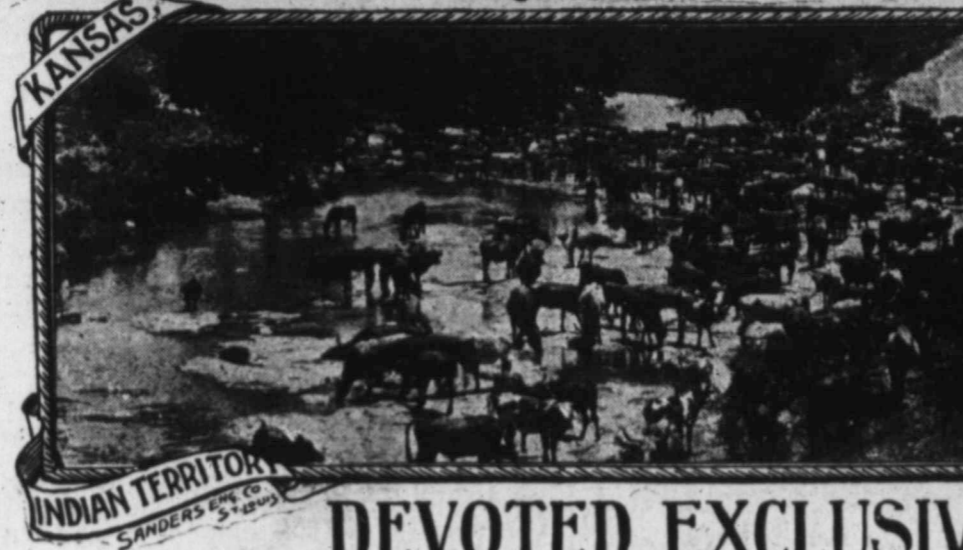


The LIVE STOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

VOL. 3.
NO. 4.

Woodward, Oklahoma, July, 1897.

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TO THE LAND OF GOLD—1849.

Written for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.
The NEWS came swift as an eagle's flight
Straight by mountain and gorge and plain,
Over heights of snow and in floods of rain,
Over desert wastes and golden grain—
With never a pause by day or night—
Like a wild bird fired with a sudden fright,
Or a prairie fire when the grass is white.
And dry with long, long weeks of sun!
Each throat burst forth with a manifold
Wild strain, of the wondrous tale of gold!
At morn—at noon when the day was done,
The furrowed foreheads throbbled and beat,
The old breasts burned with a fevered heat,
A rush, a rumble, a tramp of feet
Told tales of going with speed and haste:
O'er sea and mountain and desert waste.
To the wondrous, fabulous land of gold,
Where the river has kept for years untold,
Hid in the glittering sand of her breast
The treasured gems of the new-found West,
Down by the Sacramento!

What does the night owl say to her mate
As she looks from her desolate home at night,
On a heap of bones all blanched and white
That a hungry coyote gnawed of late?
The bleaching bones on the desert, tell
How many a hero fought and fell
And died unseeing, the foreman's land,
Where the faithful owls their vigils stand!
What does the sea of the tropic say
As it dances over its bed of bones,
And sings in its old accustomed way
With never a break in its monotonous?
It says to the years that the heated breath
Of the tropic clime brought woe and death
And sealed the doom of the gallant band
That sailed in joy to the Golden Land!
'Tis a woe-filled song, and the years entomb
The pain and peril and death and gloom
That followed the wake of the heroic host,
Far from the Sacramento!

—BERT HUFFMAN, Union, Oregon.

THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

An Effort to be Made to Break Down European Discrimination Against American Meats.

Washington, June 9.—The administration has outlined an important policy to end, if possible, the controversies between this government and Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium regarding the exclusion of American cattle and dressed beef.

This policy contemplates the submission of an earnest joint protest by the diplomatic representatives of the United States at London, Berlin, Paris and Brussels, aiming at the revocation of the discriminatory regulations which these nations have imposed upon American cattle and beef.

Before their departure for their respective posts, Ambassadors Hay, Porter and White received instructions to confer with each other and with

Bellamy Storer, the new minister in Brussels, for the purpose of taking action in the matter. Mr. Storer was at the state department to-day receiving his final instructions before he sails on Wednesday next for his post in Belgium. Mr. Storer's instructions contemplate the recommencement of negotiations with the Belgium government with a view to securing a removal of restrictions now imposed upon American cattle and beef.

The exclusion of American cattle and beef by the European government is, they claim, not based on an intention to discriminate against the United States, but is due to the presence of disease in the animals. This claim has been ridiculed again and again by the department of agriculture, and finally, in the case of France, Mr. Cleveland directed retaliation.

The agricultural department has received numerous complaints from cattle exporters in regard to the discrimination exercised against them. Mr. Ewing, at present minister of the United States in Brussels, in a note to the Belgian minister for foreign affairs stated that "my government is very reluctantly forced to the conclusion that an unfavorable discrimination has been created against American products, in contravention of the spirit and letter of the commercial treaty of 1875."

A French expert who examined American cattle shipped into Belgium declared that he never had the slightest doubt of their freedom from diseases of a contagious character. Notwithstanding these representations, Belgium declined to remove the prohibition upon American cattle and beef. Mr. Storer, under his instructions, will endeavor to secure a reconsideration of this decision.

Ambassador Hay's efforts will be exerted in the direction of securing the repeal of the law on the English statute books requiring the slaughter at the port of debarkation of cattle imported from the United States. It will be the duty of ambassador at Berlin to obtain a revocation of the decree issued by the German government forbidding the importation of live stock and dressed beef into Germany. If France will repeal her discriminatory decree, Ambassador Porter has been instructed to inform her that the restriction

imposed by the United States upon French cattle will be removed.

Texas Fever Precautions.

On June 7th, 1897, the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission promulgated an order requiring all cattle shipped from the following counties in Texas and Oklahoma for any purpose except that of immediate slaughter to have a certificate that they are free from Texas fever.

Texas counties: El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presido, Brewster, Foley, Buehel, Reeves, Ward, Craine, Upton, Tom Green, Iron, Mitchell, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Haskell, Knox, Wilbarger and Hardeman.

Oklahoma counties: Greer, Roger Mills, Washitan, G. Blaine, Canadian, Kingfisher, Garfield and Kay.

A bulletin containing the new regulations has been addressed to the managers, agents and employees of the railroads and transportation companies and to the stock shippers of Texas and Oklahoma.

The above action was taken by the Kansas Board in response to the following order sent out May 27, by W. B. Tullis, of Texas:

NOTICE TO CATTLEMEN AND SHIPPERS.
Quanah, Hardeman Co., Texas.
May 27, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In several of the counties bordering on the Live Stock Quarantine Line in the State of Texas cattle have been found with ticks on them, and a number of herds gathered for shipment have been found so infested and returned to the pasture from which they were taken; and, in one instance, a herd was shipped by rail a considerable distance and then inspected, found infested and shipped back, thereby entailing heavy loss upon the shipper. It is the wish of the National Bureau of Animal Industry that hereafter all cattle which shall be gathered for shipment from any such border county, (that is any county lying just west of such quarantine line) be inspected by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Texas and a permit or bill of health given, before such cattle are shipped or driven. Therefore it is the order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas that no cattle be driven or shipped either north or west from said counties until such cattle have been inspected, and permits or bills of health given for such cattle to be shipped or driven. In all cases, if notice is given me in time, stating where the herd is and their destination I will send an inspector to inspect and

give permits where the cattle are found healthy and free from ticks; but if cattle are infested with ticks or disease it will be a useless expense to have them inspected. In the event this order is not recognized and strictly complied with it will cause all such counties to be quarantined and cattle therein prohibited by U. S. Department from being shipped or driven into any other State or Territory except for immediate slaughter.

W. B. TULLIS,

Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

It will be noted that this action is based on a shipment made early in May from Wilbarger county, Texas. The cattle were natives and were supposed to be free from infection. A few head had strayed but on the round up were gathered and shipped with the herd. At Ft. Worth the cattle were inspected and found to be ticky and were sent back to pasture at great expense to the owner. For this reason, the order was issued by Commissioner Tullis based on the following paragraph contained in the "Regulations Concerning Cattle Transportations," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"Notice is hereby given that cattle infested with the *Boophilus Bovis*, or Southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenic, or Southern, fever (Texas fever); therefore cattle originating outside of the district described by this order, or amendments thereof, and which are infested with *Boophilus Bovis* ticks shall be considered as infectious cattle and shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the movement of Southern cattle."

Concerning the probabilities of infection in native pastures a representative of THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR called upon Col. Dean at his office in the K. C. Stock Yards Exchange on June 9th and was informed by him that there were isolated cases where cattle shipped from below the line would spread the fever by means of tick eggs hatching during the latter part of June. He had some of the eggs in bottles which were already hatching but he thought the effect of air and cold weather would set the hatching date of the eggs borne by cattle a few weeks later.

Too much care cannot be exercised at this season of the year in regard to indications of the fever and infested cattle should at once be quarantined. And while there may be a case here and there over the country there is

little danger of it becoming epidemic owing to strict regulations now in force.

Cost of Pork.

An experimenter says that one bushel of prime corn will make over ten and a half pounds of pork, live weight, and from this deduction, with corn at 25 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 24 cents per pound. When corn is worth 24 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 4 cents per pound; 50-cent corn, pork 5 cents per pound. He further says that a pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds and increase in weight month after month as follows: 15, 30, 48, 63, 103, 135, 170, 210, 225, and on the tenth month should weigh 300 pounds. Also that the cost of a pound of pork is 50 per cent. greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month, in food consumed.

Is Not Texas Fever.

Salina, Kas., June 12.—Taylor Riddle, secretary of the state live stock sanitary board, has investigated the disease which is raging among the cattle in this country, and he says it is neither Texas fever nor blackleg, as it was at first feared. The investigation was made in answer to a telegram from the board of county commissioners. A number of cattle have died from the disease which has been introduced by animals from Texas, which were shipped to Council Grove, and driven to Bridgeport. They were then sold in small bunches to different parties, and as a result were scattered over several townships. It is said that some of the cattle were in a sickly condition when they arrived in the county.

Live Stock Leads the Way.

The substantial profits made by the breeders and feeders of live stock throughout the great corn and grass growing regions of the United States during the past nine months affords the best possible grounds for the belief, now so freely expressed by those having their hands closely upon the financial and commercial pulse, that the long business depression is at length wearing itself out and that the vitality of the Nation is again beginning to assert itself. When the business of converting grain and forage into beef, pork and mutton can be conducted upon a satisfactory basis in this country there is hope for nearly all other industries. There has not been so much money made from American herds and flocks within a like period at any time since the panic of 1893 as has been made by Western farmers, feeders and rangemen since the great corn crop of 1896 was matured. This may seem like a strong statement, but we believe it is true nevertheless, and we also believe that the importance of this fact can scarcely be overestimated in its bearing upon the business situation. Bondholders and bankers are by common repute supposed to be the only class making any money, but where is the bond that has borne such coupons or where is the fund of money that has earned any such interest as can now be credited to fairly-treated farm animals?

The stock-growers of the great West are the Nation's bread-winners at the present time and the money they are putting into circulation is already being felt in all the great channels of trade.—Breeder's Gazette.

Good Bulls, Big Profits.

As an instance of what may be accomplished by the use of pure bred bulls the following is a good showing: The herd owned by R. E. Edwards was started in 1893 with 37 medium cows and now numbers upward of 100 head. Mr. Edwards made a mistake in selling all his heifers the first fall at \$25 per head. He now gets \$60 dollars for them when they are one year old. He has one cow that cannot be beaten as a stock raiser if you go the world over. She was born in 1893 and has given birth to two fine bull calves and one heifer calf. The cow's calf born the last day of January, 1896, gave birth to a fine bull calf on April 10, 1897, making her fourteen months and ten days old when her first calf was born. Mr. Edwards has sold upwards of 4,000 dollars worth of stock from his herd in less than four years besides increasing his herd nearly 200 per cent. All this was accomplished by buying two registered bulls in 1893 for which he paid what many others thought at the time was a fancy price, namely \$100 each. No one can accomplish what Mr. Edwards has unless they use the best of sires, are willing to give time, care, food and shelter in due season to their herd.

Western Cattle Shipments.

A telegram from Santa Fe, N. M., to the Globe-Democrat, says:

During the month of May cattle shipments north and east over the Santa Fe route have averaged about 5,000 head daily, Clayton, Las Vegas and Denning being the chief shipping points, the latter handling over 500 cars in a single week. Of the 250,000 shipped Old Mexico supplied about 35,000. This stock was consigned to points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming, and yielded the producer an average of \$17 per head. President W. H. Jack of the Territorial Cattle Sanitary Commission, estimates that the number of beef cattle on the Kansas feeding ranches at present is about 750,000 head. He states that it is almost impossible now to buy any steers in the territory. In Western Arizona or Northern Mexico the ranges have been depleted of that class of stock. A good many of New Mexico's stockmen have made lots of money during the past few months, and many who lost heavily a few years ago have recuperated. The increase of calves this spring is highly satisfactory, though the number of stock cattle and cows now on the New Mexico ranges is smaller than it has been since 1881.

Old Bulls.

We have never been able to understand just why the average buyer discriminates against an old and tried sire in favor of a yearling calf, which, however good he may be, has yet to prove his value. There are hundreds and thousands of three, four and five-year-old bulls sent to the shambles every year when they are right in the prime of their usefulness. The man who is grading up a native herd or who has a small herd of pure bred will find that he will get ahead very much faster if he uses as sires those that have been tried and found not wanting. In buying a five-year-old sire the purchaser always has an opportunity to see his calves and thus can know just exactly what to depend upon. He is taking

the smallest possible chances. Not only this, but as a rule an animal at this age can be purchased cheaper than a yearling that has been nicely fitted up and prepared for sale. To our way of thinking there is no room for choice between them, keeping in mind all the time the fact that it pays to buy only the best.—Ex.

Live Stock Passes Cut Off.

Eastern roads are considering the cutting off of all live stock privileges accorded shippers in the way of free transportation, in order to break up the practice of scalping passes. This abuse has grown to such an extent that the lines refuse to further leave any loop-holes. At a meeting of the Chicago freight committee, held recently, the matter was taken up, and as the out-come of the meeting, it is likely that the live stock passes will be done away with entirely. If so, where a party is allowed to accompany a shipment of stock, he will be made to pay the lowest second-class fare to destination, and the same will afterwards be taken out of the freight bill. This will leave no possible chance for a scalper to get in his work on live stock passes.

Kansas Board Issues New Orders.

Topeka, Kas., June 5th.—The Kansas state live stock sanitary commission to-day issued the following order to the stockmen and railroad companies:

"Information having reached this commission that Southern and South-eastern cattle were shipped from below the quarantine line, after Feb. 11, 1897, and the same having come in contact with other cattle above quarantine line, and

"Whereas, these late importations have been reported dangerous and infectious,

"Therefore, this commission deems it necessary to adopt the following rules:

"That all cattle coming from the following named counties of Texas, bordering on the north and west side of the quarantine line, to-wit: El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Foley, Buchel, Reeves, Ward, Craine, Upton, Tom Green, Irion, Mitchell, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Haskell, Knock, Wilbarger and Hardman; and the following named counties in the Territory of Oklahoma, to-wit: Greer, Roger Mills, Washita, G, Blaine, Canadian, Kingfisher and Kay, before they are shipped or driven into Kansas, must be accompanied by a certificate of health, certifying that the cattle are free from Texas cattle fever ticks or any other infectious or contagious disease; from the sanitary board of Texas as if the cattle come from Texas, or from the sanitary board of Oklahoma, if the cattle come from Oklahoma, or by the authorized inspectors of the above named boards. Said copy shall be attached to the bill of lading when shipped. This certificate shall be required in addition to the rules and regulations adopted by this board Feb. 11, '97, governing the movement of cattle into Kansas from the state of Texas and the Territory of Oklahoma.

