now on the London market than it was under Cleveland there cannot be any comparison as between the two times, therefore I say that the conditions would not warrant wool being sold any cheaper under the Wilson administration than it is selling at for the past year or two. Now as to mohair I could not say but that conditions might warrant a slight reduction over our present prices. The South African goat breeders have so much better and heavier shearing goats than the American Angora, and labor in South Africa is so much cheaper than in the United States, in some instances herders in South Africa only get \$1.21 per month. Those native niggers, as we call them, are half savages, and will work for almost nothing, and am told make splendid herders. It is difficult to get at the real facts as to the price of mohair in Bradford, Eng., the mohair market of the world, because of so many conflicting statements, but I am sure that mohair is cheaper there and I question that the 5¢ and 8¢ per pound import duty paid will equalize the price of the clips of the two countries. If it should lack 2¢ of doing so then conditions would warrant a cut of 2¢ per pound. But our market here is not controlled by what conditions would warrant, and the controlling factor is more than I can understand. Some say we have a manufacturers trust that stand in to control prices, others say that a bunch of buyers beat the prices down, but I do know that wool sold in the United States in 1911 at about the same price as in free trade England, and some contend that we did not get as good prices, yet at the same time we were being protected by a

110 per grease pound duty and 33¢ per pound on scoured wool. While we speak of being protected to that extent the real truth is that the grower was not protected to any extent. He had no protection, yet the law reads that he did. The truth of the business is the manufacturers took all the protection that was intended for them and also all that was intended for the grower. I make this comparison to show that the market in the United States is not always what conditions warrant.

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride

To warn people of a feature forest fire in the Catskills a young girl rode horseback at midnight and saved many lives. Her deed was glorious but lives are often saved by Dr. King's New Discovery in curing lung trouble, coughs and colds which might have ended in consumption or pneumonia. "I cured me of a dreadful cough and lung disease," writes W. R. Patterson Wellington, Tex., "after four in our family had died with consumption and I gained 87 pounds." Nothing so sure and safe for all throat and lung trouble. Price 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Nathans Pharmacy. Advertisement

Mr and Mrs W. Y. Slover are rejoicing over the arrival of two fine boys, which the stork left with them last Sunday morning. They weigh nine and eight pounds respectively. Mother and babes are doing well, but the father is in a serious condition.—Anderson Times.

A Hero In A Lighthouse
For years J. S. Donahue, So. Hoyer, Mich., a civil war captain as a lighthouse keeper, averted an awful wreck but a queen fact is he might have been a wreck, himself if Electric Bitters had not prevented. "They cured me of Kidney trouble and chills," he writes "after I had taken other so called cures for years without benefit and they also improved my sight. Now at seventy, I am feeling fine." For dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach liver and kidney trouble they're without equal. Try them. Only 10 cts. at Nathans Pharmacy adv.

Grandpa J. L. Tarver and wife were in from Free a couple of days this week, looking hale and hearty. They report that the lagrippe has not yet visited their section of the country.—Sanderson Times.

STREET CARS IN GERMANY.

Dresden Paints Them Red and Yellow to Aid Tourists.

The city authorities who control the street car service in Dresden have put in force a system which greatly increases the efficiency of their lines. By their plan it is possible for a stranger to make immediate use of the street railways without either speaking a foreign language or having any of the advance knowledge that is needed in getting about by street car in many cities of Europe and America.

Each of the eighteen car lines is known by number instead of by name, as this makes possible the system of public indexing which is in vogue here. Cars belonging to lines of even numbers are painted red, odd numbers yellow. The number is placed conspicuously on each car, together with the general route, which is indicated by side signs.

Every car carries a conveniently placed piece of glossed cardboard, on one side of which is a route map of all the car lines, together with their numbers, and on the reverse a map showing the various numbered zones into which the city is divided. All the lines except two cross the city diagonally. These two make an inner and an outer circle, and one of the other touches every car line, so that all parts of the city are accessible without making more than two transfers. Fares vary with the number of zones traversed, and one may cross Dresden for 4 cents. Two cents is the fare for an average ride. When trailers are used they are employed as smoking cars and have side pockets of porcelain at each seat to hold the cigar stubs, etc., which would otherwise be thrown into the streets to the possible inconvenience of pedestrians.

The terminals of each line are indicated by signs inside the cars, by which passengers may tell the direction in which they are traveling. As a means of advertisement each car is furnished with a clock and a daily newspaper.

In order to expedite the service, cars stop only at specified places, all of which are marked by red signs attached to lampposts. These often occur in the middle of a block where the stopping of a car will interfere least with the traffic. The lamp globes show bands of red, which make them easily seen at night, and the zones in which they are found are indicated on the posts by bands of white paint, one for each zone. These assist passengers in estimating the correct fare. Small white signs project over these bands, showing the numbers of the car lines passing there, and the names and directions of the terminals of each line. At the principal railway stations and at other important centers illuminated index signs have been placed for the convenience of strangers. Every street corner is conspicuously labeled in blue with the name of the street and the numbers of the houses included in each block.

This careful attention to the intelligent information of passengers does away with many inconveniences, as the car system in part or in whole is made plain at each stopping place or in each car, so that "he that runs may read." It is a system well worthy of imitation.—Consular and Trade Reports.

Who Made the First Doll?

