

DEVIL'S RIVER NEWS.

VOL 24

SONORA, SUTTON CO., TEXAS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

NO. 1203

BOYS ==

Drop in and let us
SHOW YOU The Nobbiest
Line of "Boys Fixings"
In town.
NEW CLOTHING, SHOES,
HATS, ETC.

The Sonora Mercantile Co.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Devil's River News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor.
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.
Subscription \$2 a year in advance.
Entered at the Postoffice at Sonora,
second-class matter.
Sonora, Texas, - - Nov. 29, 1913.

Dear Old Austin

Give me Austin, dear old Austin
I care not how the fare
Nor for the frowns of History 2 Prop
If only I were there.
There are rules and restrictions,
The "Perip" is no more few,
But in corridor courses
Cupid's work is still done.
Now it's moonlight at Deep Eddy,
But my canoe bears other freight,
And my imagination only rushes
To catch the car at eight.
I want to hear my feet whistle
As an auto wizzes by;
And I want to see old Higgy
Make that foot-ball score, a tie.
I am hoping for the shirt parades,
The Avenue, and the hop.
With an occasional whiff
Of carnations at the "Op."
I live Austin—dear old Aus in
With its every ugly street
Just because its "Hello Jimmie,"
With all the fellows that I meet.
November 1913.

Nearly Every Child Has Worms

Paleness, at times a d-d-bed face,
unnatural hunger, picking the
nose, great thirst, etc., are indica-
tions of worms. Kickapoo Worm
Killer is a reliable, thorough medi-
cine for the removal of all kinds
of worms from children and adults.
Kickapoo Worm Killer in pleasant
andy form aids digestion, tones
system, overcomes constipation
and increasing the action of the
liver. Is perfectly safe for even
the most delicate children. Kick-
apoo Worm Killer makes children
snappy and healthy. 25c Guaranteed.
Try it. Drug stores or by
mail. Kickapoo Indian Medicine
Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Woodman Circle

Lutrel Grove No. 218 meets in
Woodman hall the second and
Fourth Tuesday in each month.
Second Tuesday business meeting.
Fourth Tuesday Social meeting.
All in mass cordially invited.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a
meeting will be held in the Direc-
tors Room in the First National
Bank of Sonora, at Sonora, Texas,
on Saturday December 13, 1913,
at 8 o'clock P. M., of the lot own-
ers in the Sonora Cemetery, for
the purpose of discussing the crea-
tion of a corporation under Title
23, Chapter 23 of the Revised
Statutes of the State of Texas, 1911,
to receive the title to land here-
tofore dedicated to the purposes of
a Cemetery and upon said corpora-
tion being created to exercise such
other powers and privileges as are
conferred by the law aforesaid,
and by law.

At such meeting the lot owners
and others present noting in the
formation of the corporation shall
participate and a majority of those
present and voting shall decide
upon the question of incorporating
and the conveyance of land to the
corporation. Such meeting shall
select a board of Directors to be
named in the Charter, which may
consist of lot owners alone; or
persons who are not owners of lots in
the Cemetery.

If it be decided to incorporate,
the board of directors chosen as
aforesaid are authorized by law to
select the officers of such corpora-
tion.

CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining or
hand in Post Office at Sonora for
week ending Nov. 11, 1913.

Domestic Letter.

Mr Frank Vickrey.
Mr Dee Scooley.
Willie Robertson.
Clair McCormick.
Frank Larson. ()
G. W. Kesselburg.

Foreign Letters

Mmanuel Guetteritz
Salhetra Gonzalez.
Teresa Wilson
Florenca Rita Castro.
When calling for above please
say advertised.

G. W. Smith, Post Master.

Examine the goods and see for
yourself before you buy your chris-
mas presents. Ask your home
merchants about what you want to
buy.

'Boys like friends should be
few and well chosen.'—Joineriana

Mexican Cattle.

The high cost of living will not
be reduced by the cattle that were
admitted from Mexico when the
duty was removed by the law.
Many thousands of cattle had been
on the border awaiting the time
when they could be admitted duty
free; They were held in Mexico
and when the duty was removed
they crossed over the border; but
the market for Mexican cattle
was higher, and those who held
them in Mexico simply put up the
price; and the duty that was taken
off in order to cheapen meat in the
big cities of the United States cost
the buyer just the same, as former-
ly. Congress presented the duty to
the holders of Mexican cattle
and not to the so called consumer
in the United States. Mexico will
not sell cheaper cattle to the United
States. Like the Brazilian spe-
culators and coffee growers absorb
the duty on coffee, so did the
Mexican holders of cattle absorb
the duties that formerly went to
the support of the United States
government.

Nervous and Sick Head- aches

Tripid liver, constipated bowels
and disordered stomach are what
causes of these headaches. Take
Dr King's New Life Pills, you will
be surprised how quickly you will
get relief. They stimulate the
different organs to do their work
properly. No better regulator for
liver and bowels. Take 25c and
lowest in a box to day. All drug-
gists or by mail.

H. E. Bucklen & Co Philadel-
phia or St. Louis.

"Where boasting ends there dig-
nity begins"—Young.

Saved His Foot

H. D. Ely of Bantam, O., suffer-
ed from horrible ulcer on his foot
for four years. Doctor advised am-
putation, but he refused and re-
solutely tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve
as a last resort. He then wrote
"I used your salve and my foot
was soon completely cured." Best
remedy for burns, cuts, bruises
and sores. Get a box to day.
Ours 25c. For sale by all druggists
or by mail.

H. E. Bucklen & Co Philadelphia
or St. Louis—Adv.

JORNELL & WARDLAW

Attorneys-at-Law,

SONORA, TEX.

(All) Practitioner in all the State Court.

J. R. WARDLAW, M. D.

Practice of Medicine and Surgery
formerly Louse 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 79.

Sonora, Texas.

For Sale.

A four roomed house corner lot
50 & 140 near school house.
Price \$750. Apply at news office
31-4f

"Honest All Through
The Drink For You."

JIM DOUGLASS
WHISKEY.

SOFT AS SILK

SMOOTH AS VELVET.

SOOTHING AS MUSIC

Sold by

J. W. TRAINER,
BANK SALOON,
Sonora, Texas.

FRED BERGER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
CHARGES REASONABLE.

Sonora, Texas.

Billies for sale.

I have 50 head of two year old
South African Billies, (the Ford
stock) which I will sell cheap.
G. S. Allison.

Sonora.

For Sale—Lot 50 by 200 feet,
three room new house, gallery,
papered and painted, close in, So-
nora Texas. Price \$1,000.

Address

Mrs. M. E. Woodruff,
330 N Border Street, Tyler, Texas.

Ranch for Sale.