"The quarantine line established Feb. 11, '97, is hereby so modified as to place Canadian county, O. T., north and west of quarantine line. Hereafter all cattle coming from the above named counties to points in Kansas may be admitted under this special rule."

As to Branding Cattle.

The method of branding cattle is receiving much attention from the hide trade. While the large brands now in use disfigure the hide, they serve admirably in keeping the ownership of the animal. In commenting on this matter the Chicago Drovers Journal says: "In South America cattle are branded on the hoof. Our ranchmen in the West brand them all over. The hoof plan is decidedly the best, and while it is not as big as a patent medicine ad. on the side of a barn, it is plenty big enough to identify the cattle at close range. The nonsensical idea of branding cattle in characters large enough to cover the animal is entirely unnecessary and spoils the hide for commercial use. We have a few things to learn yet"

Imagine a cattle inspector at any shipping or receiving market looking at such brands. Time counts in this country and the saving of time under present methods more than pays for the small discount on the hides.

Returning to Live Stock.

There is unquestionably a shortage of live stock on the farms of the Ohio Valley and the territory eastward. Farmers have sought to avoid Western competition by dropping beef-making for wool and mutton growing, and this for the breeding of horses. As they have crowded from one of these lines into other branches of agriculture they have met with successive disappointments. The man who dropped beef cattle for sheep, or sheep for horses, have only found increased competition, and those who tried grain production, potato growing or dairying have not done much better. These experiments have resulted first in an oversupply and later in an undersupply of live stock on the farms. Farm-bred beef cattle are now scarce. Farmers must go West and pay prices for stock cattle that are too high as compared with finished beeves. Farm-bred sheep are scarce. Western sheep are brought to our farms to feed at such prices as leave little or no profit to the feeder. In almost every part of the section named live stock is below the capacity or needs of the farm, a result of unprofitable live stock husbandry and the sacrifices brought about by successive drouths.

Farmers now see that there must be a return to live stock production. Prices are not what they should be, but after all live stock is so much better than selling grain and forage that there is no comparison. We note now the tendency to keep back the breeding stock of all kinds. Cows and heifers are scarce in market and relatively high. Compared with a few years ago very few ewes are being marketed. Good mares are being kept or picked up by far-sighted farmers. All this means more live stock from our farms in the future, and a more even production of it. All men are not rushing into cattle, or hogs, or sheep, or horses. But one man is after some of each, or each is being taken up again by those who have special facilities for its production. Costly experience has shown that in a term of years mixed stock husbandry will hit it oftenest, and this will prevail in the future with the average farmer. He has found mixed farming and live stock production the safest and best after a long period of shifting and experimenting.—National Stockmen.

Law on Warrant Calls.

All the township treasurers should advertise the pieces of script that there is money on hand to pay, and in that way stop the interest on them.

The new law, article 9 of chapter 12 of the session laws of 1897, make it the duty of the county treasurer to publish calls every sixty days for all matured county, township and school district warrants.

The township and school district treasurers, as provided by article 6 of chapter 12, laws of 1897, no longer pay township or school district warrants.

The failure of a territorial, county, or city treasurer to make the call as required by the new law, subjects him to a punishment for misdemeanor and finable from \$100 dollars to \$1,000. A number of county treasurers have not made calls as specified in the law and are, therefore, guilty of misdemeanor and finable should anyone complain.

The prompt issue of these calls should be rigidly enforced, for under the law interest ceases on all warrants called, thirty days after the call. It would be well for county treasurers not only to use great care and promptness in making these calls, but to be careful to include all school district and township warrants, the cash for payment of which is on hand.

If the new law on warrant calls is strictly heeded and enforced—and the penalty is so severe no treasurer will take the risk of violating it—thousands of dollars of interest charges will be annually saved to the people.—Taloga Advocate.

The Razor-Back.

The razor-back is a breed of hogs raised in the south before the war, and still to be found in some localities. He is built on the Swiss cottage style of architecture. His ears lay back with a devil-may-care air. His tail has no curl but lays as limp as a dish-rag. The highest point of his corrugated back is ten inches above the root of his tail. He ignores the clow, stately walk of the Berkshire, and goes in a lively 2:10 trot. He always travels as if he was trying to catch a train which had just whistled for the station and he had a quarter of a mile to go. The thoroughbred razor-back prowls around in the woods, living on acorns, nuts and roots, and if necessary, can climb a tree like a monkey. Occasionally he crowds under a gate and assists in harvesting his owner's crop and if he has any time to spare from his owner's crop he will turn in and assist his neighbors, often working at night rather than see the crop spoil for want of attention. He never knew the luxury of a sty. He wouldn't get fat if he could, and is only fit to kill on the day of eternity. Crossing the razor-back with the blue-blood stock makes no improvement. The only successful way is to cross him with a locomotive going thirty miles an hour. He then becomes an imported thoroughbred, and the railroad company pays for him at the rate of 50 cents a pound. The ham of a razor-back is almost as juicy as the ham of an iron fire dog, but not quite as good eating as sassafras bark. A man who is authority on razor-backs says a razor-back is the only bird of prey that is amphibious in its habits, and can lift a gate off its hinges without ruffling a feather.—S. W. Stockman.

Infected Cattle.

Sunday some cattle infected with fever ticks were found on the Loudenclaus farm, near Liberty, and another bunch in a pasture west of town. It is claimed that the cattle had just been brought into the country by H. P. Croft, and yesterday Mr. Croft was arrested, charged with violating the quarantine law. He gave bond in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance before the probate court on June 21.

The penalty is a fine from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The cattle here have been disinfecting and sent to join the rest of the herd near Liberty, where all will be rigidly quarantined.—Guthrie Leader June 18.

Mexican Cattle Importations.

From Kansas City Journal, June 10th.

The Mexican cattle growers are making the most of the delay in tariff legislation at Washington. The threatened tariff \$6 per head on all Mexican cattle proposed in the new tariff bill has caused unusual shipments of cattle into the States the past two months. The official importations of cattle from Mexico for the months of May and April, as reported by Colonel Albert Dean, of the bureau of animal industry here, are now at hand, and show an increase of 78,153 as compared with the same time last year.

The importations by ports of entry were:

	May.	April.
At Nogales,	14,069	26,715
At El Paso,	5,535	25,738
At Eagle Pass,	4,994	4,601
At Brownsville,	3,429	8,980
At Laredo,	1,823	5,513
At San Diego,	211	1,942
Totals, —	30,061	73,289
Totals, 1896,	10,492	14,905
Increase,	19,569	58,384

The time is rapidly approaching in this country, if not already here, when stockmen will have to provide water on the uplands or run the risk of losing cattle from an insufficient supply during the hot weather. This is a comparatively well watered section of country, at the same time there is not sufficient to run all the stock which can find feed on a large portion of our country. Windmills and tanks, which can be provided at small cost, will have to be used if the increase of the herds continue at the present ratio. We have no lands here which cannot be profitably utilized by stockmen in this manner.—Ex.

CATTLE KINGS NOT WANTED.

Only Small Stockmen Need Apply. A Real Soft Snap For Poor but Industrious Stockmen.

Right now is the time to go into the Cattle Business, or rather the cattle pasture business—as you cannot successfully farm without a farm neither can you raise cattle successfully without the range or pasture upon which to graze them. Beef has gone up and stock ranches are sure to follow. I can locate seven persons so that they can command a stock pasture covering 35,000 acres of land—the finest watered stock pasture in south-east New Mexico—Free of cost—except government filing fees. Seven poor men can secure seven free homes and co-operatively enjoy a permanently fenced pasture of 35,000 acres. Only poor men with homestead rights need apply. Address: J. E. CURREN, Clayton, New Mex.

Postal Card Wants.

Tell us your troubles—on a postal card. If you want to sell a steer, or feed, or any kind of cattle, or hogs or any manner of live stock tell us and we will tell everybody else. Or, if you wish to buy, or lease pasture, or cattle or any manner of live stock, tell us on a postal card. FREE: This service will cost you nothing but the trouble of writing to us. Ten lines or less, will be published free, one time. Open to every patron.

WANTED: Every patron to use this department of the Live Stock Inspector for his own personal needs, free of charge.

WANTED: Every stockman in Oklahoma should be a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. Write to the Secretary at Woodward for full and free information.

FOR SALE. About 350 head of good, native, well bred up, stock cattle, 75 per cent being cows from 2 to 6 years old; 25 per cent of remainder steer yearlings, balance calves. Cattle are within 4 miles of Quanah, Tex. Apply to, J. A. PARDUE, Quanah, Texas.

STRAYED! From the U 7 pasture in Day county on South Canadian, May 1, '97. One Bay Horse, six years old, branded flying T on left thigh; also bar over J H on same thigh, above. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the animal to OSCAR BROTHERS, Woodward, Okla.

STRAYED: Four head of 2-year old steers, from the pasture of C. E. Mayer, P. O. Alva, Okla. Three of them branded half circle L connected on right hip; one same brand with bar below, on right hip; all dehorned and marked with right under-bit and left over-bit. Please give information of these cattle to owner or to Secretary Oklahoma Live Stock Association at Woodward.

\$155 REWARD—LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN. Estrayed or stolen, from our ranches in D County, Okla., on the 8th day of June, the following described cattle, viz: One Hereford bull two years old, weight 1250 pounds, dehorned, and branded 18 on right jaw, and 2 other head with same brand. Also five head branded — half circle on left hip, and one pol cow branded T on side. Will give \$15 for return of bull and \$5 per head for each additional one of the others if stolen, and one-half of above if estrayed. And will give \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves. Address all communications to N. T. BRYAN, Sheriff of D Co., Okla. Stolen from W. A. Wheelchel, John Wimby and John Tyler.

STRAYED: Nine head of 3 and 4 year old steers, branded HP on left side; were lost in drive from Childress to my pasture in Woods county; supposed to be somewhere about 40 miles south of the old Webb & Jones ranch. Information concerning these cattle should be sent to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at Woodward, or to R. H. DRENNAN, Hennessey, Okla.

RANCH FOR SALE. I have a ranch for sale, it consists of 619 acres of land, and plenty of grass and water, 2 large tanks, 3 living springs and an outlet to the big Washita river; it is situated 3 miles of Wichita Falls, there is 80 acres in cultivation and a good house and enclosed with a four wire fence, 300 head of improved stock cattle, improved with Herefords and Short Horns. Price \$10,000. Address, THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE. PURE BRED SHORTHORNS at Lexington, Kentucky. 35 head of 2-year-old pure bred Shorthorn bulls, at \$70. each. These cattle are recorded and unexcelled. Call on or write this office for particulars, or write to B. B. GROOM, Panhandle, Texas. (Mention this paper.) 38tf

Jim Reynolds has a good range for sale cheap, 1,200 acres under fence and more may be added. Will take \$600 and walk out. Good house and considerable timber. Well watered and good grazing lands. Call at this office and address for particulars. 51 3t

BRASS BAND
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipments for Bands and Drum Corps. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine Catalog, 400 Illustrations, mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY, 20 Adams Street, Chicago.

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POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

[This Department solicits items of news from each reader of the Live Stock Inspector. It will be the aim of the publisher to make it interesting and instructive and this can best be accomplished by your aid and assistance. Direct all communications for publication to **A. H. Duff, Editor Poultry Department, Larned, Kansas.**

*When reply is desired outside the columns of Poultry Department, always enclose stamp in your letter to the editor. All business communications should be addressed to the publisher at Woodward, Oklahoma.

POULTRY NOTES.

July and August are the principal months that breed trouble in the poultry quarters. Clean up every day or two, and use disinfectants everywhere that filth accumulates.

Keep a sharp lookout for sick fowls, and if one presents itself take it from the flock at once. It will pay in the long run to cut the head off every fowl you find sick, and bury it deep in the ground.

It is my experience that May hatched pullets are the best layers next winter. Early, or winter hatch always moults like old fowls, and do not begin to lay as soon as the later ones that does not moult until the following year.

As soon as the spring chicks are large enough for broilers, begin culling and sell off all that is not likely to be profitable to keep, and continue the culling process until winter, when you go in with the cream of the whole flock.

It costs but little to start right in poultry with some good thoroughbred variety, and if you clean out the "dung hills" once and try it, you will not regret it. It is just as sensible to keep pure bred fowls, as it is to keep pure bred stock of any kind, and the investment thus in fowls will give the largest per cent in returns.

Keep all young poultry in their coops in the morning until the dew is off the grass, and not only when they are very small, but when of good size. Better to miss two feeds as to get one dew. Never allow little chicks or big ones either, to sit in wet or damp coop at night, as it will give them the roup, and if you once get the roup, you will keep it.

Gapes in most localities is very troublesome, and causes the loss of a large number of little chicks. The best thing to do, is to try and prevent it, by not exposing the chicks to wet, and keep them up in rainy weather. If possible stir the ground and plow it all over if can be where chickens have their runs. It is slow work to undertake to doctor them, and all the remedies given, will not effect a cure on five per cent of them. Camphor and Turpentine is recommended, and air slacked lime, all of which is damaging to the little chicks, and it is doubtful if it does more good than harm.

Management of Little Chickens.

Little chicks should not be removed from the nest and from the brooding influence of the mother hen, for from 24 to 36 hours after hatching. About all that little chicks need the first 48 hours of their life, is brooding, and if

you have not been in the habit of thus managing, just try it for an experiment. There is a very great difference in the hatching qualities of hens, and it matters not how perfect an arrangement we have in this respect, we take great chances on biddy performing her part of the work. Hens usually take proper care of their eggs during incubation if they are rightly provided for, but when it comes to hatching out the chicks and caring for them properly a large per cent of them make a failure, and to see healthy and fully-matured little chicks murdered in the nest by numbers, is more than a fellow can stand without putting his wits to the severest tests.

There are always a number of mother hens in all flocks that attend to business properly, and bring out every chick that the eggs are capable of producing, and save every one of them without the loss scarcely, of a single chick. Now we can take advantage of this, and I have practiced it to quite an extent. In the usual lot of setting-hens we have one or more of these good mothers, and when a nest of eggs is just beginning to hatch I change places, or "swap" nests, and place the good mother that understands her business, on the eggs just hatching. I allow her to hatch and brood the chickens for 48 hours, after which I remove them to their former mother, or give them to any other that I see proper. I have kept such hens repeatedly hatching out chicks thus, until I have worn their patience entirely out, and some hens will endure it much longer than others, but the most of them will continue to thus hatch out brood after brood and will do you in this way invaluable service.