History fails to tell the inventor of the doll, which has been such a boon to mankind, not only in quieting the rowdy youngster, but in stimulating a healthy imagination and affection. Five hundred years before Christ little girls had dolls. There is sure evidence of it, and Edward Lovett, an enthusiastic collector, has a doll from those dim ages. It is little more than a battered stick now, but is unmistakably a doll. No one could name a fair value for such a prize, which stands out as proof that the child of today is singularly like her little sister of some 2,500 years ago.—Dundee Advertiser.

Mural Paintings.

Probably the earliest wall paintings are the ancient Egyptian. They employed a distemper containing dissolved gum, and their principal pigments were white chalk, a vegetable yellow, ochres, Ethiopian cinabar, blue powdered glass stained with copper and charcoal black. Their drawing was technically skillful, and, as is the case with the modern decorator, their coloring was purely decorative and their designs fanciful and extravagant.

The Name Kansas.

The late Colonel Inman always insisted that Kansas got its name through mistake of a proofreader. The early Kansas Indians were called Kaws, a diminutive of Kansas. In revising the works of a missionary the proofreader mistook the "u" for an inverted "n" and changed it to an "n." Since then it has been Kansas.—Kansas City Journal.

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.

J. T. Evans, Sr.

The Dog and the Sheep.

From time to time our New England papers give space to some enemy of the dog who lays to his boodhrasy habits the fact that our hills and valleys are not covered with sheep. From conversation with prominent wool men, men who are familiar with all the phases of this industry, we know that this attack upon our good friend the dog, is nothing less than unmitigated slander. The actual facts are, as they have been so clearly set forth in a recent article in the Boston Herald, entitled, "The Sheep and Dog Myth," by one who has spent 114 life in the study of this question, that "the obstacles to sheep husbandry in New England are mainly climatic." Only on great table-lands where open air range is possible for nearly the whole twelve months of the year are grasses which cure on the root and are more nutritious in winter than in summer. The climate of New England, Mr. Bennett the writer of the article referred to, it is us does not permit the growth of such grasses. The cost of housing, feeding and caring for sheep on a large scale is simply prohibitive. The article concludes:

To attempt to develop profitable sheep husbandry upon a large scale in New England by the extermination of dogs, or by a tariff, or by any other artificial way, is a waste of good American energy which must be so replaced as to cause an increased cost of living.

That there are dogs that kill sheep we shall not deny. Many of them, however, have been as falsely accused of this as "Bob, Son of Battie." Mr. Bennett speaks of his own experience thus:

I have kept larger numbers of sheep in New England than most any other man in the past half century, with a great flock on hills in Maine where hunters had been in the habit of roaming with their dogs. I scarcely ever lost a sheep from dogs.

On behalf of our "friends the dogs" we thank this gentleman for his "puncturing this ancient fallacy about sheep husbandry in New England which has less basis than Salem witchcraft."—F. H. R. in Dumb Animals.

Frightful Polar Winds

blow with terrific force at the far north and play havoc with the skin causing red, rough or sore chapped hands and lips, that need Buckhorn Arnica Salve soft and smooth. Unrivaled for cold-sores, also burns, boils, sores, ulcers, cuts, bruises and piles. Only 25 cents at Nathans Pharmacy—adv.

Human vs. Animal Nature.

If you befriend the average man who is in "hard luck" by supplying him with food, shelter and employment and by treating him kindly and trusting him implicitly it is quite possible that he may violate the confidence thereby reposed in him by "doing you" some mean and ungrateful trick. That is one of the ugly phases of "human" nature which are so much in evidence. But, on the other hand, pick up a homeless, hungry, wretched dog from the street, a poor, cheerless, friendless fighter, creature which is half-starved and has been terribly abused for no fault of his own—speak a kind word of encouragement to him, gently pat him on the head with your hand, give him something to eat and a warm place in which to sleep. Believe me, you will surely find in that dumb appreciative "brute" the staunchest, truest friend you ever had in all your life. He will, henceforth, love you and greet you with all the sincere enthusiasm and delight that he is able to express in his dog-like fashion. He will be your firm and faithful friend and confidant as long as he lives; his friendship will be as constant as the attraction of gravitation. Such is the antipodal difference between "animal" nature and "human" nature.

You can never know what sincere affection, unswerving fidelity and self-sacrificing gratitude really means until you have experienced the friendship of a dog, and received the tokens of unfeigned gratitude which are invariably returned for an act of kindness bestowed upon a homeless, friendless dog. The friendship of a dog is one of the few genuine sincerities to be found among the bogus possessions of this deceitful and treacherous world of ours.

Would that the fickle-minded members of the human family could exchange some of the deceit, duplicity and hypocrisy found in their own self-made make-up for the admirable canine attributes and traits of character which we call sincerity, fidelity, loyalty, and see so commonly and so generously evinced in the life-and-character of that faithful and unpretentious "lower animal" we are pleased to call a "dog!"—Dr. J. W. Hodges in Dumb Animals.

A Farmer Wanted.

Apply to O. T. Word, Sonora, Texas.

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,
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E. E. Sawyer, D. J. Wyatt.
ROY E. ALDWELL, Assistant Cashier.
 We pay 4 per cent on saving deposits.

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

J. S. ALLISON & GEO. L. ALDWELL, Proprietors.

Devil's River News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor,
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.
 Advertising Medium of the
 Stockman's Paradise.
 SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
 Entered at the Postoffice at Sonora
 as second-class matter.
 Sonora, Texas. - January 23, 1913

Pay your taxes on or before Jan. 31st.

