

Historical Society

The LIVESTOCK



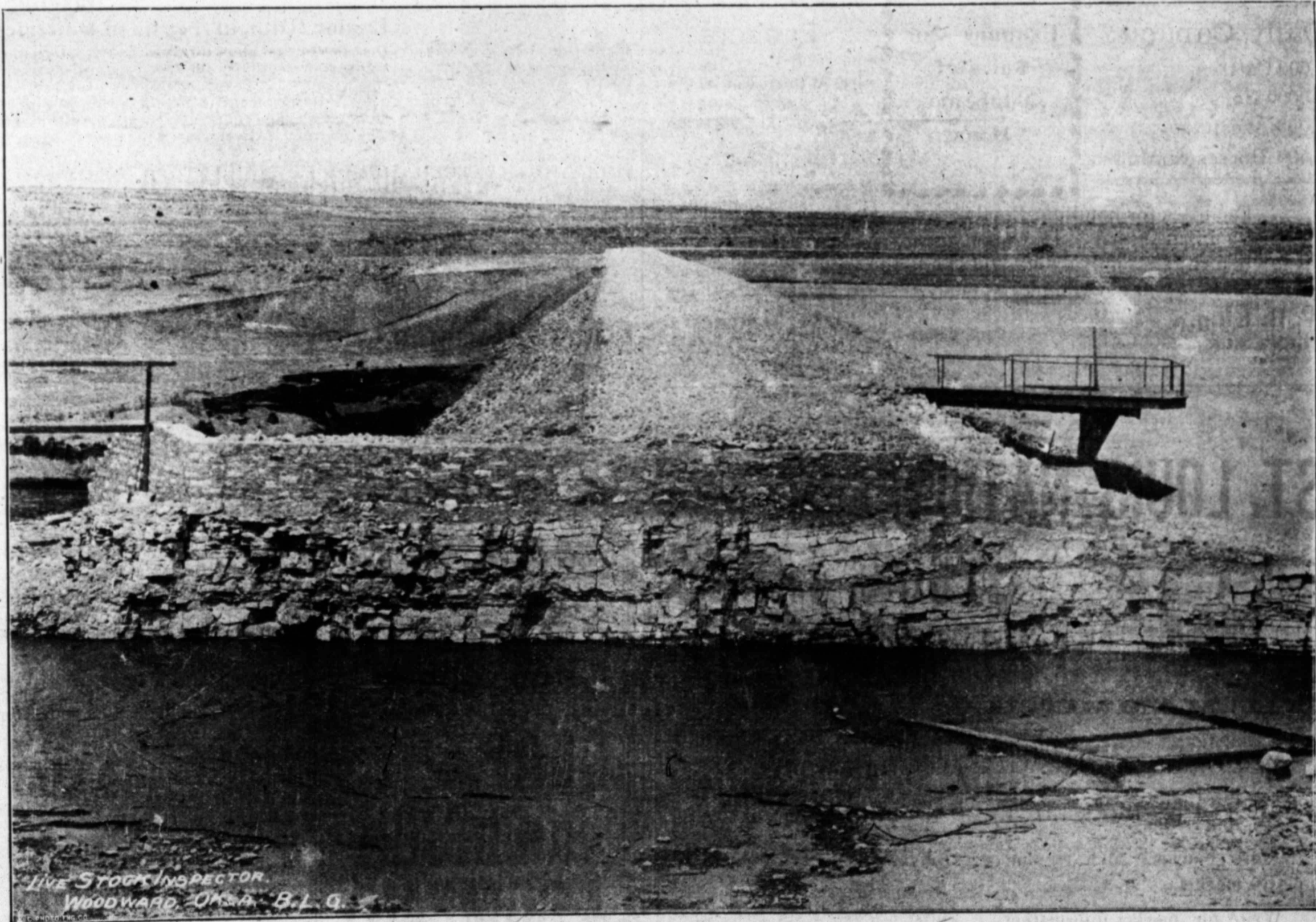
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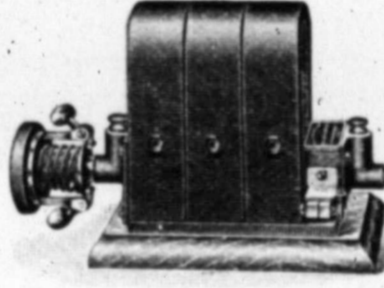
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Place	Fare and return.	Dates of sale	Return limit.
Pueblo, Colo.	17.75	June 1 to Sept. 30,	Oct. 31, 1905
Colorado Spgs. Colo.	19.25	" " " " "	" " "
Denver, Colo.	21.50	" " " " "	" " "
Ogden and Salt Lake	34.90	" " " " "	" " "
St. Louis, Mo.	24.60	" " " " "	" " "
St. Paul, Minn.	27.60	" " " " "	" " "
Chicago, Ill.	32.60	" " " " "	" " "
Hot Springs, S. D.	29.80	" " " " "	" " "
Portland, Oregon	49.55	May 23 to Sept. 30	90 days.
Denver, Colo.	14.70	Aug. 30 to Sept. 4	Sept. 11.
Asbury Park, N. J.	44.25	June 28 to July 1	July 13.
Baltimore, Md.	39.65	July 1, 2 and 3	July 17.
Buffalo, N. Y.	37.55	July 7, 8 and 9	July 16.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37.55	June 17, 18 and 19	June 25.
Winfield, Kans.	5.40	June 19 to 30	July 1
Milwaukee, Wis.	25.70	June 15 to 18	June 27
Toronto, Ont.	37.30	June 18 to 22	July 2

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FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL II, No. 16.

WOODWARD, OKLA., July 15, 1905.

Subscription, \$1.00

LIVE STOCK QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning on the Red River at the northwestern corner of Wichita County, Texas, thence northwesterly along the course of said river to the southwest corner of Greer County; thence north along the western boundary of Greer County to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly and southerly along the southern boundary of

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

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

Bureau of Animal Industry.

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

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

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

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

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from that part of Oklahoma situated south or east of these lines to the parts of Oklahoma situated north and west thereof, unless they have been inspected and found free from infection or from exposure thereto, by an inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and upon certificate issued by such officer.

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

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

RULE IV. It is hereby ordered that no cattle originating in an infected area outside of Oklahoma shall be

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

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

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

RULE VI. Owing to the presence of mange or itch in the cattle of the states adjoining Oklahoma, the movement of

cattle into any part of Oklahoma from the Panhandle of Texas north of the 35th parallel of North Latitude, New Mexico, Colorado or that part of the State of Kansas situated west of the 99th Meridian, is hereby prohibited, nor shall any cattle be allowed to move from Beaver county to any other part of Oklahoma, nor shall any cattle be moved from that part of Woodward county situated west and north of a line, beginning at the northeast corner of township 29, range 22 west; thence south on the east line of said township to the southeast corner of the same; thence west to the range line between range 24 and 25; thence south to the township line between townships 23 and 24; thence west to the west line of said county, to any part of Oklahoma lying south and east of above area until same have been inspected and permit given by an inspector of this Board or by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. And it is ordered that all cattle infected with said disease or that have been exposed to same in above named area in Oklahoma shall be dipped in some of the known effective dips before they will be allowed to move to other points within said district, except such movement as is necessary between pastures and dipping stations. All movement of cattle affected with mange to points outside of the Territory of Oklahoma, shall be governed by the rules of the Department of Agriculture. All sheriffs and their deputies are hereby directed to enforce these rules under Section Ten (10), Chapter Thirty-one (31), Statutes of Oklahoma Territory, 1897.

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

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

RULE IX. Cars that have carried infected cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infectious cattle or before being set out on any side track or in any railway yards within above named district. Such disinfection shall be by removing all litter and manure, washing the cars, the feeding and water troughs with water until clean, saturating the walls and floors of the cars with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water, or disinfect the cars with a jet

of steam pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

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

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

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

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

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

RULE XII. No person or corporation shall be permitted to drive, lead, move, drift, or in any manner transport cattle into that part of the Territory of Oklahoma west of the quarantine line described in Rule 2 of the above rules and regulations from any point outside of the Territory of Okla-

homa above said quarantine line, unless said person or corporation possesses a certificate of health from an authorized inspector of this Board or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing said cattle to be free from infection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PETER A. BECKER, President,
Jefferson, Okla.
THOS. MORRIS, Secretary,
Guthrie, Okla.

Members of the Board,

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

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

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

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

All communications relating to inspection or violations of the law should be addressed to Thomas Morris, Secretary of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, Guthrie, Okla.

(B. A. I. Order No. 131.)


Regulations to Prevent the Spread of Splenic Fever of Cattle.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1905.
To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Transportation Companies of the United States, Stockmen, and Others:

In furtherance of the regulations for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States, dated March 10, 1903, (B. A. I. Order No. 106), notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenic, Southern, or Texas, fever exists among cattle in the district described below:

1. All that country lying south of, or below, a line beginning at the northwest corner of the State of California; thence east, south, and south easterly along the boundary line of said State of California to the southeastern corner of said State; thence southerly along the western boundary line of Arizona to the southwest corner of Arizona thence north along the southern boundary lines Arizona and New Mexico to the southeastern corner of New Mexico; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of New Mexico to the southern lines of the State of Colorado; thence along the southern boundary line of Colorado and Kansas to the southeastern corner of Kansas; thence southerly along the western boundary line of Missouri to the southwestern corner of Missouri; thence easterly along the southern boundary line of Missouri to the western boundary line of Dunklin County; thence southerly along the said western boundary to the southwestern corner of Dunklin County; thence easterly along the southern boundary line of Missouri to the Mississippi River; thence northerly along the Mississippi River to the northern boundary line of Tennessee at the northwest corner of Lake County; thence easterly along said boundary line to the northeast corner of Henry County; thence in the northerly direction along the boundary of Tennessee to the northwest corner of Stewart County; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of Tennessee to the southwestern corner of Virginia; thence northeasterly along the western boundary line of Virginia to the northernmost point of Virginia thence southerly along the eastern boundary line of Virginia to the northeast corner of Virginia, where it joins the southeastern corner of Maryland, at the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Whenever any State or Territory located above or below said quarantine line, as above designated, shall duly establish a different quarantine line, and obtain the necessary legislation to enforce said last-mentioned line strictly and completely within the boundaries of said State or Territory, and said last-mentioned line add the measures taken to enforce it are satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, he may, by a special order, temporarily adopt said State or Territorial line. Said adoption will apply only to that portion of said line specified, and may cease at any time the Secretary may deem it best for the interests involved, and in no



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instance shall said modification exist longer than the period specified in said special order; and at the expiration of such time, said quarantine line shall revert without further order to the line first above described.