Heavy hens, such as Cochins and Brahmas, are good setters and the best at incubation, but when it comes to hatching them out, the light hen is always the best, and it is these I employ for the business. In arranging the setting hens I do not find it necessary to have each hen separately partitioned or yarded off to herself, but I use small houses or rooms, say ten or twelve feet square with a yard to each one, and I keep from six to twelve hens as the case may be in each apartment, with feed, water and all conveniences necessary for them.

"The Helpful Hen."

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has got out a book on Farm Poultry, that contains the cream of successful poultry farming in all its branches, and is fully up to, if not ahead of, any other publication on the subject. Send six cents postage, just what it takes to mail it, and get a copy. The following is the introductory to the book:

In the year ending March 1, 1896, the value of Kansas' poultry and eggs sold was \$3,608,815, or 19 per cent more than the entire value of the rye, barley, buckwheat, castor-beans, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom-corn, milo-maiz, Jerusalem corn, garden and horticultural products marketed, wine honey, sheep and wool of the same year. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn, and hay, equaled in value the surplus sold from the Kansas hens, ducks, turkeys and geese in the year named.

It was a sum sufficient to pay all the state and city taxes of the preceding

year and leave on hand the comfortable nest-egg of \$175,000. Its value was nearly twice (or 95 per cent.) greater than the same year's outpour of lead and zinc from our mines, conceded to be of great richness, and within 23 per cent of the value of all the coal mined during the preceding year. It was 23 per cent greater than the total paid in the state for teachers' wages and school supervision; more than three times as much as the total combined amounts paid for school sites, buildings, furniture, rent, repairs, district library and school apparatus, fuel and other incidentals, and all other school purposes except salaries. In fact, the poultry came within about 14 per cent. of paying the entire cost of the public schools.

The average value of poultry and eggs sold annually in the state, as returned to assessors, in the five years ending with 1896, was \$3,333,562, or a value greater by nearly 10 per cent than that of the potato crops for the same year; 55 per cent greater than the sorghum crops; 71 per cent greater than the millet and hungarian; and 168 per cent greater than the value of Kafir-corn.

Prices of poultry and eggs in 1896 were not high, but the year's surplus sold from Kansas farms amounted to within 2 per cent of the total value of all milch cows owned in the great cattle-raising regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah; more than the value of all cattle owned in Oklahoma, with the swine of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming added; or about the same as the value of all the sheep in the six New England states and those of New York and South Carolina added; nearly as much as all the sheep owned in Texas were worth; or as much as the value of all the corn of New England, with that of North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming thrown in for good measure.

According to the U. S. census of 1890, Kansas then ranked among states and territories as fourth in number of chickens, fourth in ducks, seventh in turkeys, and nineteenth in geese.

Despite their prominence as factors in a well-ordered husbandry, as indicated by the foregoing, there is apparently a notable lack of practical, popular information in ready reach on the subject of farm fowls. Likewise, much less of suitable attention is given them than their economic importance justifies, and the great aggregate of money, merchandise and substantial comforts they bring into the homes of farmers and villagers (mainly through the vigilant care-taking by the good housewives) is but poorly comprehended or appreciated by the menfolks who are so largely the beneficiaries. It is from a desire to remedy this to some extent and to awaken a new interest along these lines that the data here present—mostly the experience and counsel of those long and successfully engaged in poultry culture—have been compiled.

It is not offered as by any means an exhaustive treatise or complete guide as to breeds or management; not in advocacy of any particular breed; not to promote or retard the use of artificial incubators nor of any particular make; nor a manual for fanciers, nor planned for those who raised poultry under conditions of climate and market widely different from those common to Kansas; but as a helpful compendium of every-day information for every-day fowl-raisers—for the many

women and occasional men who possess the genius of patient industry which modestly accomplishes with small things more of good than those who must do largely or not at all. It is to encourage bettering our conditions by taking advantage, now, this year of the opportunities and utilizing the innumerable resources that lie all about us and are ours for the taking, rather than relying on some far-away financial god, the next political campaign or the subsequent Congress to make us sure of a prosperity so often elusive; to suggest that, while the "im-

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY

After the first of July, I will ship Spring Chicks at \$3.00 per half dozen, or \$6.00 per dozen. High scoring birds—no reserve. Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs and White Guineas. My present breeding pens of over 100 fine birds for sale equally low. Now is the time to buy, and take the advantage of light express rates.

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Larned, Kan.

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Prices according to quality. Limited number of old fowls for sale. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

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Send for free circular and mention the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

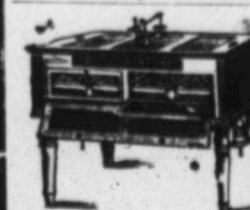


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A. H. DUFF,
Larned, Kas.

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portant" crops may often fall short in yield or price, no family with health and a well-cared-for flock of fowls need want for the necessities to sustain life nor seek a home where nature is supposed to have been more lavish in her gifts.
If Kansas, with her Kafir-corn, sorg-hums, corn, grasses, range, and loca-tion, is not prolific of poultry, eggs, milk and milk products that in prices and quality can aggressively and suc-cessfully compete in all good markets with those from any quarter of the globe, surely the fault is with her own people.
F. D. COBURN,
Secretary.

A peculiar thing has happened to Charlie Weddle's chickens. The other day H. E. Hansen's boys caught some crawfish in the slough running past the gas house, and gave them to the chickens. They ate the crawfish with great relish and have since been killing their young and eating them. We have found no one who can explain the action of his hens and would like to have a diagnosis of the case from some person well versed in henology.—Well-ington Journal, June 5th.

Careful tests made in France with incubators show that eggs not only are not damaged by occasional cooling, during incubation, but actually hatch better for such cooling. In an experi-ment the eggs were cooled by exposing them to the air for one and one-half hours daily during the whole period of incubation for three days. The eggs became quite cold and it required about twelve hours to bring them to 104 degrees, F., the temperature of in-cubation. In this experiment thirteen out of sixteen eggs hatched vigorous chickens. The incubator had previ-ously been used with unsatisfactory results.—Indiana Farmer.

A Veteran Editor on The Courts.
The following recently appeared edi-torily in the Troy Chief, (Rep.) and is from the pen of its editor, Sol Miller, (Rep.) who died at his home in Troy, Kas., April 17, '97.

"The election being over, one may clearly speak his mind on questions on which it was policy to keep quiet before. We were all horrified at the declarations at the Chicago platform relative to courts—in a hogs eye. The declaration in that platform was a sop to those who engage in such outlawry as the Chicago strike. But had it been on general principles it would meet with wide approval. Courts have got to be grand humbugs and imposi-tions. They have been expanding their power and jurisdiction and en-croaching upon the rights of the peo-ple until they have become instruments of fraud and oppression. Perverting the province of deciding the validity of laws they have become virtually the law-making power. No law of con-gress can stand against the supreme court. Laws against trusts are render-ed inoperative by the courts. Criminals are protected, companies and in-dividuals are robbed and property is confiscated by the courts.

"Witness the robberies in the way of fees to receivers of railroads, and to assignments. If a man is so unfortu-nate as to become involved in litiga-tion, or a wealthy man die and the lawyers can manage to get the heirs into a law suit, robbery is the out-

come. Courts allow fees to lawyers in trivial cases that are almost confis-cation.

"Courts are no longer a refuge for the people seeking justice.

"They are dens into which men are enticed to be held up and robbed.

"Judges were once supposed to be incorruptible.

"But what are they now, as a rule?"

"Common shysters; up for sale or so swayed by interests or prejudice that they lose sight of justice.

"Some of the judges never looked into a law book until after they were elected.

"The Chicago platform was correct in saying that they became the law-making power by injunction.

"The liberty of every citizen is at the mercy of the judge.

"He is above everybody else, and if he is by nature a tyrant the private citizen can do nothing but submit.

"With his power of injunction, habeas corpus, and whims relative to con-tempt, he can turn loose any criminal, imprison any citizen, or prevent the execution of any law.

"If anything needs reorganizing it is the courts and their powers need contracting."

\$300 Reward.

Be it known, that the Oklahoma Live Stock Association by order of its Exec-utive Committee hereby offers a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the Arrest and conviction of any person or per-sons convicted of unlawfully taking, stealing or killing any cattle or horses bearing the brands of any members of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. Of this offer all persons will take due notice.
J. W. HOLMAN,
President.
W. E. BOLTON, Secretary
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Money can be obtained at short notice on fat cattle. Buy and sell on order. Experienced salesmen. Best results obtained.
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KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Monthly summary of receipts and prices of live stock at the Kansas City Stock Yards, compiled expressly for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

CATTLE.

May 27, to June 3, INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers.—Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Thursday, May 27	5,17	\$1 10-4 80		\$ 3-00	\$2 00-4 10	\$3 00-4 50	\$2 75-4 00
Friday, " 28	4,478	3 65-1 81		2 45	2 25-2 25	3 50-4 65	2 65-3 85
Saturday, " 29	309			3 15-3 50	2 15-3 85	3 50-4 75	2 50-3 58
Sunday, " 30	3,875	4 10-4 65	3 35-3 80	2 85	2 50-4 22	3 65-4 75	2 45-3 50
Monday, " 31	7,398	4 15-4 90	3 10-4 00	2 70-3 55	1 25-1 60	3 85-4 6	2 40-3 35
Tuesday, June 1	7,477	3 75-4 85	3 00-4 50	2 50-3 65	2 00-1 25	3 00-1 00	2 75-3 40
Wednesday, " 2							
Thursday, " 3	3,60	4 25-4 90	3 50-3 75	2 55-3 50	2 85-4 20	3 45-1 60	2 35-4 00
Friday, " 4	4,396	3 80-4 95	3 20-4 45	2 55-2 95	2 00-1 00	3 50-4 85	2 80-3 50
Saturday, " 5	131			2 80-3 75	2 80-3 75		3 15-3 25
Sunday, " 6	5,098	3 50-4 85	3 15-4 25	2 35-2 95	2 40-3 00	4 15-4 60	2 40-3 20
Monday, " 7	6,597	4 15-4 85	3 75-4 35	2 50-3 00	2 25-1 20	4 00-1 00	2 50-3 40
Tuesday, " 8	5,348	3 00-4 85	3 00-4 00	2 40-3 45	1 40-1 22	3 00-1 05	2 50-4 00
Wednesday, " 9							
Thursday, " 10	1,553	4 1-4 93	3 40-4 03	2 65-3 03	2 60-1 15	3 55-1 85	2 75-3 75
Friday, " 11	5,517	3 50-4 85	2 95-4 25	2 25-3 25	2 00-1 15	3 45-4 7	2 00-3 25
Saturday, " 12	192		2 70-2 75		2 35-3 40		2 40-3 00
Sunday, " 13	7,159	3 50-4 65	2 45-4 00	2 20-3 03	2 25-1 25	3 45-4 75	1 75-3 35
Monday, " 14	7,822	3 65-4 75	2 65-3 80	2 15-3 00	2 25-4 25	3 20-1 50	2 35-3 45
Tuesday, " 15	7,129	3 50-4 80	2 45-4 00	2 00-3 03	1 25-4 10	3 50-4 60	2 00-3 75
Wednesday, " 16							
Thursday, " 17	3,934	3 75-4 65	2 85-3 25	2 35-2 65	2 25-4 10	3 10-4 50	2 25-3 15
Friday, " 18	3,031	3 55-4 70	2 95-3 25	2 20-2 70	1 65-4 00	3 55-1 15	2 00-3 50
Saturday, " 19	77				2 00-3 50	2 65-1 15	2 00-3 25
Sunday, " 20	3,546	3 75-4 80	2 40-3 42	2 25-2 60	2 30-3 85	3 20-1 60	2 25-3 25
Monday, " 21	6,097	3 50-4 85	2 70-3 10	2 40-2 90	2 25-1 00	3 05-4 70	2 40-3 35
Tuesday, " 22	5,167	3 75-4 80	2 75-3 45	2 25-2 65	2 50-4 00	2 50-4 20	2 50-3 25
Wednesday, " 23							
Thursday, " 24	3,690	3 65-4 80	2 25-3 21	2 00-2 75	1 40-4 35	3 20-4 25	2 25-3 25
Friday, " 25	3,914	3 80-4 80	2 75-3 00	2 25-2 85	1 85-1 00	3 35-4 12	2 25-3 25
Saturday, " 26	245				2 40-3 75	3 00-3 75	2 50-3 00
Sunday, " 27	4,372	4 05-4 70	2 60-3 65	2 30-2 85	2 10-4 00	3 40-4 20	2 00-2 90
Monday, " 28	6,097	3 55-4 90	2 80-3 30	2 25-2 65	2 40-4 00	3 50-4 20	2 50-4 00
Tuesday, " 29	4,461	4 00-1 85	2 00-3 50	2 00-3 25	1 75-1 30	3 00-4 30	2 25-3 00
Wednesday, " 30							

TIME TABLE.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R. Co.

EAST.

El Reno.....Lv.	6:40 am.
Oklahoma City.....	7:45 am.
Shawnee.....	9:14 am.
South McAlester.....	12:30 am.
Wister.....Ar	5:00 pm.

VIA WISTER.

Fort Smith.....Ar.	4:35 pm.
St. Louis.....	7:25 am.

WEST.

St. Louis.....Lv.	8:20 pm.
Fort Smith.....	11:57 am.
Wister.....	1:30 pm.
South McAlester.....	4:10 pm.
Shawnee.....	7:35 pm.
Oklahoma City.....	9:05 pm.
El Reno.....	10:05 pm.

BETWEEN OKLAHOMA CITY AND EL RENO.

3:50 pm: 9:05 Lv. Ok. City Ar: 7:40 am: 12:20 pm.
4:52 pm: 10:05 Ar. El Reno Lv. 6:40 am: 11:15 am.

The above time card effective April 16, 1897. For rates and other information apply to
J. F. HOLDEN, Tr. Mgr.
South McAlester, O. T.

HOGS.
The market below is a representative basis of good hogs for packers' use.

May 27, to June 30, INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
Thursday, May 27	15,998	\$3 42 1/2	\$3 37 1/2-3 40
Friday, " 28	16,787	3 40	3 32 1/2-3 37 1/2
Saturday, " 29	10,074	3 40	3 35-3 40
Monday, " 31	6,978	3 55	3 50-3 52 1/2
Tuesday, June 1	15,738	3 45	3 40-3 42 1/2
Wednesday, " 2	17,345	3 40	3 20-3 35
Thursday, " 3	11,941	3 45	\$3 75-3 42 1/2
Friday, " 4	16,408	3 47 1/2	3 37 1/2-3 45
Saturday, " 5	8,997	3 47 1/2	3 35-3 42 1/2
Monday, " 7	5,983	3 42 1/2	3 30-3 40
Tuesday, " 8	19,874	3 37 1/2	3 25-3 35
Wednesday, " 9	14,348	3 37 1/2	3 30-3 35
Thursday, " 10	12,003	3 37 1/2	3 25-3 30
Friday, " 11	14,418	3 35	3 25-3 32 1/2
Saturday, " 12	5,805	3 37 1/2	3 27 1/2-3 32 1/2
Monday, " 14	5,417	3 32 1/2	3 25-3 30
Tuesday, " 15	11,899	3 40	3 27 1/2-3 35
Wednesday, " 16	14,171	3 37 1/2	3 30-3 32 1/2
Thursday, " 17	13,477	3 32 1/2	3 25-3 37 1/2
Friday, " 18	12,343	3 32 1/2	3 25-3 30
Saturday, " 19	8,503	3 30	3 25-3 30
Monday, " 21	4,125	3 30	3 20-3 25
Tuesday, " 22	18,349	3 27 1/2	3 20-3 25
Wednesday, " 23	15,206	3 30	3 22 1/2-3 27 1/2
Thursday, " 24	9,848	3 40	3 25-3 35
Friday, " 25	13,526	3 37 1/2	3 30-3 35
Saturday, " 26	8,926	3 35	3 25-3 32 1/2
Monday, " 28	6,090	3 32 1/2	3 25-3 30
Tuesday, " 29	15,767	3 47 1/2	3 30-3 40
Wednesday, " 30	14,828	3 42 1/2	3 30-3 40

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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

50 Pure bred Bulls for sale, also
Head of pure bred Heifers.

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C. M. IRWIN, Prop. S. C. DUNCAN, Supt.