W. A. Miers was in town this week visiting his family and looking after business affairs.

W. C. Bryson who ranches 16 miles south of Sonora was in town Wednesday trading.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Glascock were in town this week the guests of Mrs. W. A. Glascock.

R. E. Evans of El Paso was prospecting among the horses and mule men this week.

Mrs. A. R. C. and son Willie were in from the ranch 14 miles south of Sonora Tuesday.

Oscar Appelt and family and Frank Appelt of El Paso have returned from a visit to the Victoria Country.

G. W. Irving was in Sonora Thursday from his ranch 16 miles northeast of town. Mr. Irving found prospects good in the Georgetown country but mule buyers not as lively as last year.

C. S. Holcomb sold his interest in the Corner Drug Store to Geo. L. Aldwell. Mr. Holcomb will for the present devote his attention to the ranch.

W. F. Carroll of Tioga, Grayson County was a visitor and prospector in Sonora this week. He is visiting his cousins John R. and O. T. Word.

Will Hayes who is ranching in Edwards county 50 miles south of Sonora was in town this week with his family. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holland.

Miss Rogers who is teaching on the Appelt ranch, arrived in Sonora Thursday from her home in Fort Worth where she has been spending her vacation.

James A. Cauthorn who ranches 18 miles southwest of Sonora was in town this week. Mr. Cauthorn says range conditions necessitate the feeding of some of his cattle.

H. A. McDonell the painter who has been rusticated on the Appelt ranch for sometime, came in Thursday. Mac has the contract to paint the Newell garage.

\$100 Per Plate
 was paid a banquet to Henry Clay in New Orleans in 1812. Mighty costly for those with stomach trouble or indigestion. To day people every where use Dr. King's Life Pills for these troubles as well as Haer, kidney and bowel disorders. Easy, safe, sure. Only 25¢ a box.

Start on the Sonora Line During Present Year.

Kansas City, Jan. 23—Renewed assurances that the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient receivership will end soon and that the line will be extended to Kansas City as given by Frederick Hurdle, one of the British members of the bondholders re-organization committee. Mr. Hurdle was in Kansas City getting information concerning the property from Edward Dickinson and M. L. Turner, two of the three receivers, and N. J. O'Brien, general manager for the receivers in Texas.

The program for the re-organization, and the consequent termination of the receivership, is progressing satisfactorily, according to Hurdle. The plans will be completed in about two months. The committee is composed of five British and six American capitalists, of which the Right Hon. Lord Monson of London is chairman. Lord Monson will come to Kansas City and remain here until the property is turned over to the new company.

While the plans have not progressed to the point of raising money, Hurdle said that no trouble is expected.

The financial plans, so far as they have progressed, he said, involved an expenditure of \$15,000,000, and the ultimate completion of the Orient project. On this amount approximately \$3,000,000 will be used for rehabilitating some of the present line, and the payment of outstanding indebtedness. This will leave in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 for new construction work.

The first stretch upon which work will be started, probably during the summer of 1913, will be between Wichita and Kansas City, 208 miles, which will cost \$3,000,000 and will require from eighteen months to two years for completion.

The line between San Angelo, Texas, and Del Rio on the Mexican border also will be started, probably during the coming year. This line, 170 miles long, is the branch by which the Orient expects to establish through service to the City of Mexico. No work is to be done on the main line south of Alpine and on to Topolobampo until political conditions in Mexico become stable, but provision is to be made for its financing in the reorganization program.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stuart were in Sonora several days this week. Mr. Stuart does not expect to have to feed any of his stock this winter but is preparing to do so if necessary.

Mrs. A. C. McMahan, aged 64 years, died at home in Douglas, Arizona, on Jan. 5th, and was buried the 7th. She was the mother of Mrs. S. H. Murray of Sheffield. Mr. and Mrs. Murray went to her bedside from this place and returned here last Thursday night. —Anderson Times.

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 Louse physician, John Sealy Hospital) Galveston, Texas.

OFFICE CORNER DRUG STORE, Night Commercial Hotel.

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 79.

Sonora, Texas.

H. A. McDonell,

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER
 SIGN WRITER.
 SONORA, TEXAS.

1126 West Houston

REX HOTEL
 San Antonio, Texas.
 One block from I & C. N. Depot.

T. A. KOON, Prop.

The RED FRONT

STABLE
 Robert Anderson, Prop.,
 HAY AND GRAIN.

Your Patronage Solicited.
 Will buy hides.

FRED BERGER,

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

W. McCOMB

WINDMILL
 DOCTOR
 Phone No. 2
 SONORA TEXAS

G. W. ARCHER,

ROCK MASON.
 Cement Tanks, Troughs and Vats.
 All work guaranteed.
 SONORA, TEXAS.

Residence For Sale

Four roomed house and bath. Two galleries. Lot 100 x 100 near school house.

Apply to
 G. G. Stephenson,
 404. Sonora, Texas.

Notice To All Bankers.

Bids will be received from any banking corporation, association or individual banker in Sutton County, to act as the county depository for the county funds of said county for two years, up to 10 o'clock A. M. February, the 13th A. D. 1913. Bids must be sealed stating the rate of interest that said banking corporation, association or individual banker offers to pay on the fund of the County for the term between the date of such bid and the next regular time for the selection of a depository. Such bids shall be accompanied by a certified check for not less than one half of one per cent of the County revenue of the preceding year as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder, and that if his bid should be accepted he will enter into the bond hereafter provided and upon the failure of the banking corporation, association or individual banker that may be selected a such depository to give the bond required by law, the amount of such certified check shall go to the County as liquidated damages, and the County Judge shall advertise for bids again.