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

WANTED A RANCH—50,000
to 100,000 acres. Direct from
owner or representative. Prefer
ranch stocked with cattle. Will
buy cattle and ranch if price is
right. Must be well watered, good
grass, winter protection, at ranch
price. Send full particulars first
letter. Address, Scott & Sons,
Elma, Texas. Reference, Allen
National Bank. 1-2

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, work-
ing live stock, hauling logs or
injuring fences, without my per-
mission, will be prosecuted to the
full extent of the law.

D. E. CUBERNARY,
311 Sonora, Texas.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT DEADLY.

The Bushmaster is the Most Venomous
Snake in the World.

"About the latest thing among
snake novelties is the bushmaster,"
writes the London correspondent of
the Chicago News. "This snake, ac-
cording to Baron E. Leijonhufvud,
F. Z. S., F. R. G. S., is one of the
rarest and shiest in the world. It
is at home in tropical South Amer-
ica and occurs in Trinidad. It has
the greatest venom of any of the
large poisonous vipers, and as much
as 350 milligrams have been extract-
ed at one time from the bushmaster.
The dreaded rattlesnake, including
the large diamond, does not give
more than half the quantity of ven-
om. Attaining sometimes a length
of twelve feet, the bushmaster is
the largest of all the poisonous
snakes of the world. The pattern is
beautiful; pinkish yellow ground
color, with rhomboid regular de-
signs of darkish brown, having a
tinge of purple and terra cotta. In
each darker pattern is a brighter
center spot. Its Latin name means
'the silent rattlesnake.' It was given
this name by Linnaeus on ac-
count of its tail, which is tapering
and horny, made of the same ma-
terial as that of the rattlesnake,
but without the segments and con-
sequently silent.

"Charles Waterton, the famous
naturalist, who made three journeys
to South America, describes the
bushmaster in his notes of the first
journey in 1812 as follows: 'Un-
rivalled in his display of every lovely
color of the rainbow and unmatched
in the effects of his deadly poi-
son, the "Counacouchi" glides un-
daunted on, sole monarch of the
forests. Both man and beast fly be-
fore him and allow him to pursue
an undisputed path. He sometimes
grows to the length of fourteen
feet. The bushmaster's head is en-
tirely heart shaped, and when rous-
ed the serpent does not get into
the position of the other vipers, but
keeps the head slightly raised with
S shaped vertical bends of the body.
In striking it lets out these bends
like a spring and can in this way
reach very far. Its food is the com-
mon rat, the rabbit and the agouti.

"In Central America the bush-
master is called by the Indians the
pineapple snake because its scales
are round and similar to the outside
of a pineapple. This exceedingly
delicate snake, which is killed by
the slightest change of climate, is
not nearly so aggressive as its small-
er cousin, the fer de lance, and
does not affect materially the mor-
tality on sugar, bananas or coffee
plantations.

Motion of the Sun.

Owing to the revolution of the
earth the sun seems to make its
daily circuit around us, which of
course is not the case. But the sun
is revolving about its center quite
as truly as the earth is. It was one
of the conceptions of that most re-
markable man, Sir John Herschel,
that the whole solar system had a
motion in space and was advancing
toward a point in the heavens near
the star Hercules. Sir John's con-
ception—as bold an idea as ever en-
tered the human mind—is now gen-
erally accepted by astronomers, and
the opinion is quite universal among
them that the entire system is trac-
ing our curvilinear path in space,
a course around some mighty cen-
ter, probably at Hercules.

Putting it in Plain English.

Miss Jennings was hearing the
grammar and rhetoric class. She
wrote a sentence on the board and
called upon Abner to rise.

"Thomas can ride the horse if he
wants to," she read, pointing to the
board. "Now, Abner, rewrite the
sentence in another form."

Abner surveyed it somewhat du-
biously for a moment; then inspira-
tion came to him, and, stepping to
the board, he wrote:

"Thomas can ride the horse if the
horse wants him to."—New York
Post.

Juvenile Musical Marvels.

Sir Charles Halle was only four
when he first played in public; Hummel made his first appearance
at the age of five, Mozart at six,
Chopin and Rubinstein at eight.
Mozart began composing when only
five, while Samuel Wesley wrote a
march for one of the guards regiments
at the age of seven. Sir Ed-
ward Elgar was twelve years old
when he composed his first music
for a child's play—a shameful lack
of precocity!—London Chronicle.

Nice Discrimination.

First Customer—I wish to select
a vase.
Floorwalker—Yes, madam.
James, show the lady to the crock-
ery department.

Second Customer—I wish to se-
lect a vase.

Floorwalker—Yes, madam,
George, show the lady to the bric-
a-brac department.—New York
Weekly.

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.

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.

The DECKER HOTEL,

Mrs. Laura Decker, Proprietress.

This House has just been Remodeled and Refurnished, and
we are prepared to do a first class Hotel business. Nice clean
rooms and first-class fare. Sample Room. Bath room, etc.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

A. Inhr and Miss Estelle McDonald, Proprietors.

Rates \$2.00 Per Day.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

Best accommodations, Rates Reasonable.

Sonora, Texas.

Sonora, Eldorado & San Angelo Mail, Express and Passenger Line,

L. L. Craddock, Proprietor.

AUTOMOBILE OR STAGE SERVICE

AUTOMOBILE—Leaves Sonora daily, except Sunday, at
7 o'clock a. m., arrives at San Angelo the same evening.

Leaves San Angelo at 7 o'clock a. m. and arrives in
Sonora in the evening.

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.

STAGE FARE, \$4.00. ROUND TRIP \$7.00.

OFFICE AT NATHANS DRUG STORE, NEXT TO BANK.

BUY A DETROITER

THE CAR THAT MAKES GOOD

Only \$975

For Information see JACK NABERS

OR
R. L. HARWELL & CO
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

VANDER STUCKEN'S DRY GOODS CLEARANCE SALE

STARTING MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER FIRST

We Will Place on SALE AT ACTUAL COST our Entire Stock of
DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, FURNISHINGS, ETC.
EVERYTHING IN OUR DRY GOODS LINE IS INCLUDED

This is No "HURRAH SALE" but we are going to give you an opportunity to
BUY SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE CHEAPER THAN WE CAN Duplicate It in the Eastern
Market to-day. To Prove this we will Give anyone our DRY GOODS COST MARK and YOU can SEE
FOR YOURSELF THAT WE WILL SELL EVERYTHING AS ADVERTISED.

REMEMBER THIS SALE STARTS Monday Morning December 1st, 1913 AND WILL CLOSE January 1st, 1914.

Just Thirty Red Hot SELLING Days.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED. EVERYBODY COME EARLY AND COME AGAIN SOON.

