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THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

A SUGGESTION OF METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED.

The Young Mind Must be Constantly Interested—Suggestions of How it May be Done—Object Lessons Preferred to Those of the Text Books.

The teacher like the poet, the artist, the author or inventor is born, not made. The scholastic accomplishment is simply a polish of the rough material. The man or the woman who adopts teaching as a stepping stone to some other calling, is not a teacher but a school keeper. They may by accident merge into other and more lucrative professions, but never by design.

Education is broad in its meaning; one may be able to explain the movements of the great solar system, solve mathematical problems with the ease of Euclid, or teach eloquence in the style of Demosthenese, and yet fail in true line of duty toward the education of youth placed in their care. Education in its true sense is leading the mind to appreciate and desire to be employed in the different fields of labor. The difference between a robber and an honorable citizen is the difference in their mode of gaining a livlihood. The first thinks the world is in debt to him and owes him a good living for the great benefits it derives from his existence in it. The honorable citizen is one who earns his bread by either mental or manual labor.

Since education begins in childhood it is of the highest importance that we early make the impressions of the future developments of the child, and instill within the mere baby a love of labor. The grass would grow around the jails in a surprisingly short time were this method carried out by home and school government. We hear it said so often that almost anyone can teach the little one, but this idea is very erroneous. The first teacher of your child is the one you should choose with the greatest care. It is not so much that she possess inherent genius or talent as to possess the power of drawing out and utilizing the talents of her pupils.

A great man once said, "let me choose the teacher for the first six years of my child's life and I care not who has the rest."

An uncorrected fault, or a wrong impression in childhood is compared to a little stream of water that you might turn the channel with your hand and make it run at will wherever you pleased, but what nation, or even the combined nations of the world would attempt to change the mighty current of Niagara.

Perhaps you will object to the word teacher for a young child, but I find no other word to convey the meaning I wish to express. She may be the mother, but she is the competent or incompetent teacher nevertheless; but it is the professional teacher of which I wish to speak at this time.

And now for methods: Primary teachers, whether they are in the walls of a college or in a little dilapidated log room, should stamp this indelliblly on their memory—to ADVANCE FROM THE KNOWN TO THE UNKNOWN BY EASY STEPS.

By all means teach the child to read first by means of object lessons. Take the word—cat—and let the little one have its own little kitten in its arms if possible. "What, a cat in the schoolhouse?" an astonished mother once said when I sent her little five year old home for a kitten as an object lesson. "Who ever heard of such a thing? I know your teacher never said a cat," and the little fellow came back and said his mother had informed him that he was "clean crazy," and would not let him have his kitten. A carefully written explanation brought the cat however, a gentle purring creature that seemed to enjoy the honor of being passed around as an object lesson. The handsome picture on the chart that was so natural that even the cat felt it with its paw—to the delight of the children—made the connecting link between the real cat and the printed word cat. A cat—the cat was learned in a moment.

"Tell me about the cat?

"A cat can purr."

"A cat likes milk."

"A cat has four feet."

"A cat has soft fur."

Teach the letters in the word cat c-a-t, and also to write it on the board and keep them on that lesson until their interest flags and they clamor for a new page.

In training the child no attempt should be made for show, but simply to furnish material for future use. A child who is over conscious of itself, or in other words a little "grown up" at five or even ten and is kept continually reading and reciting for company, will as a rule be dwarfed mentally and physically; but that same child properly taught will retain the mental freedom and happiness that belongs by right to childhood.

It is a sad mistake for a child to pass the age of six without learning to read. It is robbed of all the sweet surprises of things in the abstract. Nothing can be more inspiring to a teacher than the childish laugh a little one is sure to give when it finds it has discovered the key that unlocks knowledge. To the little girl it may be the word—doll, or cat or bird, but the little boy is most charmed by such words as dog, horse or fox. But I would not advise a different mode of training; give the little boy a doll even if he does stand it on its head at first; teach him to caress it, for the faculties of gentleness and tenderness should receive especial cultivation in the heart of the infant man. The baby girl is as brave as her brother; this "screaming at a mouse" is simply cultivation. Let their childhood be equal; they will adjust things themselves; the one will develop into strong and tender manhood, the other into beautiful and gentle womanhood.