E. S. Briant,
 County Judge.
 Sonora, Texas, January 25, 1913

EPTING FRED.

Memphis, Tex., Jan. 23—Epting, according to the verdict is not guilty. The jury did not consider the case at all last night and reached a conclusion this morning after thirty minutes of deliberation. None of the Boyes were in court. Mrs. Epting kissed her husband and he clasped her hands on hearing the result.

Will Wyatt was up from the ranch Wednesday trading.

Walter Wyatt who has been with Bill Clark the well driller, is in town on a visit to his folks.

Mrs. J. W. Burum of San Angelo was visiting her husband and sons in Sonora last week.

S. H. Stokes returned from a business trip to San Angelo Thursday.

For Sale—I offer my house and lot situated in Sonora at a reasonable price for cash, if purchased at once. For further particulars, address:

Mrs. D. B. Woodruff,
 R. D. 9, Box 20a, Dallas, Texas.
 Advertisement

Wanted:—A position as governess. I have a second grade certificate, and have had two years experience in public schools. Write—(Miss) Lolete Harrison, 584 Segovia, Texas.

Wanted:—A position as governess by High School Graduate. Write—(Miss) Lola Cobb, 584 Segovia, Texas.

Mrs. Laura Decker has again assumed charge of the dining room of the Decker Hotel and her efforts will be offered to keep the service of her Hotel at its usual high standard.

She will continue to be in charge and will not again rent the Hotel to other parties.

Found.

In the Fields pasture on Friday January 17, a roll of bedding. Owner may have same way by proving property and applying to T. B. Adams, sheriff.

Mrs. Laura Decker has again assumed charge of the dining room of the Decker Hotel and her efforts will be offered to keep the service of her Hotel at its usual high standard.

She will continue to be in charge and will not again rent the Hotel to other parties.

IMAGINATIVE

Tim—Ge! but I'd like to be the census!

Tom—Why?

Tim—Because it embraces 18,000,000 women.—Judge.

Mrs. Laura Decker has again assumed charge of the dining room of the Decker Hotel and her efforts will be offered to keep the service of her Hotel at its usual high standard.

She will continue to be in charge and will not again rent the Hotel to other parties.

Tom Clifford, of Edwards county was seriously injured by a runaway team and brought to the Del Rio hospital for treatment.—Herald

Silver Service for Battleship Texas.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 21, 1913. Governor O. B. Colquitt has formally designated Thursday, March 13, 1913, as Texas Battleship Day. This announcement means that on that day the school children of Texas will hand to their teachers in their class rooms a sum not exceeding five or ten cents each; that the teachers will transmit these amounts, together with a list of the contributors, to the principal of the school, and through him to the County or City Superintendent for forwarding to the State Committee at large in charge of these collections, to be appointed by Governor Colquitt, and through him to the County or City Superintendent for forwarding to the State Committee at large in charge of these collections, to be appointed by Governor Colquitt. (Hon. Lewis Fisher, Mayor of Galveston, is Chairman.)

These contributions will be made in all educational institutions, public, parochial, private, or of whatever nature, of Texas at the same hour and with appropriate ceremonies.

The funds thus collected will be expended under the supervision of the committee to be appointed by Governor Colquitt, in the purchase of a suitable silver service for the new battleship "Texas", and some time following this date this silver service will be presented to the battleship "Texas" at Galveston and in these presentation ceremonies the school children of Texas will play an important part.

It is the intention of the Committee in charge of this work and of the citizens of Galveston, to so arrange the ceremonies of presentation that as many many as possible of the children of Texas may be present and participate therein.

Lithographs of the new battleship, which is the largest battleship in the new American Navy are being prepared and will be distributed to all the schools of the State and remain posted in the school rooms until this fund is collected.

It is also contemplated that special studies regarding the new American Navy will be conducted in the interim in the various schools, so that the children of Texas may, because of the construction of this battleship have a full and complete idea of the American Navy, past and present.

Special attention is being given to the question of transportation to Galveston at the time of the presentation of the service to the battleship, and all interested parties are uniting in an effort to secure at this time the cheapest rates that ever have had been given for any purpose of smaller character so that the largest possible proportion of the people of Texas may have an opportunity to see the battleship and to participate in the presentation ceremonies.

STOCK NEWS.

Peacock & Sayell sold 11 coming two year old mules to Hige Smith at \$70 per head.

Oscar Cain of San Angelo bought 200 cows from W. T. O Holman at pt.

Russell & Martin of Sonora, bought 100 yearling steers from R. E. Taylor at pt. They also bought 250 yearling steers and heifers from Sam McKee at pt.

Subscriptions taken at the News office for all magazines or papers.

James L. Pharis and Miss Elizabeth Whiddon were married at the home of the parents of the bride, on Wednesday, January 22, 1913. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. D. Worrell of the Methodist church. The News extends best wishes and congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James L. Pharis. Mr. Pharis is well known to the ranchmen of the Sonora Country and Mrs. Pharis is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whiddon who have a ranch in the Lost Lake Country.

Reward Of \$300.

Will be paid for information leading to the recovered of 100 head of sheep taken out of my pasture within the past two months. They were branded circle cross in red paint, marked, ewe crop to right; wethers crop to left.