As We Are Making NO PROFIT on these Goods Every Sale Must be a CASH TRANSACTION

E. F. Vander Stucken Company, Sonora, Texas.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor.
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.

Subscription \$2 a Year in Advance.
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Kafir As a Grain Crop.

Washington, D C Nov —With a view to assisting farmers in the dry sections to raise kafir as a feed grain and bundle feed and also as a food for man, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a nineteen page illustrated bulletin in which complete details as to the successful production of this crop are given.

According to this bulletin (No. 552) there are now five fairly well marked varieties of kafir under cultivation. These different kinds can be distinguished by the following simple key, the glumes being the hull or husk of the seed:

Seeds white, glumes white. White kafir.
Seeds white, glumes black. Stork-5 to 8 ft. tall. Blackbull kafir.
Seeds white, glumes black, stalks 3 to 4 1/2 ft. tall. Dwarf Black.
Seeds pink, glumes white. Pink kafir.
Seeds red, glumes black. Red kafir.

Of these varieties the White kafir has largely been replaced by the Black kafir which is the most widely grown owing to its satisfactory habits and high grain yields although it is not as early as the White kafir. The Blackbull kafir requires from 115 to 140 days to mature, depending on the locality and seasonal conditions. It is not to be confused with the similar plant of little value, sold under the name of "African millet" and "brauching dour". The bulletin also deals with the newly developed form of the Blackbull known as the Dwarf Blackbull kafir. The Dwarf Blackbull kafir matures from five to ten days earlier than the standard Blackbull strains and is much smaller in stature. The earliness and the

dwarf stature permits the maturing of the crop of seed with the use of less water than would otherwise be necessary. Earliness also permits maturing under conditions of short seasons which are found in the high plains, where the first fall frosts sometimes occur in the last days of August.

Of Pink kafirs, two or three have been introduced as forage varieties but none has shown special value as a grain producer. Red kafir has largely been replaced by the Blackbull kafir in popularity. All of these varieties are so similar in habit that they do not require different cultural treatment. Differences in treatment are largely determined by the needs of different sections, the conditions in different seasons, and the nature of different soils.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED.

Fall plowing is preferable to spring plowing because it is better fitted to catch and absorb the moisture from rain or melting snow during the winter. Plowing should be deep and the land should then be well worked in the spring with a harrow or disk before planting. Time spent in preparing a fine, even seed bed is well worth while as it aids germination and insures a more uniform stand, and also destroys a large number of young weeds. Where soils are subject to blowing listing is preferable to ordinary plowing. Listing differs from plowing in that the furrow is made from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet away from the first. The loose soil from the adjacent furrows being piled on top of the ridges.

Since the prevailing winter winds are from the southwest or the northwest, the listing should be done east and west where possible. The winter snowfall is held to a large extent in the lister furrows. When the soil begins to drift under the influence of the spring winds the only effect is to move the soil from the ridges into the adjacent furrows. Preparing the land for planting in the spring is done in two ways:

(1) By relisting, which is done by

breaking the ridges with the lister and thus partially filling the adjacent furrows; or

(2) By working down the lister ridges with the disk harrow.

In the first case the crop will be planted with the lister planter in the new furrows opened, while in the second it will be surface-planted.

The time for planting kafir is from 10 days to 2 weeks later than the average date for planting corn in any given locality. Like most other cereals, kafir is a subtropical plant, and the seed will not germinate readily in cold soil. The seed may rot before germination takes place, or the slow-growing young plants may be choked by weeds. The result will be a poor stand or, in extreme cases, no stand at all.

Points Considered In Judging.

In judging the cattle due consideration was given to the demands of the packer, the cattle feeder and the producer. The perfect score making the 100 percent, was as follows:

P. C. nt
Conformation — Straightness of lines, lowsetness, width of back, loin and hindquarters, width of head, shortness of neck, smoothness of shoulders and tail head and depth of flank. 25
Quality — Fineness of hair, uniformity of color and breeding without any undue coarseness of body framework. 15
Capacity — Width and depth of chest, length of rib and depth of body giving a strong constitution and feeding capacity. 25
Scale — Good growth for age with sufficient size of bones to insure ruggedness in feed lot. 10
Uniformity — The entire load should present a uniform appearance in conformation, quality, capacity and scale. 25
Total. 100

South American Meat.

The stockraising and meat industries of south America are well developed and have large possibilities for future extension, according to Dr. A. E. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has returned from a tour of investigation made by direction of the secretary of agriculture.

Dr. Melvin's trip included Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. In Argentina he inspected all of the establishments preparing beef for export with the exception of one which was not in operation at the time and visited several large ranches. He also attended the stock shows at Buenos Aires and Palermo, where very many fine animals were exhibited. In Uruguay he visited one of the two large establishments, the other not being in operation. In Brazil he visited Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where a fine municipal abattoir has recently been completed, at which all of the slaughtering for that city is done. From Sao Paulo he went into the interior country.

Argentina and Uruguay are large exporters of beef and mutton, for which great Britain is at present their principal customer. Brazil, however, exports no refrigerated beef, although it supplies Central America and Cuba with a considerable quantity of cured beef known as "tassajo" or "jerked beef."

While statistics show that Argentina is already slaughtering up to the limit of its present stock of cattle, Dr. Melvin was impressed with the great resources of that country for the cattle raising and believes it will be possible for the stock raisers to bring about a large increase in the meat output if present prices are maintained.

The cattle slaughtered for export in Argentina, Dr. Melvin says, are fed no grain whatever, but are raised and fattened entirely on alfalfa pastures. For the most part the cattle are high grade stock, the predominating breed being the Durham, with the Hereford ranking second and the Polled Angus third in number. The alfalfa pastures are capable of supporting

many more cattle than are the native "camps" or unbroken country. In a general way the cattle raisers estimate on two and one half acres of pasture per one head for growing cattle, and three to three and one half acres for fattening cattle. These pastures support the cattle the year round without any further feeding except in occasional times of drought or invasion of locusts.

Alfalfa he says, is not being grown nearly as extensively as it could be. The extension of its growth he thinks will depend very largely upon the prices that the cattle raisers receive for their cattle. Because of present satisfactory prices the tendency is to convert the grain lands into alfalfa pastures. As cattle raising is a much more certain enterprise than grain growing the people prefer to raise cattle when the prices are remunerative.

"At the time of my visit," says Dr. Melvin, "cattle that dressed 820 pounds were sold for \$74.80 gold. This grade of Argentine beef, which is of a very high quality, is selling in England for from eight to nine cents a pound whole sale. Besides the price received for the meat there is a considerable return from the hide and the offal, and since the entrance of American packers into the South American trade these by products are being carefully prepared and utilized.

