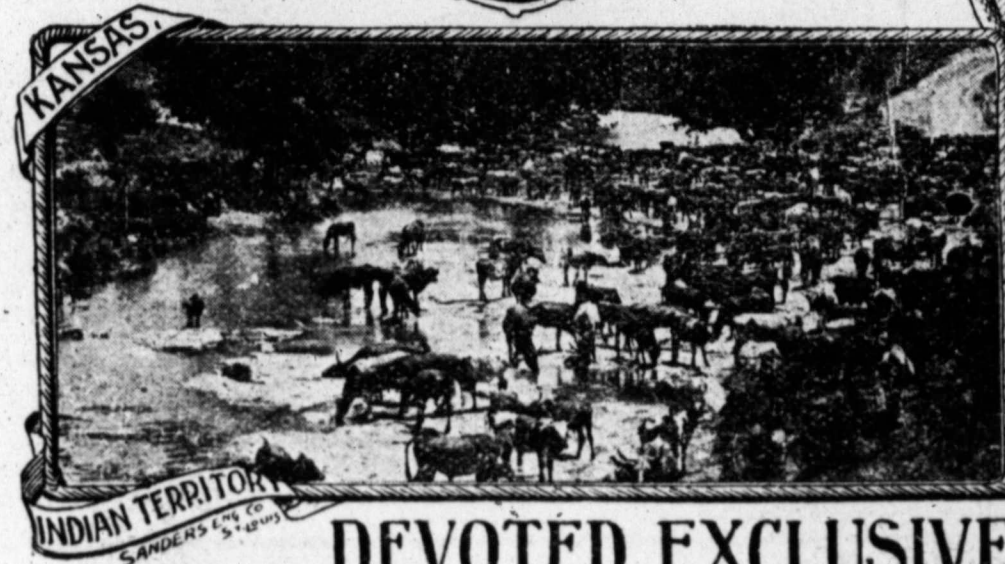


101
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The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

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Eleventh Year.
No. 16.

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, August 1, 1905.

\$1 Per Year



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 WICHITA, KANS.
**CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE,
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 Perfect Sewerage and City Water
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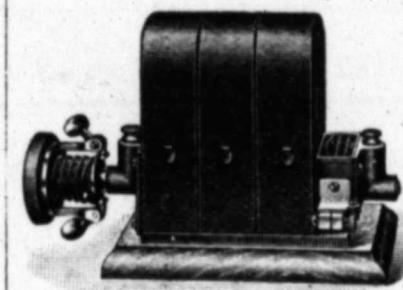
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 Bear in mind that they are not culls that some one has sent to Oklahoma to be culls; and that these stallions may be purchased for one-third the price that they would cost if they were culls or inferior animals.

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| Pueblo, Colo. | 17.75 | June 1 to Sept. 30, | Oct. 31, 1905 |
| Colorado Spgs. Colo. | 19.25 | " " " " " | " " " |
| Denver, Colo. | 21.50 | " " " " " | " " " |
| Ogden and Salt Lake | 34.90 | " " " " " | " " " |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 21.60 | " " " " " | " " " |
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Henricks Magneto Fires your Gas or Gasoline Engine Without the Aid of Batteries.

It is better and more durable than any Dynamo. Its governor regulates the speed regardless of speed of fly wheel. Its governor adjusts to imperfect fly wheels. Its governor insures a constant and uniform spark. The spark does not burn the contacts of the engine. All strains are removed from the

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HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.

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- Any bright boy can do as well.
 Write us for catalogue and terms.

**F. A. HIBARGER,
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 For Sale.**

I have a number of good stock ranches for sale with Government Land surrounding the Patented Land, well watered.
 Address, **W. G. OGLE,**
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STOCKMEN!
 Insure Highest Market Prices for your
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
 By consigning them to
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CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a binder. Price \$14. Circulars free showing Harvester at work.
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THE

Live Stock Inspector

AND FARM NEWS

FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

Vol. 11, No. 16.

WOODWARD, OKLA., AUGUST 1, 1905.

Subscription, \$1.00

The Future.

BEAVER ADVOCATE:

The question has been asked us so repeatedly what will become of this county as it is no longer classed as a cattle country. To begin with, it is still just as much of a cow country now as it ever was. Of course, there are now no countless herds to eat the anxious grass; no old time cow boy with foot in the stirrup and bridle in hand to ride with the long horned cattle; no old time roundups with chuck wagon bountifully filled with frugal fare; those days, and they were happy days, have gone but from the misty mountain top of fond recollection comes skipping down a more fragrant breath to cause a merry ripple of expectancy on the cherub face of the present. As a cow country this country has been a failure; we mean by that that more money has been lost in handling cattle in Beaver county, than has been made; so if more money can be made from farming it, we should certainly farm it. Severe winters and bad speculation in the local surroundings have cost the money. Every farmer as soon as he possibly can should possess himself with a cow; milk and butter reduce to a wonderful extent the expense of living and, raising your own feed stuff, the keeping of the animal is comparatively nothing. And be mindful of the grade; make up in quality what is lost in quantity. The condition of the county now makes it better to have 10 graded animals than 400 long horns. Some of this land can be farmed now, some in a few years and some never again. Some of the land, just filed on, will afford profitable farming from the first; some will change hands several times, each man spending some money to improve the place until finally from the improvement and money spent on it, it will be all right. And some could never be farmed if it were not for the money that has been gathered since creation or spread and then a fire freight was so it had it. Let your conditions control; don't go to pushing and buying land or buying the events a job the money. If you own cattle, own the best; if you farm, farm everything. Stock farming and grain farming go hand in hand and each is a valuable ally of the other. But we must work in harmony and together; a people divided, divides the prosperity of a community; do not impose upon your neighbor for one man has just as good a right here as another if not a heap

better. So in answer as to what will become of this country, we predict that it will stand at the very front of Oklahoma by the thrift and industry of her citizens in raising fine stock and such products as are adapted to the county.

Santa Fe.

Another Fast Train to California. This up to date company have added another flyer between Chicago and San Francisco. Time between the two points is seventy one hours. All tickets are good on this train.

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.

Little Miss Millions;

or, The Witch of Monte Carlo.

A ROMANCE OF THE RIVIERA.

By St. George Rathborne,

Author of "Dr. Jack," "Miss Pauline, of New York," "A Captain of the Kaiser," "Miss Caprice," "The Spider's Web," Etc., Etc.

[Copyright, 1900, by Street and Smith, New York.]

"In the meantime, for Mary began to show signs of eager interest. "But see here, we have no time to lose, Jones."

"Correct."

"And I'd like to have an idea how the case stands before I put my foot in it. While I'm ready to save Constance from danger and annoyance, it might appear a silly thing in her eyes if I tried to take her away from her chosen friends, whose society she seems to have sought of her own free will. Did you notice the big Mogul?"

"You mean the party at the head of the table, with one of the ladies on either side?"

"That's it. He's English all over—did you ever hear tell of a British branch of the Dares?"

"Why certainly. There was a cousin, with whom she corresponded."

"His name was Sir Lionel."

"That was not a guess, by Jupiter!"

"No. My good Corsican boatman, on the way out, informed me that this fine craft was the property of an English globe-trotter named Sir Lionel Dare. The similarity of names didn't strike me as odd until I saw her sitting there beside him."

"That girl is slowly but surely awakening to her position. Yes, Little Miss Millions has been suddenly seized with a startling conviction that this is all a set up job to secure unlimited means from her vast fortune or else to compel her to marry the count."

"The miserable scoundrels," Mark muttered between his teeth. "Prove that to me, Jones, and I'll stand between that girl and danger again if it costs me my life."

"All right," said Jones, cheerily, "just you come with me, my boy, and we'll beard the lion in his den, you bet."

Again the darkness of the night was of great assistance, and Merrick found occasion to feel thankful

Fortune favored them—at least, they were able to descend without discovery, and as this was of prime importance just then, they considered themselves lucky.

And the cabin door was ajar which helped things amazingly.

At the first glance Merrick became aware that the situation within the saloon had changed during the few minutes they had spent in perambulating the deck and dodging jackies.

The voices now seemed to vibrate with a new energy, as though something had occurred to inject excitement into the gathering.

Jones had been right, after all. The look he had seen upon the face of Constance Dare had been one of awakening consciousness and alarm.

Her first act had been to express a desire to return to the hotel.

Of course, the good company endeavored to dissuade her with all manner of entreaties.

Finding these of no avail, the yachtsman showed a little of his claws beneath the velvet.

If his fair cousin were indisposed it would be very uncivil in him to allow her to return the long distance to the city, especially since the wind was rising and the sea growing rough—the very best stateroom on board was quite at her service, and in the morning a safe landing could be made.

Little Miss Millions was accustomed to having her own way pretty much, and this polished but positive manner of refusing her demands kindled her feminine anger.

Her lip curled with scorn; she stamped her little foot in anger.

"It is not so—you have other reasons, less honorable, for refusing to land me. I am not blind, sir, and the fact that you are not alone in your miserable scheme is very patent to me," she said, looking at the others

Sir Lionel turned very red in the face under her reproaches, but held himself well in hand.

He was a master hand at finding words to cover the case, and his plea had all the earmarks of a clever barrister, which he had really once been when a sudden legacy spoiled his business prospects.

The veneer was so desperately thin that it proved of no avail as a disguise.

Constance saw through it easily.

Although the situation certainly presented enough of danger and difficulty to alarm her exceedingly, she did not seem to lose her presence of mind.

Indeed, if anything, she grew more indignant and angry, for she stamped her foot as might an angry despot, and poured upon the devoted head of her cousin a torrent of reproaches that must have staggered one less dense.

"Very well," she concluded, with a flash of determination in her bright eyes, "then I shall go alone. Thank Heaven, I know how to row a boat!"

As she turned toward the door the form of Count Leon glided between.

He was smiling suavely, for a man may smile and still be a villain.

"Pardon me, mam'selle; it would be madness in this sea," he said.

She looked at him steadily.

The boat was as motionless as a house, and the manifest absurdity of his declaration was so apparent that there could no longer be any doubt regarding what was meant.

The girl turned pale, as though overcome by a sudden sense of the "blessed calm."

It was now Merrick's turn.

The situation had resolved itself so that the plans of the enemy had been exposed, and his opportunity to enter the game was at hand.

There was no other way.

Discretion might have suggested that they wait until the yacht was quiet, when possibly a rescue could be effected without warfare.

But as well attempt to stop the howling sirocco of Sahara as to influence an ardent lover to hold his hand under such conditions.

Count Leon was there within easy reach, and the temptation was too great.

So Merrick threw his castor into the ring.

His manner of doing so was unique.

The door offered a chance to overwhelm the great explorer. Men more famous than Count Leon have been upset and disconcerted by even smaller things than a cabin door.

Merrick hurled his whole weight against the hinged catapult, so that it shot inward with tremendous force.

There was a collision.

Count Leon came out of it second best, for the door held its own, while he sprawled upon the floor in an inglorious manner.

Score one for the intruder.

Of course, every person at the table was up by this time, and a battery of eyes looked to see what was

(Continued on page 14.)

FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.—To Prevent the Spread of Splenic Fever in Cattle.

Effective On and After June 1, 1905.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenic, Southern, or Texas, fever exists among cattle in the following named States and Territories, to-wit:

California, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Now, therefore, I, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to-wit:

All territory situated within the boundaries of California, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and that portion of the territory in the State of Kentucky situated in the counties of Clinton, Wayne, and Pulaski.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and direction conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that cattle shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905, subject to the following exceptions, to-wit:

EXCEPTION 1.—The following named States and Territory have established State and Territorial quarantine lines differing from the line established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and are as follows, to-wit:

TEXAS.

Beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary of New Mexico with the international boundary line at the Rio Grande River; thence southeasterly along the said international boundary line to the southwest corner of the county of Pecos; thence following the western boundary of Pecos County to the southeast corner of Reeves County; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos River; thence southeasterly, following the Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County; thence east, along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties, to the southeast corner of Iron County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Iron County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence continuing due north to the southern boundary line of Coke County; thence west, with the southern boundary of Coke County, to the southwest corner of Coke County; thence north, along the western boundary of Coke County, to the southern boundary of Mitchell County; thence east to the southeast corner of Mitchell County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Mitchell County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence east, along the southern boundaries of Fisher and Jones counties, to the southeast corner of Jones County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Jones County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence east, along the southern boundary of Haskell County, to the southeast corner of said county; thence north, along the western boundary lines of Turockmorton and Baylor counties, to the northwest corner of Baylor County; thence east, along the southern boundary of Wilbarger County, to the southeast corner of said county; thence north, along the

eastern boundary of Wilbarger County, to the Red River; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction, along the course of said river and the northern boundary of Texas, to the southwest corner of Greer County, Oklahoma Territory; thence north, following the eastern boundary line of Texas, to the northwest corner of said Greer County.

OKLAHOMA.

Beginning on the Red River at the northwestern corner of Wichita County, Texas; thence northwesterly, along the course of said river to the southwest corner of Greer County; thence north along the western boundary of Greer County to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly and southerly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills County to the southeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary line of Washita County to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary lines of Washita and Carter counties to the Canadian River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the course of said river to the southeast corner of Canadian County; thence north along the eastern boundary line of Canadian County to the northwest corner of Cleveland County; thence east, along the northern line of Cleveland County to the middle of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; thence northerly following the middle of said right of way through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble, and Payne counties, and the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations to the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation to the Arkansas River; thence in a northerly direction following the course of the said river to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary line of Kansas.

EXCEPTION 4.—TEXAS. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Baylor and Turockmorton, and that portion of the county of Pecos lying north and west of the line described as follows: Beginning at the west line of Pecos County, at the point where the roadbed of the G. H. & S. A. Railroad crosses said line; thence in an easterly direction with the center of said roadbed to a point on Section No. 36, Block A2, G. H. & S. A. Railroad Company; thence north with the pasture fence running in a northerly direction through the eastern part of Sections Nos. 13 and 12 of said Block A2, and across Section 1, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company; thence continuing north with said pasture fence through the eastern part of Sections Nos. 16, 17, 46, 47, 76, 77, 106, 107, 136, 137, 142, 143, and 194, Block D. M. K. & F. E. Railroad Company; thence continuing in a northerly direction to a point on the north line of Section No. 6, Block 160, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, same being corner of pasture fence; thence east with the north line of Sections Nos. 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, Block 160, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 16, same being corner of pasture fence; thence in a northerly direction with the east boundary line of Sections Nos. 22, 21, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, Block I. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section 32; thence west with the north boundary line of Sections Nos. 32 and 33, same block, to the northwest corner of Section No. 33, Block I. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, corner of fence; thence north with the east boundary line of Sections Nos. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, 37, 48, 49, 60, 61 and 72, Block 2, C. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 72; thence in an easterly direction with the pasture fence to the southeast corner of Section No. 9, patented to James E. Evans; thence north with the east line of said Section No. 9, to the northwest corner of

Section No. 100, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence east with north boundary line of said Sections Nos. 100 and 89, same block, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 89, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence north with the east boundary line of Sections Nos. 90, 91, 92, and 93, to the southeast corner of Section No. 94, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 94 to the northwest corner of said section; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction, diagonally across Sections Nos. 14, 18, and 28, to the northeast corner of Section No. 29, Block C4, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company; thence west with the north boundary line of said Section No. 29 to the northwest corner of said section; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 1, T. C. Railroad Company, Section No. 97, Block N. 194, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 96; thence in a northerly direction across Section No. 94 to a point on its north boundary line 600 yards west of its northeast corner; thence continuing north through Sections Nos. 93, 90, 89, 86, 85 and 58, Block 194, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to a point on the north boundary line of said Section No. 58; thence northwesterly with the pasture fence, through Section No. 59, to the northeast corner of Section No. 82 and the southeast corner of Section No. 81, same block; thence continuing northwesterly to Section No. 17, H. & G. N. Railroad Company; thence north with the east line of said Section 17 to the Pecos River; thence northwesterly with said Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County.

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Childress, Cottle, Hardema, Ford, Wilbarger, King, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Jones, Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Howard, Mitchell, Glasscock, Sterling, Irion, Reagan, Upton, Crane, Turockmorton, and Baylor, and that portion of the county of Pecos as heretofore described, to any portion of the State of Texas, located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of Texas; and no cattle from said counties or portions thereof shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point not in the State of Texas, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

EXCEPTION 5.—OKLAHOMA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, or into the Kansas Nation of Osage Nation or into those portions of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, and Noble lying east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Roger Mills, Washita, Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, that portion of Canadian County lying north of the Canadian River, that portion of Noble County included in the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian Reservations, and that portion of Noble County bounded on the north by the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, on the east by Pawnee County, on the south by Payne County, and on the west by the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, nor from the Kansas Nation or Osage Nation, to any portion of the Terri-

tory of Oklahoma located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the Territory of Oklahoma; and no cattle from said counties, parts of counties, or localities shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point, not in the Territory of Oklahoma, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

EXCEPTION 10.—OPEN SEASON. During the months of January, November, and December of each year, cattle originating in the modified quarantined area shall not be moved from the modified quarantined area for purposes other than immediate slaughter into the States of Missouri and Kansas, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and those portions of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia not included in the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the movement is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State or Territory to which the cattle are destined, nor until permission shall have been obtained from the proper official of the said State or Territory.

Cattle originating in and shipped from the modified quarantined area into any State outside of the modified quarantined area, other than those States and Territories and portions thereof set out in this exception, shall not be moved into, or unloaded in transit through, any of the States or Territories or portions thereof heretofore set out in this exception, within three months of the date of the movement from the modified quarantined area.

Cattle which are moved from the modified quarantined area into those States or Territories or portions thereof heretofore set out in this exception, under certificates from inspectors either of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the States or Territories to which the cattle are destined for feeding or stocking purposes, shall not be placed in stock pens which have been reserved for cattle originating in the modified quarantined area.

CANCELLATION OF PREVIOUS ORDERS.

B. A. I. Order No. 106 dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 111, dated January 16, 1905, including all amendments thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and seal of the Department of Agriculture.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rule 2.—To Prevent the Spread of Scabies in Cattle.

Effective on and after June 1, 1905.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious, communicable disease known as scabies exists among cattle in the following named States and Territories, to-wit:

Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
Now, therefore, I, James Wilson,

Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that cattle shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905.

This Rule is subject to amendment on statutory notice.

B. A. I. Order No. 106, dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 123, dated March 18, 1904, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Oklahoma Promulgating the Rules and Regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Oklahoma for the Year 1905. The same to remain in force until further Rules and Regulations are Promulgated.

To the Managers, Agents and Employees of the Railroads and Transportation Companies in Oklahoma, and all Transportation Companies entering Oklahoma, Stock Men and Others:

You are hereby notified that the Livestock Sanitary Commission in accordance with the authority conferred upon it by the Oklahoma Legislative Assembly, did on the 7th day of April, 1905, make the following rules and regulations and establish the following quarantine lines:

RULE I. No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move into the Territory of Oklahoma across the quarantine line beginning at a point where the Arkansas River crosses the Thirty-seventh Parallel of North Latitude, at the north line of Oklahoma, extending thence in a southeasterly direction following the course of said river to the southeast corner of Pawnee County; thence west and south along the exterior boundary line of Oklahoma to the southwest corner thereof, from any of that part of the United States south, east or west thereof, in the splenic or tick fever infested area, as described by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, except as provided by that Department or of the Territory of Oklahoma for the movement of cattle therefrom.

All that part of the United States lying south and east of above described line is an infested area, containing contagious and infectious diseases known as tick or splenic fever and liable to infested cattle.

RULE II. No person or corporation shall be permitted to drive, lead, move, drift, ship or transport cattle from parts of the Territory of Oklahoma south and east to parts of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the adopted United States quarantine line, as modified for the Territory of Oklahoma, which is described as follows:

Beginning on the Red River at the northwestern corner of Wichita County, Texas, thence northwesterly along

the course of said river to the southwest corner of Greer County; thence north along the western boundary of Greer County to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly and southerly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills County to the southeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary line of Washita County to the southeast corner of said County; thence north along the eastern boundary line of Washita and Custer Counties to the South Canadian River; thence in a southeasterly direction along said river to the southeast corner of Canadian County; thence north along the eastern boundary line of Canadian County to the northwest corner of Cleveland County; thence east along the northern boundary line of Cleveland County to the middle of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; thence northerly following the middle of said right of way through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble and Payne Counties, and the Otoe, Missouri and Ponca Indian Reservations to the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation, thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation to the Arkansas River; thence in a northerly direction following the course of the said river to its intersection with the Thirty-seventh Parallel of North Latitude at the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas, except cattle passing through the Territory on railways in transit under the laws governing interstate commerce, unless said person or corporation shall possess a permit from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, issued in accordance with the rules and regulations of said Department, which shall be sufficient authority for the movement of said cattle across said quarantine line into any part of Oklahoma.

It is further ordered that during the continuance of the above line no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Roger Mills, Washita, Canadian and that part of the counties of said Payne and of the Otoe, Missouri and Ponca Indian Reservations lying west of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to any of that part of the Territory of Oklahoma lying west and north thereof, except after having been inspected and found free of infection by duly authorized inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the Territory of Oklahoma and upon written permission by such officer. No cattle from said counties and localities shall be moved or allowed to move to any state or territory outside of the quarantined district (except as provided for immediate slaughter) unless they have been duly inspected, passed and permit issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

RULE III. It is hereby ordered that the following special quarantine lines be and the same are hereby established:

(a) In Comanche County, beginning at the northeast corner of Township 2, north of Range 8 west; thence west to the northwest corner thereof; thence south to the base line; thence west on said base line to the Greer County line.

(b) Along the North Fork of the Red River, beginning at the southeast corner of Greer County; thence in a northerly direction following the course of the North Fork of the Red River to the south line of Roger Mills County.

(c) Cleveland and Pottawatomie Counties. Beginning at the northeast corner of Pottawatomie County, extending thence to the northwest corner thereof; thence south on the west line of said county to the township line between townships 7 and 8 north; thence west on said line to the South Canadian River.

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from that part of Oklahoma situated south or east of these lines to the parts of Oklahoma situated north and west thereof, unless they

have been inspected and found free from infection or from exposure thereto, by an inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and upon certificate issued by such officer.

(d) Noble County. Around that part of Noble County east of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway embraced within township 21. Also that part of Noble County east of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway south of the Salt Fork River embraced within township 24. No cattle shall be moved into the area embraced within these lines from any of that part of Oklahoma situated north, south or east thereof, except upon written authorization from an inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(e) Pawnee County. Beginning at the northeast corner of township 21, range 3, east; thence north to the Arkansas River. No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the area lying west of said line to any of that part of Oklahoma lying east thereof, except upon written authorization from an inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

RULE IV. It is hereby ordered that no cattle originating in an infested area outside of Oklahoma shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa and Greer and into those portions of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne and Noble lying east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, unless said cattle shall have been dipped once in Beaumont crude petroleum under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of this Commission at a dipping station established by permission of the Department of Agriculture, and that the cattle after having been dipped are shipped in clean and disinfected cars and are accompanied by a certificate of dipping issued by the inspector supervising the dipping. This movement of cattle after one dipping shall be permitted between March 15, 1905, and May 15, 1905. After the latter date the provisions of Section 7 of B. A. I. Order No. 131 will apply.

It is further ordered that no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln and Pawnee and the Osage and Kansas Nation, and from that part of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne and Noble Counties, lying east of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, to any part of the Territory of Oklahoma outside of the quarantine district unless after having been inspected and found free of infection by a duly authorized inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of this Board and by permission of such officer. No cattle from this region shall be moved or allowed to move to any state or territory outside of the quarantined district (except as provided for immediate slaughter) unless they have been duly inspected, passed and permit issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and permission has been obtained from the proper official of the state or territory to which said cattle are destined.