Whenever any State or Territory shall establish a quarantine line, for above purposes, differently located from the first above-described line, and shall obtain by legislation the necessary laws to enforce the same completely and strictly, and shall desire a modification of the Federal quarantine line to agree with such State or Territorial line, the proper authorities of such State or Territory shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a true map or description of such line and a copy of the laws for enforcement of same, duly authenticated and certified.

3. From the 1st day of February, 1905, no cattle shall be transported from said area south of, or below, said Federal quarantine line above described to any portion of the United States above—north, east, or west of—the above-described line, except as hereinafter provided.

4. Cattle from said area may be transported by rail or boat for slaughter, and when so transported they shall be immediately slaughtered on arrival at destination and the following regulations regarding their movement must be observed:

(a) When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded above—north, east, or west of said line to be fed or watered, or for other purposes, said cattle shall be placed in pens or yards set apart for infected cattle, and a sign shall be placed on all such pens or yards with the words "Quarantine pens," or yards, with letters not less than 10 inches in height. No other cattle shall be admitted into said pens or yards, and when noninfected cattle are placed therein by mistake or otherwise these cattle shall be handled thereafter as infected cattle.

(b) On unloading said cattle at their point of destination, chutes, alleyways, and pens, sufficiently isolated and marked with a sign as above, shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said chutes, pens, and alleyways; and the regulations relating to the movement of cattle from said area, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the State were unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars or boats that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading and before they are again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise.

(c) Where Southern cattle and cattle originating outside of the quarantined district are yarded in adjacent pens, there shall be left a space between them not less than 10 feet wide,

and there shall be on each side of this space, which shall not be used for cattle, a tight board fence not less than 5 feet high.

(d) All cars carrying cattle from the quarantined area shall bear on both sides printed manila placards not less than 5 1/4 by 8 inches in size, the letters of which shall be plain and not less than 1 1/2 inches in height, to be affixed by the railroad company hauling the same, stating that said cars contain Southern cattle; and each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and bills of lading of said shipments by cars or boats shall have a note plainly written or stamped upon its face with a similar statement. The placards shall state the name of the place from which the shipment was made, with the date, and the name of the place of destination: said date must correspond with the date of the waybill and other papers. Whenever any cattle have come from said area and shall be re-shipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, or are transferred to another transportation company, the cars carrying said animals shall bear on both sides similar placards with like statements, and the waybills, conductor's manifests, or bills of lading of said shipments by cars or boats shall be so marked. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded, they must be placed in separate pens, to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

(e) No car or boat having on board cattle from said district shall receive on board cattle from outside of said district. Cattle from said district shall not be forwarded when destined to points outside of said district where proper facilities have not been provided for transferring the said cattle from the cars or landing to the stock yards and slaughter-houses without passing over public highways, unless proper permission for such passing is first obtained from the local authorities.

(f) The cars and boats used to transport such animals, the chutes, alleyways, and pens used during transportation and at points of destination shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(1) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid; or, if not disinfected, it shall be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it during the period from February 1 to November 1 of each year.

(2) Wash the cars and the watering and feeding troughs with water until clean.

(3) Saturate the entire interior surface of the cars, including the inner surface of the car doors, and the fencing, troughs, chutes, and floors of the pens with a mixture made of 1 1/2 pounds of lime and one-quarter pound of 100 per cent carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or a solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water may be used.

(g) If the facilities for cleaning and disinfecting cars, as above described, can not be provided at the point of destination, the railroad company shall seal, bill, and forward the

infected cars to a point to be agreed upon between their agent and a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall there clean and disinfect them in the presence of a Bureau employee.

(h) Cars which have carried cattle within the quarantined district shall be cleaned and disinfected before being taken out of said district, except when loaded with cattle in course of transportation in accordance with these regulations.

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

6. Stock-yard companies receiving cattle infested with said ticks shall place such cattle in the pens set aside for the use of Southern cattle, and transportation companies are required to clean and disinfect all cars and boats which have contained the infested cattle, according to the requirements of this order.

7. Cattle in said district may be shipped after having been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without further restriction, excepting such as may be enforced by local authorities at point of destination, provided that application be first made to this Department, and permission granted to establish dipping stations, and that after being dipped the cattle are examined and certified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and further provided that the cattle when dipped be shipped in clean cars and not driven through the infected district or unloaded therein, except at such point as may be duly designated in regulations of this Department.

8. Inspectors are instructed to see that disinfection is properly done and to report instances of improper disinfection and other violations of this order.

9. Violation of these regulations is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

10. These regulations supersede B. A. I. Order No. 121, dated January 14, 1904, and amendments thereto.

JAMES WILSON
Secretary.

(Amendment No. 3 to B. A. I. Order No. 131.)
Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line For the Territory of Oklahoma.
(1905.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1905.

In accordance with the regulations to prevent the spread of splenic fever of cattle, the Territory of Oklahoma has agreed to establish and to co-operate in the enforcement of a quarantine line located as follows:

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

And whereas said quarantine line, as above set forth, is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the Territory of Oklahoma to enforce said quarantine line, therefore the above quarantine line is adopted for the Territory of Oklahoma by this Department for the period beginning with February 1, 1905, and ending January 31, 1906, in lieu of the quarantine line described in the order of January 16, 1905, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

It is hereby ordered, That during the continuance of the above line no cattle originating in the quarantined area as described in B. A. I. Order No. 131, as amended, shall be moved or allowed to move into that portion of Noble County bounded on the north by the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, on the east by Pawnee County, on the south by Payne County, and on the west by the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and that portion of the Ponca Indian Reservation, Noble County, east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; and bounded on the east and north by the the Arkansas River and the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River.

And it is further ordered, That no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Roger Mills, Washita, Canadian, that part of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, and Payne and of the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations lying west of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and that part of Noble County bounded on the north by the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, on the east by Pawnee County, on the south by Payne County, on the west by the right of way of the Atchison, To-

peka and Santa Fe Railway and that portion of the Ponca Indian Reservation, Noble County, east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and bounded on the east and north by the Arkansas River and the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, to any of that territory in the Territory of Oklahoma outside of the quarantined district, except after having been inspected and found free of infection by a duly authorized inspector of this Department or of the Territory of Oklahoma and by written permission by such officer. No cattle from said counties and localities shall be moved or allowed to move to any State or Territory outside of the quarantined district (except as provided for immediate slaughter) unless they have been duly inspected, passed, permit issued by an inspector of this Department, and permission has been obtained from the proper officials of the State or Territory to which said cattle are destined.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

(Amendment No. 12 to
B. A. I. Order No. 131.)

Special Order Regulating Movement of Cattle into Certain Portions of Oklahoma.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1905.

It is hereby ordered, That during the continuance of the quarantine line as described in B. A. I. Order No. 131, dated January 16, 1905, as amended no cattle originating in the infected area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, in the Territory of Oklahoma, or into the Kansas Nation and Osage Nation of the same Territory, or into those portions of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, and Noble lying east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, of that Territory, unless said cattle shall have been dipped once in Beaumont crude petroleum under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at a dipping station established by permission of this Department, and that the cattle after being dipped are shipped in clean and disinfected cars and are accompanied by a certificate of dipping issued by the inspector supervising the dipping. This movement of cattle after one dipping shall be permitted between March 15, 1905, and May 15, 1905. After the latter date the provisions of section 7 of B. A. I. Order No. 131 will apply.

It is further ordered, That no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the above-described region to any part of the Territory of Oklahoma outside of the quarantined district unless after having been inspected and found free of infection by a duly authorized inspector of this Department, or of the Territory of Oklahoma, and by written permission of such officer. No cattle from this region shall be moved or allowed to move to any State or Territory outside of the quarantined district (except as provided for immediate slaughter) unless they shall have been duly inspected, passed, permit issued by an inspector of this Department, and

permission has been obtained from the proper officials of the State or Territory to which said cattle are destined.

The special order modifying the regulations for the Territory of Oklahoma (Amendment No. 3 to B. A. I. Order No. 131) is modified in accordance herewith.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

You Can Be Fashionable and Sensible.

By Mary Annable Fanton.

It is going to be a season of short skirts, short for every occasion, receptions, dances, street, house, business, sports and even for calling and driving.

If short skirts could be made a law as well as a fad, we would soon have stronger, prettier, more light-hearted women.

Nothing so exhausts a woman's strength, or kills her grace of outline or tampers with her nerves as dragging, trailing skirts that are in the way when on the ground and absorb all her energies to "keep off the grass!"

"Cab Clothes", one New York woman calls the long, full skirts that have been in vogue all winter, meaning that a woman was a victim to fashion in them without full use of her body, that she might as well have Chinese feet so far as getting comfortably and gracefully about the world was concerned.

In fact a woman's joy and usefulness in life lessons in proportion as her skirt lengthens and so there is much welcome and appreciation for the stylish convenient and fashionable short skirt this spring.

And every woman can wear a short skirt if she will just give some head to making it suitable to her figure and affectiveness. Also it involves more than ordinary care of footgear, not small shoes and french heels, which some women seem to regard as essential with short skirts, but careful foot dressing, perfect fitting stockings, low shoes that are always well laced, square at the heel, snug at the instep and well blacked or tanned.

The short skirt is a failure if the feet are not trimly attractive.

Then the style of skirt must be looked into. The short stout girl should not wear the full short skirt, but one tucked or plaited flatly about the hips. The very slender moderately short girl may have many plaits or gagings, and much frill frons at the ankles. And the tall woman should keep her skirt to within two inches of the ground and should never have it wholly plain, and the tall girl should wear a redingote or long tailor coat with her short skirts, and should see to it that her feet, large as they should be with her height, are exquisitely dressed.

The prettiest new materials for the summer, short, separate skirts, are checks and plaids in silk linen, and in mercerized cotton in all the durable colors, dark blue, brown, green and gray with white.

These stuffs wash beautifully if properly treated in the laundry and are more durable and quite as effective as the shepherd silks.

The best plan is make them up with due reference to frequent washing.