"A very high quality of mutton is produced in Argentina, but at the time of my visit shipments were scarce, on the account of the floods, which were prevalent in the Province of Buenos Ayres and farther South.

"Argentine for many years has been importing the best breeding cattle and sheep from Great Britain and to day has some of the finest types in the world. Uruguay has a good grade of live stock but they are not equal to the cattle in the alfalfa region of Argentina."

Dr. Melvin reports that the federal government of both Argentina and Uruguay maintain veterinary

inspection at all of the establishments known as "frigoriferos." United States packing firms own four of the large plants in these two countries, and the competition between them and the native firms is keen. English capital is also invested in several of the establishments.

Municipal abattoirs with official inspection are maintained very generally at all of the South American cities of any importance, and in this respect these countries are ahead of the United States. Usually these abattoirs are owned by the municipalities, which conduct the slaughtering and provide the inspectors charging fees for the service.

The cattle of Brazil, Dr. Melvin says, are not of such good quality as those of Argentina and Uruguay and the stock is largely mixed with the zebu or East India cattle. This strain of blood is very readily seen in most of the Brazilian cattle.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining on hand in Post Office at Sonora for week ending N. v. 25, 1913.

D. Mestice Letter.
T. J. Herrell
Charles Bessette
Mrs. Nellie Hodges
Foreign letters
E. J. Jordan
Francisco Bana
Feliciano Guiviz
Necolas Petra
When calling for above please say advertised.

G. W. Smith,
Post Master.

His Hundred Per-Cent.

Sammy was not prone to over exertion in the class room; therefore, his mother was both surprised and delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, "I got 100 this morning."

"That's lovely Sammy!" exclaimed his proud mother. "What was it in?"

"Fifty in reading and fifty in arithmetic," was Sammy's reply—Lippincott's.

Australian Sheep and Wool. Since we are to admit foreign wools free of duty sheep raisers will be interested in the following from United States Consul W. C. Magelssen at Melbourne, Australia, who says that the census returns of stock show that as a result of the drought sheep figures in Victoria declined from 14,000,000 at the end of 1911 to 13,000,000 at the end of 1912. The total losses of grown sheep in the whole of Australia for this period are estimated at 10,000,000 head. In Victoria and South Australia the clip was good the wool being sound and well grown, while in Western Australia the clips showed the effect of the drought, most of the production being poorly grown, thin, hungry, and much more wasty than usual. Considering that most of the sheep existed for about half the year on scrub it is surprising that the Western Australian clips was no worse.

Wool produced in this district the United States took from South Australia \$82,082 worth and from Victoria \$2,190,934. No Western Australian wool was shipped direct to the United States. Germany is Australia's best customer for wool, and of growing markets Japan and China appear the most promising. Although India is one of the smallest of Australia's customers, there are signs of an expanding trade there also.

While the fears of a very considerable shortage in the clips were confirmed, the effects were mitigated by a higher range of prices than last season. The wool season in Australia is reckoned from July 1st to June 30th, shearing goes on practically the whole year round, starting in Queensland in February and finishing in November in Tasmania.

W. McCOMB

WINDMILL DOCTOR

Phone No. 14 4 SONORA TEXAS

ELECTRIC BITTERS THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF SONORA, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00

SURPLUS - - 40,000.00

The Oldest Bank in the Devil's River Country.

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

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$225,000.

We Solicit Your Business.

Martin & DeWitt,

Land and Live Stock
Commission Agents

SONORA TEXAS

See, Write or Phone 44

SID MARTIN,

The Live Stock Commission Man
and Sod Pedlar.

He has what you want, or can sell
what you have.

Sonora, Texas.

AUTO SERVICE,

I have a good five passenger automobile at your service
Phone Merck's Garage or Keeton's Restaurant.

Charles Lomax, Sonora

Sonora Lumber Co.

B. F. BELLOW, PROPRIETOR
Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.
Full Line of DEVCO PAINTS

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.

We pay highest market price
for all kinds of Furs and Hides.
\$0 to \$4.00 for No. 1 Prime
Black Skunk Others bought as
coming to grade and size.
T. L. Benson Co.
Eldorado, Texas.

300 bushels of shelled maize
for sale. Will crush same without
extra charge where desired. Phone
or write.

S. A. Mauldin,
Eldorado, Texas.

DR. T. K. PROCTOR,

Specialist in
EYE, EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT

Including the Scientific
Fitting of Glasses.

Trust Building,
San Angelo, Texas.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The Sonora Public School by ac-
tion of the board of trustees is
closed for the week on account of
the development of another case
of scarlet fever at the home of Mr.
James. This is a mild case though
typical in every essential feature;
and the attending physician thinks
recovery will be complete in few
days.

County Judge E. S. Briant and
County health officer, Dr. Ward
met with the school board Satur-
day and assured them that proper
action would be taken to prevent a
scarlet fever epidemic in town.
The health officer will personally
supervise the disinfection of all in-
fected premises, correctly instruct
parents as to effective sterilizing
methods and personal hygiene of
the convalescent and lay a strict
interdict against admission into
school of any pupil who have the
disease until such time shall have
passed as precludes the probability
of its spreading.

Under these precautionary regu-
lations it is hardly probable that
another case will appear; and the
trustees will order school to open
again Monday, Dec. 1st. Dr. Peek
informs us that a daily inspection
of each room will be made and
any indisposed pupil will be sent
home promptly, also that he will
have the janitor to sterilize the
rooms and furniture at least twice
a week.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE

The teachers of the city school
during the weeks closure of regu-
lar work, are holding an important
session. Under the directions of
the Superintendent the teachers
from the various departments are
holding daily sessions in the
capacity of a Teachers Institute.

The body met at the court house
Monday morning at 9 o'clock and
elected for the work of the day
"Studies and Discussions of the
Best Methods of Teaching Gram-
mar. Some lively discussions
were had, and the teachers of this
important branch of learning say
they were benefited by them.

Tuesday and Wednesday were
occupied by the teachers in dis-
cussions of Methods and Formulas
in Arithmetic. Under this discus-
sion the following topics were dis-
cussed: Fractions, Decimals, cir-
cles, Percentages and Interest.

The next meeting of the Teach-
ers Institute will be held Dec. 13.
At this meeting the following pro-
gram will be observed:

SCHOOL ESSENTIALS

The Teacher, Miss Cobba
The Pupils, Miss Cobba
The Means of Teaching, Miss
Grimland.
Our Text-books, Mr. Peek
Our Language Grammar, Miss
Smith.
Primary Reading, Miss Robin-
son.

Relation of Parents and Teachers
Miss Miller.
Discipline, Prof. Williams
Papers will be read prepared
and read on each of these subjects
by the teacher to whom it is assign-
ed. Following the reading of
each paper oral discussions will be
had.