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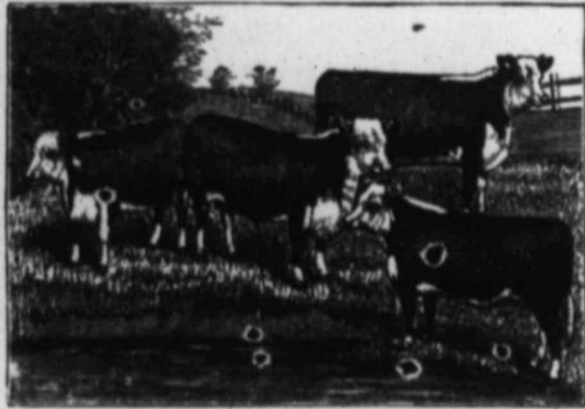
Can furnish bulls in car lots any time. Write,
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SPRING VALLEY FARM.

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High grade Shorthorns for sale. Intending
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get our prices.Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders
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Something About Hogs and How They
Are Killed.

Wichita Eagle.

There was an immense lot of fine, fat, black and slick porkers assaulted and assassinated and scalded at Dold's packing house yesterday. A reporter for the Eagle got there just in time to be at the killing, and it was certainly worth seeing. He followed the hogs from the stock yards over to the packing house, and some of them were slaughtered and in the cooling room before the reporter got there. The man who never saw a hog disposed of in a packing house has no idea of the

rapidity with which it can be done. Away up at the top of the buildings, so high that a tall man has to stoop for fear of hitting his head against a star, the bloody work is done, and to say the job is sanguinary is drawing it mild. The hog is caught by the hind leg, swung on a pulley and then carried down a sliding rail with great rapidity. Like the villain in the play, a man stands there up to his ankles in blood, catches the moving, squealing animal by the ear, digs a keen knife once into his throat and sends him to kingdom come. As he moves the blood spurts out of his throat like water out of a fire hydrant. About an eighth part of a second after the hog is stuck he has reached a point on the slide directly over an immense tank of boiling water, a lever is sprung and the animal drops into it. He is not there more than a few seconds when another lever is sprung and he is thrown up on a platform; then caught by the leg and is yanked through the shaving machine. He comes out as white and clean as it is possible to imagine. He does not look like the same hog at all notwithstanding the fact that he is not in the shaving machine more than ten seconds. The poor fellow never quit squealing. About five feet from this machine one man catches him by the ear, and the first thing you know you see his head dropping into a big box about twenty-five feet away. The intestines fall into another box, and the hog slides on 190 feet further, where his weight is recorded without stopping him. This is done for the purpose of ascertaining the difference between the dressed and live weight of a lot of hogs. He is still sliding where fellows are at work ripping him up the back, cutting off his legs and taking such other post-mortem liberties with him as people are in the habit of doing around a packing house. Three minutes ago he was a hog, alive, well and noisy; now he is nothing but a miscellaneous assortment of pork, tallow, tongue, ears, tail, snout and feet, scattered throughout ten acres of buildings and never to meet again in this world, or the next, for the hog is an animal that has no future. The poor fellow gets the worst of it every move he makes in the packing house, and the world is so hungry for him that he is not given half time enough to die. Nobody who sees the proceedings of the butchery can fail to feel delighted that he is not a hog. There are two silent individuals connected with the whole affair. One is the man who does the stabbing, the other is the government inspector who stands by and sees that every animal is in the best of health when the man with the keen blade gives it to him in the neck. These two men are not a bit sociable either with themselves or with their visitors. The life of the hog is in the hands of the sticker, and the life of the alarmed people of Germany are in the hands of the government inspector. Mr. George Dold personally superintends all the principal work of the packing house and works as hard as any of his men. He treats the visitors to his house with great courtesy.

Read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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Organized in TEXAS By Experienced Stockmen from the GREAT SOUTH WEST.

A competent force of men in every department

We have Experienced Salesmen in all Departments.

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Are doing a GENERAL YARD BUSINESS. Ample accommodation for cattle and sheep.
This company's yards have direct connection with all railroads running
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Short run to Kansas City after feed and rest.

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Hardware,
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Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man.

And you will get the best BARGAINS. I carry the largest line of all the
above goods and will compete with all.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

C. E. Noble returned from Lariat, Wyoming, Friday evening, May 7th, where he had gone with a shipment of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Carr, of Stone, O. T., were in Wellington the first of the week. Mr. Carr has a nice ranch in Day county.—Mail.

Pat Doyle, of Kansas City, passed through here Friday evening, June 11, on his way to Higgins, Texas, in the interest of his cattle business.

Sidney Webb writes from Bellevue, Texas, remitting his Association dues, and says crops are fine in that section. He expects to visit the Oklahoma range soon.

Thos. Word returned Wednesday, June 16th, from Quanah, Texas. While there he bought 700 head of steers which he will drive to his pasture near Ft. Supply.

V. M. Funkhouser returned from Lariat, Wyoming, June 7th, where he had gone with cattle for Mr. Moorehead. Mr. Funkhouser visited his parents in southeastern Kansas on his return.

F. D. Healey came in from Beaver, Monday evening, June 21st. He informed us that his town was visited by a very hard, straight wind on the 17th, which unroofed several small buildings. The damage amounted to about \$1,000.

Jim Simcock passed through here Friday evening, June 11th, on his way to Higgins, Texas, where he is on a cattle deal with Pat Doyle, the Texas ranchman. Mr. Simcock is a member of the George R. Parse Commission Co., of Kansas City.

W. M. Ferguson and Will Myers came in from Wellington Wednesday evening, June 9th. They are here for the purpose of buying cattle. Mr. Ferguson has shipped a large number of cattle from here to feeders in Kansas during the past month.

J. W. Holman returned from Ochiltree, Texas, June 12th, with 1,200 head of cattle. He has 800 head more which will be brought here soon. These cattle will be put in Mr. Holman's pasture, fourteen miles south of town for the present. They are high grade and the best cattle that could be bought in the Panhandle.

Will Bolton played for a record and claims it, too. He says he was invited to attend the banquet at K. C. for the "Credit Men" and refused, to show us "Oklahoma Fellows" that he could miss a spread within 500 miles of Woodward. Wonder if he has corroborating witnesses.—Okeene Eagle.

Of course! Ask Heath of the Kansas Farmer, or Soule of Guthrie. Now, will you be good?

ANOTHER ROUND UP: Col. Dan Lively, of the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, has roped and branded a running mate in the person of Miss Kate Allen, of Clarendon, Texas, to whom he was wedded on Wednesday, June 23, 1897. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR wishes him an open range, dotted with springs of living happiness and no loco weed of discontent; and when rounded up after many years of enjoyment for shipment to the corrals of the hereafter, may he safely

pass inspection by the Great Ruler of the Universe and his "account sales" entitle the happy couple to a front seat and the biggest harp in the choir.

John McGrath was in town Friday, June 4th, and reported that John Richardson was arrested in the southeastern part of D county for driving four head of cattle across the quarantine line February 22nd, and was fined \$100.00 and costs; also that R. M. Shaw drove nineteen head across and was arrested and fined \$100.00 and costs. The costs amounted to \$47.00.

R. E. Word, who has been taking a trip through Kansas, Texas and the Territories, returned to Woodward on the 15th. He has disposed of the greater part of his cattle and is now looking for a good location for a ranch, which he will stock with the best cattle that can be procured. Mr. Word believes that good cattle are cheaper at a reasonably high price than poor cattle are at a low price.

Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are veritable garden spots this year. E. L. Swazey, who came in yesterday from Gage, O. T., says he never saw finer crop prospects. Grass is excellent and cattle are doing well, and he estimates the number of cattle grazing in Oklahoma as large as last year. Wheat promises an abundant yield throughout the territory as far east as Wellington, Kansas.—K. C. Journal, June 10.

The case of Christman Harris vs. Eddleman Bros., which has been in the probate court here for a past month, was brought to a close Thursday afternoon of last week. Harris sued Eddleman Bros. for \$215. The plaintiff claimed was due feeding cattle last winter. Eddleman claimed that Harris did not take care of the cattle according to contract, and as a result of the manner in which they were taken care of twenty-one head died and the remainder were in such a condition that they were scarcely able to walk, and, as the evidence went to show, four of them died while being moved from Harris' place to Eddleman's ranch. After the evidence had been heard and considered, the case was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff.

Good Words for Col. E. M. Hewins.

We have heard no small amount of kicking from the local republican politicians about the appointment of Ed. M. Hewins as custodian of the abandoned Ft. Supply military reservation, and for the benefit of our readers we publish the following from the Free Press, a republican paper published a Kingfisher, this Territory:

"We have heard some complaints by the Territorial Republican press because Ed. Hewins has been appointed superintendent of Ft. Supply.

"Well; the Free Press has known Ed. Hewins for many years; knew him when he was a state senator of Kansas; knew him when he voted for Plumb and Ingalls; knew him when he could write a check, good as cash, for one hundred thousand dollars; knew him when he was one of the largest cattle owners and shippers in the West—have known him for twenty years—know him now when he is struggling against adversity.

"The place which has been given to him is without salary, the emoluments

being solely from the grazing privilege on the reservation.

"Ed. Hewins was a gallant Union soldier; he co-operated with the Republicans of Kansas for many years; he is a great big hearted man. For one, we wouldn't begrudge him the little concession that has been made to him in his old age—it will do him good."

Once upon a time a minister told a story like this: "On one occasion I preached to a congregation where there were 57 women and 4 men present. This was at a prayer meeting. On another occasion I preached to 826 men and 3 women—this was in the state penitentiary.—Ex.

The following from an exchange will perhaps be some consolation to the Oklahoma man whose slumbers are continually disturbed by his wife's snoring: It has long been discovered that snoring is positive evidence that those doing it are generous, charitable, kind and possess all the nobler impulses. A person who breathes easy and quietly while asleep is treacherous, tricky and has a shrivelled soul.

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None better anywhere than for sale by



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The Hotel Central.

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First Class in Every Particular. Patronage of Cattlemen Solicited.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

WILL E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, : : OKLAHOMA

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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Subscription \$1 per Year in Advance.

JULY, 1897.

STOCK BRANDS.

One brand on cut one year, including one copy of paper to any address in U. S. \$10.
Each additional brand on cut, same owner, one year, \$5.
Each additional brand of character, bar or connected letters, requiring engraved block, one year, \$2.

The above includes company name, name of foreman or manager, post-office address, and range description. Terms strictly cash.



There were 134 car loads of stock received at Kansas City May 29th.

Tom P. Wilson, ex-Mayor of Kiowa, was in Woodward July 3rd, celebrating.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR needs 5,000 more readers. Tell your friends to subscribe.

Every cowman and stock-farmer should belong to the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

Kansas City men now explain their red noses by referring to the big strawberry crop in southwest Missouri.

During the months of June, July and August the law provides a penalty of \$25 for seining in any stream in Oklahoma.

Barney Barnato was different from the general run of people; he committed suicide because he had only 15 million dollars.

With two inspectors at work the Oklahoma Live Stock Association proves its merits to every member of the organization.

Save this copy for reference. The tabulated statement for taxpayers is valuable, and is alone worth several times the price of a year's subscription.

Don't say any one was struck on the head or neck or body. It is the fashionable tint to relate that he was struck on the "solar plexus." The latter is supposed to cover all points.

The "Skinner Commission Co.," a farce by local talent in the Kansas City stock yards, is a better show than many put on by professionals. St. Clair Hurd, of the yard force, is the author of the play.

From the report of the assessors for 1897 it is seen that Oklahoma lists live stock as follows: hogs, 199,671; cattle, 505,485; sheep, 45,917; horses, 182,106; mules, 31,879. The showing is a heavy increase over 1896.

The Drovers Journal should be convicted of cruelty to animals. Look at this from its issue of June 1st: "It is said that the Tennessee Centennial Exposition is very popular because it is a Tenn. Cent. show."

COW-BOY'S RE-UNION: Announcements are out for a Cow-boy's Reunion at Seymour, Texas, August 4, 5 and 6, 1897. An interesting program of races; send for copy of program to The News; Seymour, Texas.

R. H. Drennan, a prominent stockman, of Hennessey, O. T., was in town June 4th, and while here made application for membership in the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. He is holding a herd near Waynoka.

The Grand Tribune in a recent issue says: "Hail stones fell at Grand Saturday evening, as big as goose eggs, and we are not lying about it either." Are we to infer from this that all other items are untrue?

Do not be alarmed about the reports of Texas fever here and there over the country. The officers maintain a vigorous inspection and there has been no cases where Texas fever, when reported, has been found to exist.

The INSPECTOR is pleased to note that its readers appreciate its efforts to serve them. The Postal Card Department contains several new items of interest to every one this issue. Do not hesitate to make use of this Department. It is free to every reader of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

The citizens and stockmen of this part of the country are making a large tank or reservoir about five miles south of town by building a dam across Indian creek. This is for the purpose of furnishing plenty of water for herds that are being driven through the country, and for other stock when needed. It will be a great help to cattlemen, who will then know where to go to find sufficient water for their herds.

Bruce Lynch has been appointed live stock agent for the Santa Fe, and will have his headquarters at Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. Lynch was formerly a Santa Fe engineer, and is an ex-warden of the state penitentiary of Kansas.

Ray Sutton and Billie Taylor were selected as inspectors for the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at the meeting of the Executive committee, June 29. The former will be stationed at Gage and the latter at Englewood, Kansas.

Readers are requested to notice the clubbing list of live, wide-awake local newspapers, published on page 12 this issue. Any one of these papers will be given free with each regular subscription to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. This offer does not include other premiums offered.

A lawyer in a court room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes complaint when court adjourns. If a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. This is owing to the fact that people believe what an editor says.—Toronto Republican.

The National Live Stock Reporter of May 1st, published at the National Stock Yards, St. Louis, says: "Today ends the first four months of the year 1897. It has not represented a continual round of prosperity yet it is gratifying to be able to say that the largest business for the first four months of any year has just been accomplished at the National Stock Yards of St. Louis."

Beef steer item in Meade Globe: The cattle on a thousand hills are unable to keep down the grass and it is growing and waving in the warm, moist atmosphere telling of the riches treasured up in the green blades undulated before the gentle breezes. It is an inspiring sight to see the sunshine flecking the green waves with shadows as they float so majestically over the sea of grass.

