

# CHEYENNE TRANSPORTER.

GEO. W. MAFFET, Editor & Propr.

(INDIAN AND STOCK JOURNAL.)

LAFE MERRITT, Local Editor.

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Cheyenne & Arapahoe Agency, Darlington, Indian Ter., Aug. 30, 1884.

No 23.

W. B. HELM.



Hunnewell, Kans. Range s e of Hunnewell. Some with on left shoulder. Also some cattle branded with drawing knife on both shoulders. Horse brand like this on right thigh

W. C. NEWTON.



Postoffice, Fred, Chickasaw nation, Indian Terry. Ranch on Bitter creek.

OTHER BRANDS:



McLELLAN CATTLE CO.



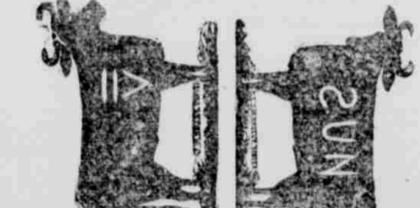
Otoe Agency, I. T., S. A. Gath, Gen. Supt. Range Black Bear and Still Water. Horse brand C M on side or hip. Some cattle with different ear marks.

JOHNSONS & HOSMER.



Arkansas City, Kans. Range Cold Water and Salt Fork, I. T. Some branded H Horse brand like this on left shoulder and hip

A. A. WILEY.



P O Otoe Agency, I. T. Range Lower Red Rock. X on right jaw, K on right side. Horse branded with a reversed S on either shoulder. Some cattle branded like this on right hip

CROMWELL & VAN EATON.



Fort Reno, I. T. Smooth crop off each ear. Horse brand same. on left jaw Proprietors Fort Reno Dairy. Milk delivered morning and evening.

B. F. KEITH.



Darlington, I. T. Also V F connected on right side and heart on left hip and side. P S cattle on same range.

R. MOODY & CO.



P O Springer Ranch, Texas. Other brands: S left shoulder; S under bar left thigh; S N 9 left side, and h sh.

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHOE AGENCY HERD.



R. P. COLLINS, In charge. Range Cheyenne & Arapahoe reservation, I. T. Cattle branded like this anywhere on right side. All calves branded same with V on left jaw. Postoffice address, Darlington Indian Ter.



Horse brand.

HEWINS, TITUS & WILSON.



Post-office address, Indian Springs, I T Left side mallet, parallel bars and Roman cross. Both sides and 8 Right side VT. on left side. right side.

left side. The above are additional brands.

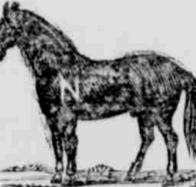


J. H. SEGER. Darlington, I T



JAMES H. DEERE, Anadarko, Ind. Ter. Brand left hip and side.

J. B. NIPP.



Arkansas City, Kas Ranch in northern part of the I. T. raiser and dealer in fine horses and mules. N or N on left shoulder. I also have at Arkansas City a first class livery feed and sale stable, with commodious corrals and feed stalls for the accommodation of cattle, ranch and Territory men when at the city. Charges reasonable. Parties finding strays in these brands will be liberally rewarded by giving information to J. B. NIPP.

ERISBIN BROS.



Ranch on Campbell creek Postoffice, Red Fork Ranch, Indian Ter. Anywhere on animal. Horse brand same on right shoulder.



OTHER BRANDS: last brand on either loin or hip



ED. GILROY AND HAVARD, Postoffice, Darlington, Indian Territory. Gilroy's Horse brand same on left hip. on right hip of these cattle.



HAVARD'S On both sides. This also both sides Horse brand UT left hip.

For Sale.

Seven second-hand cooking stoves in fair order; price \$25 for the lot. Address postoffice box 104, Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

Cheyenne Agency seems to be strongly on the marry, and the white population must be about paired off.—Indian Chieftain, Vinita, I. T.

The Arkansas City Traveler of the 20th says:—“An institute will be held in the Chilocco Industrial school, commencing to-morrow evening, August 21 and closing Monday evening, the 25th. Circulars have been sent to all superintendents and teachers throughout the Territory, requesting their presence. The object is to thoroughly canvass the Indian school interests in the Territory. Major Haworth is expected to be present.”

There seems to be some difference of opinion between drovers of through cattle and our ranchmen as to the value of their cattle and the prices that would be equitable to both parties, considering the state of the money market and the price of beef. This difference of opinion, brought down to dollars and cents, is the difference between \$13 and \$17 for yearlings. It is hoped the boys will get a little closer together in their ideas, and that a few big deals may be recorded soon.—Journal.

A dispatch from Fort Smith dated the 26th, says Payne, the boomer, and seven of his associates, who were arrested at Rock Falls, Indian Territory, some days ago by Gen. Hatch, arrived at that place on the 25th in charge of Lieut. Jackson and a detachment of the 9th cavalry. They were not delivered to the authorities at Fort Smith, as was the original intention, but were taken to Fort Scott and placed in charge of the United States officers.

Texas or Spanish fever has been well-known in this country for almost a quarter of a century. As long ago as 1825 a medical man described cases that came under his observation in 1796. In these the symptoms were the same as are now observed in animals affected by Texas fever. As early as 1836 the states of North Carolina and Virginia had laws forbidding the admission to those states of cattle from South Carolina and Georgia. It was not until the driving of cattle from Texas northward began, after the civil war, that the disease became so disastrous in its effects in the west as to cause it to be dreaded by the cattlemen. Almost every year since the close of the war great losses have befallen cattlemen in the north because southern cattle have been permitted to come north during the warm months.