HANCOCK DISC PLOWS

THE PLOW EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT

Genuine Hancock

Disc Sulky, Gang and Engine Plows



Lightest Draft Plow in the World

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

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THE HANCOCK DISC PLOW.

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

Beware of cheap imitations which look like the Hancock but which lack the essential features covered by our patents that make the Hancock a success. The fact that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate the Hancock is the best evidence that the genuine Hancock is the best plow. You will find the words "Genuine Hancock" right on our tongue plate. The only successful disc plow on earth. You are sure to fail unless you try a genuine Hancock. Circulars and hundreds of testimonials from prominent farmers furnished from all parts of the United States. Do not take our word for it. Try the machine. We send to you on trial where we have no agent, not one cent in advance.

ENGINE PLOWS

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

HANCOCK DISC PLOW CO., 154 LANGDON ST., ALTON, ILL.

or see our nearest agent.

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

Don't trim them with lace that must be ripped off for the laundry, nor with velvet bands that must be frequently steamed, nor with Oriental embroideries that soil easily and clean hard.

Tucks and machine stitching or some new smart tailor effects in yoke plaits make easy work on Mondays.

These goods must not be boiled or rubbed or blueed to get the best results from washing. The simplest way and the best is the method of the housewife who knows how to make the most of her time, that is, just a quick wash in borax suds—and borax suds means half a tub of water that has just come to a boil, half a small cup of pure borax powder, half a cake of shaved and melted castile soap. Wash the garments quickly, rubbing them lightly through the hands, rinse in warm borax water, then in cool plain water, and dry in the shade.

If you want the best results, bring in before entirely dry, clap before the fire a few minutes, and press on the wrong side. Though of course the usual method of drying and dampening can be employed with reasonable good effect.

The new fabrics make very pretty short-skirt, shirt-waist suits just the thing for traveling.

Housecleaning As Exercise.

By Mary Annable Fanton.

You can make work play, or play work according to your temperament. You can sweep yourself into an invalid by doing it wrong, and you can end a half-month's housecleaning with rosy cheeks and a light heart if you have the right training and the spirit of happiness in you.

Most forms of house work are just good physical culture gone wrong. If you can get away from the tradition that women are worn out with household duties, if you'll stop to remember what physical exercise is for and how you get good results from it you will see at once that sweeping and dusting and bed-making and even sewing are just equivalents for arm stretching in lung work, for bending to limber the waist, for sitting erect

to straighten the spine and for lifting weights to develop the throat.

In other words if you know how to do house work you can get your physical culture in your housework, and you can get in fine trim for the whole summer doing your much dreaded housecleaning.

First of all practice breathing and walking correctly. It's just half breathing and walking in a heap that wears out most women. It is not action.

Stand straight, chest high, (always high) shoulders low, spine erect, abdomen drawn back; stand this way, and work this way.

Then a loose blouse and above all no corsets. If this suit is made of navy blue or dark brown, cotton tweed with canton flannel lining, you will look pretty, feel comfortable, save clothes and time and seldom get tired.

Without skirts or collar or corsets you can run, climb or stoop or stretch without effort, and your exercise instead of meaning exhaustion means good circulation and roses and light heartedness.

Wear golf stockings, low stout comfortable shoes, and see what fun you can get out of the March bugbear.

Have your room warm, and the water without fail soft. If you can't get rain water, soften the ordinary well or city water with pure borax. If you put a teaspoonful of borax powder into a tub of water the water will feel to the skin as though it dripped to the eyes in a June shower.

This sort of bath is really invaluable as a beauty agent in any sort of housecleaning and added to house work exercise done intelligently counts for lasting health as well as beauty.

SALE DATES.

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

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

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a binder. Price \$14. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work.
NEW PROCESS MFG CO., Lincoln, Kas.

PURELY PERSONAL

Roy Danenberg has gone to Newton to study to be a machinist.

Mrs. Geo. Carr of Stone, Ok., was in town Tuesday visiting friends.

J. H. Hopkins is enjoying a visit from two nephews from Nebraska.

Mrs. Luther Patton has gone to Higgins, Texas to visit relatives until after the Fourth.

Mrs. C. E. Sharp returned Saturday evening from Chicago where she has been in the hospital for some time.

Miss Mary Anderson, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Geer, for the past six months, has returned to her home in Missouri.

Harvey Chapman who has been employed in the York-Key Lumber yards at Tangier, has accepted a position in the C. E. Sharp yards at this place.

Mrs. E. C. Baxter was in town from Curtis, Monday and Tuesday visiting relatives and getting acquainted with her new-grand daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Baxter.

Judge Lawhon of Alva is spending a few days in Woodward at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Leslie Baxter. Grandpa had to come and see the finest little girl that ever came to Woodward.

Mrs. Ella Simmons returned home Tuesday from Attica, Kan., where she went some time ago to attend her mother's funeral. Her sister, Miss Lissa Pierson accompanied her home for a visit.

Horace Simmons of the popular real estate firm of Simmons Bros. is in north west Woodward county this week. He has his camera with him and will bring back a lot of fine views of the country.

The Eastern Star had a very enjoyable banquet at the Masonic hall Monday night. Quite a number were present and thoroughly enjoyed the pleasing entertainment provided. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ellen Geer, who was brought to this city about two weeks ago to receive medical treatment for injuries received in an encounter with a cow, has so far recovered as to be able to return to her home near Quinlan Tuesday.

Mrs. Anna Goodroe, who was for some time a resident of Woodward, but who has been making her home with her daughter at Curtis the past few months, was in town Tuesday night on her way to Cheyenne, Wyo., where she will go into business.

The Twelfth Annual Normal Institute for Woodward county will open July 17 with H. C. Fellow as conductor and J. P. Evans and R. E. Johnson as instructors. The session will be held in the Woodward school build-

ings and promises to be a very interesting and profitable one.

Guy Baysinger is enjoying a visit with two sisters from Hartford, Kan.

S. J. Cooper, postmaster, merchant and ranchman of Kibby, was a Woodward visitor Saturday.

Mrs. J. J. Gerlach and children have gone to Kansas City, Mo., to visit Mrs. Gerlach's parents.

Miss Grace Armstrong of St. Louis, Mo., is a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Workman.

D. D. Nall has leased the Cattle King hotel of Miss Conroy and took charge of it Monday morning. Mr. Nall is no novice at this business and will no doubt serve the public in a first class manner.

J. R. Herod is here from Topeka, Kan., visiting old friends. He was formerly employed in the York-Key mercantile establishment and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gill while in town.

A. H. Morrow one of the milling firm at Cestos was in town over Sunday. Mr. Morrow is now general manager of the Southwestern Milling Co. and spends most of his time traveling in the interest of his firm.

When you buy farm machinery don't purchase from anyone not keeping repairs on hand. A mower purchased from E. B. Roll, agent last year for the Acme people, has already cost one man more than double the price of the machine through failure to get repairs ordered last fall.

Miss Ella Ethel Beegle enjoyed a visit by her sister, Mrs. Dr. L. L. Long of Alva and little daughter this week. Mrs. Long is charmed with our Woodward climate, declaring it much more cool and pleasant than Alva. She assisted Miss Beegle yesterday in entertaining the Coterie at the Hudson home.

Lewis Green, the pitcher of the Alva ball nine, who put Woodward out of business here Tuesday afternoon was arrested that evening charged with rape and theft from a girl in Oklahoma City. Sheriff Hadwiger of Woods county made the arrest at Higgins Texas Tuesday evening where the ball player was overtaken by the officers.

Miss Claire Drew, contest clerk at the land office, has received notice that she has been transferred to the office at Washington, D. C. This will give her a chance to be at home but she says the change is much against her will. The land office officials and employees also greatly object to the change as Miss Drew has proven herself a very efficient and amiable clerk. She left Thursday morning for Washington.

E. L. Austin's bid for the construction of the new Christian church has been accepted by the committee. The foundation is nearly completed and work on the frame work will begin immediately. The main part of the building will be 32x60 with a basement 14x32 which will be divided into two rooms, furnace room and kitchen. A gallery will cover the entry and two small class rooms at the front. There will be other rooms at the rear besides the main auditorium.

Woodward people scattered out Tuesday to celebrate, some going to Indian Creek, others to Shattuck, Supply, McPherson's grove, Wiggins' ranch, Mooreland and Lake Ivanhoe.

E. R. Williams was in town from Stockholm several days this week. He attended the big A. S. of E. picnic at Mason's Grove Tuesday, then the Equity meeting in this city later in the week.

Mrs. Javan Butcher, formerly Miss Nora Lawrence and for several months an employee in our composing room, arrived Tuesday night from Lyons, Ore., for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Lawrence, and many friends.

Resolutions of Respect.

TO ALL RELATIVES AND FRIENDS:

We are again reminded that "death has been in our midst." One by one we are called upon to lay down the chain that binds us to this mortal existence, to unite in that realm where the darkness of sense is brought into the beautiful light of immortal freedom.

We cannot forget, if we would, that death is the works of the Almighty, for our relatives and friends are ever and anon cut down by the sharp sickle of time and change.

In this instance we are called upon to mourn the departure of Sister Zafferine Taady. Sister Taady passed into fields of greater light and liberty on the 6th day of June, 1905.

We realize that we have lost a faithful sister from our "Earnest Workers;" a kind neighbor has been removed from our circle; a noble christian woman has fallen asleep and a home has been darkened. But we are ever willing to submit to the will of our God and to say, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, that we the "Earnest Workers" of the Woodward Baptist church extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones and may God in His goodness and mercy deal kindly with them. Be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this remembrance be sent to each of the Woodward papers, the "Word and Way," and also that the relatives be furnished a copy.

Done by order of the "Earnest Workers" in regular session June 23, 1905.

MRS. WILLETT,
MRS. NETHERTON } Com.

The Coming Fourth—Its Panaceas and Pleasures.

Mary Annabel Fanton.

The great and glorious Fourth, so far as grown-ups are concerned, is conceded to be a day designed for masculine monopoly. Girls, to be sure, the majority of them, succeed in making as noisy a declaration of their independence as the boys, with fire-crackers, torpedoes and other explosives. But the mother of the family has but little part in this bombastic celebration, save that of "the anxious parent".

It's better to be cautious, though, than anxious and instead of worrying (for accidents will happen, even in the best regulated families) to spend the time in getting ready to meet any likely emergency. Ten to one, the

children will get their fingers burned, at least, and will run into the house crying for mother. And she should be ready to comfort them and to ease the pain. There should be no confusion resulting from not knowing where medicine bottles are kept, or worse still, from not having any remedies on hand at all.