RULE V. Owing to the great amount of infection in Washita County, no cattle shall be moved within or from this county to any railway station for shipment until the same have been inspected and a certificate given by an inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry on the pastures or ranges at point of origin. All railroad companies are forbidden to allow cattle in their shipping pens from above named area unless accompanied by certificate of inspection as above.

RULE VI. Owing to the presence of mange or itch in the cattle of the states adjoining Oklahoma, the movement of cattle into any part of Oklahoma from the Panhandle of Texas north of the 35th parallel of North Latitude, New Mexico, Colorado or that part of the State of Kansas situated west of the

99th Meridian, is hereby prohibited, nor shall any cattle be allowed to move from Beaver county to any other part of Oklahoma, nor shall any cattle be moved from that part of Woodward county situated west and north of a line, beginning at the northeast corner of township 29, range 22 west; thence south on the east line of said township to the southeast corner of the same; thence west to the range line between range 24 and 25; thence south to the township line between townships 23 and 24; thence west to the west line of said county, to any part of Oklahoma lying south and east of above area until same have been inspected and permit given by an inspector of this Board or by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. And it is ordered that all cattle infected with said disease or that have been exposed to same in above named area in Oklahoma shall be dipped in some of the known effective dips before they will be allowed to move to other points within said district, except such movement as is necessary between pastures and dipping stations. All movement of cattle affected with mange to points outside of the Territory of Oklahoma, shall be governed by the rules of the Department of Agriculture. All sheriffs and their deputies are hereby directed to enforce these rules under Section Ten (10), Chapter Thirty-one (31), Statutes of Oklahoma Territory, 1897.

RULE VII. It is hereby ordered that a quarantine be declared against all equine stock which may hereafter be shipped, driven or trailed into Oklahoma and same will not be admitted unless accompanied by a certificate from an accredited veterinarian showing said stock to be free from glanders or any other contagious or infectious diseases. All railways entering Oklahoma are hereby notified that all horses, mules and asses consigned to Oklahoma points must be accompanied by a certificate of health as above from point of origin before being accepted for shipment. For violation of this order the penalty shall be the same as for the violation of any other order of this Commission.

RULE VIII. Each car carrying cattle and carrying the same in the course of transportation from the infested area into or through the Territory of Oklahoma, except as provided in Rule 4, must have a placard firmly attached stating in bold letters: "This car contains Southern cattle." Upon the stockyards slip or stub and waybill of said car shall be marked on face thereof the words "Southern Cattle."

RULE IX. Cars that have carried infested cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infested cattle or before being set out on any side track or in any railway yards within above named district. Such disinfection shall be by removing all litter and manure, washing the cars, the feeding and water troughs with water until clean, saturating the walls and floors of the cars with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water, or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

This order will be enforced under the provisions of Section 12, Chapter 31, of the Session Laws of the Territory of Oklahoma for 1897, which section reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of railway corporations doing business in this Territory and they are hereby required to disinfect the shipping pens and cars used by them in transporting livestock to and through this Territory, in such manner and at such times and places as such Commission may order and designate, and any such corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation of any of said regulations or rules of said Commission, to be recovered in a civil action to be prosecuted by the Attorney General or under his direction, in the name of the Territory of Oklahoma, in the

District Court of Logan county, Territory of Oklahoma, or in any county where such violation may have occurred."

RULE X. All railroads, livestock transportation and stockyards companies and their employes and others are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way move any cattle into or through any part of the Territory of Oklahoma except in compliance with the within rules under the penalties of the following statute, viz: Section 13, Chapter 31, of the Session Laws of the Territory of Oklahoma 1897, which section reads as follows:

"Any person or corporation who shall in violation of any of the rules, regulations, order or direction of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, or any of its livestock inspectors, fixing, establishing or maintaining quarantine line, or local quarantine rules and regulations with in this Territory a most contagious or infectious disease of malignant character, drive, lead, move, drift, ship, or in any manner transport any livestock across said lines, or any of them, or violate any local quarantine rules and regulations, or in any manner interfere, interrupt or obstruct the Livestock Sanitary Commission, or any of its livestock inspectors, in the discharge of their duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each offense upon conviction be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment and shall be liable to civil action for all damages caused by the violation of this Act."

RULE XI. Pastures lying on both sides of any quarantine line shall be treated as being south or below said quarantine line and the movement of cattle from said pasture must in all cases be governed by the rules for the movement of cattle across the quarantine line.

RULE XII. No person or corporation shall be permitted to drive, lead, move, drift, or in any manner transport cattle into that part of the Territory of Oklahoma west of the quarantine line described in Rule 2 of the above rules and regulations from any point outside of the Territory of Oklahoma above said quarantine line, unless said person or corporation possesses a certificate of health from an authorized inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing said cattle to be free from infection.

RULE XIII. The Territory of Oklahoma is hereby divided into three districts with boundaries as follows:

Number 1 shall be constituted as follows: All the territory embraced in the boundaries of Oklahoma, Lincoln, Logan, Payne, Pawnee, Noble, Kay and Kingfisher counties. Inspector, Dr. L. D. Brown, Guthrie, O. T. entering Oklahoma, Stockmen and Others:

You are hereby notified that the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, in accordance with the authority conferred on it by the Oklahoma Legislative Assembly, establishes a Special Quarantine Line as follows:

Beginning at East Line of Washita County on the Township line between Townships 10 and 11 north; following said Township line in an Easterly direction to its intersection with the South Canadian River.

No person or Corporation shall be permitted to drive, lead, move, drift, ship or transport from any territory south or east of the above line, except as specified in the Rules and Regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission in their Proclamation of April 7, 1905, or under such Rules as may hereafter be prescribed.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations were adopted and approved by the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission at a meeting held in Guthrie, Oklahoma, on the 30th day of June, 1905, with the following

members present and approving the same. P. A. BECKER, Pres.

THOMAS MORRIS, Sec.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Now therefore, I, Thompson B. Ferguson, Governor of Oklahoma Territory, in conformity with the laws of clear said rules and regulations to be in full force and effect, and do proclaim all that portion of the United States lying south, east and west of said lines described in the foregoing rules and regulations to be in a state of quarantine, and all persons are forbidden from driving, moving, drifting, shipping, or transporting from all that country lying south and east of said lines to parts of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of said quarantine lines, except as therein provided.

All officers charged with the execution of the law will see that the above rules and regulations are strictly enforced.

Done at the city of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma on this the 7th day of April, A. D. 1905.

ATTEST: THOMPSON B. FERGUSON, WILLIAM GRIMES, Governor, Secretary.

All communications relating to inspection or violation of the law should be addressed to Thomas Morris, Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, Guthrie, Okla. SPECIAL ORDER

Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Guthrie, June 7, 1905.

All cattle in Woodward county which are affected or have been exposed to Itch or Mange infection, shall be dipped according to Government Regulations, and it is further ordered that, where the majority of a Community, Neighborhood, or Township in Beaver County desire to rid their herds of Mange, that all affected and exposed cattle in said Community, Neighborhood, or Township, shall be dipped according to Federal Regulations.

This order is intended to protect any Community, Neighborhood or Township where a number of Cattlemen wish to rid their herds of infection.

The Sheriff of Beaver County and his Deputies are authorized to enforce this order.

THOMAS MORRIS, Secretary.

Live Stock Quarantine Proclamation.

To the Managers, Agents and Employees of the Railroad and Transportation Companies in Oklahoma, and all Transportation Companies

District Number 2 shall be constituted as follows: All territory embraced within the counties of Cleveland, Canadian, Blaine, Washita, Custer, Greer, Roger Mills, Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties. Inspector, Henry Perry, Norman, O. T.

District Number 3 shall constitute all the territory embraced within the boundaries of Beaver, Woodward, Day, Dewey, Woods, Grant and Garfield counties. Inspector, R. H. Hahn, Alva, Oklahoma, with headquarters at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

RULE XIV. The livestock inspectors are hereby directed to enforce these regulations and to arrest all parties who may be guilty of violation thereof.

The foregoing and within rules and regulations were adopted and approved by the Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary Commission at a meeting called to meet and held in the City of Guthrie, Oklahoma, on the 7th day of April, 1905, with the following members present and adopting and approving the same.

PETER A. BOKER, President, Jefferson, Okla.

THOS. MORRIS, Secretary, Guthrie, Okla.

Members of the Board.

Now therefore, I, Thompson B. Ferguson, Governor of Oklahoma Territory, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by said Act of the Legislative Assembly, do hereby declare that the rules and regulations set forth in the above recited order of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, shall be in full force and effect from this 30th day of June, 1905, until further notice.

Officers charged with the execution of the law see that the above rules and regulations are strictly enforced.

Done at the City of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, on this 30th day of June, 1905.

ATTEST: THOMPSON B. FERGUSON, Governor.

THOMAS B. MORRIS, Secretary.

Notes and Comments.

The Woodward county Union of the A. S. E. is one of the strongest, most stable organizations in our Territory.

Wheat is worth 17c above test in Ashland, Kansas, while it is worth 20 to 25c above test where we do business.

Let the North side of the county organize at once, and our manager, Jno. Leasure, of Woodward, will establish a selling agency at Ashland, Protection and Englewood. It will save you from 10 to 20c a bu. on wheat; and other things accordingly. We have seen it tried and therefore know.

Here is an offer to the farmers of Woodward county for 90 days, so that you can handle your crops through our clearing house. Send me \$8 dollars to Stockholm, O. T., and I will send for your charter and wait 60 days for the other \$4. Proceed this way: Call a meeting of farmers, elect one of the number as chairman, one secretary, one for treasurer. Get 10 or more of them to agree to become members, take each ones name and Post Office address in a list, marking each one at the right of name as "member" or as "president, treasurer, or secretary," according to which he may be, raise eight dollars and send it to me. Or \$12 and send to J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., and either of us will attend to the rest. I make this offer to all the county.

Verily the old time grain buyers are mad. Who got the first prize in this race? The farmers' clearing house, Woodward, O. T. Who backs it? The business men and farmers of the county.

Nothing but an old fashioned boy-cotte will teach some business men to "keep hands off." We do not recommend it, as we have reached dimensions sufficient to place them beneath our notice. We do urge our members to stand by their friends!

Also stand by your brothers. Stand by the majority. Don't be a booby. Don't be a kicker. Some men live on it, but it makes one tough, sour and ugly. And it never helped a social movement forward. Everyone has a right to be heard. Say your say and vote your sacred duty as you understand it and then abide by the decision of the majority. Then you have done your best and may rest your case. This is the way all civilization advances--by majorities. Always stand up and be counted, but don't be a kicker.

While we are thinking of acting

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.



Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United

States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

A. D. TONE WILSON, Jr.

Real Estate Specialist, Topeka, Kans.

The Royal Hotel Guthrie Okla.

Headquarters for all western Oklahoma visitors to the Capital city and the best place for every body. FRED VAN DYVEN Mgr.

Advertisement for Key Stone Dehorning Knife, featuring an image of the knife and text describing its benefits for dehorning livestock.



THE SHORT LINE from the Great Southwest to St. Louis.

Six Trains Each Direction Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Ask your agent to route you via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He will gladly do so and you will be more than glad that you did so.

C. E. STYLES, E. E. BLECKLEY, A. G. P. A., T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kas.

THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Missouri

Advertisement for Gem City Business College, featuring an image of a building and text describing its educational offerings.

with the majority, look at this illustration: Our rules are all adopted by the majority and you are a kicker if you break any of them. Suppose your union votes to meet Tuesday nights, at 8 o'clock. Well 2 or 3 are on time. One arrives at 11, another calls at 6 and says he wont wait till 8 o'clock, another comes next day and claims he has as good a right as any one to set a time. There is no quorum present and no meeting at all because the members, a majority of them, were lawless. Or we may truly call them outlaws, because they refused to observe the rules. And there can be no organized society unless a majority of that society observes and obeys its rules. Government rests on the fidelity of its citizens in keeping its laws, so our society can not be a steady permanent organization unless we are law-abiding, that is, unless we keep its rules. We hope to be the strongest industrial society on earth, but we can not be strong unless we are TRUE. If we are true to our society we will of course keep her rules. This is, this can be the only evidence of our being true. This has always been the weakness of farmers' organizations—they have not acted in concert. And there is but one way to act together, and that is, MIND EVERY RULE.