A little Kansas town had a revival meeting not long since in which several vile sinners were regenerated. The local paper commented on the affair and predicted early "back-sliding" on the part of certain new converts, whereupon one of the newly saved remarked: "It would tickle that editor to see us back-slide. He would like to see us give up the Lord and become wicked again. But we won't give him a chance. We'll see him in h—ll first."

The Dakota Field and Farm of June 15th contained the picture of a team of oxen, which are said to be the largest and heaviest pair in the country. They are owned by J. D. Avery, of Buckland, Mass. The cattle are pure Holstines, seven years old, measure seventeen hands high and have a girth of nine feet and seven inches. They measure fifteen feet and eleven inches from tip to tip, and weigh 6,485 pounds, with a difference of only ten pounds in their respective weights. They have been at various fairs and have never met their equal. Once they drew 11,061 pounds on a drag a distance of eight feet at one pull and on a dead level. They are said to be very gentle and obedient.

Not Quarantined.

Special to Live Stock Inspector.

KANSAS CITY, JULY 5, 1897.—Col. Albert Dean said to a representative of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR regarding the cattle held in quarantine belonging to Hudson & Word: "I do not consider it necessary to quarantine the counties through which the cattle passed. The cattle will remain in quarantine under the Oklahoma authorities until free from infection when the owners can get them and dispose of them as they see fit. It will require at least 30 days to make disinfection sure."

The place to take the true measure of a man, says an exchange, is not in public, nor in the amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask, and you may learn whether he is an imp or an angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. If his babies dread his home-coming, and his better-half swallows her heart every time she asks him for a dollar bill, he is a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morning till he is black in the face and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

The entire stock interests of St. Louis joined in sending a telegram to the Governor of Illinois, requesting him not to sign the anti-oleomargarine bill, recently passed by the legislature of that state. The enforcement of such a law would be detrimental to the cattle interests of Illinois, and would cause the butterine plants to either close or move out of the state. In this law we have another species of class legislation which is solely in the interest of the dairy companies, which compose a small part of the live stock population of the state.

On Monday, June 28th, Inspector W. D. Jordon came in from Quanah, and placed under quarantine a herd of cattle owned by Zeke Good and Tom word, and on which a sale had been concluded of Good's interest to Nick Hudson. The cattle are from Knox county, Texas, above the quarantine line and it is generally believed here that the cattle are not infected. None have died from contact with them and aside from the usual conditions resulting from a long drive, there are no symptoms of fever. Inspector Jordon claims the cattle were ticky, but does not show that the ticks are the genuine *Boophilus Bovus* which are responsible for the disease known as Texas fever, or Pleuro-Pneumonia. However that may be, the officers are in charge of the herd and the trail has been placed under close inspection and no possible danger is feared. And while the loss to the owners in thus delaying shipment is unfortunate, the officers are to be commended for their vigorous and prompt efforts to know that no infection can be spread if it should prove to exist among these cattle. Inspector Cantelou came over from Oklahoma City in response to a telegram sent Secretary Edwards by Mr. Jordon. The owners of cattle intended for shipment at this point are assured that every precaution to secure immunity from infection has been taken and that it has been deemed unnecessary to quarantine the county other than certain pastures where these cattle are held.

Executive Committee's Action.

Pursuant to adjourned meeting, the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association met at the office of the secretary in Woodward on June 29th, with every member but one in attendance.

On motion, the plan provided by ranchmen whose ranges are infested by lobo wolves was commended and all members of the Association who are suffering from these pests are urged to subscribe to said plan. Information in regard to same will be furnished by the secretary on request.

The matter of arbitration between members in regard to differences was discussed and laid over until next regular meeting. Motion prevailed urging all members to arbitrate difficulties and thus settle same without resorting to law suits.

The matter of adjustment of new rendition of cattle was ordered and the secretary instructed to make necessary changes in books.

On motion Ray Sutton and Will Taylor were elected inspectors for the Association, the former to be stationed at Gage and the latter at Englewood until further orders.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to secure the inspection of cattle at the market on all animals listed with the Oklahoma Association, which are not listed with other associations unless so ordered by the owners of such cattle.

On motion the secretary was instructed to draw for all dues from members, thirty days after notice of same is given when still unpaid.

On motion the secretary was instructed to make vouchers for accounts payable by the Association and not otherwise provided by the constitution, subject to the approval of the President of the Association.

On motion, committee on revision of constitution was ordered to make report of same at earliest possible date, and 500 copies ordered printed for use of members.

On motion the people of the counties of Oklahoma are requested to petition the District Inspectors appointed under act of the legislature providing for a Live Stock Sanitary Commission, to appoint deputies in each county for the better protection of property and to secure the purposes for which the law was enacted.

The matter of car rates was discussed and laid over, pending replies to letters addressed to the Rock Island, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads; same to be reported to the president for immediate action.

On motion the committee adjourned to meet on call of the president.

Committee adjourned.

Selling off mother cattle and spaying heifers during the last few years of depression in the cattle business has reduced the supply to such an extent that far-sighted buyers now see a reign of scarcity ahead, says the Roswell Register. We need not be surprised to see cattle reach the fancy prices in the early 80's. There is at present an actual deficit of beef cattle, and buyers are scouring the western plains, even buying small remnants of "grangers" in order to fill their orders. The prosperous era for the cowmen seems to be drawing near again.

A number of newspapers have not yet responded to the request of the publisher of this journal, to send us their lowest clubbing rates. The plan proposed is one of mutual benefit and the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR would be pleased to hear at once from all to whom letters were addressed but have not yet responded.

Big Cattle Suit Decided.

The territorial supreme court has affirmed the decision of the district court at Perry in the case of the Central Loan & Trust Company against the Campbell Commission Company of Kansas City. Both companies had made loans on cattle in the Ponca reservation. The Kansas City company's loan amounted to \$29,000, and the Central Loan & Trust Company attached the cattle. The case was decided in favor of the Campbell Commission Company. The attorneys for the Trust company gave notice that the case would be appealed.

Will Dipping Kill Ticks.

Dipping sheep is familiar to people generally whether engaged in the live stock trade or not, but dipping southern cattle to kill the boophilus bovis, or cattle tick, is something new and with which the public is but little acquainted. This has been experimented with for some time, but the dip has not as yet been found which is satisfactory in every particular.

Last year the experiment was made at the Agricultural Experiment station at Columbia, Mo., with different cattle shipped up from Texas as to whether they would communicate the Texas fever, and this year the experiment is to be repeated, dipped cattle being now on the way to Columbia, Mo., from Bryan, Tex.

In regard to last year's experiment bulletin No. 37 of the Agricultural Experiment station at Columbia, said: "The conclusion that we feel justified in drawing in regard to this particular dipping experiment, after a consideration of all the facts, is that it prevented the contraction of Texas fever by the exposed natives. But we do not feel justified in recommending the method at present for commercial use. The objectionable features, we hope, may be removed by another season's work."

H. P. Child, assistant general manager of the Kansas City stock yards, is quoted in the bulletin as saying: "When confidence is fully established in the success of the dipping, and it is generally stamped as all right and safe, it will be of material benefit to the stockmen in using these cattle for feeders, but mainly in protecting northern cattle from disease."—K. C. Times, June 16th.

What is It?

There is no denying the facts. People may laugh and weak minded idiots may applaud the smart paragraphs which ridicule the undisputed observations of phenomena which undeniably lead to the speculation of causes; and which has by common consent taken shape in the public mind as "airships," yet these phenomena multiply and no sensible or logical reason has yet been developed, in fact, for their appearance.

Sir Isaac Newton was classed as a fool when he promulgated the law of

gravitation; Columbus was ridiculed as a theorist when he expressed his belief that the world was not flat; Morse and Robert Fulton were by the public mind named as fit inmates of an asylum for the weak-minded for asserting the power of steam and electricity, and our own Edison was ridiculed when he proposed to preserve the tone and inflection of the human voice for decades and centuries.

Yet here we have the same old job lot of idiots who jabber their wisdom and self-confidently assert their knowledge of ether and the possibilities of its navigation. They stand on their hind legs at every street corner and ridicule the idea of a possible "airship" while surrounded by innumerable results of science more difficult in development.

Here is an item in point from the Free Press, published at Golden, Mo. No one will deny the reputation of these parties and no stronger evidence, if furnished, would be sufficient if heard in court to make conviction for any crime. Then why do the smart alieks persistently deny facts? The item in question is this:

"The airship has been seen at Lockwood. The Lockwood Sentinel says that while Mr. R. W. Mason and family and Misses Ella Burger and Maggie McDermid were sitting on the porch at Mr. Mason's residence their attention was attracted by a dazzling white light that was traveling in an easterly direction, against a strong wind. When at a point directly over the Commercial hotel was reached by the aerial traveler, the light suddenly went out only to appear in a few seconds, and for a few minutes remained stationary when it was suddenly extinguished. It almost instantly flashed out very bright but was moving rapidly still in the same direction and against the wind. While remaining stationary over the hotel the light was reflected so strong that the hotel was plainly visible, although the night was dark and cloudy. All this took place about 10 o'clock last Saturday evening."

Would you say these people are liars? If not, you must accept their statements. If these be true, what is the cause of the phenomena observed by them? If not an airship, would you class it as supernatural? And if the latter, by what agency is it produced? The conclusion is forced upon the thinking person who has a spoonful of brains that the effects witnessed must have a cause. The lop eared asses who simply look wise and attempt to make a poor joke in answer need not feel under special obligation to reply.

One theory is this: The planets surrounding this old relic of a world are, like this, inhabited. They are possibly many centuries ahead of us in scientific observations and results. They may know natural laws about which we as yet only speculate, and knowing them, are able to navigate the ether which fills all space. This being true, it is not difficult to conjecture the visitation of human beings from some other world, skilled in arts and applied science and civilized far beyond our present knowledge. What is more natural, than if such be true, there be a fleet of these aerial visitors? Or that they fear detention if they should approach near us in the day time, and, therefore, are only seen at night?

Whatever it be, we have the effect; the cause is yet unknown. But be it what it may, the subject is worthy of more serious consideration than has yet been given it.

OKLAHOMA TAX FIGURES.

Showing What the Territorial Equalization Board has Done.

Guthrie, O. T., June 29.—A table showing the assessment of property in Oklahoma by counties, as returned by county Clerks; the valuation as equalized by the state board and the percentage of increase, is as follows:

County.	Valuation Reported by Co. Clerks.	Pct. Inc.	As Equalized.
Beaver.....	\$ 6,331.27	73	\$ 10,953.10
Blaine.....	2,328.10	65	3,841.22
Canadian.....	*11,977.72		
Canadian.....	15,117.93	30	30,039.12
Cleveland.....	14,356.12	18	16,916.62
Custer.....	3,363.44	32	4,439.34
D.....	1,890.07	27	2,409.29
Day.....	1,865.02	11	2,059.17
Garfield.....	7,799.10	32	10,292.41
Grant.....	6,125.70	32	8,085.92
Greer.....	8,062.61		8,462.73
Kay.....	*8,610.84	23	10,763.55
Kay.....	9,624.02	31	13,088.66
Kingfisher.....	13,032.81	30	16,942.65
Lincoln.....	8,685.33	21	10,509.29
Logan.....	27,966.51		27,966.51
Noble.....	8,208.29	27	10,424.53
Pawnee.....	4,491.07	17	5,254.55
Payne.....	13,178.87	18	15,551.07
Pottawatomie.....	11,903.46	3	12,290.56
Roger Mills.....	3,311.22	1	3,344.33
Washita.....	3,978.03	20	4,773.24
Woods.....	8,577.61	41	12,094.48
Woodward.....	6,824.99	28	8,735.90
Oklahoma.....	32,775.51	21	39,658.37
Totals.....	\$28,922.12		\$74,638.59

*Indian Reservation.

The total assessed valuation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway for the different counties is as follows: Cleveland, \$155,320.16, and for Pullman cars, \$700.81; Day, \$15,465.30; Oklahoma, \$187,063.12, and for Pullman cars, \$823.28; Kay, \$163,165.20, and for Pullman cars, \$1,732.24; Payne \$28,626.08, and for Pullman cars, \$135.75; Logan, \$241,596.96, and for Pullman cars, \$1,078.27; Noble, \$182,968.00, and for Pullman cars, \$858.60; Woodward, \$274,756.20; Woods, \$189,614.00.

The assessment of the Hutchinson & Southern is \$121,328.12 for Grant county.

The Tecumseh assesment is \$17,238.88.

Following is the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf assessment by counties: Oklahoma, \$146,412.25; Pottawatomie, \$120,841.50; Canadian, \$101,278.00; Lincoln, \$3,373.50.

Following are the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific assessments: Beaver, \$2,185; Garfield, \$170,719.12, and for Pullman cars, \$1,641.20; Grant, \$171,715.18, and for Pullman cars, \$1,664.30; Kingfisher, \$175,169.22; and for Pullman cars, \$1,679.70; Canadian, \$138,235.36, and for Pullman cars, \$1,403.60.

While the increase for different counties may appear heavy, the increased amount to be paid by the taxpayers, when distributed over the county, will be lightly felt. Taxes in Oklahoma will gradually lessen with increased assessed valuation, brought about by the final payment on claims by homesteaders.

The board of equalization has made the following levies for the ensuing year: General revenue, 3 mills; normal school, 1/2 mill; university, 1/2 mill; bond interest, 1-5 mill; education of the blind, 1-20 mill; education of the deaf and dumb, 1-20 mill. The aggregate is 4 3-10 mills on the dollar.

Moore, Beef Inspector.

W. A. Moore has been appointed beef inspector of Oklahoma county, and received his commission June 16th. The appointment was made by the Territorial Live Stock Sanitary Commission. Mr. Moore is an experienced cattleman, and the appointment places the right man in the right place.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

The June number of the Live Stock Inspector shows up ten of D county's bulls very nicely.—Taloga Advocate.

We received a copy of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, O. K. It is a splendid sheet and we hope to see it regularly.—Midland (Tex.) Gazette.

The-Kansas City Times seems to be a pretty fair judge, after all. It says: "The Woodward NEWS is now a four-year-old, and is branded as one of the best thoroughbred newspapers in Oklahoma."

Frank Lower returned from the west Saturday, bringing in 1020 cattle. Within the last week he has sold cattle to Colorado and Iowa buyers and in five counties in Kansas. Council Grove has a reputation as a cattle center.—Republican, June 12.

There comes to our exchange table a paper called "Live Stock Inspector," published at Woodward, Oklahoma, by Will E. Bolton. It is a neatly printed 4 col. 16 page journal, published in the interests of cattle men of the south, and reflects much credit on its editor.—Essex (Iowa) Independent.

Judge Eubank is gathering his steer cattle near Channing, and expects to start with them to Liberal the first of the coming week. He will gather and drive between 550 and 600 head. They are already sold to Kansas parties for maturing, and the Judge got a good round price for them.—Channing (Tex.) Register, June 18.

There is an actual scarcity of cattle in the Panhandle of Texas, said Col. Jesse Evans, who is just up from his ranch near Big Springs. "I don't know of any cattle for sale in my section at all. Those ranchmen who have cattle are disposed to hold them, and are asking such prices as keep them out of the market." Ones he quotes at \$14; twos at \$16, and threes at \$20. These prices are said to be \$4.00 to \$5.00 higher than last year, and, as said above, there are none on the market at these figures, which indicates and extreme bullish feeling in that section.—K. C. Journal, June 13.