Mother should know just where the boric acid is and should bathe the burn with a saturate solution of it, afterward applying absorbent gauze with the following solution; eight ounces of lime water; eight ounces raw linseed oil, seventy-five grains thymol. Dissolve—thymol, add water and shake.

There is another good fairy role the mother of the family can play on the Fourth of July, and no one else can play it quite as well.

The holiday spoils its own good reputation if it isn't hot—oppressively hot. Cooling drinks are in constant demand. Lemonade, raspberry shrub, iced tea and other iced beverages the thoughtful family hostess should be careful to provide.

By the way, how few women ever are hostesses to their own families! That delightful side of themselves they reserve for the rare occasions when there are guests to be entertained. The necessities of life, and those not overnicely prepared, are too often all that is thought due the immediate family.

That husband and children deserve also to be graciously welcomed to a festively spread table and to have special little treats now and then gotten up for their exclusive enjoyment, doesn't occur to the average woman.

Why not have luncheon out on the porch or on the lawn on Fourth of July? Festoon Japanese lanterns from "pillar to post" or from tree to tree—they look pretty by day and are fascinating at night, as every one knows. If your garden doesn't happen to be patriotic enough to bloom in natural colors (bachelor buttons, for instance, in red, white and blue) use a rack of little silk flags for the center decoration of the table.

Another pretty touch is to make rosettes out of the napkins in this simple fashion. Fold each napkin in the usual square, turn one corner back, and pucker up the center, holding the "puckers" with a little Fourth of July button covered with the stars and stripes. If you are having a genuine picnic lunch, use paper napkins decorated with flags in the corners and a pretty red, white and blue border all around.

If, by any unforeseen twist of the weathervane, it should dare to rain on the Fourth and be forlornly cold and dismal, making the dainty chicken or cheese sandwiches you have prepared look discouragingly uninviting, don't for a moment consider your family party a failure.

Give the table in the dining room just as holiday an air as if it were out of doors, and treat the family to surprise—sandwiches.

Put a little butter in the frying pan, first letting the pan get hot, and then fry the sandwiches as you would potatoes—not allowing them to soak up the butter, but turning them so that the bread is just lightly brown on both sides—in fact, so that they look like hot buttered toast. You'll wonder why the idea never occurred to you before.

Don't burn them whatever you do—there'll be enough things burned on the Fourth without culinary contributions.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

JULY 15, 1905.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express orders, eastern bank exchange, registered letter, or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.
DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

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

Special reading notices 10 cents per line.
 Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The W. C. T. U. will hold a county convention in Woodward, August 2nd and 3rd. The place of meeting will be named later.

Get ready for the July rains. Wheat ground stirred or plowed deep in July and seeded in September has never yet failed to make a crop in this county.

The first load of new wheat on the Woodward market came in Tuesday June 27th this year and brought 73 cents. It was prime No. 2 and is a record-breaker as this, is the first June wheat delivery since the county was first settled.

During July and August all land offices will close on Saturday afternoon at 1 p. m. while at all other times the office will be open until 4:30 instead of 4 as formerly. This is according to a late ruling made by the commissioner of the General Land office.

The Enid Eagle has adopted the cash-in-advance subscription plan which has been followed by the News for the past eleven years. The wonder is that such a good paper should so long follow the old method of giving dead heads the advantage by compelling cash-in-advance patrons to supply the paper for them.

The Brule Post is an excellent little paper just established at Brule in Woodward county by "Wm Forster, Ed., Pub. and Prop.," as the headline hath it. The NEWS hopes to see every community in Woodward county blessed in this manner, as a good local paper always adds materially to the permanent prosperity of the people.

There is no habit more disgustingly bad than swearing. There is no habit so easily formed or so difficult to overcome. To the fellow who is blessed with an over supply of temper it requires constant vigil to overcome it. Many a fellow gets the habit before he realizes it and although he is heartily ashamed of it he finds it a hard thing to head off. If you drink whiskey the chances are you want to. If you chew tobacco or even use the cigarette you may think you have an excuse, but if you keep a constant run of oaths flying around, you not only have no excuse but you disgust your friends and you disgust yourself as well. If you must have a few bad habits, get slobbering drunk, chew jolly plug until it oozes out of your eyes, or even smoke cigarettes until you acquire that look of intelligence so noticeable on the face of an escaped lunatic, but for heaven's sake stop before you acquire the "swear every breath" habit. —Colby Press.

Harvest is about finished in Woodward county. Wheat, average crop; oats, about one fourth crop; rye, three fourths crop. Prospects for corn, very good; millet, kaffir, cane, milo, and broom corn, never better at this season of year.

Our Plan For Good Roads Making.

In conversation recently with a farmer now resident here, but formerly from the sand hill district of Nebraska, he told us of a very excellent plan whereby the worst roads in America are now equal or superior to the best paved pikes of the eastern states.

The plan is so good that we should adopt it without a dissenting voice and secure the same benefits here.

Briefly the plan is this: A cash fund raised by the merchants of the town is placed in the hands of a secretary.

Tickets are issued without charge to residents of the town who keep stables.

Farmers hauling to town frequently return home with empty wagons. In all such cases, where the farmer is willing, he loads with stable refuse, old hay, etc., and receives therefor a ticket from the owner (or from the secretary) which on presentation at any bank, store, or to the office of the secretary, is cashed for twenty five cents.

By this plan, the farmer has a little something for his trouble, he fixes the worst spots in the road and he knows where they are, and he receives a constant future benefit for his trouble in addition to his ticket money.

Now this plan is simple yet effective and in time will make perfect roads in every direction leading to town. It is superior to the present plan in that no money is spent in hiring a superintendent or in paying a man \$2.50 per day to haul out from three to six loads per day. And the best part of it is, that the farmer gets the benefit of the money raised and shares with the town the benefit of splendid road ways in every direction from town.

And the cost is almost or less than one half to the town!

Why not adopt it?

The NEWS has no criticism to offer on present methods. The committees have labored diligently. They have done the very best they could.

But in the light of a better and economical plan, the cost of hiring Mr. Stump as superintendent at \$2.50 per day and Mr. Robinson at \$2.50 per day as hauler, may be saved and the fund already raised be adapted to the hiring of the farmers who are also vitally interested in having good roads to town.

The attention of the Business Men's Club is respectfully called to this plan and immediate action urged in its adoption.

Let us have good roads at least possible expense.

A man cannot be an American and at the same time a partisan. He can be a Republican, a Democrat, a Prohibitionist, a Socialist but at the same time he cannot be a true American. Loyalty to party instead of loyalty to country has played the devil with the best intentions of many honest men who are now beginning to see the truth. A man cannot be loyal to a party boss and at the same time be a loyal patriotic American citizen.

JUST "HIGHWAY ROBBERY."

So Governor Hoch Characterizes Purchasing System.

Topeka, June 28.—(Special) The Hoch administration proposes to reform the old system of purchasing stationary supplies for the state house. The contract for supplies for the ensuing year was to be let today. Two bids were submitted.

The council went through the bids carefully, and discovered that article which are used in

very limited quantities were cut down to cost or below, while the staples of which large quantities are needed were annexed to a good sized profit.

"This is nothing in the world but highway robbery," said Governor Hoch. "I want this thing laid over, and I propose to do a little investigating on my own responsibility to see what the market prices are on these things. What this state needs is a purchasing agent to go out on the market and buy these supplies at the very best prices obtainable."

On motion of State Auditor Wells, the bids were rejected. Attorney General Coleman then moved that the council re-advertise for bids, and require of each bidder a \$500 certified check as evidence of good faith; also require of the successful bidder a bond; also specify that the council reserves the right to accept any portion of any bid submitted. This motion passed.

The foregoing shows what an honest Republican governor thinks of petty stealing. Wonder what he would say to the "purchasing agent" of Woodward

county if he knew of the lively grafting now being practiced here by an alleged Republican newspaper. The NEWS notes with pleasure that Governor Hock of Kansas does not agree with Commissioners Olothier and Gilbaugh that the taxpayers must be bled to support an alleged Republican newspaper in the interest of "party" instead of all the people.

Plain Unvarnished Stealing.

Under the above heading the State Register has the following terse comment, which applies equally well to conditions here in Woodward county, and unless the people through their grand juries, their courts as well as their votes secure a suppression of the evil, Woodward county will soon resemble hell more than paradise:

"There is a remarkable disregard for honor and integrity in matters concerning the financial administrations of many of the larger cities and in the manipulations of private corporations as well. Graft has made heavy inroads upon common honesty. Witness the disclosures at St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia, and in the Equitable Life Insurance company of New York.

"There has been so much of this character of commercial and governmental dishonesty of late that one is led toward anything but rosy views of the future. When an offense has been named and the fact that it is that offense brought home to the people, they usually correct it, at least here in this free country. The trouble seems to be in getting the people to realize that these methods, both of public grafts and private or corporation "high finance" are just simply the plain, old-fashioned crime of "stealing." It is the one Moses meant when he wrote on the tablet of stone: "Thou shalt not steal."

"Yet people know of these offenses and engage in them who would not steal a horse and would not like to be known as a horse thief, especially in Texas. Considered from a standpoint of morality, what difference is there how goods or money are stolen, just so they retain the criminal element of taking valuable things without just compensation, aggravated usually by secrecy and deceit?

"If this putrid condition of affairs in the great cities and corporations were not subject at last to an indictment and condemnation at the hands of the great American people the outlook would already be very gloomy, but the remarkable awakening now going on and the severe defeats and merited convictions that have met these exploiters tinge the future with high hope."

God Bless the Girl

"God bless the girl that works," says the Phillipsburg Dispatch. "She is brave and true and noble. She is not too proud to earn her own living or ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She smiles at you from behind

the counter or desk or printer's case. There is a memory of her sewed on each silent gown. She is like a brave mountaineer already far up the precipice—climbing, struggling, rejoicing. The sight of her should be an inspiration to us all. It is an honor to know this girl and be worthy of her esteem. Lift your hat to her, young man, as she passes by. Her hands may be stained by dish washing, sweeping or printer's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from homes; it supports an invalid loved one, maybe; it is the loving potent shield that protects many a family from the almshouse. This writer knows several such noble working girls. All honor to the brave toilers! God bless and protect the girl who works.