Then we cannot even keep the rules unless we know them. And as no citizen is excused for ignorance of our work or our rules. Study our literature, it is awakening the world's thought. But it will not help you any, and you can not help the work along, unless you know the facts. You can not know them without careful STUDY. Get our booklet entitled,

"THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY," and keep it in your "overalls" pocket or make a pocket in your shirts and carry it always. Then you will be loaded with a hundred pound cannon. And it has always, so far, wherever tried, brought down the game. The bigger the game the surer it is, like all great weapons. The last pages of this booklet, "questions and answers," forms the "grape-shot" load, and this load mows down everything before our triumphant march! ALWAYS CARRY IT WITH YOU! I know that most every one wants to do this, that you are good soldiers, ready to act at the first word of command from your official captains.

And every good captain has obedient soldiers. Every officer of our union should remember he must able to get men to follow him, if a good captain and worthy of a place. Leaders prove themselves such by leading.

The organization committees should be the strongest men. They are to convince, therefore must be persuasive and persistent. They are to conquer, therefore must have strong wills and great courage. They must subdue the passions and prejudices of men, therefore must be loving and kind.—The wisest of writers once said: "He that wins men is wise." And so it has always been. As civilization has slowly marched forward through new ground, through wilderness or flood, she had but to follow some leader who was blazing out the way, plunging into the streams, shouting the watchword, and as

Grant, leaping the stone walls of the enemy and saying, "come on my brave boys."

And where there are true leaders there will be followers. Men delight to follow a, J. A. Everitt, who swings a battle ax with the power of a giant, mowing down the enemy and leaving a wake behind him in which we may follow unharmed to the fruits of victory.

NOW IS THE TIME TO WIN THIS COUNTY! Get the actual thousands of dollars, which our clearing house is saving us, before the public mind. Every man who has grain to sell will join us at once. Give him a chance. Six men asked me when and where and how to join, as I came from Fargo to our home Tuesday. Call meetings, tell these news, wait for your commission if you wish, but be sure to succeed. Woodward county can pass the danger-line of defeat for all time to come if we will. Be Quick!

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS MUTUAL.

We believe the above is the name of the other farmers' organization of our county. We wish a friendly talk. We are not opposing you. We hope you will not oppose us. We are brethren. We are seeking self-protection. We need each other's sympathy and help. We can not endorse all of your plans. It may be you can adopt ours. It is a splendid one. If you could come to ours we would receive you with open arms. We would try to put your officers into like positions in our society. I would gladly resign my office to your county organizer. Others will, I believe be as willing to offer this courtesy to prevent your loss of prestige or whatever small recompense the office affords. We invite correspondence and suggest a committee from each organization to effect amalgamation if possible. Fraternally,

E. R. WILLIAMS,
County organizer A. S. E.

The Weather Grumbler.

Under the above heading the Chicago News one day last winter published the following. Think of it as it was then, read the "want" expressed at that time and be satisfied with present conditions:

"All I want is weather above zero,
About 600,000 in the shade;
Some forty suns with all their fury shining.
A lava lake in which to splash and wade;
Red-hot stoves on which to sit in comfort.
Enough for all the babies and my wife;
A country home in some first-class volcano—
Then I know that I'd be satisfied with life."

We have a quantity of the Car Sa Cattle Dip on hand which while it lasts we will close out at \$1.00 per can formerly sold at \$1.50.

Nearly every traveling man doing business in Kansas says prohibition is as miserable failure—they judge, as we are all inclined to do from what they see, personally. Yet, they are

HANCOCK DISC PLOWS

THE PLOW EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT

Genuine Hancock
Disc Sulky, Gang
and Engine Plows



Lightest Draft Plow in the World

Changes the Old Method of Plowing as the Twine Binder Did the Old Method of Harvesting.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THE HANCOCK DISC PLOW.

Because you can run a Hancock Disc Gang cutting 24 inches with less draft than you can run an ordinary 16 inch mould board plow, or a Triple Disc Plow cutting 36 inches with four horses with less draft than any 24 inch mould board gang; because it pulverizes the ground and will plow hard, dry ground that you cannot plow with any other plow; because the genuine Hancock weighs one-third less than any other disc.

Beware of cheap imitations which look like the Hancock but which lack the essential features covered by our patents that make the Hancock a success. The fact that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate the Hancock is the best of evidence that the genuine Hancock is the best plow. You will find the words "Genuine Hancock" right on our tongue plate. The only successful disc plow on earth.

If you have tried other disc plows and failed do not let that discourage you. You are sure to fail unless you try a genuine Hancock. Circulars and hundreds of testimonials from prominent farmers furnished from all parts of the United States. Do not take our word for it. Try the machine. We send to you on trial where we have no agent; not one cent in advance.

ENGINE PLOWS

Made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 discs cutting the same number of feet. Can be increased or decreased in size at your convenience; are simple and an unqualified success. Can be operated just as easily and with as much confidence as the ordinary horse plow. If interested write us for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., addressing

HANCOCK DISC PLOW CO., 124 LANGDON ST., ALTON, ILL.
or see our nearest agent.

H. A. BROCKHAUS, Woodward, Oklahoma.
Gideon W. FRISBEE, Laverne, Oklahoma.
T. N. YOUNG, Shattuck, Oklahoma.
GAGE HARDWARE CO., Gage, Oklahoma.
M. A. BURDICK & SON, Mooreland, Oklahoma.

doubtless wrong in their conclusions. The Greensburg Republican probably voices the sentiment of a large majority of the editors of the state in accepting the following from the Kansas City Journal as a fair statement of the case: "Still, prohibition has worked well in Kansas towns. It is rigidly enforced in more than half the counties in the state. Rural districts observe it quite religiously. While it is not a complete success, so far as absolutely preventing the sale of liquor is concerned, temperance people say it is the most practical way to handle the question; that it promotes temperance to a greater degree than the license system. They point to the fact that Kansas has only 3,000 drunkards, whereas its quota would be 15,000 according to statistics of other states. No state has fewer paupers. Twenty five counties maintain no poor houses at all, and eight of the other eighty have had no inmates for over two years. Business failures in Kansas are less than one third of 1 per cent. In Missouri they are two-thirds of 1 per cent, and in Nebraska two-fifth of 1 per cent." In a number of cities the law is a dead letter, but there has never been, during the twenty four years of its existence a serious effort made to secure its repeal. It has not been a political question in Kansas for a number of years—Kansas Pointers.

New Low Rate—Limited

By special request of several leaders of the American Society of Equity, the 50 cent rate for one year subscriptions to the WOODWARD NEWS, will be continued for three months from date of June 1st which means that the offer will expire on Sept. 1, 1905.

It is a condition of this offer however, that all subscriptions must come through the secretary of your local or county union who is authorized to receive same and forward to this office.

Kindly remember that the NEWS is sent only to paid-in-advance subscribers and stops when time is out. It is published for all the people re-

gardless of party, creed or condition and is helping develop Woodward county by protesting against dishonest county officials and mercenary tax grafters who under the cloak of "political party" are robbing you of the results of your daily toil.

THE NEWS is a newspaper. Compare it with others and you will be its constant reader.

Remember, this low rate ends on Sept 1st, and is given in order to aid in the organization of a society which is of direct benefit, not only of the farmer, but all the people.

Don't wait. Subscribe now!

THE WOODWARD NEWS.

The persistence of Jul. Andrae & Sons, 885 w. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. in advertising their farm telephone systems during the past four years has met with such remarkable success that the Andrae people are now advertising in over 156 agricultural publications, whereas, four years ago they started advertising their farm systems in only nine agricultural papers. The Andrae people make a very liberal proposition to farmers. They send a large catalogue which explains fully how farm telephones are put up, what they cost, and how they are operated, absolutely free to any one who will write for it.

Three Gates.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale someone to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak; three gates of gold.
These narrow gates—First, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"
And if, to reach your lips at last,
It passes through these gateways
three.
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.
BETH DAY.

—The Housekeeper.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cerverly, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
 Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.
 Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad.
 New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.
 Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.
 Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

The only journal published in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, devoted exclusively to live stock interests and stock farming.

Entered at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, as second-class mail matter.

AUGUST 1, 1905.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express order, eastern bank exchange, registered letter, or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.)

Special reading notices 10 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.

Electrics should have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders to
 LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR exercises great care in admitting advertisements to its columns. If any of our readers wish information regarding any advertisement or advertiser we would be glad to give same. If you wish to buy anything that is not advertised in our columns, write us and we will refer you to the best place to buy.

A postal card, addressed to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Woodward, Okla., will bring by return mail a full set of blanks necessary for becoming a member of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

Garfield county has voted to build a \$100,000 court house

H. D. Adams of Newton, Kans., was in town Saturday.

The wild plums are ripe and very plentiful all over the prairies.

F. V. Brandon was in town from Oklahoma City Monday.

There are a number of cases of typhoid fever in town at the present time.

L. J. Gandy was a pleasant caller at this office Thursday while in town from Supply.

John R. Russell of Mohne, Kans., was a visitor in the best town in Oklahoma Sunday.

Mrs. Estella Ellis has returned from an extended visit at Norman, Ok., and several Kansas points.

G. T. Duke and S. A. Stroud both of Hedrick, Iowa, were Woodward visitors last Friday.

A Sunday school boy in class at Alva last Sunday asked his teacher if it was Frank or Jesse James that wrote the Book of James.

Howard Hainin has laid one of these fine cement walks laid in front of his residence property. It would be a good thing for the town if every property holder would take the same notion.

Joe Kochler is another of these farmers who has made a success of raising fruit in Oklahoma. He has plenty of peaches this year brought to town and they will average from 8 to 9 inches in circumference. He has some of the finest plums in the country too.

L. E. Brain, for sometime editor of the Pond Creek paper, was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday. He has been attending school at Wichita the past year but during the past few weeks has been visiting his mother at Ellendale. Mr. Brain has every appearance of being an energetic, upright young man and will no doubt prove successful in whatever he undertakes.

James Rogers, the old gentleman, who was so badly injured at Supply on the night of July 5, by falling from the hay mow at the livery barn, died from the injuries last Thursday morning. A. H. Rogers, a brother, arrived from Oskaloosa, Iowa, as soon as possible after hearing of the accident and was with until the time of his death. The body was brought to this city Thursday afternoon, embalmed and prepared for shipment to the old home at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where it will be laid in the family burial lot.

The past week has shown the people of this vicinity a variety of weather. A heavy storm aroused the most of the people from their slumbers early Friday morning but the rain that followed lent such invigorating propensities after the extreme heat of the previous days that it was received as a blessing. Friday evening and again Saturday evening refreshing showers gave their welcome benediction. Sunday was an ideal day as was also Monday. Since then however the weather has been dry and hot.

C. E. Jones was over from Supply Sunday

Geo. E. Black of Tologa was in town Monday

Woodward is to have another large mercantile establishment.

Work has begun on the new baptist parsonage on their lots just east of L. P. Northup's residence.

J. C. Wright of Grand, Okla., was a Woodward visitor Friday.

Cland Pool and Geo. Shalley of Nevada, Ia., were transacting business in Woodward Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brownee have moved to the Tandy residence from their new cottage in the west part of town.

Miss Elma Parks of Woodward arrived last Tuesday and will make her home with her sister, Mrs. F. M. Huddleston.—Arapaho News.

News from Alva brings the information that Mrs. J. E. Smith, who has been lying very low at the home of her mother in that city, is slightly improved and the doctors now have hopes of her recovery.

The Midland Savings and Loan company of Denver, Col., has been authorized to transact business in twenty-two counties of Oklahoma for a period of six months.