For further particulars address: Bob Cauthorn, Ranch 21 miles south of Sonora.

Berry and A. T. Baker were in from the Llano and Owensville neighborhood Friday trading.

Dr. King's New Life Pills
 The best in the world

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Willis Johnson, President.
 Louis L. Farr, Vice-President.
 Ralph H. Harris, Vice-President.
 A. B. Sherwood, Cashier.
 W. H. West, Assistant Cashier.

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$225,000.

We Solicit Your Business.

COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL & HULLS

WRITE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES DELIVERED AT YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION.

THE SAN ANGELO COTTON OIL CO.

We will pay five cents each for second hand cake or meal sacks returned to the mill in good condition, while we are in operation. Send them into us.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,...

Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Proprietress.
 Rates \$1.50 Per Day.
 Best accommodations, Rates Reasonable.
 HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.
 Drummer's Sample Rooms.
 SONORA, TEXAS.

JOHN HURST,

EXPERIENCED WELL DRILLER
 Quick, Reliable and Satisfactory
 Contracts to go down 1000 feet or less.
 Postoffice Address SONORA, TEXAS.

John Vesmirosky, E. V. Meek,

BUSY BEE RESTAURANT.

(Morris Building)
 Meals at all hours. Show orders a specialty.
 Cakes and pie of all kinds. Fish and Oysters in Season.
VESMIROSKY & MEEK, Props.
 SONORA, TEXAS.

THE SONORA BAKERY is now

Ready to supply all demands
 For BREAD and PASTRY.

BUD HURST, PRO.

Ready With His Answer.

An Irishman was newly employed at a lumber office. The proprietors of the company were young men and decided to have some fun with the new Irish head. Patrick was duty left in charge of the office, with instructions to take all orders which might come in during their absence.

Going to a nearby drug store, they proceeded to call up the lumber company's office and the following conversation ensued.

"Hello! Is this the East Side Lumber company?"

"Yes, sir. And what would you be havin'?"

"Take an order, will you?"

"Sure. That's what I'm here for."

"Please send us up 1,000 knots of lumber."

"Well, now an' ain't that a bloomin' shame? I'm sorry but we are just out."

"How's tha'?"

"Just sold them all to the new brewery."

"To the new brewery? What do they want with them?"

"By golly, an' they use them for bungholes in barrels."—The Delinquent.

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

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.

45
ELECTRIC BITTERS THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND COLIC

Devil's River News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY STEVE MURPHY, Proprietor.
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.
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WEIRD STORY OF THE SEA.

A Winged Messenger, its Fate Misadventure and Its Reward.

The following story was published by a sea captain in Altonblatt of Stockholm recently. There are many people still living in Arendal who remember the occurrence which is here described.

One dark night several years ago a sailing vessel from Arendal, Norway, was crossing the north Atlantic on its way from America to England. There was a strong east wind, against which the ship was tacking. As it drew toward eight bells in the evening the captain was walking back and forth on the bridge, trying to make up his mind whether to put about or to continue on the same course for another watch or two.

As he walked he suddenly received a blow on his chest which, he discovered, had been dealt by a sea bird. Then his winged assistant quickly disappeared to leeward.

A few moments later the captain was just giving the command to turn the vessel when he again received a blow in the chest from the same messenger. Then the bird disappeared as before in a southwestly direction. After this had been repeated several more times, the bird, after each blow flying off to ward the southwest, the captain, who thought there must be something supernatural in the matter, decided to follow the bird. Instead of turning back he caused the boat's course to be set toward the southwest. This was no sooner done than the bird settled down on the ship's railing beside the captain.

The boat now sailed at a great pace before the strong wind. But although a sharp watch was kept aft as well as forward, half the night passed and nothing unusual was discovered.

The crew began to joke about the "old man's" maneuver, and the captain himself doubted the wisdom of continuing to sail out of his course, losing distance which a great deal of tacking would be required to regain.

At 2 o'clock in the morning he was on the point of giving the order to turn again, when the look-out on the foreward sung out that he saw a glow as of a fire ahead.

All the waning interest woke again.

Soon the vessel found itself approaching a burning ship, and it lay to as close as was practicable.

A boat was lowered and found many men floating about on hen-coops, pieces of wreckage and other floating articles from the burning ship. They were weak and exhausted, having chosen a slow way in the ocean to being burned or suffocated by the fire.

When the sufferers had been carried to the best of the rescuing vessel's ability, and the vessel's bow had been turned again toward England, the sailors found that the bird was still on board. Nor did it leave the boat again. But one day, after the vessel had reached the English channel, one of those who had been saved from the burning ship kicked the bird to death in revenge for a bite from its bill.

Stylos in Wedding Rings.

Somebody wondered how long a certain woman who had just left the room had been married.

"About fifteen years," said the jeweler.

"How do you know?" asked the jeweler's wife. "You never saw her until tonight?"

"I can tell by the size of her wedding ring," he replied. "The width of wedding rings changes about every five years. The kind she wears was in style fifteen years ago."—New York Times.

Surplusage.

A man stood before a mirror in his room, his face lathered and an open razor in his hand. His wife came in. She looked at him and said:

"Are you shaving?"

The man, a foe to surplusage, replied fiercely:

"No; I am backing the kitchen range! Where are you—out driving or at a matinee?"

Sisterly.

Hattie—George proposed to me last night. Mattie—Did he? That must have been right after I refused him. He wasn't certain which he would do.