Some Fruits of Editorial Association

Oklahoma Statehood, or rather statehood for the two territories, cannot be delayed another year. Congress must act at the coming session. If the people of the territories are wise and insist in the right spirit and with undivided forces they will get what they are entitled to. The American people have no patience with the dallying of the congressmen. They play politics all the year round and the people are disgusted. What is wanted is fairness and justice for all. Now the case of Indian territory and Oklahoma territory is one about which there can be no controversy that is not a slam and a fraud. The equities are all on one side.—Chicago National Review.

Good shot! There is no use whipping the devil around the stump. Speak the truth concerning this matter. Not even the prayers of the Russian serf for freedom were ever more flagrantly ignored than has been Oklahoma's petition for statehood. Instead of reflecting impartial justice over this matter as it is meant, congress, the intended court of dignity and "square dealing," has proved itself an assemblage of rawhide politicians too menial to reflect honor on a police court.

When the highest branch of our legislature—that branch which when founded by our fathers was intended to act as a court of dignity and equity—so far removes itself from the high plain upon which it was founded that in eight long years neither the power of the press nor public sentiment can induce it to do justice, it is evident something is radically wrong. If that branch of our congress has reached such straits as that political subterfuge must answer for honest statesmanship, the time is mature for an amendment of the constitution providing for the election of senators by popular vote.

If the voters of Oklahoma could get one chance at the senate the ghastly vision of political scalps would restore her senses and bring her back to paths of rectitude and honor.

We hope to read more of such articles as the above clipping from the Review.—Oklahoma Enterprise.

The Western Congress.

The sixteenth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is called to meet in Portland,

Oregon, August 16, 17, 18; 19, 1905. This organization is composed of delegates from all the commercial and industrial bodies of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. Appointments are also made by the governors, mayors of cities and boards of county commissioners.

Gathering together in state and territorial delegation on the floor of the Congress, measures are discussed affecting the various sections and the result in the recommendations takes the form of resolutions which are referred to a general committee on resolutions consisting of two from each state and territory which holds continuous sessions. After considerable labor a report is submitted by that committee which, after general discussion by the Congress, goes to the National Congress as a recommendation of the organization. These recommendations are for legislation along commercial lines only, and are taken to Washington by a congressional committee, the most influential that can be selected, and presented by this committee to the committees of both House and Senate, whose duty it is to act upon the specific measures so recommended. It is a simple, business-like way of keeping the commercial interests of the Trans-Mississippi region in direct touch with the National Congress and has been most effective in securing good legislation with results that have been most beneficial.

At the coming session there will be the usual topics affecting rivers and harbors, internal improvements, trade relations with the Orient, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, good roads, forestry, mines and mining and other subjects of vast interest to the Western States.

Pure Gems From Ed. Howe.

Sift it down and you will find that nine out of every ten kicks are due to the kicker being no good.

It makes the average man terribly discouraged to suggest perhaps he has had his day, or is having it now.

Every time a nervous woman has a pain she wonders if her children will have a stepmother who will be kind to them.

There is this to the credit of the whole world: Almost every one is convinced that he has the best neighbors in it.

With the Editors.

The venerable and dignified John Wesley Bishop emerged from the quiet of his Burro farm long enough to limit the following liquid damnation: in his last weeks Cleo Chieftain concerning people and things at the N. E. A. meeting at Guthrie:

The train going to Oklahoma was late and it was after midnight when we reached Guthrie, but we soon found a good bed at the Metropolitan hotel, and slept soundly until late in the morning of the 9th. In fact we slept so late that before we could get our breakfast and a shave and our shoes shined, we were too late to join the editors in a trip over the city. The wife was more fortunate. She got in with a rising young attorney

from Chicago and took the drive with the editors to see Guthrie. When we returned, Mrs. Daugherty, the landlady, says: "I have sent your wife out with a handsomer man." Of course, we thought that must be Daugherty, who, outside of Niblack, is regarded as the handsomest man in Guthrie. His full name is John Wesley Daugherty. The front part of his name is Methodist, the hind part is Catholic, but for all that, the cuss is Campbellite. Rev. Vorbeck, when in Guthrie, divides up his time between the Metropolitan hotel and the Secretary of State's office. Royal H. Hahn, deputy live stock inspector, and the same fellow who spanked the hired girl some years ago (through mistake he claims, but his wife never thought so), stops at this hotel when he comes to Guthrie and that is quite often. We met him there on this trip and had him buy us some cigars and then borrowed some money of him. All we have to do is to mention the hired girl incident to Royal and we can get anything he's got. At precisely ten o'clock we went down to the Hotel Royal to find some of the newspaper boys. This was headquarters for the N. E. A. and they were so thick in the Hotel lobby you could hardly work your passage. The first quill driver we ran up against was bully old Buck Campbell, the Hornet man, whose hearty hand shake will almost raise you out of your shoes, Togo with his battle ship Mikssa couldn't suppress that fellow. He's irrepressible. Billy Bolton and Franklin Graeley Prouty were there and their bigness impeded their progress. They couldn't press their way through that mass of humanity so they were compelled to stay in one place until the crowd left. Bolton didn't mind that. He had things fixed to suit him. By some sort of maneuvering he had succeeded in getting six or eight girls, old maids and young widows up on top of a big desk in front of him and that versatile genius was entertaining them in his usual way. When he spied us, he yelled for us to come over where he was and when we arrived he introduced us to his girls and widows and in the spiel he gave them about us he succeeded in paying us a great many doubtful compliments and wound up by asking us if Mrs. Bishop was with us on the trip. He invariably does this. We were so in hopes that Geronimo would scalp him at the 101 ranch. We noticed a number of politicians circulating among the editors. Among the most prominent were Col. Amos A. Ewing and Charles H. Filson. In reply to our question as to how he felt he replied, "I'm feeling like a big red wolf. The signs of the times indicate prosperity." Just then some one arrested his flow of eloquence long enough to ask him if he were going to the Flynn banquet that night at Oklahoma City. "I'm not going," he said; "I'm afraid I might get poisoned." This remark was rather significant we thought. We had heard something of factions in the republican party in Oklahoma and we concluded from such a remark that there must be something in it and that so far as Col. Amos was concerned it would be entirely safe and proper to place him in the McGuire column. We concluded further that

Dennis' banquet must have some political significance. This belief was heightened when in quite a lengthy conversation with Governor Barnes he informed us that he had not received an invitation to the banquet. By the way, Governor Barnes is one the shrewd political workers of this territory and is deserving well of the people. When we look around over the city of Guthrie and see her nicely paved streets and new street car line and the many railroads centering there, we are reminded that this was all made possible under the administration of Governor Barnes as Mayor of the city. Nor can the people forget the splendid business administration of Cassius M. Barnes as governor of Oklahoma. When calumnies and animosities are forgotten and an impartial history of Oklahoma is written, the name of Cassius McDonald Barnes will appear high upon her muster roll. But to return to the Flynn banquet affair. We ran up against ex Senator David P. Marum from Woodward. He explained that he was not an editor and that he was not there to attend the meeting of the editors, but that he was on his way to Oklahoma City to attend the Flynn banquet. "What," said I, "a Democrat invited?" "Yes," said Senator Marum, "Dennis has invited fifteen good democrats to his banquet to give it dignity and to add to its respectability." Soon after that we met our old friend, John H. Cotteral as he was hurrying down the street toward the depot with his satchel in his hand and he stopped long enough to shake hands and explain that he was in a hurry to catch the train to Oklahoma City; that he was going down as an invited guest to attend the Flynn banquet. Our mind was changed. We knew that John H. Cotteral had never been a factionist and that he was an ardent supporter of Governor Barnes during his administration and that if Flynn had gotten up his banquet to "make medicine," he wouldn't invite such Republicans as John H. Cotteral and also fifteen Democrats and that the report that the affair was of a political nature had originated in the highly charged brain of some scheming politician.

Oklahoma A Great Park.

Chicago, June 28.—William E. Curtis, writing to the Chicago Record-Herald from Oklahoma City, Ok., says:

So far as scenery goes, I think Oklahoma has the loveliest landscape I have ever seen. Its hills are not too high, its prairies are not too flat, its streams are not too large and its forests are not so great as to hide the rest of the country. In June the territory looks like one grand park, and is the greatest triumph of nature in her role of landscape architect. Just now everything is in perfect condition. The foliage is fresh and perfect, and as lustrous as if every leaf had been washed and newly varnished only a day or two ago. The yellow fields of ripened wheat and the rustling corn make the picture perfect. The farmers complain of having had too much rain, although no damage has been done to the crops. It has left the ter-

ritory as fresh and bright and as beautiful as if it were newly made.

And what crops they are! Nature is going to furnish an unanswerable argument for statehood, and unless some cyclone or other disaster comes the soil will yield such harvests this year as were never known before. Nearly all the territory is under cultivation.

The population now, according to the best estimates, is between 700,000 and 1 of a million, and is increasing at the rate of about 20 percent a year. Seventy-one per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture, and it is asserted that a larger variety of crops can be produced on this soil than in any other part of the world. Upon many a farm you can find growing, side by side, all of the staples; all of the botanical products that can be found between the two oceans and between the great lakes and the gulf. Kansas has plenty of corn and wheat, but it cannot grow cotton. Oklahoma can produce not only an unlimited quantity of corn and wheat, but an unlimited quantity of cotton, and of the very best quality of each. Its reputation has reached other parts of the world.

The diversification of crops is the best kind of insurance, because it is impossible for them all to fail in the same year. There have been no crop failures in Oklahoma since the settlement of the territory, but occasionally the farmers find a narrow margin between profit and loss on some grains or vegetables, and it is a lucky thing for them to have others to fall back on as revenue producers.

Another great advantage in Oklahoma is that the farms are all small. Very few families have more than 160 acres. Another is that nearly every acre is worked by the man who owns it. Unless it be one of the Scandinavian countries, I do not think any section has so large a percentage of home owners as Oklahoma; and seeing the homes to-day, as you pass through the territory on a railroad train or drive about, you would never believe that almost every one of them has been developed from the dugout, the sod hut or the canvas tent within sixteen years. While there are no splendid mansions in the territory; while probably no house outside of the City of Oklahoma is worth more than \$15,000 or 20,000, the great majority of homes are much more comfortable than the palace of any king. They cost from \$1,500 upward and are filled with many luxuries as well as all the comforts that are needed. An old fashioned frontiersman was complaining to me yesterday of the extravagance of the people of this section. He said that when he came West his family slept on straw ticks and were glad to have a chair apiece. A wagon and a plow, an ax and a hoe were all that was considered necessary. But to day the Oklahoman must have a sulky plow, a sulky planter, a self binder, a buggy and a carriage; a steel kitchen range, a bookcase full of books, iron bedsteads with brass trimmings, a mirror as well as a woman, a sewing machine with five drawers and nickel plated attachments for ruffling, hemming and tucking; a piano with a patent ragtime music attachment, and a daughter who can

quote Emerson and play Schubert and Chopin.