Prof. Fellow is spending the summer on his farm in Woodward County but has arranged to conduct the Woodward County Teachers' Institute next month, at Woodward.—Alva Pioneer.

The foundation for the new Christian church is a beauty. It is made mostly of white brick laid with red mortar. Figures and corners of red brick add greatly to the appearance. Work has been commenced on the building proper and if it looks as well as the foundation it will be a pride to Woodward.

THE NEWS office force was treated to some of the finest peaches last Wednesday that we have seen in many a day. They were raised and brought in by Semer Mason from his farm south of town. They measured all the way from seven to eight and one-half inches in circumference and were very luscious. He also brought in some apples, two varieties, the yellow and red kinds, that were raised on his farm and these too would be a prize anywhere. Mr. Mason had quite a few of these fruits and will have lots of the late variety. The force joins together in hearty thanks to the donor.

R. S. King Dead.

R. S. King, one of the substantial citizens of Woodward county, died Wednesday of last week at his home five miles south of this city of heart trouble. He was 81 years of age at the time of his death and had been a resident of this county for several years. He leaves a wife, two daughters and five sons. Mr. King has been a member of the U. B. church for several years and their pastor, Rev. R. S. Finley, conducted the funeral services which were held Friday afternoon. Interment was made in the cemetery near his home.

Fire At Gage.

Fire was discovered about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning in Gage by the train crew of the passenger train as it came through that city and the alarm immediately given. As near as can be ascertained it started in the southwest corner of the building used for the bowling alley and from all indications had been set as there were signs of ker-sene over the building and other things in that vicinity. Before anything could be done the bowling alley, pool room and a saloon had been destroyed. One man sleeping in one of the buildings barely escaped. The loss was estimated at about \$28,000. Nearly everything in the buildings was saved but the ice chest.

John L. Barwick Dead.

Our town was shocked on last Saturday to learn of the sudden death of John L. Barwick of heart disease at his home on West Main Street in this City.

Mr. Barwick came here only a few short months ago from Wichita, Kansas, and established a lumber yard and at once entered heart and soul into the building up of Woodward. He started a movement for good roads which under his magnetic and energetic effort resulted in collecting a fund of over \$500 which is now being expended in the work to the great advantage of all in this vicinity.

So active and helpful at all times, no one scarce believed the report of his sudden death which is a real loss to everyone here. Taken with a slight illness, his death resulted from heart failure. His remains were taken to his old home for interment.

Sudden Death of W. H. Green.

The sad news was brought to this city last Friday evening that W. H. Green, living about five miles west of May, Ok., had been instantly killed by lightning during the storm of that evening. Mr. Green had gone to the field to where the hired man was working to tell him to stop work on account of the storm and was returning when the bolt struck him. He was seen to fall with his horse and as neither made any effort to rise the hired man hurried to them and found both dead. The bolt had struck Mr. Green in the back of the head and before anyone could reach him his clothing had all been burned off.

William H. Green was born in Point Isabel, Texas, April 15, 1869, but a little later moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained until 21 years of age when he came to Rothwell, Beaver county, Ok. It was here that he married Mary C. Nixon on Dec. 15, 1891. They afterwards moved to May, Ok., where he lived at the time of his death.

The deceased was a member of the M. E. church, having joined that organization about eight years ago and has lived a good Christian life ever since. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely death. The funeral was held from the home Saturday evening about 5:00 o'clock.

Fourth Session Woodward County Union.

This august assembly of farmers were due at the court house at 10 a. m. July 6. It was nearer 11 when the gavel sounded; and the forenoon session was occupied in seating the delegates of the convention. Promptly at 1:30 p. m. the first business session began. Ordinary business ensued, such as:

The report of telephone committee whose investigation of ways and means, and even the desirability of a farmers' telephone system was so unsatisfactory to itself, that its report was adopted but committee retained for more elaborate work.

The writer reported upon the attitude of the papers of the county toward our society and of correspondence during the quarter just closed. Two papers only, have so far failed to insert notices or other correspondence of our representatives.

The clearing house, through its manager, Jno. Leasure, reported upon the progress made this quarter in that branch of the work.

After a full and free discussion, in executive session, of a plan proposed by the board itself, for providing funds to meet the present emergencies of the board, it was adopted, in part, and their manager is now ready to sell our grain and other stuff at Woodward, other points along the line from Higgins, Texas, to Curtis to meet, as soon as members and others along the line may be notified, and a like provision made for them. Every thing possible was done to meet the present needs of handling our stuff at all points where unions are interested in shipping.

"What can we accomplish?" Well, we studied our manager and his work on Wednesday, 5 inst. looking over some of his correspondence from different markets, and comparing their prices and those on the R. R. in our county, and we are persuaded that he has already lifted the price of wheat all along the line in our county from 5 to 13c a bushel, since coming upon the scene of action. He has offers from the board of trade of Kansas City, the Alva, Wellington and Wichita milling companies, of Kansas, from Galveston, Texas, etc. showing this and the willingness of the markets so far consulted to deal with us.

There can be no doubt of the great benefit to our members, of this new establishment, provided it be conducted with fidelity to the trust committed to it by our county union. For encouragement, remember that this office is under the control of seven of the best and most competent men in our county, and that they and the manager are amenable to the county union by reasonable bond.

Let us also remember that large bodies of men are pretty sure to do the wise thing although often not the thing that each single member might think should be done. And any member of a body who knows it has done wrong is counseled to study modesty, as he must be a superior human who can not accept the old adage, "In council there is strength."

We are in raptures over the fact plain to all that the unity, parliamentary practice, business method and

business dispatch of last Thursday's deliberations surpassed that of any other county union by 100%. We are simply astonished that we have taken our place among the best and strongest business organizations of the Territory and our future usefulness assured. There is but one apprehension for danger possible, and that is the perfidy of officers, and such a circumstance should call down upon the offender the severest retribution which an outraged public is capable of visiting.

Here is a fact, too, of social science worth constant thought, you should at once suspicion that officer whose acts and motives are not willingly made a matter of public record. Secrecy is the rule of fraud. Publicity the rule of honor. Nor is it a reflection upon any public servant to ask for his account of business. But it is always a reflection upon him if he fails to show the most accurate and minute record of his acts. The "under cover" plan of presumption is always a mark of rascality. We urge meditation here—these truths are safeguards of all society rightly understood and applied. If one is honest he will show it by accounts and conduct—not boast of it.

We can not refrain a mental inquisition of those who are not attending these meetings nor making any sacrifice for our cause, while the nobler hearts are making many. Some of our brothers have given a month of workdays to our cause during a single quadrennium, with no pay, others have spent 3 days at Woodward this week and met expenses, some I know borrowed money to do it, others borrowed to get away from town on. They have done it like true "noblemen" and are saying: "We have only done our duty." But how do you feel who stayed at home and bore none of our common burden? I am going to tell you how you feel. If a good and strictly honest man, you feel a keen regret. You are truly sorry they were made to bear your load as well as theirs. You feel you owe them part of the expense money paid out. You are resolving to make amends, to "get even" in some brotherly way. But if you are a bad man and a dishonest man, you don't care the burnt end of a rye straw and you'll do the same way again. We rep at the inquiry "How do you feel about these duties?" I confess I have only done my duty and ask your forbearance and help.

The election of officers for the ensuing year made few changes as follows: Vice-pres. W. W. White, Treas. Mr. Dickenson of Gage, Assistant Sec. Mr. Southerland.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS!

Your quarterly dues were due July 1. This is 30c per member 10c of which remains in local treasury 20c to go to Natl. union to pay its expenses. Sec. should collect and forward at once. Let us do ALL OUR DUTIES, comply with ALL OUR RULES promptly and steadily and thus fill the ideal of a reliable and invincible society of men.

Class Spirit.

We farmers have not 1 per cent. of

the class spirit that should actuate us. Of course it has not been cultivated. And things that are desirable in the social world do not grow uncultivated.

Let us first plant our feet on a faithful definition. Class spirit is that brotherly spirit proven by brotherly conduct, which springs up and develops in organized bodies of men. There can be no class spirit where there is no organization. There may be class without organization. But fellowship is a thing of society of individuals united. There is therefore, no class spirit without organization. Organization is a tie or connection of some kind or nature between two or more individuals. The home is an example. The state, or nation, is another.

We love country for what it is to us as an organization. Nothing more. Its constitution, its statutes, its great departments, legislative, executive, judicial, its faithful officers, which are all set for our protection and our defense, are the things we revere. The love of our native hills is a mere love of home scenes. Love of our country for its resources is mere love of wealth. Love of our fellows, as such, is merely the social element in our natures.

Class spirit, then, is the result of the sowing and the growing of those principles which organize men into classes.

All we need as a class is the promulgation of those facts which explain our bad conditions as a class, and the remedy. This, however, must be done perseveringly as the farmer is a muscular man during the working season, and a hearing at that time must be had while he moves. When he is organized and learns that a living may be made by reasonable effort, he will act more wisely. He will attend his meetings regularly and be a social being rather than a slave.

Do you wise self-appointed critic say, "I don't believe in class legislation, nor the formation of society into classes?" Are you horrified? Have you swallowed the carnal of class legislation for capitalists and political grafters, and then are you straining at the gnat of self-protection by class effort? Well, we are not sorry for you but we pity people who are compelled to listen to you. We talked with a voter the other day who said our society was a combination, according to Sherman's Anti-trust Law. He was a school teacher too, as well as farmer. You will understand all, however, when I tell you he intends buying grain of the other farmers this fall.

Society is full of classes—always will be, and there is absolutely no way to meet the conspiracies of evil men but to form classes of good men. They can and must meet the marauding classes and subdue them. We have been fleeced for 50 years by classes and class legislation, and we must not sleep and suffer always. Let us remember if anything is done for us we must do it ourselves. We must stand by one another persistently, incessantly. A fellowship with and for one another that no power can shake will be developed just as sure as we persist in our work for one another. Look at the labor unions for an example of class spirit. Every great strike witnesses the newspapers

and money powers exclaiming: "This will kill the unions. They got enough of it this time." But it is a startling fact that against all odds the unions are growing stronger every day and they have now such a patriotic spirit for their union, that they never can be subdued so long as they maintain justice and seek equity.

So let us love one another because it is only by our union we can succeed. We can preserve and bless our dear ones only by our society.

Another thing that should drive us to class spirit is the contempt heaped upon us by those who profit by our simplicity and unweariness. U. S. Prosecuting Attorney, Jerome, from New York city, said, a few days ago, while in St. Louis; "I think we ought to have two statute books, one for the ruralities (the country) and one for human beings." He does not regard us as even human. The slaves of every age have been despised. Let us join hands inseparably! Let us apply and keep our rules inviolately! Let us remember our weapons are alone in organization! Organized we will be the greatest power in the world! Let us cultivate the patriotism of our society, it is right and prudent and happyfying and it creates power! Hurrah for the American Society of Equity.

Statehood Meeting.

The mass convention of citizens to elect delegates to the territorial statehood convention held in Oklahoma City Tuesday July 12, was held at the court house Saturday according to the call. It was well attended and the meeting was very interesting all through. Twenty-two delegates were chosen and instructed "to do all in their power to sever the entangling alliances with other Territories which have hung like a millstone about the neck of our people and deprived us of statehood in the past, and support only such measures as advocate and demand immediate or speedy action of Congress to the end that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory may be admitted as one state."

The following is the report of the committee appointed to select delegates:

J. W. Magee, Chairman.

We, the committee appointed to select delegates to the Statehood Convention to meet in Oklahoma City on July 12th, beg leave to submit the following names, and recommend their election.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| J. W. Magee | Charles Swindall |
| John Garvey | B. W. Key |
| E. B. Roll | J. J. Gerlach |
| S. B. Lanne | T. L. O'Bryen |
| H. C. Thompson | D. P. Marum |
| S. M. Smith | Joseph Hunter |
| J. H. Hopkins | E. V. Jessee |
| Dick T. Morgan | E. O. McCance |
| W. A. Briggs | W. J. Martin |
| J. H. Dale | Chas. B. Young |
| Marion Clothier | O. R. Kellogg. |

Signed

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| C. E. Sharp | } Com. |
| D. H. Patton | |
| F. M. Cline | |

We have a quantity of the Car-Sul Cattle Dip on hand which while it lasts we will close out at \$1.00 per can formerly sold at \$1.50.