"Which he would do? What do you mean?"

"Why, he wasn't certain whether he would propose to you or jump in the lake."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blackmail.

"Mamma," said five-year-old Margie, "I'll make a bargain with you."

"What kind of a bargain, dear?" asked her mother.

"If you'll give me a penny every day to buy candy with," replied the small diplomat, "I'll not tell any one you have false teeth."

WASHING THE ENGINE.

Pierce Rivalry of Fire Companies in the Old Days.

In the old days before steam fire engines came into use there used to be fierce struggles between rival fire companies to see which could "wash" the other engine. A fire was then "fought" by extending a line of engines from the nearest water to the burning building. The engine at the cistern or hydrant pumped water to the one in front, this in turn supplied the third, and so on until the one at the fire end of the line was reached, and it played upon the flames.

The foreman of the first engine to reach the fire hailed the next company that arrived with, "Will you take our water?" A refusal was not to be thought of. It would be showing the "white feather."

An engine was "washed" when its rival supplied it with more water than it could pump out, so that its box was overflowed. As the engines were all of nearly the same size and pattern, the victory would belong to the company that applied the most muscle to its brakes.

The exciting contest began with the first stroke of the alarm bell, for each company was ambitious to be the first arrival at a fire. The first member who reached the engine house threw open the doors, kicked away the chocks and rolled out the engine. Then a dozen members rush up, seize the drag rope and away the "machine" goes.

"Start her lively, boys!" shouts the foreman, running ahead. "Let out more rope!" is the cry, as fresh members lay hold. "Pull steady!" cry the men, as they bend to their work.

A rival machine is heard rumbling a square or two behind. "Now jump her, men!" yells the foreman through his trumpet. "Jump her lively!"

Down the street rush the engines, followed by crowds of cheering boys. Sidewalks, windows, doors are filled with sympathizing spectators.

"Take our water, boys!" shouts the foreman, as the rival engine pulls up at the fire.

"Yes."

Round go the engines into line; the hose is reeled off, and all being in readiness the commands are given: "Stand by your brakes, men!" "Put in the butt!" "Play away!"

And twenty partly stripped men, ten on a side, dash down the brakes at the rate of sixty strokes to the minute.

On the front of the engine stands the foreman, and with body away to the motion of the brakes, he shouts words of encouragement to his men.

Then, as he sees the water "boiling" in the box of the rival, he grows frantic in his endeavors to increase the speed of his men. As it washes over the sides he will lead the cheer of victory, if he has voice enough left to raise a shout.

Sometimes the second engine pumped out water faster than her antagonist could pump it into her. Then the latter was disgraced, or, in fireman's slang, "sucked on."

All sorts of excuses would be offered by the members when their engine had been washed. "She was graveled," "She had a brick in her," or "There was a stick under the valve." Men have even been known to bore holes in the boxes of their engine in order to prevent her from being washed. — Youth's Companion.

Vegetable Camels.

No man need really perish for want of water on the great deserts of the United States. There are several forms of cactus that store water against a rainy season. They are the camels of the vegetable world. One form develops a great hollow leaf that absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The other throws up a thick round stalk and holds the water in millions of cells. In periods of drought the plants draw on this stored supply. By tapping these cactus reservoirs sufficient water will drop out to save the life of a traveler.—Harper's.

An Ominous Situation.

"What's the matter, Jingle?" asked Hawkesbee. "You look worried."

"I am worried," said Jingle. "I'm afraid that boy of mine is getting irregular in his habits."

"That's too bad," said Hawkesbee. "What are the symptoms?"

"He hasn't telegraphed home for money now for ten days," said Jingle. "He used to be as regular as Tuesday with his appeals."—Harper's Weekly.

Reckless.

Doctor (to wife of patient)—Be brave, madam. It is my painful duty to inform you that in twenty-four hours your husband will be no more.

The Wife (overwhelmed with grief, but at the same time having regard to expense)—Good gracious! And you have prescribed medicine for five days at least.

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,
Sonora, Texas.

CURIOUS PLEASURES.

They Were Costly as Well Since the Price Was Death.

The late King Ludwig of Bavaria frequently ordered performances of opera for his private delectation, but an Englishman, Curtis Donoghue, maintained for his personal entertainment a troupe of dancers, at one time one of the most noted organizations of the English music hall stage.

Mr. Donoghue was an invalid and, being unable to gratify his passion for dancing in his own person, engaged the Kelly troupe. He had a stage built in his home, whereon they performed daily. It was his habit to suggest new steps, and while encouraging them to fresh endeavor one day he brought on the attack of heart disease which ended his life.

He was not the only one killed by his pleasures, for Theodore Botley, another Englishman, devoted his whole life to his stomach. He had agents throughout the world in search of new dishes, and, that he might eat more frequently than nature demanded, it was his practice to engage in manual labor for the purpose of getting up an appetite. He had the largest library on the subject of eating that has ever been gathered together. In the end he died of starvation because his stomach was unable to assimilate ordinary nourishing foods.

He had his complement in Charles P. Cashel, in whom the sense of smell was as keenly developed as is in a hunting dog. He revealed the richest perfumes and in the end lost his sense of smell completely through overindulgence in the perfume of a South American flower. This left him unable to detect the odor of escaping gas, and he was asphyxiated.

The Russian Count Ivanovich of the time of the first Emperor Nicholas died of fright at the announcement that the emperor had declared his intention of visiting him and sending him to labor in the salt mines if he did not leave his bed to welcome him. For years he had never left his bed and indulged in liquid foods as being the more easy to eat.