It is proposed to erect a monument in honor of David L. Payne, the original "sooner", whom the people love to call "the father of Oklahoma." He was one of those uneasy, restless spirits to whom civilization is tedious. He was a natural pioneer, and loved to sleep on the soil. He was born in Indiana in 1836—a farmer's boy—and as soon as he was old enough to leave home wandered westward and roamed over the prairie. He found the Indian reservations south of the Kansas boundary more like Paradise than any land he had ever seen, and went to Washington in the '70s to get some one to introduce a bill to open them to settlement. He remained around the capitol for several winters, and when his money gave out the Kansas delegates secured him a position as a door-keeper in the House of Representatives. He remained there during the sessions of Congress and after adjournment each year would go West and stir up the people by organizing expeditions and invading the Indian territory so that the government would be compelled to use the militia to bring them out.

The Dry Rot.

The first sign of the dry rot in a town, is that it runs to mail order business. In this town the dry rot is beginning to show in unexpected places. The merchants themselves are sending away money for mail order stuff. Druggists order mail order clothing, dry goods merchants eat mail order groceries, grocers' wives wear in all order dry goods. The result is that the people of Emporia are losers. Limit was reached when Al Randolph appeared in a mail order policeman's uniform. If the editor of this paper were mayor—which Heaven forbid—Al Randolph would be fired on the spot.

But Al Randolph is no worse than some of the councilmen. Sears, Roebuck and the mail order people are running this town. The people who pay the taxes and run the stores are getting the worst of it, and the merchants who have to build the churches and school houses and pay preachers are complaining about hard times that they and their wives are many of them making.

It is a shame, and it is to the discredit of Emporia that there are merchants who patronize mail order houses. The only way we can build up Emporia is to pull together. A dollar saved in Chicago, is lost to Emporia. The dollar that goes to the Emporia grocery store or clothing store or dry goods store, stays in town, and helps to pay Emporia debts, and make Emporia business. But the mail order dollar bids good bye to the town and its prosperity at the city limits and never comes back.—Emporia Gazette.

"SLIDE ME OFF AT BLISS."

Wichita Poet Has Written Six Stanzas About Indian Celebration.

Re-published By Request.
"Coyote Pete," a Wichita poet has

framed up six stanzas of poetry which will be the official song of the great cowboy and Indian blowout at the 101 ranch near Bliss, Ok., next Sunday:

SLIDE ME OFF AT BLISS.
Route me o'er the Santa Fe,
De Santa Fe, de Santa Fe:
A dead game sport I've longed to be
And want to see
De dangdest biggest roping bee
And reddest hottest jamboree
Dat ever was er e'er will be
Within de present century.
Pen route me o'er the Santa Fe
And slide me off at Bliss.
I've had a spell with Jerry Black,
With Jerry Black, with Jerry Black
Dat man is sure a crackerjack,
And has a knack
Of getting thar an' getting back
When his trains are on the track
An' their gears hain' out of whack,
An' his coal hain't too dangd slack.
When you're with dat Jerry Black
You see never far from "Bliss."
I've often heard of fair Lucile,
Of fair Lucile, of fair Lucile,
De gal they say can rope an eel
Or ride a slippery elm peel,
An' sure as i'm a guy that's real
I must a secret here reveal,
Dat in my mellow soul I feel
A wicked hankering to "congeal"
In honor of this fair Lucile,
So roll me off at Bliss.
I long to see Geronimo
Geronimo, Geronimo,
An' framed it by no long ago
Dat I must know
De present greatest living Lo
An' see de pas; his nobbs can go
Wid arrow straight and bended bow
Behind the humping buffalo,
I want to see Geronimo
So dump me off at Bliss.
Ye editors will be there,
Will be there, will all be there,
From Dixieland and everywhere,
Exceptin' those with curly hair;
They scent afar that grizzly bear,
An' roasted rump of bison rare,
An' if Joe Miller don't take care
Some hungry scribe will lose his share
For "Coyote Pete" 'll sure be there
If you dump me off at bliss.

Land Office Notes.

Only one contest decision has been made, that of Cornelius Winters vs Geo. K. Kerr and was decided in favor of the defendant.

Eight tract book has been sent to Guthrie to be bound. This will prevent any entries being made on about half of this district for about a week.

The following contest cases have been filed since June 13 in the land office here: Floyd Cosby, Milton, Kan., vs Lucinda Dewey, Brule; Walter Baine, Laygne, Kan., vs Perrin E. Sutton, Pawnee, Ok.; W. K. Young, Woodward vs Chas. G. Lee, Woodward; Amos M. Chase, Lamoni, Ia., vs Carl G. Danielson, Clay Center, Kan.; Clarence H. Lathrop, Woodward, vs John M. Thompson, Homick, Ia.; Earl R. Smith, Woodward, vs Margaret McNamara, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. T. Gallamore, Wichita, vs Wm. F. Hensley, Naron, Kan.; G. D. Shaffer, Gage, vs John F. Tibbets, Gage; J. N. Bowen, Ccy, Ok., vs Rush H. Bolar, Protection, Kan.; Wm. C. Hixon, Woodward vs. Chas. W. Brown, Capital Springs, Kan. Besides these 43 contests were filed on Beaver county land,

THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

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

THE PECOS VALLEY LINES.

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

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

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

THE DENVER ROAD

THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

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

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

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr.
Real Estate Specialist, Topeka, Kans.

The Royal Hotel

Guthrie Okla.

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

FERD VAN DUYN, Mgr.

AN INSTANT'S PAIN

Send for free circular.

KEYSTONE
Dehorning Knife

Used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed.

F. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

The Southwest Limited

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

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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

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

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

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

Name

Address

City State

Time of Trip

Probable Destination



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

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

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

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

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

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

THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.
Prompt Service.
One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Missouri

RIDING CULTIVATORS with harrow Attachment for listed corn. Cuts the Weeds. Cultivates and Harrows all at one operation. Price \$8.00. Catalogue free, showing cultivator at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kansas.

FARM TELEPHONS

BOOK FREE How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 885 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Stop—Think

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

"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

just out. All complete; ready to weigh on except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Do us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him Now.
OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY
Box 169, Binghamton, N. Y.

When the women see the heroine in the hero's arms on the stage; when they read in the last chapter of a book that the hero and heroine are embracing, how they applaud! But when they see the man next door kiss his wife good-bye before starting for work, how they laugh, and wonder, "how long it will last."—Atchison Globe.

The Order of The Smiling Face.

We've formed a new society—
 "The Order of the Smiling Face"
 An honored member you may be,
 For every one may have a place.

The rules say you must never let
 The corners of your mouth droop down
 For by this method you may get
 The habit of the sulker frown.

If playmates tease you, let your eyes
 A brave and merry twinkle show;
 For if the angry tears arise
 They're very apt to overflow.

If you must practice for an hour,
 And if it seems a long, long while
 Remember not to pout and glower,
 But wear a bright and cheerful smile.

The rules are simple, as you see:
 Make up your mind to join today
 Put on a smile—and you will be,
 An active member right away.

Chandler News.

Landlord and Tenant.**No. 4.—THE OBLIGATION TO MAKE REPAIRS.**

Aside from any agreement by which the tenant has bound himself to make repairs he is under no legal obligation to do so, where the damage is ordinary wear and tear or came by inevitable accident or by the wrongful act of a stranger. This means, therefore, that, aside from an agreement to a different effect, the tenant is bound only to take reasonable care of the premises. He must so treat the property that it may revert to the landlord unimpaired by any wilful or negligent conduct on his part. Where, however, the tenant has agreed to make repairs, he must make good all loss or damage, and must even rebuild in case of a partial or total destruction of the premises, even though without his fault.

Usually the contract to repair contains the expression, "ordinary wear and tear, and damage by the elements excepted." Just what "damage by the elements" is not definitely settled by the courts. Some incline to hold it is the same as "act of God" or such a happening as man could not foresee, nor provide against, and such as that human agency in the matter was absent; hence a loss by flood from the breaking of a dam was not a "damage by the elements," and the tenant was held bound to repair. But in most states probably, in Michigan surely, such language excuses the tenant in case of damage by flood or fire where the tenant was not at fault.

Aside from agreement, as stated, the tenant is not bound to repair damage that is ordinary wear and tear, or where caused by an inevitable accident or the wrongful act of others. So a tenant need not replace a plate glass window broken by a stranger, or make good a loss from a falling chimney.

In Georgia, Louisiana, and California, in the absence of agreement, the statutes make it the duty of the landlord to make repairs, and Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey have statutes exonerating the tenant from rent in case the premises become untenable without the fault of the tenant. But in these states the provisions of the lease will govern notwithstanding the statutes.

As a further apparent exception to the general rule that the tenant is bound only to take reasonable care, it is generally held that he must keep up

fences, and keep the premises wind and water tight. This obligation of the tenant is rather one of protection than one of repairs. The tenant is generally bound to take reasonable measures to protect the premises, though not called on to repair them. As, if there is a leak in the roof he could not be excusable for resulting damage if, knowing it, he permitted the water to soak through the floor and ruin a ceiling, when by the placing of a receptacle under the hole in the roof the damage could have been easily averted. He should stop up holes in windows, doors, etc., but when the defect was not caused by him, he is not bound to make the windows and doors good.

Also, aside from agreement, the landlord is not bound to make repairs save in the states named above, where statutes so provide. This is so even though the building be destroyed. In that case he may still collect his rent, save in the states of New York, Minnesota, California, Georgia and Louisiana.

The landlord has, in general, a right to enter and make necessary repairs, but must do so at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner.

Where a landlord has agreed in the lease to make repairs he is entitled to notice before he is in default.

A parole promise to make repairs, given by a landlord, after a lease has been executed, is void.