When a newspaper does anything fairly and honestly, truthfully and courageously, it inspires the confidence of all within the reach of its influence and constantly widens that influence. It becomes a teacher worthy of respect and a leader worthy of popular trust and a bulwark of liberty. It is independent and therefore commanding. It is not an appendix or the creature of an individual, of a clique, of a faction, of a party, but an agent which may always be relied upon to stand solid for the right, and to battle for the good of the greatest number.—Baltimore Sun.

The Lazy Xs (otherwise) X I Ts, last week brought up from their Cheyenne pasture some four hundred or more two-year-old steers for veterinary treatment. These steers, sold to Geo. Findly, had been dehorned not long since, and screw worms had attacked almost the entire herd before the wounds healed. The animals were driven into the stock pens, and the treatment given them was a thorough doping of the effected parts, chryssilic ointment being a chief ingredient used.

Evidently dehorning should take place at a different season, or doping should be employed at the time of the operation as a preventative.—Channing Register, June 4th.

Last summer an Otoe county farmer held an invoice of his situation and found that all he had with which to provide winter supplies, clothing, food, etc., for his large family, and to show for his summer's work was 4,000 bushels of corn. Ten to twelve cents per bushel would not do for him, nor let him out—He went up to the South Omaha stock yards and presented his case so plainly that he was permitted to drive to his home 101 head of steers. These he cared for until the last of January when his 4,000 bushel of corn was gone. The steers, looking fat and sleek, were shipped to Chicago and a good price paid for them. After paying first cost at Omaha, interest, and all other expenses, this man found that he had realized on his 4,000 bushels of corn 52½ cents net per bushel, besides having on hand a carload of fat hogs and a lot of the richest kind of fertilizers to distribute over his farm.—Nebraska Farmer.

Last Friday morning after we had gone to press George Powell of Channing, brought in on the Panhandle train a car load of Hereford bulls which had been purchased in Ohio and Indiana for his brother Wm. Powell. The car remained in Amarillo from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and contained twelve head of yearlings and two year old bulls sired by the famous show bull, Columbia 46,329, the weight of which is 2,350 pounds and is the property of H. F. Schulker of New Haven, Ind. The owner has refused \$1,000 for the bull. Six other yearlings were sired by Bradley 14th that made a successful circuit of the Indian fairs last fall. There were also seven yearling bulls from the noted herd of W. Probert of Pittsfield, Ohio, which for breeding and individuality, are hard to beat. There was also in the car the bull Kremlin that recently headed the herd of T. J. Scroggins, of Harristown, Ill. This bull weighed 2,150 pounds and is deep, lengthy and well proportioned. The cattle were all in good shape and showed that they had extra good care on the trip.—Live Stock Champion, Amarillo, Tex., June 18th.

Pastures Too Rich.

Judge Havens, who was in the city yesterday, has had a curious experience with his cattle. He is ranging several hundred head. The other day a great number of them took sick, and before the doctors could do anything, about fifty head died. In fact the doctors found out that they had none of the common diseases, and gave them up.

A neighbor said that the trouble was the cattle were grass sick—the grass was so luxurious and the cattle eat so much that it affected them; and what they needed was to give them exercise by a long drive. This was done and before the cattle had been driven hardly any distance they began to pick up and resume their former liveliness.

This is a new hint to other farmers who might have like trouble.—State Capital, June 5th.

A circus woman says that horses are much like husbands. The St. Louis Republic thinks there must be a mistake, because a horse is no good until he is "broke;" a man is mighty small potatoes after he is "broke."

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He Lives to Repent.

A doctor on the West Side was called in great haste to the residence of a man. Arriving there, he found the man's head battered and torn to such a degree that sewing it up reminded him of an old fashioned quilting bee. When the patient was able to give an account of the accident that disabled him, he related this sad tale:

"I am behind three months with my rent. That's one-half of the secret of my misery. The other half is that some of the boys in my neighborhood have lately been ringing my doorbell at all hours of the night, greatly to my annoyance. Time after time I was called to the door, only to find nobody there. Finally, I ran a wire from a battery to the doorbell, so that the next boy that played the trick on me would be held there until I could reach him and rend him limb from limb.

"About an hour ago I heard a ring at the door and went there exulting. I opened the door, and there was my landlord standing on his head and hanging on to the handle of the doorbell. About a thousand volts of electricity were chasing each other through his system, and the way he kicked at the door casing and clawed around with his free hand was a sight to be seen. I was scared worse than he was, though, and I turned off the current and went to carry him into the house."

"Did you carry him?"
"I don't think I did. Everything that happened after I returned to the door is vague and indistinct. I have a confused recollection that he grabbed a passing street car and knocked me on the head with it, and that he tore off the door-bell and made me swallow it, wires and all, but I cannot say positively what occurred. I expect him to return at any hour, and I think the next time you come you had better bring along a sewing machine. The old plan of stitching by hand is too slow and tedious."—Chicago Tribune.

A sign tacked up on the wall in a Salvation Army barracks reads: "If you expect to rate as a gentleman, please do not expect to rate on the floor. God bless you."—Wellington Journal.

A Look Through South Missouri Free.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in South Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed free. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Montezuma Reopened.

A welcome bit of news: the Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., has been reopened. Visitors to this famous resort may now procure sumptuous accommodations at reasonable prices. The Montezuma can comfortably provide for several hundred guests.

Las Vegas Hot Springs is one of the few really satisfactory Rocky Mountain resorts. It has every essential—the right altitude, a perfect climate, attractive surroundings, medicinal waters and ample opportunity for recuperation. The ideal place for a vacation outing.

Round-trip excursion tickets on sale. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route.

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Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

From Exposition Press Bureau, Omaha.

Omaha, June 30, 1897.—The ground plan of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition discloses the intent of the managers to devote liberal space to live stock and agricultural exhibits. Nearly 80 acres at the north end of the vast enclosure have been set apart for a racing course, live stock stalls, a ten-acre irrigation exhibit in operation, agricultural exhibits, etc. In fact agriculture and live stock will be made prominent features of the Exposition. The managers take the view that the Trans-Mississippi region is a great farming and stock-raising country, with which fact it is desirable to impress eastern visitors. Rules to govern the live stock exhibits are now under discussion and will be promulgated within a short time. Ample provision covering this feature of the Exposition has been made. The premium lists will be announced in due time. The aggregate premiums for live stock will not be less than \$30,000 nor more than \$80,000, and of the entire amount set apart for this purpose 25 per cent each will go for horses, cattle and swine; 15 per cent for sheep and 10 per cent for poultry. The announcement that there will be special arrangements for live stock at the Exposition is of importance to breeders, as it requires some time to fit their stock for exhibition. Manager Bruce is anxious that the breeders should begin to feed and fit their stock at once, as by beginning early they will be more certain of having creditable exhibits.

There is to-day an unprecedented revival in the live stock industry throughout the west. The low price of corn, abundance of grass, an active demand and favorable prices have combined to give the live stock industry a veritable boom.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the wealth and resources of the country west of the Mississippi is afforded by the statistics of live stock. The number of horses and mules in the states and territories west of the Mississippi is computed to be 3,458,809, and their value is estimated at \$462,639,521. The number of cattle is computed at 30,970,610, and their value is estimated to be \$461,093,266. The number of sheep and hogs is estimated at 50,811,500, and their value, \$168,158,075. In other words, the aggregate value of the live stock west of the Mississippi, in round numbers is \$1,091,890,962.

To date more space has been allotted to exhibitors than was taken at the Atlanta exposition up to three months prior to the opening of the gates. It is wholly within bounds to predict that the great buildings will be filled with exhibits from all over the world. Eastern manufacturers are especially solicited. Illinois manufacturers have taken liberal space. The charges are low, viz: In buildings, floor space, \$1 per square foot; wall space, 50 cents. In grounds, all space 50 cents. All exhibitors and concessionaires must secure space at tariff rates, after which they can negotiate for privileges. Governments and large exhibitors will be granted liberal discounts. Exhibitors operating processes of manufacture ("live" exhibits) will be given special advantages. The Exposition grounds

will constitute a bonded store. Foreign exhibits will be admitted free of duty. Under an act of Congress medals of award will be struck off at one of the government mints. Manager E. E. Bruce of the Department of Exhibits offers special prizes consisting of six gold trophies, six silver cups and six gold medals to competitors in each of the following classes: For the best display of irrigating system in operation; for the best electric light service in display; for the best display illustrating the process of the manufacture of beet root sugar; for the best display of manufacturing plant in operation; as well as two more lots of similar prizes for other high class exhibits.

The capital stock of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is \$1,000,000. Nearly \$500,000 in stock has been subscribed. The railroads have contributed \$100,000 to date. Government and state appropriations amount to \$300,000. Western states and territories have up to this time appropriated \$55,000 and the Illinois appropriation is \$45,000. The Omaha park commission has appropriated nearly \$50,000. Omaha and Douglass county will vote exhibition bonds in the sum of \$100,000. Stock subscriptions will reach \$1,000,000. Assessments are being paid promptly.

What the "S" Will Do.

"We are thorry to thay," explained the editor of a weekly paper, "that our compothing room wath entered latht night by thome theoundrel who thole every eth in the ethtablthment and thuceeded in making hith ethcape undetected. It hath been imptossible, of courthe, to procure a new thupply of etheth in time for thith ithue, and we are compelled to go to preth in a thituation moth embarrassing and dithtrething.

"But we can thee no other courthe to purthue than to make the beththagger we can to get a long without the mithing letter, therefore we print the Newth regardleth of the loth we have thuththained. The motive of the mithereant wath revenge for thome thuppothed inthult. It thall never be thaid that the petty thiprith of any thmalthouled villain hath dithabled the Newth, and if thith meeth the eye of the deteththable ratheal, we beg to athure him that he undereththimated the rethourtheth of a firth-clath newthpaper when he thinketh he can cripple it hopelethly by breaking in ith alphabet. We take occathion to thay to him furthermore, that before next Thurthday we thall have three timeth ath many etheth ath he thole. We have reathion to believe that we know the cowardly thkunk who did thith act of vandalthim, and if he ith ever theen again by day or by night, prowling about our ethtablthment, nothing will give uth more thatithfaction than to thooth hith hide full of holeth."

Somebody in writing for the paper said that eating apples just before retiring was good for the digestion. We tried it, and about 2 o'clock we dreamed that a fire-red dragon with a pea-green tail and eyes as big as soup plates was carving us up with a meat saw and a sword. We finally awoke to find our good wife fanning us with a bed slat and trying to get the baby out of the coal scuttle where we had put it to keep the dragon from getting it. Darn the apples; give us prunes. —Britt Tribune.

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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Stockmen are requested to write postal card items for this column. The INSPECTOR desires to print live stock notes from everywhere. Send us a postal—push it along.

Wilson & Curtis sold to H. E. Siders 100 cows and calves this week. Also, 1,200 steer yearlings at \$17 per head, to Tom Wilson for October delivery.—Amarillo Democrat, June 4th.

G. P. Moorehead, of Dunlap, Iowa, bought 350 head of cattle of W. O. Clark last week, which he will ship to Montana this week. He will have about fifty cars of stock in the shipment.

R. E. Word bought 200 head of cattle at Lipscomb, Tex., May 30th, for which he paid \$25 a head. On June 1st he shipped them from here to Ridgeway, Mo., where he will sell them to feeders.

W. M. Ferguson returned last night from Woodward. He bought 800 3-year-old steers from the cattlemen down on Indian creek, and will bring them to Sumner county for feed and trade purposes if the corn crop here turns out all right.—Wellington Journal, May 27th.

Nevada, Mo., June 20.—During a terrific rain storm here last night lightning killed twenty head of fat cattle belonging to W. D. Bailey, of this city. They were standing alongside a barbed wire fence. The animals were worth \$1,200 and were insured for \$800.

C. Waldschmidt of Dale twp. this week shipped 1 car, 16 steers, to Kansas City, averaged 1743, sold at \$4.65. A year ago he shipped a load that averaged 1810. This is the fourth car he has shipped this season and he has more steers and corn yet, besides over 200 acres of growing corn.—Newkirk Republican, May 21st.

W. M. Ferguson has brought part of his feeders in from Woodward and sold them to stockmen in this vicinity. O. J. Hackney secured 67 head, E. Fuss of Perth, secured 60 head, E. H. Hill of Augusta, secured 100, J. H. Ross of Augusta, secured 60 head, and Allen & Troutman of this place, secured 60.—Wellington Journal, June 7th.

Armour says: "I do not believe any provision holder now would think of letting go. This is the month of large hog receipts and a depressed feeling. There have been exceptions, but year after year provisions are weak in June and December and higher in July and April. The countryman's habits have to do with this. He is cleaning out his holdings now preparatory to getting into the field next month. Foreign hogs continue to fall off. The Danish and Irish receipts were last week 9,000 under the same week last year. That is where the foreign demand for meats is coming from.

Sam Jones, the noted preacher, says: "Many men have been sent to a drunkard's grave by what he has been given to eat by his wife. You give a man a biscuit that would knock down a yearling calf, and he has got to have a drink of something else before night."

First-Class Newspapers.

Patrons of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR and others who subscribe directly to this journal may take their choice of any of the following newspapers and it will be sent free for one year. All orders must be accompanied by the regular subscription price of the INSPECTOR, One Dollar per year.

The publisher is pleased to make this arrangement, as it reaches many patrons in other states who wish to read good local newspapers published in communities where they may be interested. This arrangement will enable them to do so, without further expense.

The newspapers herewith given are usually the best published and the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will take pleasure in furnishing its readers with regular issues as per above notice:

Select the paper you wish, from the following list, enclose One Dollar with name and address, Publisher LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla:

OKLAHOMA.

PAPER.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Sentinel	Perry	Noble
Pioneer	Alva	Woods
Argus	Arapahoe	"G"
News	Choctaw City	Oklahoma
Herald-Sentinel	Cloud Chief	Washita
Democrat	Downs	Kingfisher
Globe	El Reno	Canadian
Coming Events	Enid	Garfield
Free Press	Kingfisher	Kingfisher
Star	Mangum	Greer
Journal	Perkins	Payne
Herald	Tecumseh	Pottawatomie

TEXAS.

Budget	Alvord	Wise
News	Decatur	Wise
Gazette	Midland	Midland
Banner	Roby	Fisher

KANSAS.

Clipper	Ashland	Clark
Star	Conway Springs	Sumner
Herald	Garden City	Finney
Courant	Norwich	Kingman

BEARS FOR FOOD.

The fact that bears bring from \$20. to \$50 each in the San Francisco meat market, and that there is a lively demand for all that are sent here, has moved many men who live in the foothills of all the mountain ranges to scour the hills for them and ship them hence. Cubs are taken alive, kept in pits and fed until they attain several hundred pounds in weight, when they are marketable.

The carcasses usually displayed by butchers during the holiday season are of domesticated bears, as the wild bears at that season of the year are hibernating. A stalled bear designed for the market is treated about the same way as a hog. He will eat the same food as a hog will eat and about the same quantity, and his flesh tastes very much like pork except for a gamey flavor which it possesses. Aside from this, the bear's blubber makes the finest lard, his hind quarters furnish superior hams and his ribs yield the best of bacon.