He Was Absentminded.

The absentminded man is at it again. He had been reading an egg story and decided to try the trick. The first thing to do was to boil the egg. How many minutes? he asked himself, and, going to the stove with the egg in one hand and his watch in the other, he dropped the latter in the hot water. Then, placing the egg on the table, he sat down to read until the time was up.

At the end of five or six minutes he was surprised to find the egg lying there before him, but, supposing that he had himself taken it from the kettle and cooled it, he proceeded to crack and peel it. The consequence may be imagined. Finally he missed his watch. The house was searched high and low, and it was not till the following morning that the cook found it in the kettle, where it had been boiling for hours.—Exchange.

Her Method of Darning.

"The worst case of a humpbacked man I ever saw," said the traveling man, "is up in my little native place among the Berkshire hills. The hen in this case is a smart woman who runs a farm and keeps everything shipshape except her husband. She is content to let him get along in any old fashion, so long as he does not interfere with her work. One day he asked her apologetically if she wouldn't darn at least one pair of his stockings, for every pair he owned had holes.

"She gave him a crushing glance and said, 'If every pair has holes, wear two pairs, and the good places in one will cover the holes in the other.' And she made him do it too."—New York Press.

Which is the True Dream?

Once upon a time I, Chuang Tzu, dreamt I was a butterfly, fluttering hither and thither, to all intents and purposes a butterfly. I was conscious only of following my fancies as a butterfly and was unconscious of my individuality as a man. Suddenly I awakened, and there I lay myself again. Now I do not know whether I was then a man dreaming I was a butterfly or whether I am now a butterfly dreaming I am a man. — From Teachings of Chuang Tzu.

Train Names in England.

In the United Kingdom they give descriptive titles to a few of their big trains, such as the "Flying Scotsman," the "Kent Coast Express," the "Cornish Riviera Express" and the "Southern Belle." The Great Western company is famous for "The Flying Dutchman," a well known west of England express, and the North Western railway still has the "Wild Irishman." The "Zulu" is another of the Great Western fliers.

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 wall 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.

QUAINT OLD DOCUMENTS.

Business Records of a Nippur Firm Twenty-four Centuries Ago.

A peep into the "archives room" of a great business firm of 2,400 years ago has been made possible by the investigations conducted at Nippur under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. This room would be represented by the vault or the great steel safe of a modern business establishment. It contains the business records of the firm of Murashu Sons of Nippur, a concern which was thriving in the time of Artaxerxes I.—that is to say, about the year 464 B. C.

The records are all engraved on clay tablets, of which several hundred have been discovered. There are mortgages, notes, legal contracts and agreements of all kinds. One of the most interesting of these records is a guarantee that an emerald set in a gold ring will not fall out for twenty years. It reads:

"Bel-ad-iddina and Belshuna, sons of Bel and Hatim of Bazuzu, spoke unto Bel-nadin-shumu, sons of Marashu, thus: 'As concerns the gold ring set with an emerald, we guarantee that for twenty years the emerald will not fall out of the gold ring. If the emerald should fall out of the gold ring before the end of the twenty years Bel-ad-iddina, Belshuna and Hatim shall pay unto Bel-nadin-shumu an indemnity of ten mana of silver.'"

This is a sample of the remarkable documents found in the archive room. Marashu Sons must have carried on an extensive business. The records embrace a period of fifty years. The firm seems to have acted as agent for the wealthy Persians who did not care to attend in person to their large estates in the hot Babylonian country.

They leased fields and other properties and lived upon the revenues thus obtained, preferring to spend their days among the luxuries and attractions of the cities. All this is evident from the contracts, leases and bills of sale of orchards, slaves, oxen and other possessions found among these clay records.—Harper's Weekly.

Couldn't Do It.

The pianist engaged to play at a "smoker" which was held recently by ear and was famed for his accompaniments to songs of all kinds. He maintained his reputation until a young fellow was called upon to favor the company with a comic song. The would-be-comedian had a very tuneless voice and, being nervous, forgot some of the words.

The result was he gave the first verse in three different keys, and when he broke down at the chorus he had the cheek to blame the pianist, saying: "You're putting me off. If you can't play better than that I'll sing without the piano."

"You'll have to," replied the pianist sarcastically. "I can't accompany a stump speech."—London Ideas.

Royal Journalists.

There have been royal journalists as well as royal authors. George III. contributed seven articles to the Annals of Agriculture, a monthly magazine edited by Arthur Young. These were published under the pseudonym of Ralph Robinson and, according to one of his biographers, "display a most profound knowledge of agriculture."

Louis XVIII. was a journalist of quite another type. For some years after his accession to the throne he was in the habit of sending anonymous political articles to various Paris dailies. Some of the opinions expressed in these were so advanced that the king had the pleasure of seeing them vetoed by his own censor.

The Largest Kitchen.

The largest kitchen in the world is part of a Paris department store. In this kitchen is prepared the food for the 4,000 employees of the establishment. The smallest kettle holds seventy-five quarts, the largest 375 quarts. There are fifty frying pans, each of which is capable of holding 300 outlets at a time or of frying 220 pounds of potatoes. When there are omelets for breakfast 7,800 eggs are used. The coffee machine makes 750 quarts of coffee daily. There are regularly employed sixty cooks and a hundred kitchen boys.

Cursory.