(To be continued.)

American Royal Premium List.

There is much of interest to breeders of cattle of the beef breeds and draft and coach horses in the premium list of the American Royal Live Stock Show which has just been issued by the publicity department. The list shows that upward of 1000 prizes are offered in the 234 sections in the show. The aggregate of cash premiums is \$6,000, divided as follows: Pure-bred breeding cattle, \$12,000; pure-bred and grade fat cattle in individual sections, \$5,000; car lots of fat or grain-fed cattle, \$1,000; car lots of feeders, \$3,000; draft and coach horses, breeding stock, \$7,000; draft horses in harness, \$1,000.

In addition to the above, cash premiums aggregating \$125 are offered for mules, and a number of valuable trophies, donated by Kansas City merchants, are offered in different departments. Among the trophies are the following: Silver cup valued at \$300, offered by C. W. Armour of Kansas City for the best Hereford herd in the show; four silver trophies valued at \$250, offered by the West End hotel; one trophy for the best pair of animals of each breed, bred by exhibitor; four silver tea sets valued at \$2000, offered by the Jaccard Jewelry Company; four silver trophies valued at \$200, offered by the Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Company and trophies for the horse department, offered by the Columbus Buggy Company and the National Bank of Commerce and valued at \$100 each.

The contest for the Armour cup will perhaps attract more attention than any other at this year's show. The conditions under which Mr. Armour offered this cup were that in order for it to become the individual property of an exhibitor he must win it twice in succession or three times altogether.

The cup was first competed for in 1903 and won by James A. Funkhouser of Plattsburg, Mo. Last year it was won by O. Harris of Harris, Mo. Should Mr. Harris win it again this year it would become his property. Should Mr. Funkhouser win it this year he would have to defend the cup again another year, and should any exhibitor other than the two named in the cup this year, its final disposition might be postponed for a number of years.

The premiums offered this year in the carlot division are especially liberal. There will be no competition between breeds, but the championships in each of the four breeds will be well worth winning. For instance, the champion load of Hereford feeders may win a total of \$335, or \$16 75 for each of the twenty animals constituting the load. The champion loads of feeders in the other breeds will win about the same amount. The champion loads of fat or grain-fed cattle will win from \$125 to \$175 each.

Of the \$56,000 offered in premiums, about \$21,000 is donated by the cattle and horse breeders associations and \$5,000 by the merchants of Kansas City.

Copies of the premium list will be mailed to any breeder on application to C. R. Thomas, general manager, 221 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., or to Jno. M. Hazelton, 410 Hal building, Kansas City, Mo.

Eliminate the Grafter.

Not many years ago the word "graft" conveyed the idea of illegal perquisites of politicians, and its use was almost entirely confined to the sphere of politics. Today graft has invaded the industrial and commercial channels of our national life until the word has a universal application. It may mean any of a multitude of corrupt practices, but seldom is it given its true categorical place among the most detestable of crimes.

The grafter is a curse neither new nor unique in character, but he is emphatically more pernicious now than ever before in this country. He invades our political system from the humble township board to the very doors of the cabinet room and in the business world he is in evidence in almost every department of its activities. From the mere fact that many of the devotees of grafting are men of pseudo-commercial and political respectability and that punishments of the crime are all too rare a certain color of legitimacy has been given to this form of stealing that exerts a baneful influence upon the youth of the land.

Those who practice grafting are necessarily covert, sly and adroit in escaping detection. This invests the grafter with a false reputation for business sagacity. "Be smooth, get all you can, but keep out of jail" is the watchword of the craft. The only thing wrong about the business among the grafters themselves is when some bungling amateur fails to cover his tracks and is caught and punished. Such an unlucky wight is execrated alike by the public and by the profession.

Until the grafter becomes generally regarded as a commercial porchelimb-

HELPSettle your
own country.

THE



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

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

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,

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

er and pickpocket we cannot hope to eliminate this type of pest from our affairs. Our young men must be taught that the grafter is no better than a common thief. Then and not until then will grafting become unpopular among those pliant souls who burn with the fever for getting rich quick, and who are prone to look upon grafting as a "gentlemen's game".—K. C. Journal.

Range Horse Sales.

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

Santa Fe.

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

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.

Plan Your Vacation Now

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

Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway

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

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

G. L. COBB,

Southwestern Passenger Agent,

907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Little Miss Millions;

or, The Witch of Monte Carlo.

A ROMANCE OF THE RIVIERA.

By St. George Rathborne,

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

(Copyright, 1900, by Street and Smith, New York.)

CHAPTER VIII.

Barriers Burst Away.

Merrick came to his senses with a dim consciousness of what had passed. He found he was in a state-room, thrust into a lower berth, clothes and all.

His head has been slightly cut, proving that it had been a cudgel of some sort through which his downfall had been brought about.

Looking out of the small opening he could see the many lights along the shore that indicated Nice.

He tried the door.

Of course it was locked, but, as he had fully expected this, it gave him no additional uneasiness.

The door was solid enough to resist any ordinary attack, but Merrick's quick eye detected one weak point about it—the brass hinges were on the inside, as the door swung inwardly.

Given a screw driver, and the job was one at which he could laugh.

He chose the thickest blade of his knife, and had removed one screw when the steel snapped off short.

This seemed at first to prophesy a calamity, but upon investigation he

discovered that the broken piece answered the end he had in view admirably, and after that the work proceeded rapidly.

And so the last screw gave way before the magic of the broken blade.

Then Merrick set out upon a tour of investigation.

His hope lay in the chance of a boat dangling from the stern, which he could quietly enter and cut loose, to be carried away upon the tide, still gently on the flood.

That was what took him to this part of the craft, and not a desire to spy upon any of those who might chance to be in the cabin.

At the same time, in passing near the open skylights through which air and light were admitted into the saloon, fashioned much after that of a sailing boat, what was more natural

than that he should lean over to glance downward?

It was a move that had a decided bearing upon his destiny, for what he saw gave him a tremendous shock, while at the same time he felt a hand laid roughly upon his arm and he was jerked rudely back.

He was just on the point of opening his batteries upon this unknown captor, who still maintained his rigid

clutch, when he was thrilled to hear his own name whispered.

It was Jones, no one else but the ubiquitous and irrepressible Jones.

Mark reached around and seized the hand that had held him so tightly, seized it with burning zeal and proved by his forcible pressure what he thought of Joneses in general, and this one in particular—they were all trumps.

"I'm awful glad to see you," he whispered.

"It's just grand luck I'm in—hardly got aboard before I run across you," came from the other, sotto voce.

"Of course you have a boat?"

"Close by the stern, and held by a Corsican I've bought, body and soul."

He made as though to urge Merrick in the direction he indicated, but, strange to say, the late prisoner, who had erstwhile appeared so eager to quit the steam yacht for the shore that he would have exchanged his kingdom for a stanch boat, now actually resisted this friendly pressure.

"Hold on," he said.

"Why delay—it's dangerous, I tell you, my boy," persisted the Yankee eagerly.

"Then you haven't looked?"

"Well, I wanted to, but considered the chances of being seen," cautiously.

"Bother. Take just one peep, and then tell me if you think it advisable to leave here without making further investigation."

Something in Merrick's mysterious words aroused the other's slumbering curiosity.

What he saw seemed to astonish him so much that he acted as though paralyzed—indeed, it was Mark who now had to take hold of his arm and drag the unwilling Jones back.

Jones gave a low hissing sound, intended for a whistle—it was his method of allowing the surplus steam to escape, and doubtless served as a safety valve.

"Jerusalem!" he gurgled, showing that he had been considerably staggered by what he saw.

"You saw him all right?"

"The Rooshan—well, rather," dryly.

"He escaped disaster?"

"He must have come here on the next train—quick work, too. And looks as though he had been through a scratching match with some Amazon."

"Stromby's all right—I can understand how he and Count Leon should be here with the owner of this steam yacht, evidently a great friend and admirer of the brave explorer, but it's the others that fetch me," purred Jones, always keeping a bright lookout around in order to make sure that they were not about to be overtaken by some discovery.

"Depend upon it, she did not come here of her own free will. There is some trickery about it, something not down on the bills," he whispered, with a desire to arouse new hope.

(To be continued)

How to Protect Cattle.

More cattle are killed by lightning every year than die of Texas fever in Kansas. During a storm the cattle back up against a barbed wire fence for protection. Then the lightning runs along the wires until it reaches the cattle against the fence. Then it takes after them and usually gets them. To prevent this, take six feet of smooth wire, make a turn with it around each barb wire, thrusting the lower end into the ground about eighteen inches, alongside the post, every twenty to thirty rods. The lightning will then go into the ground instead of into the cattle.—Kansas City Journal.



E. R. WILLIAMS, EDITOR—STOCKHOLM, OKLAHOMA.

American Society of Equity Patriotism at Mason's Grove July 4

Long before 10 a. m. the hour for the first program, the crowd began arriving and by 2 p. m. it was estimated that 1500 people were present.

For this country, the grove is a very pleasant resort, and on this occasion was provided with everything in the way of edibles and regaling drinks, "merry-go-round," etc., to add to the social feeling and cheeriness of this day's special privileges.

Mr. Laune made an interesting talk on the pillars of truth found in "The Declaration of Independence", E. R. Williams discoursed briefly on "Equity" and Dick T. Morgan made the set effort at patriotic oration, and we do him justice to say it was choice, terse and elegant.

A good grade of music, exhilarating intercourse and general good time were interspersed and a typical, resounding 4th of July thunderstorm closed the scene and the crowd dispersed.

It was an equity celebration, and if there was anything irregular or unlawful on the grounds we failed to see it or "git our sheen."

News and Notes.

Agriculture has planted its feet upon the foundation of justice and certainty.

It has one of the greatest and most practical business clubs of the country.

Independence day reminds us of our industrial bondage as a class, and of our splendid declaration of independence.

If we are as "dead in earnest," as Patrick Henry was when he said: "Give me liberty or give me death," we shall as surely succeed.

The folks who talk against our society don't want us organized, because they have us organized already, politically or commercially, and we've stuck to them well.

Woodward county promises to be the banner county of the whole country for a strong and numerous organization. There is no reason for it not to be.

Our opinion on local representation is as seen in the notices published in most all the papers of the county, viz: That each local is entitled to one delegate for a society of ten to fifteen members, two delegates for sixteen to twenty-five members, and three for twenty-six to thirty-five members, etc.