The best bear grounds in California are in Tulare county in the region of Mineral King, Homer's Nose and Hospital Rock. From Alaska also come many bears, and two tame youngsters from that territory recently killed in this city weighed 200 pounds each and cost \$50. apiece. Cubs are harmless until they reach the age of six months; then they begin to get cross, and a month later it is not safe for anyone except the one who feeds

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them to approach them.

Bear meat is sold in San Francisco from 40 cents to \$1. per pound. It is of course a delicacy reserved for the rich. Some leading restaurants have bear stakes on the bills of fare when the meat is on sale in town, and they serve a steak for from 40 to 50 cents.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Charges, Dockage, etc., at the St. Louis Union Stock Yards.

Diseased animals, including lump-jaw cattle and diseased meats, are condemned. Sales, unless otherwise stated, per 100 lbs live weight. Dead hogs, 100 lbs and over, one-half cent per lb, and less than 100 lbs of no value. Broken-ribbed and bruised cattle sell on their merits. Public inspectors dock pregnant sows 40 lbs and stags altered boars 80 lbs. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 8c; sheep, 5c per head. Feed: Corn, \$1 per bushel; hay, timothy, \$30 per ton; prairie, \$20 per ton. Commissions: Six dollars car-load for single-deck car-loads of hogs and sheep, and \$10 car-load for double-deck car-loads of the same. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, veal calves in less than car-lots not less than 25c a head. Mixed car-loads of stock, 50c per head of cattle, 25c per head for calves and 10c for hogs and sheep. Thirty head and-over of hogs and sheep arriving at these yards in a single car to constitute one car-load to be charged \$6 per car, less than car-load lots, 50c head for cattle, 25c a head for calves. Public inspections of hogs 15c per car.

MONKEY BUSINESS.

Washington Post: They were two women and they sat opposite. Said the fat woman in the green gown:

"Did you hear about the money Mrs. Smith's uncle left her?"

"Why, has she had more money left her?" asked the woman in the black bonnet in a disconcerted way. "That's the third time since I've known her."

"Yes," asserted the green gown, with a sigh, "it's just the Scriptural saying—'Them that has, gits.'"

Atlanta Constitution: "Merely!" cried the editor's wife, as she arose in the morning to find two windows prized open and the lamp overturned in the middle of the floor. "There was a burglar in the house last night—a burglar!"

"Yes," said the editor with a yawn, "he struck us just before daylight, but he was evidently a very poor man. I only got \$6 out of him. You'll find it in the bureau drawer. The key is under my pillow!"

Government Regulations for the Inspection of Live Stock.

An antemortem examination of all animals arriving at the Stock Yards shall be made when they are weighed or if not weighed the inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animal found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. Such condemned animals shall be placed in the pens set apart for this purpose and removed only by a numbered permit, signed by the inspector, to an abattoir or rendering works designated by the said inspector, where they shall be killed under the supervision of an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry and rendered in such manner that their products will be made unfit for human food.

Animals rejected on account of the pregnant or parturient condition must be held in the said pens during gestation and for ten days thereafter, unless removed either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified.

The inspector in charge of said establishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering pen until it has been so inspected. All animals found on either antemortem or post mortem examination to be affected as follows are to be condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:

1. Hog Cholera.
2. Swine plague.
3. Charbon or anthrax.
4. Malignant epizootic catarrh.
5. Pyæmia and septicæmia.
6. Mange or scab in advance stages.
7. Advanced stages of actinomyces or lumpy-jaw.
8. Inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines.
9. Texas fever.
10. Extensive or generalized tuberculosis.
11. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to young.
12. Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomyces, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned.

By the Wayside.

It is often necessary for the publisher of this journal to visit the great markets in the interest of his advertisers and it not infrequently occurs that side trips are necessary to other points for similar reasons.

To-day is Sunday in Southwest Missouri. The birds are caroling in the tree tops, the dense shade of the fresh green foliage is inviting and the fragrance of hundreds of full blown roses laden the morning air. To a resident of the short-grass district this is too tempting to pass by. We stop here over Sunday.

At the table in the dining room of the little home-like hotel sits a trio of young men. They are in good spirits and the bloom on the mustache of each stamps him as a novice in the highway of life. The dining room divinity is a petted daughter of the house, bright and familiar. No stiffness here. The courts of the world might envy the freedom of this country lass and ladies without losing a tithe of the pleasures supposed to be in the grasp of royalty.

One of the lads is a bicycle enthusiast. His knickerbockers and lean shanks would proclaim this and the cut of his hair lends emphasis to the assertion.

The young man opposite smiles at the pretty water girl and confidentially states that bicycling is now prohibited on Sundays in all the large cities. She rejoins—"I can see where they're wrong; but I'd ride on Sunday if I wanted to."

"Why do they do it?" gurgles Knickerbockers.

"Because," says the young minister, "they have passed an ordinance to prohibit pedaling on Sunday without license."

A roar from the others. The pretty girl gets pert; she snaps out: "You ought to have been a dry goods man instead of a preacher."

"Why?"

"Because you have so many notions in your head." The girl is the favorite again.

But to-morrow comes and with it, and all day run through Arkansas and the Indian Territory via Ft. Smith. The razor-back hog is in evidence; likewise the biggest strawberry crop on record. The former, like the poor, we have with us always; the latter is phenomenal by reason of abundance this year. Even the editors who are able to swipe a little cream, tickle their palate with the big, red, ripe berries, each one almost as big as the claims of an "original McKinley republican" candidate for an Oklahoma post office. The small-fruit crop promises to break all previous yield records. Every fence corner is snowy with the bloom of wild blackberries. "Poor old Missouri and Arkansas" are in the deal in dead earnest this year for producing all kinds of orchard and small fruits.

The horses in Missouri are uniformly good, with some better. Here and there may be seen Clyde and Norman and Shire, but the run is of the driving strains. Few good cattle are held this year, and best estimates by local shippers argue a big shortage. The Jersey is playing havoc with the

beef strains in Missouri as in Central Texas and in a few years the feeders must depend upon the stocker markets of the west for entire supply instead of buying calves from the farmer.

The "Memphis Route" does the bulk of the southern business and has done more to make Southwest Missouri than all other agencies combined. In addition to its splendid train service to the South, it has taken big pride in developing the really valuable and fertile lands of this section until it compares most favorably with any part of Iowa or Illinois which lead in agricultural production.

"Notes" may add something to this collection next week, if the weather is sufficiently bracing.

NOTES.

Cincinnati, O., June 11, '97.

This day is hot. The sun hangs in the Hoosier skies like a proof copy of a set of Cuban resolutions. The pastures are still green and the sleek horses and cattle reflect the sunshine like a Woodward school-marm refusing an offer of marriage. The forests on either side of the O. & M. Southwestern, alternate with the scraggly ironweed; paled fences, pretty cottages, with an occasional big farm house challenge and detract attention from the white and yellow clay "siles" of southern Indiana.

I am on board the Royal Blue Line Flyer of the popular old B. & O. system. Our conductor, E. H. Mahoney, is a pleasant little Irishman but he won't eat frog's legs. We had some nice ones at Vincennes, the noon dining station. They were nicely cooked and were simply delicious, but the conductor wouldn't touch 'em. He afterwards told me on the train that he refused them for the reason that every time an Irishman ate frogs it hastened the return of snakes into Ireland. His address is Grand Central Depot, this city.

This is written on the east bound train. The cars are crowded. Perspiration moistens every face and dust and grime stick to it like a gold-bug democrat to the present administration. While in the day coach a few moments ago I had interesting news from home. Two ladies, one a charming auburn haired widow, the other a skinny little married woman, sat just in front of me. They were not long in getting acquainted and between scrubbing the grime off their necks and a vigorous application of a compound of smelling salts and perfumery, soon managed to get well acquainted. The widow remarked: "Where did you say you were going?" The other: "To my old home in Ohio; have been living in Oklahoma for nearly a year; got married there this spring, and am just going on a short visit." The widow: "You did well to get a hubby so quick. There I've been doing my best for three years but not an offer yet. How did you manage it?" The other: "Manage it? Didn't have to manage it. Everything goes, in Oklahoma. You see there are lots of fellows go out there to engage in business of some sort, while very few women go except as members of some family. So you see it is no trouble at all. I came near accepting the first offer I had but when I saw how things were running I just put him off by saying I would answer

him in twelve months. After that, although I am not considered handsome even by my best friends, I soon found it was absolutely necessary to limit proposal speeches to five minutes each. I finally selected one whom my aunt picked out for me and we had a perfectly lovely wedding. If you want a husband in short order just go out to Oklahoma. There are lots of fellows there ready and willing and tickled to death to marry just any old girl."

I believe I remarked a while ago that this is a hot day. Just now I felt in my pocket for a match. Got it; got a second one; then another and another, until I emptied my vest pocket. Every match there had got so hot in my pocket the brimstone had melted and the end of the wood was charred. Even the big, heavy iron rails of this road have become so hot that they are bent at every curve in the line.

Yes; its hot enough to illustrate the text of a revival sermon, and therefore will not write more to-day.

"NOTES."

Washington, D. C., June 14, '97.

These notes, written at random, on scrap paper faked from a way-side station and scrawled while the train is making schedule time over a mountain division, may not be up to the standard set up by some of my readers. They are not intended to be such. They are but glimpses as it were, through the peep holes of days and nights of fatiguing travel. If they have a tendency to make you tired, please skip this column. The paper is crowded with other and better matter, prepared especially for your service.

Cincinnati is disjointed. Not that this is a recent occurrence, for it has ever been so. A long rambling settlement at first along the shores of the yellow Ohio river, it has, during a half century, grown endways, sideways, and straight up, but not on any stated angle. It was an important city of the Union before the war and ranked as a metropolis. Now it is only a way station from St. Louis and Chicago points to the east. It is filled with wealthy men who no longer are progressive and the general air of the town leads the chance visitor to believe that it has degenerated into a quiet old village, with hundreds of palatial homes, and is no longer "in the market" for commercial favors.

Out in the night under the silent stars the train scuds with roar and rattle over the old Ohio hills, with white pikes gleaming in the moonlight and vineyards intermingling with clover pasture lands, and the scent of passing rose-bowers and apple blossoms mix with cinders from the locomotive until you can't tell which is Ohio and which is heaven. My head throbs and aches. The porter brings me ice water; a swallow carries with it two big doses of the "remedy" and my eyes close; sleep comes like cash trade to an advertiser.

At the foot of the "seventeen mile hill" the train stops three or four minutes to cool off the wheel brakes, which grow red hot during their rub down the descent. I noticed with pleasure one thrifty cuss from Kansas who had been over this line before

York-Key Mercantile Company,

Deal in all Kinds of....

Ranchman's Goods,

Stores at Woodward, O. T. Kiowa and Dodge City, Kas.



Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing. Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.

The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. 114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

16 to 1.4

This is about the ratio of Southern Tourists—

Who go to Colorado Via the

FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY

Railway [Texas Panhandle Route.]

AS AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS.

THE REASONS ARE:

SHORTEST LINE QUICKEST TIME SUPERB SERVICE THROUGH TRAINS COURTEOUS TREATMENT And the constant descent of the temperature. Six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten and balmy spring like breezes greet you. Try it and be convinced.

It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent, or

E. A. HIRSHFIELD, D. H. KEELER, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. Ag't. Ft. Worth, Texas.

SEWING MACHINE FREE!

Every new subscriber to the Crosby County News has an opportunity to get a fine \$45. Sewing Machine absolutely free.

If you want to keep informed regarding West Texas you need The News.

Sample copy giving description of the sewing machine and telling how you may get it, sent free.

One Dollar Per Year.

Crosby County News,

EMMA, TEXAS

THE WASHBURN BOOK ABOUT MANDOLINS AND GUITARS.

Any one interested in the subject of mandolins and guitars can obtain a beautiful book about them free by writing to Lyon & Healy, Chicago. It contains portraits of over 100 leading artists, together with frank expressions of their opinion of the new 1897 model Washburn Instruments. Descriptions and prices of all grades of Washburns, from the cheapest (\$15.00) upwards, are given, together with a succinct account of the points of excellence which every music lover should see that his mandolin or guitar possesses. Address, Dept. M, LYON & HEALY, 199 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

and was out as soon as the train stopped at Piedmont and was busy frying beefsteak for his breakfast by slapping them on the brake-shoe and turning the meat often to keep it from burning, while he boiled a few eggs in the hot grease of the axle-box on the car in which he was riding. From here to Martinsburg, West Virginia, there is little need for the train to "get a curve on itself;" the track does that for it all right enough. And from this place to Harpers Ferry the way along the beautiful Potomac is so very crooked that the engineer has to carry a compass, a time card and a railway map of the route to know whether he is going or returning from Washington.

The Potomac river is a sure enough beauty. Its basin is shaded by majestic hills and its course is interrupted by just sufficient shoals here and there to emphasize the beauty of the silent pools; in which are reflected the bluest of skies and the dense foliage of the Monongahelas in contrast with the shimmering laughing crystal as it leaps from shallow to kiss the rocky lover which bars the way, recedes, turns aside and whirls beyond in a ceaseless rhythm of nature's psalm, from time immemorial to a cash collection of a thirty day account.

West Virginia is a mountain state. The land which does not tip the summit of some hill or mountain is carefully stood up edgeways. The few crops in sight appear to be about right and the orchards seem to be about the best investment on the place judging from the number of them. Aside from fruits and a limited quantity of grain, the chief products of the state are pure air and mountain scenery. But the minerals! There's where the old west state comes to the surface. Its hills are full of coal, in addition to other valuable deposits. Mining here is easy too, as the so-called "mine," is merely a tunnel in the side of the of the mountain where the cars back in and are filled by chipping of the walls and top.

But I like West Virginia. I like the freedom which its mountain air inspires. Its people may never be as wealthy as the average country editor in Oklahoma, but they can gather huckleberries, fish, go swimmin' and roost up on the hill tops and watch the trains go by. They will also go to Heaven in a body as there isn't sufficient provocation in a lifetime there to cause a single cuss word. And its people are happy.

NOTES.

Washington, D. C., June 18, '97.

There are some very pretty views along the B. & O. from Cumberland to Washington. An artist or a poet would not ride by these scenes without stopping; but as I am neither, will just hang on to my transportation and follow the engine unless a link breaks.

Harpers Ferry is noted in every school history of this land. The river here begins to deepen and the massive hills would certainly inspire one with an earnestness of purpose which only death could eliminate. There is some mighty good fishing about here, too.

Following closely comes in view the "signs" of modern times, telling in

six-foot letters the advantage of suburban homes and the location of the honest real estate agent who desires to have a little conversation with you.

There are also signs of soap, liver pills and bicycles, and by these tokens I know that Washington is in view.

The big dome of the Capitol is seen in the distance. Just beyond it the slender granite memorial of the Father of his Country, who never knew what it was to edit a country newspaper and smear ink on white paper on fifteen cents a week and the hope of a blessed hereafter.

The air brakes whistle as they chug the wheels, the engine rattles a jingle of relief over the switch yard tracks, the smart brakeman yells "Washington; all out for Washington." The news-butcher locks his box in view of the fact that congress is in session and the members are in town, and the discordant entreaties of the hackmen are heard.

After three days in the city I feel like a freak; am tempted to join a museum. Of the thousands of visitors here, am the only one to my knowledge here not wanting an office of some sort.