Trustees and patrons are cordi-
ally invited to attend this meeting
and take part in it.

Impromptu Hop.

A few of the young people had
an enjoyable hop at the club Sat-
urday night. Those present were:
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Basel, Mrs. A.
H. Nathan, Misses Clara Allison,
Sallie Wardlaw, Sallie Kernes,
Pauline Robinson, Clifford Miller,
Gretta Cobbs, Vio Weige, Stella
Stokes, Lottie Lee Rogers,
Messrs W. P. Brown, Frank Mc
Gonigal, Arthur McDonald, Lee
Aldwell, Homer Holman, Clomer
Holman, Lea Adams, W. Keesee,
Rector Cusenbary, Olive Word,
Hiram Stokes Society E. E. E.

E. S. Long To Build.

Bert Bellows has the contract to
build a four roomed house for E.
S. Long in South Sonora.
The building will cost about \$1,
200 and be a very attractive and
modern cottage. Mill work will
be used throughout and operations
will begin as soon as the weather
permits.

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
sage without my permission, will
be prosecuted to the full extent of
the law.
W. J. FIELDS,
Sonora, Texas.

Government Beef Figures.

The slaughter of beef under gov-
ernment inspection, which covers
more than half of the total slaugh-
ter of the country, shows a steady
falling off since 1910, the total
decline amounting to over 800,000
carcasses equivalent to about 450,
000,000 pounds of dressed beef.
Applying the ratio of federally
inspected slaughter to the total
to the census figures for 1910 this
means a falling off of 419,000 car-
casses, or approximately 780,000,000
pounds of beef in the entire slaugh-
ter of the country from 1910 to
1913.

When these figures are thoroug-
ly understood by ranchmen and
stock farmers they will quietly go
on with their business of cattle
raising and cattle feeding and pro-
duce as much beef as they possibly
can. It will be along time before
the believed over-slaughter and re-
tail reductions in the cost of liv-
ing by reason of any abundance
of cheap meats. The Argentine
packers raised the price of hides
to absorb the 15 percent that they
were presented with by Congress
and no doubt they can do the same
with beef. The Argentine people
are just as smart as the Mexicans,
who have raised the price of cattle
since the American buyers has no
duty to pay.

First Money Grubbers War In History Named.

London, Nov. 22.—Under the
heading "A Money Grubbers
War" the Outlook today publishes
a bitter article on the Mexican
situation.

"Across the Atlantic," the Out-
look says, "there is in busy prepa-
ration, if certain forces can so
accomplish it, a crime against civil-
ization—against humanity. At any
moment we may hear of its first
overt stages with inevitably the
ensuing slaughter of tens of thou-
sands of young Americans and half
armed peasants' the devastation
of humble towns and rural country
side, the suffering of the helpless
and the innocent and the outpour-
ing of millions of money."

"And all for what or whom? Wars
have been waged for military em-
bition, but who is the Napoleon of
the United States? They have
been due to colonial expansion, be-
half the States are sparsely peopled,
and they have been fought for in-
terests—and what wars we can call
civilization under this label."

"But there is no pretense of this
or of any of the historic reasons
here. A war between the United
States and Mexico, if it arises, will
be the first war waged solely for
private greed—the first money
grubbers' war."

After saying that the United
States have been flitting territory
from their neighbors for 80 years
and have refused weak States to
obsequious dependence through the
Monroe doctrine, "which means
nothing it is required to mean,"
the Outlook predicts that Ameri-
can dollars will create revolutions
in Trinidad and Jamaica, as it did
in Panama and creates the annex-
tion of the Northern Mexican
States.

"If the gales of American opin-
ion among whom we refrain from
mentioning Dr. Wilson," the arti-
cle says in conclusion, "get their
way in a few weeks, perhaps days
Jim Smith of Virginia will be out-
ting the throat of Leon Remirez
of Morelos in the sacred name of
the oil trusts and the bank of Wall
Street hyenas."

H. E. Everbear, freight agent of
the Santa Fe here, received a tele-
graphic message from the Santa Fe
agent at Topeka, Kansas, Monday
morning stating that R. J. Carroll
had died suddenly on a Santa Fe
train Sunday and that the remains
had been taken off the train at To-
peka and would be shipped to
Fairfax, Okla., his home. "This
will be sad news to Mr. Carroll's
many friends here. For many years
he has been coming to this section
buying cattle. He has been a part-
ner of Wm. Evans of Menard. The
two bought many cattle through-
out the Conoco Country and ship-
ped them annually to northern
pastures and markets. At the pres-
ent time they have some four or
five thousand head on the Black-
stone ranch near Barnhart. Mr.
Carroll was about forty years of
age.—Jan Angelo Standard.

Miss Stella Maddox who is teach-
ing school in the Bryson neigh-
borhood was in Sonora last Satur-
day. Miss Maddox has fourteen
pupils in various grades and the
patrons of the school are well plea-
sed with the progress their chil-
dren are making.

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr.
Hughes Would Die, But
Cure 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
Theford'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."
Theford'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.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

There is big money shipping furs. We are among the largest
handlers in Texas of furs and dressed turkeys. Our outlet
is enormous, write today for our special price list. If you have
some furs on hand, ship them to us we will mail you a check
immediately. If our prices are not satisfactory return the
check and we will reship your furs any place in the United
States you desire, losing what express we have paid. We
want a bright energetic man who understands grading furs to
represent us. Good pay to right party. Write to day.

CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000.

Chas. S. Guilhem Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Austin, Texas.

A Thanksgiving Diary.

At seven Maw says: Get up, Ted!
And I jump right out of bed;
I knew 't wud never, never pay
To cross my Maw 'nanksgiving Day.
At eight I hear Paw sayin' grace
And I run up and take my place;
But you can bet I'm eatin' light,
Just sayin' up my appetite.
At nine I take a basket and
Run across the stubble land;
And as I dig the celery prime,
I kind of wish 't was dinner time.
At ten I get a glimpse of Maw
A-takin' up the turkey raw;
She's pilin' up the stuffin' rich
And scaling with a needle stitch.
Eleven I hear the rollin'-pin,
And when Maw turns I just sneak in,
And crouch where I can smack my
tongue.

Each time the oven door is swung,
At twelve I run a mile or so
Until I feel my cheeks aglow;
And I could almost eat a bear
Fried on a spit with claws and hair
At one Maw heads the table and
My Paw says grace, and we all stand;
I fall to bew—I see paw frown—
And then at last we all sit down
At two—I just passed up my plate
The seventh time, and at this rate
I'll clear each dish, but Maw she
knows.