Our county union will elect its officers for one year at its next meeting, July 6th.

Let us cheer each other with the anticipation of what it will be, when we may set a fair or living price on our own labor. This is the trial stage of our history, if diligent and faithful now, we may rest well assured of the last stage.

We know our cause is absolutely just and right, that it will wrong no one, but benefit all, therefore let us make terms with no one who opposes us. If the "Sheridan" anti-trust law condemns us it is wrong. If any court should condemn our purpose or plan, we believe it would require no skill in logic to show that court wrong. We would gladly though modestly engage to show the rectitude of our cause against any adversary.

"The Kansas Farmer," inasmuch as it has condemned us and our noble president in its columns, must open those columns to us for defense or its friendship is a mere pretension.

It highly commends to the consideration of farmers, "The Farmers Co-operative Shipping Association" of Kansas City, which was capitalized at \$200,000, \$120,000 of which was paid in, and yet last week at its second annual meeting at Topeka it was found to be thirty or forty thousand dollars short, and its stockholders clamoring against its business manager, C. B. Hoffman, a miller of Enterprise, Kansas, because it was short. The "Farmer" thinks it a very proper thing anyway and Mr. Hoffman a very nice man and then proceeds, as such miserable guides always do, to condemn the farmers who were members of the association. Compared with our plan it is scarcely worthy a place in our thought. "The Kansas Farmer" is an enemy to any success for the farmer but ready to justify a failure if in the hands of a miller and say nice words of him, but must condemn our president, Mr. Everitt, as a "promoter," and meanly insinuate that our membership is being "worked" or "duped." We ask the question, why this opposition of the "Farmer" to our society? From its own admissions and evasive style of treating the subject there can be but one answer, PREJUDICE. Had that paper originated our plan the editor would now be strutting around with more pomposity than a Bantam. As he did not project it he cries out to us, "Look out, you are buying gold bricks!" Many of our papers—our public teachers, are of that quality, and wholly unfit to be leaders in public thought. Social and moral values are the chief elements of the public weal, and if our society is wanting in these, it could easily be pointed out by anyone. But our society is promulgated upon the foundation of social, moral, and financial values for the entire public, hence the mean, clandestine method of opposition by those too narrow and morally too weak to support any measure that does not return them immediate currency, or in some way minister to the widening or intensifying their little circle of sympathizers and patrons.

On July 6, we will hear a report from our clearing house committee and manager. Also our telephone committee. The whole county will be

on its tip-toes to hear what the prospect is for doing business independently of the middle man.

Everybody wants to join us now since profits are in sight. Well, "mercy's door" is sometimes shut against a man, but ours never. The meanest opposer may repent and be received. You fellow, that's always sighing "it can't be done," you never did anything worth mentioning. Please NAME IT. Successful farmers everywhere are saying "it can and MUST be done."

Remember the A. S. of E. celebration on July 4 at Mason's grove six miles south of Woodward. We are invited to make the 11 a. m. address. We do not know how much more there is to the program, but it will be good.

AGITATION.

Society, like great bodies of water, is never quiet except to stagnate. Like the ocean its ceaseless roll of waves, by disturbing storms, leaves its wreckage of unworthy elements high upon the strand, and only after the storm subsides does its bosom reflect the beautiful blue of the heavens above. The great truths of justice and wrong to the farmer we are hurling into the public mind everywhere.

It is arresting thought, enlisting help, angering enemies, quickening hopes of better days in thousands of bosoms, firing the nobler spirits with an unquenchable zeal, and rebounding from others like a rubber ball because of unbelief or social paralysis.

Our statement of principles and plan of action is like a prologue before a performance.

Like a cheating speech introducing a battle that augurs victory.

The great body of farmers is ready to hear as one drowning is thrilled with a promise of help. True our enemies may frighten the weak of our number, our difficulties discourage others, but the leading farmers everywhere are not easily discouraged and the rest will follow soon.

The lever that moves the social world is agitation, and we are at it. No need to urge it upon those who rule their fellows.

They take to it as a water fowl to its element. They are the natural agents of advance movements.

They feel the force of difficulties, they need encouragement.

And to them we say: KEEP AT IT. Repetition is necessary to fix any truth in the public mind.

Go on talking.

Here is one place we shall be heard for our much-speaking. The advertiser knows this and his perpetual story to the public is often believed only because of its persistent repetition—not because of its truth. Let us not imitate him in telling untruths, but in his persistence. Never was there a more beautiful story told to those more eager to hear. Everywhere comes up the cry: "Tell it again. Tell it again." Only those who have fallen into utter despair are untouched by its first recital. They will yet be aroused.

The great and invincible power of our appeal to one another lies in two facts so plain they may be termed self-evident. They are these:

It is a promise of deliverance to the

slaves of the age, and the means of deliverance are put into our own hands and found to be ample. This is what gives us confidence, courage, unswerving resolution. But who are to be the agitators in this movement?

Every citizen and every woman and child OUGHT to be. But naturally those who have most influence in their respective neighborhoods will do this work. They are men of stronger character, men of strong convictions. Men who can say "yes" or "no" as may be required by the situation, and say it to ANYBODY. Men who do not wilt in the presence of a foe or of difficulties, who do not tire of a necessitous work, who are ready for a second battle if defeated in the first, men who are also wary or subtle in discovering an enemy or an enemy's design. Men who feel the true brotherhood of the farmer class. These are the men who will make this society felt everywhere. May their numbers and their powers be multiplied daily!

Remember that if you are weak, a stand for our cause will make you strong, because our cause is right. Overcome your diffidence to speaking out in "meetin'." This is your cause and you have a right to be heard from.

The local, county and national union are to be great factors of agitation. You should not miss one.

If absolutely no business is done, you have scored a great victory if THERE. Because this is to be our house of business. And only a well developed HABIT OF ATTENDANCE by EVERY MEMBER can bring it to its highest degree of usefulness. Our unions are to be the greatest business houses in the world. ALWAYS ATTEND without an exception. And put in no officer who is not PROMPT, PUNCTUAL and FAITHFUL and then next, who tries to make himself proficient.

I claim to be an expert here, organized bodies must have rules and rigidly adhere to them to succeed in a high degree.

The reward given to agitators is the most inconsistent because their place in society makes them the butt of criticism until popular sentiment is brought to adopt the views they advocate when they become the objects of monumental praise. But this much is always true of agitators of truth or advanced methods of any kind, they are the leaders of society, and possess, to a great degree, the qualities most revered by the mass of mankind, such as wisdom, courage, sagacity, persistence, humor, memory, strong will and unwavering fidelity to the cause they espouse. You will thus be rewarded but better than these will be the fruits of victory.

Here's our hand for perpetual agitation!

Santa Fe Special Rates.

SPECIAL RATE TRIP.

Rates to California and at Portland Oregon.

Christian Endeavor San Francisco Aug. 17-24. Rates of one first class limited fair for round trip.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

\$13.80 Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return, going Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, return Sept. 11. An extension can be had until Oct. 7.

M. A. PRITCHETT, Agent.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

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

H. T. GROOM Manager, Panhandle, Texas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,574, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SILVER CREEK SHORT-HORN

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

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



BALMOLINE

excels all other remedies for Cellar Galls, Sore Shoulder, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Siftasis, Chafes, Rope Burns, Sore Teats, Caked Udder, Old Standing Sores of all kinds, etc. Keeps away the flies preventing Maggots, Screw Worms, and Proud Flesh. Equally good for man or beast. It brings the new hair every time. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size 4c by mail. For circulars etc., write De Huy Balmoline L. G. Co., Box 15, Abilene, Kans.

JAMES W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer,

MARSHALL, MO.



Sales made anywhere. Have made and am now booked for the best sales of high class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before making date.



DON'T STOP

to make fast the rope Use the Buff Self-Locking Tackle Block

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of 2 or 3 men Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

Kemper, Paxton, Mercantile Co., Kansas City Missouri,

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the BLOSSOM HOUSE, Opposite Union Depot.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Prepare for success at the bar, in business or public life, by mail, in the ORIGINAL SCHOOL, Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Regular College Law Course and Business Law Course. Liberal Terms. Special Offer Now. Catalogue Free. Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 753 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

PORTABLE and drill any depth by steam or horse power. 42 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 9 KELLY & TANEYHILL CO. 9 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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

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



OTHER BRANDS:



on left side

F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, or Little Wolf east and south of Gage



On left jaw of all young stock.

IB on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip

On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWERINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

On right side, seven under bit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

On right shoulder.

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange" and small advertisements for short time, we charge one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a 960-acre ranch suitable for stock farming. 320 acres deeded land and one section of school land. Plenty of timber and an abundance of running water. 12 miles of fencing. Address F. Morris' Box 20, Shattuck, Okla.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotions. Examinations soon. Particulars Free. 491-3m Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip

left loin

left side

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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

MILLARD WORD.

P. O. Address, Grand Day County Oklahoma.

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



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

on left thigh.

A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.



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

TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE 25 CENTS 158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

RANGE HORSES

AT AUCTION FROM
JUNE to DECEMBER

Our system was inaugurated seven years ago and has proven very successful. We bring the buyer and seller together AT THE RIGHT TIME AND AT THE RIGHT PLACE.

We handled last year on commission
60923 Horses and Mules.

Write for more definite information. Address
"Western Dept."

**Campbell & Reid and Western
Sale Stables Co.**

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

CAR-SUL-DIP

FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND.

The Only Dip Holding Sulphur in Solution.

For Sale at Office of

The Live Stock Inspector,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Special prices on ten-gallon lots.

TWELVE EXPERIENCED MEN LOOK AFTER THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY.

W. P. CHERRY,
President and General Manager.

CHAS. P. TILDEN,
Vice President and Treasurer.

**CHERRY-TILDEN,
Live Stock Commission Co.**



Live Stock Salesmen.

Rooms 284, A and B Ex. Bld.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

REFERENCES:
National Bank of Commerce,
Kansas City, Mo.
First National Bank,
Kansas City, Mo.

Being thoroughly acquainted
with existing conditions we are
specially prepared to handle con-
signments from Western Kan-
sas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Make our office headquarters when in K. C.

Special Summer Tourist Rates

TO THE SOUTHEAST

Via : : :



RATE: One Fare Plus \$2.00 for round trip

SALE DATES: Daily to September 30, 1905.

LIMIT: Sixty days from date of sale.

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