A friend told me yesterday: "At my hotel are nineteen regular boarders, each of whom is here as an applicant for a job. Some want to be clerks in the classified service but the greater majority of them want to be 'disturbers' of mails. As I am a clerk here myself each one of them thinks I have a pull with the department; I can't run off and leave them and my life is full of pain. From early in the morning until late at night, I am compelled to hear again how they 'carried the day' at home; or 'reduced the opposition majority;' or 'nominated McKinley months before the St. Louis convention;' or 'have the endorsement of senators and political committees,' until I am tempted to resign. And not only at the hotel, but in the streets, in the theaters, on the cars, on boats and in the barber shops I hear the refrain. These men are really objects of sympathy. They are as earnest in the pursuit as life itself, but that does not mitigate the torture. They are more numerous than Coxey's invaders and more energetic. Their stinger is out day and night, and there is no relief except in absence from the city."

Now and then a familiar face is missing, and inquiry reveals the fact that one of two conditions are present. He has engaged cheaper quarters or the appointment has been made. It reminds one of Mark Twain's story of the man who came here with a coach and four and a retinue of servants. He maintained this elegance for a short time and then dismissed first, the servants and later on, the two lead horses, then drove a single horse, then preferred to walk, then pawned his personal effects, got cheaper clothing and finally when some one else got the jobs and nothing more was in sight, he left afoot for his home after remarking "I tremble for the safety of this corrupt administration."

A look at some of the clerks in the

departments here gives one an impression that he is viewing rare specimens in the zoo. The heads of departments, chief clerks and superintendents of divisions are usually from outside of Washington and good average specimens of manhood and citizenship under the flag we all love. And, too, there are many clerks at the desks who are all that could be desired—but don't look too closely at the others unless you have a stout stomach. There are dudes at some of the desks, who belong to a separate and distinct classification of animals. I wish I had the power to describe one real pretty "thing" I saw in the Interior Department. It walked on its hind legs, pointed its toes out, had waving foretop and was dressed to kill. That is, it should have been killed before it found a place under this government. It also wore a "chawming" tike with a red band three inches wide. Yes, it should have been killed and stuffed when first discovered.

At the P. O. Department it has recently been found necessary to put in chutes to keep the waiting candidates for office from crowding. Any visitor can see them, long rows, made by brass rods and fastened to the steps on the north side, or main entrance to the building.

I visited his "Nibs" at the White House yesterday. It was public reception day and about 200 people tramped by him in the great East Room while Mr. McKinley grasped the hand of each and whispered the pass-word. He is a very nice appearing little man and seems to be enjoying his job.

I am for Oklahoma. I take pleasure in stating this fact. The people here seem to think that Oklahoma has no standing in the Union. They forget the fact that we have drawn our population from the best blood in every state; that our per cent of illiterates is less and our public school fund greater than any state; that our fertile lands produce every necessity of life, cattle, corn and cotton; that we outnumber in population each of eight different states and that our society, our morals and our fighting qualities are superior to any in the Union. And then, when I see this Capital City, which is degenerated into a thick dark seum, superciliously sneezing at our beautiful Oklahoma land, it pokes profanity into active circulation. It is really depressing and makes me feel as the Children of Israel did, under circumstances graphically described in an east end London Salvation Army hymn:

"By Babel's sad waters we sôt ourselves down;
We sôt ourselves down to cry;
And the strings of our 'arps was that wet with
our tears,
That we 'ung 'em on trees for to dry.
And the people all harsked us to sing 'em
some songs,
Some songs of our country so dear.
'Ow the 'ell can we sing the Lord's songs?
says we,
'In a bloomin' rum place like this 'ere.' "

I hope to get through with my work here to-morrow or Monday and start westward next week, where patriotism is yet unmixed with boodle and where the people get more real life in one week than in a century in this filigreed cess pool of political turpitude.

"NOTES."



Do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and think you can get the best made, finest finish and **MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE** for a mere song. Buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the **NEW HOME**.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

TIME!



is important to you. Why not have a time keeper handy?

Time is valuable to us, therefore we need your help.

OUR OFFER:

Send us the names of three subscribers and \$3.00 and we will send you a good nickel case, open face watch, warranted for one year.

Don't Lose Time!

in waiting, but get into action at once. This watch retails at \$5.00 each, but we have arranged for a number to be sold to us at wholesale rates. This offer is made solely to increase our circulation at once.

Remember, this watch is given to anyone who will send us three new yearly subscriptions of One Dollar each to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. Address all orders to

Publisher Live Stock Inspector.

Woodward, Okla.

STOCK BRANDS.

One cut, one year, \$10; each additional brand on cut, same owner, \$5 per year; each additional brand requiring engraved block, one year, \$2. These prices include copy of paper one year to any address. Strictly cash in advance.

C. T. HERRING & BRO.



Post-office address Vernon, Texas, and Englewood, Kansas. Principal range in Kiowa and Comanche Reservations; also in Woodward county, on head of Buffalo creek. Other brands are as follows:



Any place on left side.



On left loin and



On left hip or thigh, also,



on left loin.

Other brands are,



Sometimes on hip or thigh.

Range, same as above.

C on left thigh.
O on left shoulder.
H S on left shoulder.

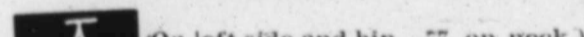
E. R. CLAUNCH.



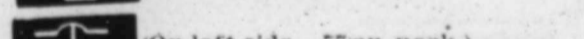
P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.

Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

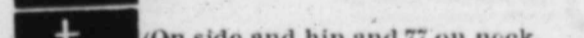
Ear mark: Swallow fork the right and unslip the left.



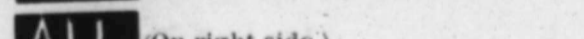
(On left side and hip. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On side and hip and 77 on neck.)



(On right side.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



Range, same as above.

A. H. TANDY.

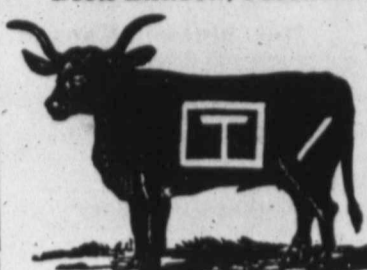


P. O. Address, Haskell City, Texas.

Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.

Brand of horses same on horses as above. Range, same as above.

IVES & DOYLE.
P. DOYLE, Manager.
DICK BARTON, Foreman.

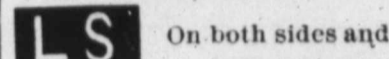


P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

Range, on Wolf Creek.

Mark, under bit in both ears.

Other brands:



On both sides and



HORSE BRANDS:



Range, same as above.

W. P. WRIGHT.



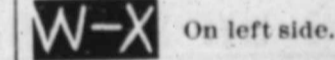
P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, on North Canadian, ten miles north of Woodward.



Also

Other brands:



On left side.

Cows are branded X on left thigh.

HORSE BRAND:

Same as main brand of cattle. Range, same as above.

S. C. WANE.



Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma.

Mark, slit in left ear.

Range on Deep Creek.

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

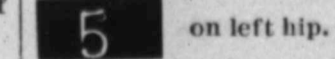
W. J. GOOD & SONS.



P. O. Address, Quanah, Texas, and Gage, Okla.

Range, in Hardeman and Knox counties Tex., and Woodward county Oklahoma.

Other brands:



on left hip.

HORSE BRAND:

Same as main brand of cattle. Range, same as cattle range described above.

HUDSON & TANDY.

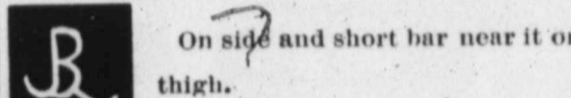


P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

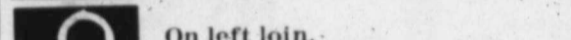
Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.



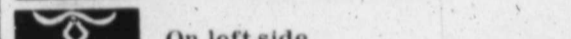
Other brands:



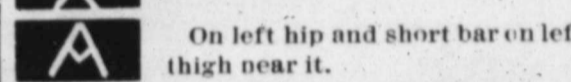
On side and short bar near it on thigh.



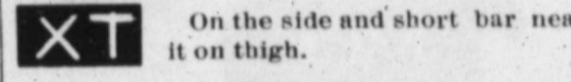
On left loin.



On left side.



On left hip and short bar on left thigh near it.



On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:

Bar Z on left shoulder, or NIK on right hip.

Range, same as above.

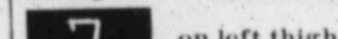
MILLARD WORD.



P. O. Address, Grand, Day County, Oklahoma.

Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquito creeks, in Day county.

Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.



on left thigh.

ZACK MULHALL.



Mulhall, Okla.

All Steers and Horses branded on right hip or loin same as above.

Location of Ranch: Joining Mulhall on Beaver and Cedar creeks.

JACK LOVE.

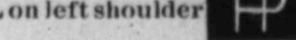
P. O. address, Woodward, Okla. Range, 20 miles north of Woodward on Buffalo.



Other cattle are branded 7 on left hip,



Other brands are L on left shoulder



on left shoulder. Range: Same as cattle.

T. B. H. GREEN.



P. O. address Woodward, Oklahoma.

Range on North Canadian river, 30 miles southeast of Woodward.

HORSE BRAND:



Range same as above

Range brand, bob tail

RUE HOUSTON & CO.



P. O. address, Camargo, D county, Okla.

Range, on South Canadian and Dead Man creek in D and G counties.

Other brands: O on neck, W on left side and O on thigh. W on jaw, and O on shoulder and O on thigh. X on neck and O on shoulder, and O around hip bone. O on loin and --- on right hip.



Horses: O on shoulder.

Range: Same as cattle.

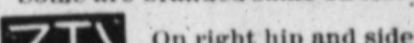
H. C. GREER.



P. O. address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, 5 miles southwest of Woodward on head of Spring creek.

Some are branded same on left hip and back.



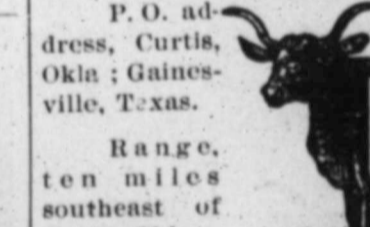
On right hip and side.

Horses are branded horizontal—on left thigh.

Range same as cattle.

CHAPMAN & MORRIS RANCH,

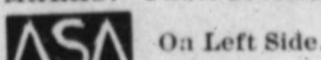
A. J. Chapman, Mgr.



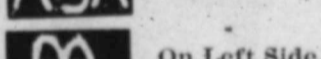
P. O. address, Curtis, Okla; Gainesville, Texas.

Range, ten miles southeast of Curtis, Okla.

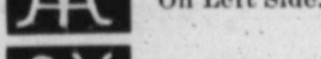
MARKS: Under Seven in each ear.



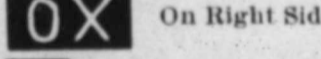
On Left Side.



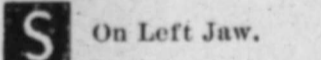
On Left Side.



On Right Side.



On Left Jaw.



left side.

HORSE BRAND:



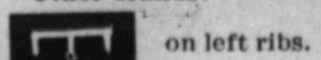
M. C. AND J. P. CAMPBELL.



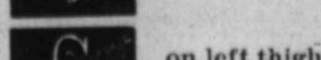
P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

Range, on Cimarron river in Clark County, Kans.

Other brands:



on left ribs.



on left thigh.

Horses branded same as cattle. Range same as above.

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Inspector, dward, Okla.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE:

- I** On Left Hip.
- 7** On Left Hip.
- OK** On Left Hip.
- W** On Left Side.
- B** On Left Hip.
- 2** On Hip.
- I** On Shoulder.
- Last two have **HE** on either side.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES:

- I** On left thigh.
- Location of range same as cattle.

O'BRYAN & HEWINS,



P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Location of Range: Woodward county.

E. M. HEWINS & SON.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, on North Canadian river, ten miles north of Woodward.

Other brands are: X on left side, and some are branded with a cross on right side.

HORSE BRAND:

Perpendicular bar on right shoulder of saddle horses. Stock horses are branded cross H on left shoulder. Range, same as described above.

ROURKE & NELLIGAN,



P. O. Waynoka, Okla. Range fifteen miles west of Waynoka, on White Horse Creek.

EAR MARKS: Under bit the left, and swallow fork the right.

J. S. SCOTT.

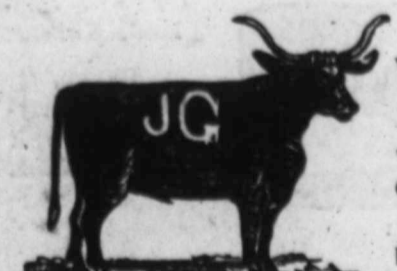


P. O. address, Gyp, Okla.

Location of Range, West Burnett Creek G county.

Horses are branded Star on either shoulder. Range, same as cattle.

G. W. AKINS.



P. O. Woodward, Okla.

Range, 2 1/2 mi. north-east of Woodward, with Geo. Edwards.

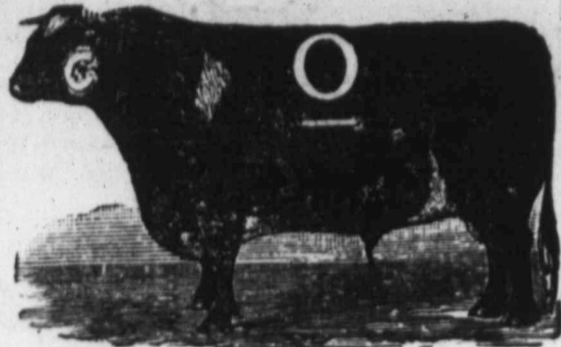
Or A on right hip.

Marks: Swallow fork the right and under slope the left ear.

Steer calves are branded R - ; same marking.

MUN BAKER.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.



On left shoulder, side or thigh. Marks, underbit in each ear. Range, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Woodward.

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage, Oklahoma.

Range, on Wolf creek, north and west of Gage.

A. L. McPHERSON.

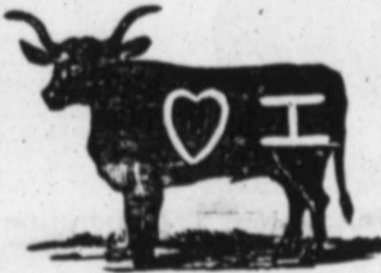


P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

S. B. JONES.



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

Other brands are:

- CS** On either side; also
- ♡** On left shoulder and
- +** On left side and
- H** On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

B. F. MAIN.



P. O.—Cline, Okla.

Range: On Beaver, eight miles east of Cline.

Also, some cattle are branded S I D. Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

J. F. FULLER.



P. O. Woodward, Okla.

Range, eight miles east of Woodward on the North Canadian.

On right side or on right hip.

Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

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And Second Largest in the World! The entire Railroad System of the West and Southwest Centering at Kansas City has Direct rail Connection with these Yards, with Ample Facilities for Receiving and Re-shipping Stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,698	2,605,575	993,126	57,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	932,916	2,263,143	693,069		
Sold to Feeders.....	510,433	593	121,547		
Sold to Shippers.....	295,676	334,635	86,334		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,739,025	2,598,371	873,950	46,067	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

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