A party from Sac & Fox Agency passed through the city last Sunday on their way to Tama City, Iowa. A branch of this tribe is located at the latter place, and for the purpose of determining their share of the annuity payment a census is to be taken by Special Agent W. H. Robb, who was in charge of the party, in the presence of this delegation. The Tama City Agency is alleged to be a rendezvous for most of the renegade Indians of that part of the country, and as only the original Sac and Foxes are to be included in the payment, which is made per capita, our Territory folks are interested in seeing that none others are enrolled. The party in addition to Mr. Robb, consisted of John Whistler, who will act as interpreter, C. Brownell, attorney, Kookuk and Cup-paw-he, two of the chiefs, Mac cas-sit-toe and Nah-mon-way, two counselors. A stormy time is anticipated, as these Iowa Indians have for a long time been seeking an entrance into this tribal land.—Chieftain, Vinita.

Many of our western cattle, says the Globe-Democrat, are hurried to Kansas City, St. Louis and other western markets without one-half the necessary time for rest, and arrive there in an exhausted condition. They generally arrive in the morning and stand up in the boiling sun all day where no air can reach them, which greatly increases their fever. Then they are loaded at night and forwarded east, giving them no time for rest, and from thence to the eastern markets. The run is generally made at night and “de-over” mostly in the day time at the feed yards, in order to take advantage of the market at any point. Consequently they are kept stirred up all day by buyers and get no chance to rest. All this is done to get them from point of shipment to destination in the least possible length of time, without giving due attention to the general condition of the animal at the destination, which, to say the least, is very unprofitable to the shipper, as the shrinkage in weight is great and the quality of the meat injured more or less. Also they are put there at the least possible expense which brings into demand and use the poor, cheap hay, and the lowest possible rates of freight, which cannot be had except in heavy trains and slow running, which lessens the amount of risk by wrecking.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of N. W. Evans & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. M. S. Stokes' interest having been purchased by the remaining partners, who assume all assets and liabilities and continue the business.

J. S. EVANS,  
N. W. EVANS,  
M. S. STOKES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of Evans Bros. & Cotton, for the purpose of continuing the business formerly carried on by N. W. Evans & Co.

J. S. EVANS,  
N. W. EVANS,  
CHAS. H. COTTON.

Education of the Indians.

The following is a letter to the New York Times written by Ed. Johnson, son of Munford Johnson, who is well known here:—“Having a desire for a long time to visit the Indian school at Carlisle during a sojourn through the state a few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of gratifying my yearning. Being acquainted with Capt. Pratt's ability to manage the red man successfully, I must confess I was not disappointed in the least, but, on the contrary, no more commendable tribute could be offered to the public than the fruits of his humane toil. As a preparatory school for enlightening the Indian for the various duties of daily life, viz.: giving them a primary education and a fair knowledge of manual labor, this institution is perfect, so to speak. And in fact the manual department both for boys and girls, would serve as a creditable exemplar for many of our public institutions. Having accomplished so much in the elevation of the Indians, now let us not remain contented. In my judgement, and I think it a practical one, there should be a special appropriation or some immediate means whereby students showing the capacity and having a desire for a higher education should receive it. In this case, in a very short time we will have native teachers, physicians, and if their condition require it, representatives of law, who will know the inmost characteristics of the race, and unquestionably will have more influence than one of different blood. Trusting all institutions organized for the advancement of the Indian will continue more successful in the future than in the past, I remain in behalf of the cause.

EDWARD B. JOHNSON,  
of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory,  
NEW YORK CITY, Thursday, August 21, 1884.

Speaking on the subject of the condition of Texas ranges, the Live Stock Journal says:—“We have during the past week interviewed many of the cattlemen holding their herds in north and northwest Texas and with regret learn that the range throughout the greater part of the Panhandle has suffered more this summer from drought and prairie fires than for many previous years. It has not been a good year for grass, nor has the grass been as good sustenance as ordinarily. The heavy and continuous rains of spring caused it to grow rapidly, but the hot sun seemed to wither and dry it before it attained any nutritive substance. One very observing cattleman, who owns and runs a large herd north of Colorado City, on his return recently from his ranch informed us that on close examination of his heavily coated mesquite range he found the grass withered and shivered up like corn that had been parched up by drought ere tussling. He said that unless good rains came, and that very soon, cattle would suffer greatly, for unless moisture sufficient came to the grass roots and revived them the blades would be worthless. Added to this, the report reaches us of vast sections of grazing lands along the Texas and Pacific from the Brazos to the Pecos had been swept over by prairie fires caused by the sparks from passing trains. Back from the road also much of outlying grass lands have been burned over, rendering the range almost naked and barren of herbage. Verily these reports presage disaster to stockmen. We hope copious showers and the late summer rains will soon come to gladden the hearts of owners and prevent suffering of herds. It is not pleasant to herald such news as the above, yet we think it our duty as a journalist to give the condition of ranges as reported to us by men who have been over and know whereof they speak.”

The Journal gives the following report of the condition of the markets:—“If the markets were lower the beef markets would be speedily demoralized. True the supply at all times is in excess of the demand which is lower than usual. The prices, however, while not satisfactory are not bad on such cattle as arrive in good, fleshy condition while the thin stuff taken off water-starved ranges are hard to sell at a cent and a half lower. The sale of beef depends to-day upon its condition. Let it be good and there is no room for complaint. Let cattle go forward now which have no business at market and the result will be the prices of a few years since. There is not so much the matter with the market as there is with the cattle and the greater portion of Texas is very dry it will be a relief before cattle can be moved to market with any satisfaction to owners.”