(I'll eat it when the company goes).
At three they've all gone out but me
And I am as full as I can be;
Yet I can't help but climb a seat
And reach a pie and then retreat;
At four I'm awful, awful full,
And I can feel the threads of wool
A-stretchin' every time I rest—
A button just went off my vest!
At five I fall asleep and dream
I see a purple dragon team
Come rumblin' down a flaming trail
Where golden owls and red bats sail,
At six I feel a crampy pain,
And see those awful bats again:
'Then some one gives a solemn sigh;
'The chances are the child will die.'
At seven comes the medicine and
I feel the doctor's steady hand;
The blanket's kicked up in a heap
And then I just fall off to sleep.
Next day I'm up and well again;
It was an awful night of pain;
But I am game and I will say
I wish it was Thanksgiving Day.
—Puck.

A Consumptive Cough.

A cough that bothers you contin-
ually is one of the danger signals
which warns of consumption. Dr.
King's New Discovery stops the
cough, loosens the chest, banishes
fever and let you sleep peacefully.
The first dose checks the symp-
toms and gives prompt relief. Mrs.
A. F. Moritz of Glen Elder, Iowa,
writes: "King's New Discovery
cured a stubborn cough after six
weeks' doctoring failed to help."
Try it, as it will do the same for
you. Best medicine for coughs,
colds, throat and lung troubles.
Money back if it fails. Price 50c
& \$1.00 For sale by All druggists,
or by mail.
H. E. Bucklen & Co. Philadel-
phia or St. Louis—Adv.

Ed Bell and son of Sabinal were
business visitors in Sonora this
week.

In Memory of Charite.

Charlie (only son of Mr. Oscar Sav-
age) After a brief illness was called
away by the death Angel Friday Nov.
14th.

He had many friends who feel a great
loss by his unexpected departure.

A shadow dark and gloomy
Was cast both fat and wide,
When the sad news reached me
That this little boy had died.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord
When love has bound the heart,
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the word,
'Must we forever part?'

We'll miss him, yes we'll miss him,
But not like those at home,
Their heart is dark and dreary,
For their loved one has flown.

But his memory will be cherished,
And we stand and look afar
In the distance we can see him,
With his tiny arms ajar.

Born on Friday November 23,
1913 to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sch-
weininga a boy.

The very heavy rains and cloudy
weather that started in Saturday
night has made Sonora practically
mud-bounded the entire week. The
rivers were higher Sunday than at
any time in several years and the
ground is more thoroughly soaked
than at any time for in probably
8 years. The precipitation the
past week has been from two to
five inches in general and with
local rains in addition in many
parts of the Sonora country. No
damage has resulted with the ex-
ception of wolf proof fencing be-
ing washed down.

Fat Mohair Goats.

In the report of the St. Louis markets
as published by the National Live Stock
Reporter, we find that on October 30th
G. A. Wahl marketed from his farm at
Warrington, Mo., two loads of good, fat
goats that weighed ninety-three pounds
and sold at \$4.25 per 100 pounds. These
goats were well-bred Angoras. Mr.
Wahl went to Texas some time ago
and secured 3,000 of these goats to
clean up the brush on his place. They
came from stock imported a few years
ago at a cost of several hundred dollars
per head. Mr. Wahl was highly pleas-
ed with the price he received for his
goats, and he was fortunate for the
reason that the highest-priced auction
that day was \$4.25 per 100 pounds.

Not For Re-election.

Owing to the demands of my
private business, I have decided
not to stand for re-election to the
office of sheriff and Tax Collector of
Sutton County, and take this
means of making the fact known
this early so as to leave the field
open to other aspirants.
I wish to thank my friends and
the public in general for the sup-
port accorded me in the past and
hope to retire from office the
friend of all men. It is my inten-
tion to devote my time to the
thoroughbred sheep business and
again thanking the public I remain
Yours truly,
T. B. Adams

Devil's River News.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
MIKE MURPHY, Proprietor.
STEVE MURPHY, Publisher.
Entered at the Postoffice at Sonora second class matter.
Advertising Medium of the Stockman's Paradise.
Sonora, Texas, - - Nov. 29, 1913.

BIRDS KEEP US ALIVE.

Exterminate Them and Man's Years on Earth Would Be Few.

Birds live to eat. It is lucky for men they do, for if the birds did not breakfast man would not dine. Some years ago a French scientist told the world that if all the birds should suddenly die man would have only a year's life left to him. The Frenchman proved his point to the satisfaction of other scientists, but laymen laughed and the usual proportion of them kept on killing.

It always has been my belief that the sin of bird persecution had its beginning with other sins in the garden. Adam probably saw a robin pecking away at a cherry and instantly said, "The bird is a thief." Then Eve very likely saw a scarlet tanager sunning itself and straightway coveted its plumage. So it is that the hand of man and the head of woman have been raised against the bird ever since.

Why should not a robin or a cedar bird or a catbird or any other bird eat an occasional cherry? Their dinners of cutworms, caterpillars and other things noxious make cherry dessert their due.

How much does a bird eat? Take the robin as an example. It eats at certain seasons of the year about double its weight in insects and worms every day. A man in order to satisfy an equally well developed appetite would have to eat about 300 pounds of food all told at his three daily meals. To do this he would need to be thirty feet tall, ten feet thick from front to back and about five feet across the shoulders.

The bird's dinner hour begins at sunrise and ends an hour after sunset. Any legislation looking to the shortening of its hours of labor, which are coincident with its hours of eating, would bring famine. All the song birds and all the silent birds give their service to man and they ask no pay for it except to be let alone.

And the farmer who is wise will let the old shotgun rust out before he turns it on his best friends—the birds.—Edward B. Clark in Country Gentleman.

Scientific Shovel.

For a first class shovel there is a particular shovel load at which he will do his biggest day's work with no increase of effort on his part. To determine what this load is a series of tests was made at the works of the Bethlehem Steel company. Experienced shovelers, who could be depended on to do trustworthy work, were selected and tests were made with shovel loads varying from five pounds to forty pounds, with the result that a load of twenty-one pounds was found to be the one giving the greatest efficiency. With the twenty-one pound load a shoveler will do as much as 20 per cent more work than with loads that are a great deal more or a great deal less than this and with less effort.—Popular Mechanics.

His Ordinary Method.

Professor Sawyer was a deliberate man and accurate as well. No amount of rheumatism could change him in either of these particulars.

His wife, who had left him groaning and apparently crippled in his room, was startled to see him limping painfully into the kitchen an hour later.

"Oh, professor," she cried, hurrying to meet him and provide a comfortable resting place, "how in the world did you get out of bed and down here?"

"By de-grees, my dear," said her husband, his brow drawn with pain; "by de-grees."—Youth's Companion.

Gladstone's Sleepless Nights.