A huntsman called on Hodge to settle for damage done by a run to hounds and found only Mrs. Hodge at home.

"Has your husband," he inquired, "made an examination yet?"

"That he have, sir," replied Mrs. Hodge, with a curtsey.

"Rather a cursory examination, I suspect?"

"Oh, dreadful, sir! Such language I never heard—never!" And the good woman held up her hands at the bare recollection.—Judge.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on my ranch 12 miles south of Sonora for the purpose of cutting timber, hauling wood, hunting hogs or fishing without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

O. T. WORD,
Sonora, Texas.

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.

ANCIENT STATUTE UNCOVERED BY COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION.

Asks Repeal of Law Enacted in 1874—Act Hinders Organization of Private Corporations.

Dallas, Texas.—The Texas Welfare Commission in its investigation of legislation in relation to the organization of private corporations developed some very ancient statutes which have been covered by the debris of a half century of custom. One of these statutes which has been water-logged by custom and has escaped the notice of many corporations that depend largely upon bond issues for financing their projects was brought to the attention of the Commission by R. C. Duff, chairman. The statute in question was adopted in 1874 and prohibits private corporations from incurring an indebtedness greater than the amount of their capital stock.

Many private corporations ignorant of or indifferent to this law have frequently violated it and by common custom have long ignored it, but corporations that place their securities upon the market where they are examined by skillful lawyers find their bonds rejected on account of this statute. The provision was incorporated in our law upon the erroneous theory commonly accepted at that time that a corporation should not incur a debt greater than the amount of the capital stock. The Commission finds the statute a menace to creditors in good faith and asks that it be repealed.

The watering of stock of private corporations also came in for severe censure at the hands of the Commission and they made a plea for higher standards of business morality in legislation for the promotion and organization of private corporations. The report of the Commission on this subject in part, is as follows:

"When the disposition of the state concerning railroad securities is remembered, it is remarkable that public sentiment has not heretofore driven our legislatures to throw more safeguards around the organization of private corporations, whose stock is intended to be sold to the people of Texas. Some rational legislation that will insure some reasonable relevancy between the value of the property owned or to be owned by the corporation and the securities to be issued by the same should be adopted."

LEASING OF LATERALS URGED BY TRUMBULL.

England's Example Cited—Separate Management Required For Each Line.

Houston, Texas.—When the railroad industry of Texas is built up to the high standard we all so much covet, it will be done by railroad men, and their views on our transportation problems are, therefore, instructive. We may, if we choose, differ from them, but it is well for the public to listen to what they say. Recognizing the importance of their co-operation in our industrial progress, the chairman of the Texas Welfare Commission invited the leading railroad men of the nation to appear before it; when asked for his views on consolidation of lines, Mr. Frank Trumbull, executive head of the Katy system, said:

"I think that consolidation of end-to-end lines or lateral lines, or the leasing of them not only ought to be permitted but ought to be encouraged. They go much further in England; they encourage working agreements between competitive lines and the amalgamation of them, as they call it. I don't see any more objection to a railroad acquiring an end-to-end line by consolidation than it is to a man buying an adjoining farm, and it is in the interest of public service that that should be done. Having to form a different corporation every time you build a few miles of railroad perfects the holding company proposition, not only encourages it, but it forces it. You have three or four staffs of men when one ought to suffice; you can't get the unification of service, of standard; you cannot get locomotives and cars because when they are under the same ownership there will be petty competition."

Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, also gave his experience with the present law:

"We have twenty-six miles of railroad running from the New Mexico state line to El Paso; it is our little dead end on which we reach El Paso. Under the laws of the State of Texas we have to maintain a full force of officers and a separate organization for the twenty-six miles of railroad at El Paso. We have also the Texas & Gulf over here and the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City and the Gulf and Interstate. We have to maintain separate organizations; they are all parts of one system and they are all end-to-end."

"Cardui Cured Me"

For nearly ten years, at different times, Mrs. Mary Jinks of Treadway, Tenn., suffered with womanly troubles. She says: "At last, I took down and thought I would die. I could not sleep. I couldn't eat. I had pains all over. The doctors gave me up. I read that Cardui had helped so many, and I began to take it, and it cured me. Cardui saved my life! Now, I can do anything."

TAKE THE CARDUI Woman's Tonic

If you are weak, tired, worn-out, or suffer from any of the pains peculiar to weak women, such as headache, backache, dragging-down feelings, pains in arm, side, hip or limbs, and other symptoms of womanly trouble, you should try Cardui, the woman's tonic. Prepared from perfectly harmless, vegetable ingredients, Cardui is the best remedy for you to use, as it can do you nothing but good. It contains no dangerous drugs. It has no bad after-effects. Ask your druggist. He sells and recommends Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J. 54

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Theo. Savell, Proprietor.

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Wants some of your trade. Everything new and up to date. We sell such whiskies as the celebrated Edgewood, Waldorf Club, Cuckenhelmer, Green River, Jersey Cream and many other whiskies of Standard brands. We also carry in stock, Paxton Rye Malt, Corn and Scotch Whiskey. Anything in the wine line we can fill your order. Our cigars are good, Flor D'Milton and El Palencia are our leaders. Our Schlitz and Texas Pride is always cold. Give us a call and be satisfied.

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Automobile Fare \$6 one way. Round Trip \$10.
STAGE leaves Sonora Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m. arriving in San Angelo that night. Leaves San Angelo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m. arriving in Sonora that night.

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