How to Get Rid of Texas Fever Ticks.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905.
EDITOR LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

The South is again to be congratulated on a piece of Experiment Station work which is hardly second in importance to any piece of work done any where in the country. I refer to the recent bulletin on "The Texas Fever Cattle Tick" by Prof. H. A. Morgan, formerly of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, and now Director of the Tennessee Experiment Station at Knoxville. This bulletin has been issued by both of the Experiment Stations named and can doubtless be had by addressing either Prof. Morgan at Knoxville, or Prof. W. R. Dodson, Director of the Experiment Station at Baton Rouge.

Texas fever has been the bane of the cattle industry in the South, and has done more to prevent the development of beef production and dairying in that section than all other causes combined. Prof. Morgan, by a careful and patient study of the habits and life history of the tick which conveys this disease from one animal to another, has been able to work out an entirely practicable method of ridding a farm of these ticks. The method is exceedingly simple and inexpensive and can be practiced on practically any farm in the South. It is hoped that farmers throughout the South will take advantage of the knowledge Prof. Morgan has given them.

N. J. SPILLMAN,

Agriculturist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Hutton-Keck Commission Co., in this issue. This is a responsible firm composed of men who have been in the Commission business for many years. They solicit a trial shipment and guarantee satisfaction.

**SHIP YOUR CATTLE
TO
HUTTEN-KECK COMMISSION CO
FOR BEST RESULTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS**

In business for twenty years.
Market Reports furnished on request.
Personal attention given to all consignments.

Taps.

Col. A. G. Cunningham, late commander of the G. A. R. Post here and adjutant of the Oklahoma Encampment, stacked arms and peacefully invaded the spirit land on last Saturday July 22nd.

Col. Cunningham has resided in Woodward since the opening of the country to settlement and has been a moving spirit in every enterprise of public nature. He was a lawyer and a gifted orator and until the past year when prevented by ill health, has

THE
Veterinary
DEPARTMENT
EDITED BY DR. PINK HOWARD.

WOODWARD, O. T. OFFICE AT CATTLE KING HOTEL. PHONE 60.

All correspondence answered in their turn by the editor of this department. Anyone desiring answer by return mail and not waiting for answer through the columns of this paper, will please send \$1.00. Address all correspondence to editor of this department.

Thanking the readers of this Veterinary department, will be interested in reading of my cases, I have had while on the road.

Arrived in Taloga on June 28. While there was called out one half mile, east of town to see a sick horse.

Arriving, I found the heart fast and jerky, temperature high and breathing fast. There was absolutely no peristaltic action in the intestines, a straight case of colic by impaction. The treatment consisted in giving the horse aloes or any good and quick purgative.

After dressing some horses' teeth, I left Taloga for Putnam, there June 30, and on July 1, was called out on an interesting case. It was a 4-year-old colt that had a disease, that he called distemper but was really strangles. The colt had been effected about one month and had been getting worse ever since. At this time, he was running from the worse and the lymphatic glands had swelled up all over his body, and had broke in four places on his forehead, and could not get his head to ground, and was rather poor. Treatment applied. White lotion external and give (purgative) aloes internally and tonic composed of following:
Prescription Pz
Rx. Tention Pz I.
Iron Sulphate Pz S.S.
Sodium Bicarbonate Pz II.
Give tablespoonful in feed three

times daily. The case recovered all right as I have heard later.

Nothing else at Putnam, except the general routine of extracting teeth, floating teeth and writing prescriptions. I left for Thomas, July 2. On evening of July 3, received a phone call to see a sick horse near Custer City. On arriving found a large gray mare, 7 years old, weight about 1200 pounds suffering from a severe case of mechanical pneumonia. The name probably sounds odd until I tell you how it was caused. The horse had a slight case of colic and the man called in some neighbors to help, him, and they drenched him with one half gallon linseed oil and some other medicine mixed, drench in through the nose. The horse coughed, part of the medicine went down the pipe sufficient to set up an irritation, and fill up the air space of the lungs causing mechanical pneumonia. I opened the wind pipe to give her more breathing space but so much of the air space in the lungs had been stopped up, she only lived till next day. So be very careful how you give medicine. It will pay you to employ a competent man. Spent fourth of July at the Farmers Reunion Picnic between Thomas and Custer City and left for home next day, July 5.

PINK HOWARD.

been most active in every campaign and has served his country well whenever called upon every occasion, freely and without reward or compensation. His life was simple and upright and being alone in the world, his cherry manner and mirth provoking wit endeared him to the entire community to such an extent that he entered into the home life and good will of every family in Woodward.

Ever proud of his military record he was a moving spirit in the decimating ranks of the civil war veterans who loved him as a comrade and followed his leadership. The roster shows that Judge Cunningham was not only a brave soldier. He was more. He was a talented citizen whose life enriched the world by his living. Possessed of a liberal education he gave out from Shakespear, Homer and the old masters gems of thought and excellence which refined and educated all who knew him.

The death of "All Sorts" as he was lovingly nicknamed years ago by his warmest friends on account of his rare versatility was not wholly unexpected, as he has been lingering at the portals in extreme illness for

several months and nothing sustained but his rugged iron constitution.

His remains were laid to rest by his comrades and loving friends on Sunday afternoon in the new Woodward cemetery, where the popular old veteran of the liberties of the people will bivouac until the bugle call of the Archangel shall sound the revolve to eternal and everlasting glory.

Important.

"We are informed that the Anthony Commercial College cannot supply the demand for their combination graduates in Bookkeeping and Short-hand. This institution is incorporated for 99 years and is as solid as Gibraltar. The public is convinced that their instruction is thorough, and this is why their graduates are in demand."—Anthony Bulletin.

Carey Hotel

Wichita, Kan.



\$2.00 and three \$3.00 per day.

Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

AUGUST DANIELSON, PROP.

A newspaper is expected to publish notices of church meetings, socials, festivals and the like free of charge, and at all times hold up for the rights of the ministry, which, as a rule, they do, says the Waukomis Hornet. Did it ever occur to you that the newspaper man was the most liberal in this matter. He tells his readers when and where the meetings are to be held and advises them to attend church. Did you ever hear of a minister or a good church deacon tell his people that the local paper is deserving of their support and they should subscribe for it and thus encourage the editor in his good work? That would only be reciprocity and reciprocity is what keeps the world in motion. The Hornet blows for all of you, why not reciprocate by saying a good word occasionally for the paper.

Learn Telegraphy & R. R. Accounting.

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operators always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue.

Morse School of Telegraphy.

Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, G., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

The wild plums can be found in most parts of Woodward county in great quantities. People are taking advantage of this but notwithstanding all this there will be many bushels go to waste.

THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

Comprise within its limit the richest and cheapest farming lands to be found in the United States. All under irrigation and which last year produced the fruits and vegetables which carried off first honors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. THIS GARDEN SPOT OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST can be reached only via

THE PECOS VALLEY LINES.

Regular Homeseekers excursions are run into this territory every first and third Tuesday in each month and will continue up to and including the third Tuesday in April, 1905, at the rate of one fare plus Two Dollars for the round trip from all points north and east. Write your friends at the old home about this rate.

If you are interested; if you wish to obtain a home upon reasonable terms, where you can live like a prince, in an equable climate, write for further particulars to A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager, Amarillo, Texas.

AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE, WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.

THE DENVER ROAD THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO COLORADO AND THE NORTHWEST.

SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING "COOL COLORADO" LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

FURTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST. A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The Wise Little Mother.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL;

According to the Moberly Monitor, there are no coter sayings than those of a little child. If there was some way of compiling the bright utterances of the little ones in this community there would be preserved in print a humor that could not be surpassed.

The little ears of the little ones are continually open. Their little lips may not repeat at once all their ears hear and all their eyes observe, but by and by, phonograph-like, it all comes out in a childish babble.

A day or two ago, in a Moberly home, the following incident occurred, which shows that this baby knew a thing or two, and gives an insight into the value her father places on boys and girls.

The little one was playing with a playmate. They were playing "house." Now, everyone knows that a house is not a real home until a part of the family are babies. Babies themselves are not supposed to know this, but this one seemingly did.

She announced to her playmate: "Now, I am going to have a baby. Get everything ready."

The Southwest Limited . . .

Is the electric-lighted train between Kansas City and Chicago that took first place in its first year, and HOLDS IT. Its route is via the short line of the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.55 p. m., and Grand Avenue Station 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Passenger Station Chicago, 8.55 a. m., the next day.

Carries compartment and standard sleeping cars, dining car, observation-library car, reclining chair car and coach. It is electric lighted, steam heated and perfectly ventilated throughout, and runs over a track protected by the absolute block signal system all the way.

If you are contemplating a trip East or North, and will forward the attached coupons with blanks filled, considerable information about rates, routes and train service will be forwarded by return mail, FREE.

C. L. COBB, Southwestern Passenger Agent, 907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Name

Address

City State

Time of Trip

Probable Destination

In a little while, from the clutter, it was presumed, by watching parents, that the baby was born. Then the little human phonograph gave out something she had heard. To her playmate she said: "Make a big fuss, get mad and act disappointed." "Why?" asked her companion. "Why?" she replied. "Gracious, don't you see the baby is a boy!"

will raise good cotton and it gives the land a rest."

SALE DATES.

American Galloway Breeders Association Sale, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12

American Galloway Breeders Association Sale, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.

COTTON IN OKLAHOMA.

Test Crops in Woodward County Are Turning Out Well.

Kansas City Star:

W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, Okla., secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, spent yesterday in Kansas City. Among the other duties at home Mr. Bolton says he is raising a six-acre crop of cotton, first planting.

"The first of this year," Mr. Bolton said, "the Business Men's club of Woodward gave each man in Woodward county who would agree to plant it, enough cotton seed for six acres. The result is that all over that county you will find little patches of cotton. And it is looking good. The demonstration has proved that cotton thrives there and there will probably be a heavier crop next year. Cotton will never take the place of our standard cereals, but wheat land worn out by a succession of crops

Stop—Think

Do you know how much you lost last year by not owning a correct stock and wagon scale? You admit you need one. Why don't you write for our catalogue.

"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

Just out. All complete, ready to weigh on except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Do us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him now.

OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY
Box 169, Binghamton, N. Y.

Special Train to Wichita August 6

Account Base Ball Game between Wichita and Joplin Aug. 6th, the Santa Fe will run a special train to Wichita and return, leaving Woodward 2:00 a. m. Aug 6th arriving at Wichita 9:30 p. m. Fare \$2.25 for round trip.

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.



To prepare beets: Take half dozen beets, wash, rinse, boil thoroughly for 52 minutes. Pour off water. Set beets aside till cool. Take one half dozen eggs, boil hard, mince the yolk, adding season to taste, and replace in the hollow of the white and serve as needed on lettuce leaves. Set the beets in the cow lot over night.—Walter Neff.

♦♦♦♦

Strawberry or raspberry punch is very delicious. Squeeze the juice from the berries, and pour two cupfuls of this upon a cupful of granulated sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, add the juice of a lemon and a quart of iced water. Have it very cold before serving, and strew the top with a handful of the whole berries.—Woman's Home Companion for July.

♦♦♦♦

True love does not demand, it devotes; it does not absorb from another, it pours, out of its own rich stores to that other. It does not feed on the affirmation of self, but grows strong and radiant on negation of itself. There is so much that goes under the name of love that is poor and paltry and mean: that wants to get rather than give; that calls itself love and sacrifices the object of it to feed the flame of its own egotism. Not such is the love of God nor of Jesus Christ; not such either can be our love that shall yield us and find entry to the heavenlies.

Lead lives of love—that others who Behold your lives may kindle too With love and cast their lot with you.
—DAVID C. CONK.