Mr. Gladstone once confessed that only twice in the whole course of his career he had been afflicted with sleeplessness. The first occasion was during the formation of his first cabinet, when he lay awake one night trying to think out how certain ministers would agree with one another. His second sleepless night was due to a gale of wind. He had almost cut through the trunk of a large chestnut that afternoon, but had left the tree standing in order that Lord Napier who was coming next day might see it. Hearing the wind, he lay speculating what were the chances of the tree remaining standing.

Good Excuse.

"You wish to be relieved from jury duty," said a certain judge, "but you haven't given a good reason."

"It is to save money for the people," replied the unwilling taxman. "I have dyspepsia, indigestion, and never agree with anybody. If I go on this jury there will be a disagreement and the county will have to go to the expense of a new trial." "All right," said the judge shortly. "Excused."

JAWS OF WILD ANIMALS.

Their Fearful Power Is What Makes the Bite So Terrible.

Apart from all concomitant danger of blood poisoning, the severity of the bites of flesh eating animals is out of all proportion to the weapons by which they are inflicted. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spearheads," but the force which "works" these instruments is prodigious. It seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite."

In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal hurls itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury.

A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then, the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing. The snapping power of an alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and are furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end.

But the jaws of a lion, leopard, tiger, otter, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which in proportion to its size is almost incredible.

Sir Samuel Baker, who had a long and varied acquaintance with the bites of the carnivora noticed that the tiger usually seized an Indian native by the shoulder, and with one jaw on one side and the other on the other bit clean through chest and back.

"The fatal wound was the bite, which, through back and chest, penetrated to the lungs." Europeans are killed by the tiger's bite as well as lacerated by the claws. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates to the lungs. This kind of wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the felines.

Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung, under the wing. The chestnut, which has a very small mouth, always bites through the black back's throat. The leopard, when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head. When attacking men it aims at biting through the lungs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Law Is a Curious Thing.

Soon after Jim's admission as a learned counselor, says the narrator of the story in a legal journal, an old neighbor, to give him a start, gave him a lot of old claims to collect, telling him he could have half that was collected.

Jim soon received half that was due from one of the debtors and was called on a little later by his client for his share of the money.

"Your half?" said the astute young lawyer. "I didn't collect your half; I only collected mine."

The astonished old patron said, "Why, Jim, I don't understand such proceedings."

But the lofty reply was: "There is a heap of law you don't understand, I tell you, old fellow. This law is a powerful curious thing, and I don't understand more than half of it yet myself."

An Artist's Ruin.

A Roman cavalier commissioned a great artist to paint his portrait, no definite price being agreed upon. When the portrait was finished, the painter asked 100 crowns in payment. The highborn sinner, amazed at the demand, returned no more nor dared to send for his counterfeiter presentment, whereupon the artist hit upon the happy expedient of first painting bars across the portrait, then affixing the doleful legend, "Imprisoned for debt," and finally placing it in a prominent part of his studio, to which Roman nobles frequently resorted. Ere long a rich relative came to the rescue and released his kinsman.

Discovery of Rubber.

The rubber tree was discovered by a missionary, Father Mancelde Esperanza. He found it while on one of his apostolic journeys among the Cambebas Indians of South America, and gave it the singular name of the seringueira, because he remarked that the savages used the sap of this tree, which hardens quickly, to make rude bottles that were shaped like a syringe.—London Mail.

A Relief to Her.

"Supposing I give you your supper," said the tired looking woman; "what will you do to earn it?" "Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'll give you do opportunity of seeing a man go 'trow a whole meal without findin' fault wit' a single thing." The woman thought a minute and then told him to come in and she'd set the table.—Washington Star.

Notice to Trespassers.

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

BRITISH CONSOLS.

Origin and History of This Feature of English Securities.

Almost all the debt of England consists of the funded debt, so called, and the greater part of this is made up of "consols," which is an abbreviation of "consolidated stocks," and the price of consols is the financial pulse of England.

Consols were created in 1752 by statute 25 of George II., chapter 27. But no scrap of paper ever represented a consol until, to facilitate commerce, in 1870 a statute was passed allowing the government to issue certificates to represent them. The property that all the world asked the price of every day was unrepresented by any monetary securities until 1870, and even now very few certificates have been issued.

Now, this is a consol, and this is its history: Originally some one had loaned the government £100, and the government had caused his name to be enrolled on its books as a creditor, from whom it had received that amount and to whom some day it might, if it chose, repay it. It need never do so, but until it did it must pay him an annuity of £3—that is, he received 3 per cent on his money as long as the government chose to keep it, but the government could pay it back at any time it chose to do so. This creditor then owned a consol—that is, he owned such a debt from the government as just described.

If he wished to transfer what rights he had—that is, his 3 per cent per annum—and the right to his £100 when, if ever, the government chose to return it, he could go to the Bank of England with his transferee and receive the purchase price from him, and the stock would be transferred to the man paying the consideration and that man's name would be placed on the government's books in the place of the former owner and thereafter the transferee would receive the £3 a year and the £100, if it was ever paid back. But no paper passed except the receipt for the purchase money which was given by the buyer and which the bank official checked with a red mark.

These receipts were not certificates of ownership and were seldom preserved, never except for purposes of identification when the new owner went to draw his first dividend. After that they were destroyed. It is true in old times the owner of a consol was given a tally, which was nothing but a block of wood with notches on it split in two so that a portion of each notch should be on each half, and the government kept one half and the owner of the stock the other.

These showed the state of the account between the government and its creditor, but this was an antiquated system of keeping accounts, brought down from the days when writing was little known, and at last they were abolished by act of parliament and burned. There were so many of them that when they were thrown into the furnaces these became superheated, and the parliament houses burned down, which perhaps served the authorities right for keeping the antiquated system so long.

She Wanted to Know.

Among the interested visitors of the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town, friends of one of the officers of the barracks. They proved very much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman.

"Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked: "What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"—Harper's Weekly.

Tactful.

An old lady invited some friends down to pass the week end at her little country cottage.

Her guests arrived in a tremendous downpour of rain.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the hostess as she welcomed them in: "what a day! I'm glad you've come, but do hope the weather will clear up, or you won't enjoy yourselves much."

"Oh, but my dear Mrs. Jones," replied one of her guests politely, "we didn't come to enjoy ourselves; we came to see you!"—Exchange.

Curious River Tinto.

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the river Tinto, in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

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.

DURATION OF DREAMS.

In Slumberland One May Live Hours In a Few Seconds.

In the course of a discussion at the British Medico-Psychological society, Sir George H. Savage, who has always been a dreamer himself, and no sooner closes his eyes than he passes into dreamland, gave some interesting data upon which he bases the belief that dreams, even of an apparently prolonged character, occupy but the shortest space of time.