♦♦♦♦

A Kansas philosopher says the rose that smells the sweetest is the first to fade, the boy that runs the fleetest is the one to soonest fade. The brightest of the evenings has the gloomiest dawn. The man who buys the biggest yard must cut the biggest lawn. The apple that is the largest has the fattest worm of all. The fellow that gets on in life is always full of gall. The soup that is the cleanest is the first to show the flies. The fellow who would sell the goods must pay to advertise. The hen that lays the biggest egg will be the first to set, and the thing we always hanker for is the last of all we get. The simple way is always the best, and yet we pass it by to dabble with the tinsel shams that catch and fool the eye.

Midsummer Comfort.

By Mary Annable Fanton.

"If it weren't for work I wouldn't mind warm weather a bit." How many times do we hear this pathetic

plaint.

It is the exercise indoors, the stooping over for scrubbing, the strength that goes into scouring tables, the polishing of windows, that all go to increase the circulation and raise the temperature.

Simple home work, the mere freshening up of a house and the getting of cool wholesome summer meals no housewife minds with pleasant hours interspersed for resting on her porch or a drive, or some effective embroidery by a cool window.

So that really to make a summer comfortable work must be rendered less arduous.

The first wise step in this direction should have taken place in the packing away of curtains, carpets, and rugs in the Spring; with bare hardwood floors, with open door spaces, with un-upholstered furniture and windows unadorned, and free for every summer breeze, work is lessened one-third.

Then, if one can only get in the way of eating cold dishes, and salads of all sorts of vegetables, fruits for desserts, and meats cold at least part of the time, the exhaustion of a heated kitchen is cut in two. And this sort of eating is not only cheaper in summer, but much healthier. Among the rosy-cheeked Holland dames, vegetable salad is a daily summer dish, and they use every sort of vegetable for the warm weather salads—peas, beans, string beans, endive, lettuce, asparagus, potatoes, artichokes. The soft delicate leafy vegetables are served with oil and vinegar dressing flavored with nasturtium seeds, and the harder beans, peas, etc., with mayonnaise.

Fruit salads are more used in France, of pears, apples, nuts, peaches, every solid fruit that will not discolor too quickly. Pineapple makes a delicious salad, especially combined with celery or lettuce hearts. Usually the fruit salads are served with a fine mayonnaise made of lemon juice instead of vinegar.

Pressed meats are inexpensive and delicious cold. If soup is served, it may be made of vegetables, cream of tomato, or a purée of peas, beans or potatoes, these are all nourishing and economical and do not heat the blood.

Having made the house pleasant to live in and easy to take care of, and furnished the table with food simple to prepare in-expensive and satisfying, it is still necessary to reduce what work is actually essential to its "lowest common denominator."

Brush the bare floors with a soft full brush and wipe with a mop wet with borax water, warm. In a bucket of warm water put a tablespoonful of pure borax powder, this will not only thoroughly clean hardwood, but will do it without marring the tone of the wood or dulling the polish.

After the floors are clean—and once a week is often enough—if the rooms are dusty wipe the woodwork, walls and furniture with a cloth dampened in borax water. It will remove all soil, even grease, kill all germs and never injure fibre or tint.

The use of borax water renders the scrubbing brush as out of date as the spinning wheel; and yet while it makes work lighter it is making the house cleaner.

Many American home-makers have delved in science, and they want their houses antiseptically clean. Shining brass and glowing wood is not sufficient. They must destroy the microbe family, root and branch. And to clean with warm borax water is to sign the germ death warrant.

WHY?

Why, when buying a book, are we influenced by the author's name? Why, by an artist's, if we purchase a picture?

Why do wise buyers insist upon having a reliable name on nearly everything they purchase?

It is because the name attached is the safeguard of the buyer—a protection against the palming off of inferior articles.

This "name guarantee" we all look for in the most important things we buy, and what can be more important than our food?

Everybody knows that all intelligent housekeepers are very particular about the buying of things to eat and drink, and nobody realizes it more than the up-to-date grocer, who caters to the wants of his customers.

For instance, every real grocer knows the reason for the universal popularity of Lion Coffee, the leader of all package coffees. He knows that its uniform purity and high quality have made it welcome in millions of American homes for over a quarter of a century.

Realizing this, he cannot but hand it out cheerfully when asked for it. He knows that the people accept the package as a guarantee of the contents.

Yet there may be a few grocers left who do not recognize that the buyer—not the seller—has the right of choice, and they may want to sell their loose coffee (who knows what it is, or where it came from?) instead of Lion Coffee, which the customer asks for, and the merits of which both know.

In such cases the wisest advice is: "Change your dealer."

A Professor has discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment. The text is as follows: *Emar of yltpmorp yap uoht sselnu repapswen a daer ton tlals noht.* The commandment is easily translated by beginning at the end of the sentence and reading backward.—Asher Altruist.

Cheapest Rates to Colorado Ever Known.

In view of the intense interest in Colorado's attractions this season, and the rather extraordinary demands for a cheap rate excursion for the benefit of vacationists, the Fort Worth & Denver City and Houston & Texas Central Roads have announced a rate from all Texas points to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver and return, of but three-fourths of one fare for the round trip; tickets to be on sale July 9th and 10th, with a limit of 60 days, and to be good for stop-over privileges at all points between Trinidad and Denver, in either or both directions.

This is really an extraordinary arrangement and one which will at once appeal to hundreds who could not visit that most interesting section under the higher rates ordinarily effective.

Anticipating an appreciation of the conditions related, it is understood the lines mentioned will have occasion to add considerable extra equipment to their trains of the 9th and 10th, including tourist sleepers, and that arrangements to that end are perfected.

Rate from Houston will be \$24.15; from Fort Worth \$18.00; and from all other points correspondingly low.

Tourist Sleeper Rates from Fort Worth will be \$2.50 per double berth, which may be used by two persons without extra cost.

HELP

Settle your
own country.

THE

is doing its share in trying
to send more farmers to
your country. YOU can
help that work by a little
effort.

Every reader of this notice is requested to send to the undersigned a list of his friends in the East who may possibly be interested. Literature regarding your country will be mailed to them, and any questions they ask will be fully answered. Send list this week to

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,

General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Range Horse Sales.

The Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co. of National Stock Yards, Ill., have held three of their fourteen sales of range horses scheduled for this year and those so far have been decided successes. This success proves the stability of their market. They sell tops as well as tails, the best heavy draught kinds as well as the light boned stuff. Their fifth sale will be held July 25 and the sixth August 8. If you have any horses for sale this is a good chance to try them.

Plan Your Vacation Now

Don't wait until the hot weather forces you to select some resort in a hurry. Plan your vacation now. Study the summer books descriptive of the lake resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, issued by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway

These will be sent to those interested, free. They will tell you about the northern lake resorts, what it costs to get there, how much to stay there, and the best train service there and back.

Of course, you know The Southwest Limited is the train to take, if you want the best. Leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.55 p. m., Grand Avenue Station, 6.07 p. m., arrives Union Station, Chicago, 8.20 a. m. the next day. Direct connections for Wisconsin lake resorts.

C. L. COBB,

Southwestern Passenger Agent,
907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

MUTUAL.

Founded on the north by the beautiful Permian and on the south by Bent Creek, both flowing the year round a continuous current of cool soft water from the elevated bank upon the west to the broad valleys of the great North Canadian upon the east, lies, as if sleeping in the lap of its beneficent Creator, a stretch of land that for beauty of perspective and fertility of soil is queen of the "sun kissed" land. The Permian Flats proper, are about 10 by 15 miles in dimension, but very productive sections, more undulating, yet thickly settled and rich in productivity. This valley was the first section of Woodward county to be settled. The lay of the surface and the rich soil were not long hid from the keen eyes of the prospective homeseeker, and years before any other section of the county was settled, the Permian Flats were fully productive and became a rich and productive farming section.

Today the beautiful homes, golden wheat fields, corn, oats, alfalfa and live stock represent to the mind a picture of prosperity unsurpassed in any of the surrounding states. Men, who but a few years ago, settled here fit subjects for the poorhouse, are now rich influential farmers.

MUTUAL IS IN CENTER OF THIS VALLEY.

As a town Mutual is only 4 years old. It has a splendid location relative to drainage, elevation and soft water. There are at present 25 firms doing business in the city, all of which are thriving and growing each day. Almost every branch of commerce known to towns of a thousand population is represented, still there is room for more. The thing for which our superior location offers the greatest inducement at present is,

A FLOWING MILL.

We are in the center of the best wheat belt in Western Oklahoma, and with a trolley line in course of construction from here to Oklahoma City. One desiring to build a business of

that nature, would readily see in Mutual a typical location. For a man with a family Mutual is an ideal town, she has two fine churches with good parsonages, one M. E. and the other the Christian denominations.

Educational facilities are good and the general social standard of the town and community are above the average.

She welcomes other business men who desire an ideal location and with her unsurpassed natural advantages, offers the best inducements for success. With a trolley line to Oklahoma City she will at once become the leading city in population in the county as she is now the best in point of location.

Those desiring further information may write the secretary of the commercial club. The members of the club are as follows: B. O. Clark, Pres., E. O. McCance, Sec., and Curtis Holms, Treasurer.

Mutual is well known for her fine class of business men.

The Day of The Independent Voter.

From The Oklahoma Issue:

Political parties seem to be necessary in our country. But party subserviency is not a necessity. In national and state affairs it is decidedly better to have two great parties, almost equal in power and influence, so that each may be a check on the other. This advantage is secured though the votes one may lose to the other on account of improper policies or measures. But there has been for a great many years a growing tendency to solidify the vote of the party—not for the sake of particeps, but purely as a matter of party loyalty. Party leaders have industriously taught that to be a good republican or a good democrat one must always "vote his party ticket, and vote it straight." Men are encouraged and urged to say, "I will vote my party ticket even though the candidate be a yellow dog." No matter how unworthy or unfit for the office a man may be he must be voted for. The party nominated him and he must be elected. The idea is held out that to scratch a ticket is disloyalty to party, and that is represented as treason. Party leaders have undertaken to control the voters, and deliver so many votes as so much stock in trade. The party machine drives the common herd to the polls, and the citizen has only to cast the ballot prepared for him. Then he is a good fellow, and is relieved of any further concern about civic affairs until "the party" has prepared a straight ticket for him to vote at the next election. He is to have no thought about the public welfare, the policy to be pursued in government to hold office. The party leaders will do the thinking for him. He is only to be loyal to his party; and the country is once more saved.

But here is a rapidly increasing number of American citizens who will insist on thinking some for themselves. They have their own ideas of right measures and fit men. Consider that loyalty to the country is above loyalty to the party; they propose to apply their own individual intelligence, judgment and conscience to their political action. And as a consequence the greatest power in the modern political field is the independent voter. "Old Mossback Democratic Missouri" in the last general election showed us a trick that was new—how one state can stand on both sides of the political fence at the same time; for Missouri cast her vote for Roosevelt and a Republican legislature and elected that heroic reformer, Joe Folk, as her democratic governor. Republican Massachusetts did the same thing, voting for Roosevelt and a democratic governor at the same time, because both stand for civic righteousness and against corruption in politics. Minnesota, likewise, did the same thing in the same way. Indiana and Kansas elected reformers as their governors, and really, about a score of states did that very thing. And, mark this—that man who repeatedly said, "I do not read party loyalty in the Ten Commandments" was elected to the presidency by the most overwhelming majority ever given a president of the United States. The age of the independent voter has come, and here is the hope of our country. The men who think as they vote, and who put conscience in the box with their ballot are the guardians of our American liberties. But those who vote as party leaders dictate, and submit to the crack of the party whip are little if any better than the ignorant voters who cannot read their own ballot.

Let American citizens stand up in the dignity of their manhood and say: "No party boss owns me, nor my conscience, nor my vote, and if party loyalty ever means treason to the best interests of my country or the commonwealth of my city, I shall be loyal to my country and righteousness; and conscience first, and after that loyal to my party."