"Dreams are almost always associated," he says, "with the moments of waking or falling asleep. They may be of the briefest time, yet may appear long."

"I was once benighted with a party when climbing without guides in Switzerland. We were finally forced to stop in our descent by a precipice, and we got into secure but narrow places. The only change of position I could get was by placing a foot on a rock opposite me, but always to be recalled to my position by my foot falling."

"Once I fell asleep for a moment between placing my foot on the rock and the foot falling, and in this fraction of a second I dreamt that I had to go home, dress for dinner and then drive to the house of my hostess. I arrived there to find that I was rather late. I took the hostess down to dinner and was asked by the butler if I would take mulligatawny soup."

"The soup was the only recent traceable association with the dream. The night before, at our bivouac, one of the party produced some compressed soup, which turned out to be mulligatawny, a soup we thought unsuitable for thirsty souls."

"On another occasion, returning from fishing, I threw myself into an armchair and said to my companion, 'I will sleep for a few minutes before changing my clothes for dinner.' I may say that I have the gift of voluntary sleep."

"This was at 7:25 o'clock. At 7:27 o'clock I awoke, having had a long dream, in which I had had a serious difference of opinion and a prolonged and vexatious argument on a question concerning a young relation having a butler at Oxford."

"Thus, by the clock, in the two minutes I decided to sleep, I slept and I dreamt."

"In a paper on 'Dreams and Their Significance,' which Sir George read to one of the branches of the Medico-Psychological association a little time ago, he quoted the suggestion of Hutchinson that there might be reversions to ancestral habits in dreams and that our floating dreams might really be memories of an arboreal existence of simian ancestors.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Water Puts Babies to Sleep.

The people who live in the mountains round Simla have some very curious customs. They believe, for instance, that children benefit by having cold water poured on their heads, though they are unable to state wherein the benefit lies. Babies, from shortly after their birth to the age of four or five years, are daily put with their heads under a small stream of water, remaining there for several hours without wetting their clothes. The water hits the top of their head and then runs off without wetting its clothes. The water has a decided soporific effect, putting the child to sleep almost at once—which may be the explanation of the popularity of the practice. One or two women usually remain in charge of a bunch of babies.—Wide World Magazine.

Making Sure.

Two old Scotsmen were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend. "Ay, ay," said one, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o' his. They say they're aye fechtin'." "What else can ye expect?" said the other scornfully. "The pair feckless creature marrit after coortin' for only seven year. Man, he had nae chance to ken the woman in sich a short time! When I was coortin' I coortin' for twenty year!" An amused listener to this dialogue ventured to ask if this long courtship had insured connubial bliss, whereupon the old Scotsman replied, "I tell ye I coortin' for twenty year, and in that time I kent what woman was, and so I didna marry!"

A Worthy Antagonist.

"Did you visit any of the old caves when you were up in Scotland?" Jorkins was asked by a friend.

"Yes," replied Jorkins reminiscently, "and, by gum, we had to forcibly pull Maria out of one cave."

"Good gracious! She was fascinated by its beauty, I suppose."

"No, it wasn't beauty. You see, there is a wonderful echo in the cave, and Maria couldn't bear to think of the echo having the last word."—Liverpool Mercury.

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.

DECATUR'S FATAL DUEL.

His Memorable and Dramatic Meeting With Commodore Barron.

On March 23, 1820, was fought one of the most memorable duels in the annals of the United States. Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron met on the fatal field near Bladensburg that day. Both participants were wounded, Decatur mortally, dying within a few hours after the encounter.

The causes which led to the ill feeling between these two naval heroes have never been accurately determined, but it is generally supposed that Decatur's harsh criticism of Barron on account of the latter not returning from abroad to take part in the war brought about the breach. Certain it is that Decatur's words were repeated to Barron, and a correspondence between the two ensued, which probably resulted in the challenge. The impending duel was kept a profound secret. Only a few of the most intimate friends of the respective participants had even an inkling of it. Decatur was the first to arrive upon the scene. He was accompanied by Commodores Rodgers and Porfir and several other friends. Barron arrived a few minutes later. The combatants bowed stiffly to each other and stood waiting for their friends to measure off the ground and make the final arrangements.

"I hope, sir," said Barron as they took their places, "that when we meet in another world we shall be better friends than we have been in this."

Decatur is said to have haughtily regarded his adversary a moment and then replied: "Sir, I have never been your enemy."

A moment later the word was given, and two shots rang out simultaneously. Barron fell almost immediately. Decatur straightened himself, but the pistol fell from his grasp, and in a moment he was upon the greensward writhing in agony. He was raised by his friends and carried nearer the road, where Barron was lying.

"I wish I had fallen in the service of my country," Decatur muttered, whereupon Barron looked up.

"Everything has been conducted most honorably," he said.

Then, turning his eyes upon Decatur:

"I am mortally wounded. Commodore Decatur, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart."

As Decatur was being lifted into a carriage Bainbridge, whom Decatur had once rescued from a Moorish prison, stooped down and kissed his cheek.

Decatur was driven slowly back to the city and carried into his residence on Lafayette square, where he died a few hours afterward.

Barron ultimately recovered from his injury, but it is said the memory of the fatal duel darkened his life over afterward. He lived until the year 1851 and had charge of several vessels. At his own request he was court martialed upon the charges made against him by Decatur and exonerated.—Exchange.

Fate of the Chickens.

In an Ohio town the African Methodist Episcopal church of that district held a conference, and for a week the town was filled with colored pulpits orators. A few days after the conference closed its sessions one of the leading colored women of the town drove out to Pea Ridge to purchase chickens of an old mammy who had supplied the family for years. Aunt Hanna, coming to the gate, said: "I'm sorry, Miss Allie. I ain't got a chicken left. Dey all done enter de ministry."—Argonaut.

His Punishment.

It was beginning to rain, and a man who was on the point of starting for church discovered that there wasn't an umbrella in the house fit for use.

"You can borrow one from T's, next door," suggested his better half. "They never go to church."

"No, Laura," he answered with firmness. "It is wrong to borrow umbrellas on Sunday. I shall punish myself for my carelessness by not going to church this morning."

His Liberality.

"I approach you in a worthy cause, Mr. Tightwad. We want to raise \$100,000. A prominent philanthropist offers to contribute a quarter of it."

"Oh, well," said Mr. Tightwad hastily. "I don't mind giving another quarter. Can you change half a dollar?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ragtime.

"Please, sir, would you kindly help me to recover my boy?"

"Recover your boy? But you've got him there!"

"Yes, but I think you'll agree with me that he needs re-covering."—Pearson's Weekly.

W. McCOMB

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