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

to follow this assault on Villebois.

Merrick stepped into the cabin. His appearance was so warlike that it at once created a tremendous sensation—exclamations from the men, cries from the women.

Sir Lionel was almost petrified with astonishment at thus seeing a stranger aboard his yacht, anchored so far away from the shore, but, realizing that a duty awaited him, he bristled up and turned fiercely upon the intruder.

Jones had not yet shown his hand. He was prudently keeping in the background, though ready to advance to Merrick's support at an instant's notice.

"Who are you, sir, and how dare you come aboard my boat uninvited?" blustered the red-faced English cousin.

Merrick had so great a disdain for a bully, and especially one of this ilk, that he laughed in his face.

"Pardon me for having no cards, sir, but my name is Mark Merrick, Esq., and my ancestors came from the same favored land that calls you an unworthy son. As to my audacity in coming aboard your yacht, sir, permit me to inform you that I had no choice in the matter, since your jolly fellows knocked me down on the beach and carried me aboard, which was very kind and considerate of them, to be sure, since it allows me the privilege of offering my services to Miss Dare as one who can pull a steady oar and is not alarmed at this howling tempest without."

Sir Lionel appeared quite crushed perhaps there was that in the fearless demeanor of the young man to account for his apathy—or else he was quite content that his allies France and Russia should bear the brunt of the trouble.

Besides, it was not so much his affair after all, since he was only throwing the weight of his influence for a humdrum great count.

Unfortunately the count recovered his wits about this time. He scrambled to his feet, looking very demonic—such rough treatment as he had received is not very conducive to good temper.

"Sacre! it must not be. They shall not leave this vessel alive, these miserable cowards who would knock a man down behind his back. Captain, I look to you to prevent it," was what he exclaimed in his rage.

"Sir," said the captain, resolutely, "I wash my hands of this whole business. You cannot count on Captain John-Lane for aid, even though it cost me my place to refuse. So there you have it."

"Good boy!" said Jones, enthusiastically.

Merrick drew a breath of relief. It was time they were going.

"Will you trust yourself with me, Constance?" asked Merrick.

"Gladly," was her reply.

"Then come!" taking her arm.

As they went out of the cabin Count Leon could be heard grinding his teeth in a savage manner—no doubt it was a custom he had acquired in Africa, but discretion must have been picked up at the same time, for he did not lift a hand to prevent their egress.

Jones led the way to his boat.

The crew knew something strange was taking place, but the captain gave no orders, and they were feeling too excited with the world to interfere.

So our friends successfully entered the Corsican boatman's waiting craft, and it immediately started for the shore.

Constance was very quiet while the boat danced over the little starlit waves.

To conceal his real feelings, or which a false modesty made him ashamed, Merrick assumed a gayety of demeanor which rather puzzled the girl, who would rather have seen him serious, since then she might have known he was wrestling with his love.

Merrick and Jones saw Constance to her hotel.

"After all it was a queer freak of fortune that placed me on board the yacht just at the proper time to lend assistance," said Merrick, seemingly careless.

"A very fortunate bit of chance for me," she replied, sincerely.

For a minute neither spoke, and the uncertainty grew apace like gathering fog which could be dissipated by a puff of wind, but no wind came.

"I shall see you again, Mark," at length said the girl, kindly.

"If you remain at Nice, we shall meet. My friend is a Quixotic fellow with a hatred for games of chance, and a radical remedy for curing the great public of all desire to play. His treatment is on the homeopathic style of like curing like. So he means to enter at Monte Carlo, and by breaking the bank repeatedly excite the wildest interest in his system. Then finally he will make it public, so that once this is scattered broadcast it will never pay men to open a gaming place again."

"Tell me about it, Mark; you have already succeeded in arousing my curiosity," she said.

So he began. The story was interesting, and Merrick had so much to say he could not cut it short.

All the while Little Miss Millions stood there looking up into his face, so absorbed in his narrative that she even forgot to take her hand from his arm.

"Why, it reads like a novel," declared Constance, "especially with the three adventures that have befallen you in my presence."

Mark was so pleased to say he hoped it would also read like one, but the words actually stuck in his throat—why, that would be just the same as telling her he wanted her for his wife, and with her millions, too.

Perish the thought.

And as he bade her good night he squeezed her hand in a way that made her heart beat like a trip-hammer; but no word was said.

CHAPTER IX.

At the Crater of Social Europe.

During the season Monte Carlo presents a wonderful gathering of European and foreign circles—men and women famous in their way are so plentiful that one tires of having the notables pointed out.

At the time Jones and his friend descended upon Monte Carlo, the famous place was not at the height of its season.

The heaviest plungers would come a month or so later; but really there is never a time when the tables are in full operation that the scene is not deeply exciting.

Jones loomed above the horizon very humbly.

He came not as a conqueror, preceded by blaring trumpets, and herald announcing his rank as the defender of the faithful, and sworn enemy to trusts.

On the contrary, he sauntered into the gaudily illuminated rooms one night, with all the earmarks of an ordinary tourist, desirous of seeing what was going on in this palace whose fame had reached even beyond the sea, and not averse to venturing a small stake when his courage became screwed up to the proper pitch.

Merrick had never seen the place

and was of course doubly curious.

He saw many people who were known to fame, some of them tempting the fickle goddess.

And there were others whom Merrick recognized with something besides indifference.

Some men, having the eye of the populace, do not sup with humility.

And Villebois, being a Frenchman, had all the love of display and admiration that usually characterizes those good people even more than the rest of mankind.

Merrick had settled himself back in a corner, where he could look on and keep from being dragged into the conversation.

By appearing to be very drowsy he was able to thus keep pretty much to himself, and if a question were fired at him he answered in the slow, studied manner of one who battled with the demons of slumber.

Thus he was able to observe out of the corners of his eyes the maneuvers by means of which the witch of Monte Carlo lured her victims on.

Would Jones succumb?

He was a confirmed bachelor, who had doubtless stood successfully many a siege.

What of that?

He had never met such an enemy as the charming Oglavitch before.

More than one confirmed woman hater in Paris had succumbed to her enchantment.

Besides, Jones was unfortunate in that he had no amulet to ward off the evil influence.

So Merrick, while listening to the merry rattle of her tongue and watching the peculiar influence her flashing orbs seemed to exert over the poor victim upon whom her batteries were turned, fell to speculating as to what she expected to accomplish.

Merrick remembered that she appeared to be in league with Count Leon and the blond Cossack. She had certainly been instrumental in inveigling Constance to the dinner on board her English cousin's steam yacht.

Did that unholy alliance still exist? If so, what desperate game was now being played?

Was the princess able to mesmerize the two comrades by the brilliancy of her conversation or the wonderful influence of the mystic perfume that accompanied her debut upon the scene which, having been successfully performed, would allow the allies to enter the carriage and secure the plunder?

Perhaps it was a wild guess, and he did the beauty wrong in allowing it to creep into his brain, but somehow Mark Merrick feared her influence for evil more than that of the allies two-fold.

She had the rare knack of making men believe that, while to all others she had been the adventuress, to them she was only a weak woman with a heart that long had sought its mate.

And the natural love of flattery in man had done the rest.

But Jones—surely, he had a shield and buckler in his knowledge of the witch's methods, and would be able to estimate her at her true worth.

At the same time Merrick thought it well to keep an eye upon the treasure trove.

Somehow he was not free from care with respect to Count Leon.

Who could guarantee that the partitions between the several compartments were sound—Merrick had heard of such a thing as a panel game, and it seemed to be a piece of business about in accord with the methods adopted by these fortune seekers.

He secretly wished some such move-

might be made by the enemy.

It would give him an opportunity to work his personality into the game, and at least prove that he was able to resist the intoxicating influence of such a dangerous woman's presence.

No such adventure befell them, however, on the trip from Monte Carlo to Nice.

Merrick was constrained to believe his fears had as little foundation as the wonderful dreams of a hashish eater.

For the two little sacks that represented the broken bank at Monte Carlo still reposed upon the seat of the railway carriage as the train slowly rolled into the seaport on the Riviera.

To transport the golden fruit of the argosy to the hotel was another piece of business that required delicate engineering, lest the enemy get the better of them.

Merrick had depended on Jones for this, and now he began to fear lest his friend might lose his grip through the uncanny influence of this dazzling witch.

At least he would be left to guard the treasure.

It was not because he cared for the gold so much but a determined spirit, so characteristic of the bulldog Anglo-Saxon, not to give up that which had been won in fair, open fight.

Sure enough Jones jumped out and assisted the princess to alight, doing the honors with all the graces of a Raleigh or a Chesterfield.

He even laughed softly when he saw Jones run for a vehicle and place the Oglavitch within.

"Hold on! draw the line there, old man," muttered Mark, seeing his friend apparently hesitate, as though to doubt whether to accept an invitation or not.

Apparently he had enough stamina left to decline, for Mark saw a dazzling white hand slip out of the vehicle, upon which Jones actually pounced and raised to his lips.

Good heavens! was all the world going crazy about the princess—what manner of sorcery did she apply, so that even such confirmed woman haters fell humbly before her shrine?

Poor Jones! Merrick thought, to surrender so expeditiously—apparently there are more dangerous weapons than cudgels, and a pair of flashing black eyes have done more damage than the keenest swords could ever accomplish, since they had riddled his flirty old heart.

Perhaps our modern Don Quixote might not now be so deeply concerned with the troubles of a poor suffering world that called for a champion since he would have plenty of woes of his own to nurse.

Whatever might have been the condition of Jones' heart at present, once the intoxicating presence of the enchantress was missing, he seemed to become himself again.

He came up to him, and Mark looked keenly at him, desirous of learning just how he had been hit, for Jones was now or less of a game to him, and he could not decide whether he had been acting a part or not in response to the advances of the Russian Beauty.

"Well, she's a stunner, I say. At most took my breath away, and confided her troubles to me as if I might be a father confessor. Guess she's been more sinned against than sinning. Smart woman that to beat the gallants of Paris and London at her own game. Admire her grit, by ginger. But, here's that darned stuff," with a groan, as his eyes fell upon the two sacks, and he remembered the lead weights.

To be Continued.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Short Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggs.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened or range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM Manager, Panhandle, Texas.

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SHORT HORN CATTLE
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Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,774, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,394; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SILVER CREEK SHORT HORN

Imported Aylesburg Duke and Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle, in service. Have won more premiums at 1903 Western shows than any other Kansas herd.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kan.,



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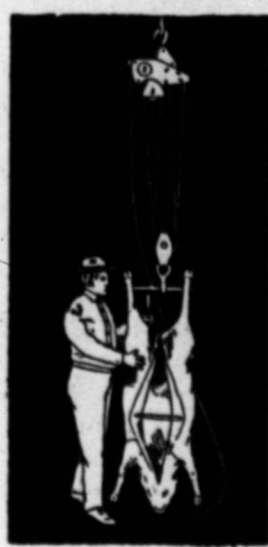
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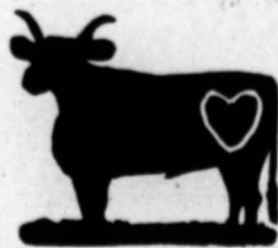
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ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

BRANDS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

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P. O. Address, 1416, Linwood, Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma. Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



On left side.

F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage, Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.



On left jaw of all young stock.

1-B on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder.

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

P. O. Address, Stone, O. T. Location of range on Turkey Creek, in Day county.



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip.

On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Range: On Sand creek, 5 miles north of Fort Supply.



OTHER BRANDS.

On right side, seven under bit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

On right shoulder.

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J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip.

left lot.

left side.

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County, Okla. (Nov. 1, '09)

M. C. CAMPBELL.

Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



Other brands, on left shoulder horses. Range same as cattle.

MILLARD WORD.

P. O. Address, Grand Day County Oklahoma.

Range, off South Canadian, Red Pine and Mosquit creeks, in Day county.



Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow the right.

7 on left thigh.

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.



On left side or shoulder. Horses branded same as above. Range same as above.

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Special prices on ten gallon lots.

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