I was once sent into an intermediate room by my principal to arouse a dull class after the teacher in charge had pronounced it a hopeless case. They were using a third reader and the lesson was about the bat. One of the pupils wearily offered me a book from which to correct them. The picture was a great uncanny looking creature with wings spread out. The boy evidently was disgusted with it for he had picked its head with a pin. Some of them ventured to thump the picture in their books and they all looked as if they thought some new torture was going to be inflicted, for they had been trying to study the lesson three days. I asked the most stupid looking one in the class to select a new lesson. Of course he picked an easy one. A little girl wanted to know what I was going to do with that Bat lesson. I said we will study that lesson when the boys bring us a bat. The effect was electrical; a boy knew just where to find one down at the mill. The next morning the bat was there in a cigar box—I pitied the poor thing for its being confined in foul air. The class surrounded it; I let them look at it to their hearts' content. When I asked, are you ready for the lesson? they answered eagerly in the affirmative. The bat was passed on into all the other schoolrooms and occupied a place in the high school where it was kept until it was again used as an object lesson on cruelty to animals, when I had the boys take it back and liberate it in its old haunts. The third reader class became the pride of the room, and if their teacher gave them choice of lessons, they said unanimously, "Oh, we should like to have the Bat."

It would please me to go on and give you numbers and all their studies by this method, but I have imposed too long already on the good nature of the publishers.

Kindergarten, means the children's garden; it is designed that the children have a garden and learn to cultivate plants in connection with their art and literary studies. In memory of my own happy childhood where I studied and played in the balmy air of Texas under the live oak trees or on the downy mosquite grass, I give this piece for the benefit of the children and teachers. A child that is not taught to study except under the eye of a teacher misses all the glorious heights of knowledge.

Parents should teach their children self-government, and the teacher will then have time to teach in a proper manner. Parents, do you say to your child each day as it passes out for the school room, "give your teacher no trouble?" JULETTA JORDAN.

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SOME POPULAR ERRORS.

Curious Notions That Are Entertained by People of Intelligence.

The erroneous idea that the darkest hour immediately precedes the dawn is so common that it has passed into a proverb. Light comes as gradually in the morning as it does in the evening. It would be as correct to speak of "the brightest hour before sunset."

There is no error which prevails more widely, even among educated people, than the belief that a man has one rib more in his right side than in his left, the deficiency being supposed to have been inherited from Adam. As a fact, men and women each have twenty-four ribs, twelve on each side.

One of the strangest errors is the delusion that the so-called changes of the moon affect the weather. This superstition, handed down from remote times, is held by the majority, both educated and otherwise, throughout the world. It is almost impossible to convince a believer of this error, his answer being invariably to the strongest arguments: "But how about the tides?" Yet scientists declare that the moon has no control or connection with atmospheric changes.

A mistake which is widely believed by all classes is that if a dead body be carried across any land on the way to the grave it established a public right of way over the land forever. There is no ground whatever for the idea, nor (so far as the writer can ascertain) has there ever been any ground at any time. Why such an idea should be prevalent is a mystery, but it is seriously entertained, even by very many educated people.

The notion prevails in England and Scotland that the Irish pronounce the diphthong ee broadly. In songs and stories of English manufacture they are made to say "swate" for "sweet," "strate" for "street," "chaze" for "cheese," "indade" for "indeed," etc. This is altogether wrong. It is the diphthong ea which is pronounced. Thus "speak" is "spake," "neat" is "nate," which pronunciation Irishmen maintain to be correct.

One of the most common mistakes and one prevalent even among the educated classes, is that the heart is on the left side of the body. It will, doubtless, come as a surprise to learn that this is all a mistake; but it is the smaller section of the heart that is to the left side, as a careful study of the human anatomy will verify. The popular error regarding the position of the most important organ of the body doubtless owes its origin to the fact that the auricle through which the blood is forced from the heart into the veins is on the left side, and when any twitch is felt it is, of course, at that part.—Jewish Messenger.

BIG FINDS IN FLORIDA.

Frank H. Cushing, of Zuni Fame, to Try Fresh Fields.

Frank Hamilton Cushing, who, some years ago, distinguished himself by his explorations and discoveries among the Zuni Indians in New Mexico, will soon start on an expedition in fresh fields to explore the remarkable aboriginal remains of western Florida for the University of Pennsylvania. Some months since Col. C. D. Durnford, of the British army, while tarpon fishing in Florida, discovered some entirely new remains of the ancient Floridian people. He communicated the result of his finds to the university museum, and presented to that institution fragments of ancient fish-nets and objects of carved wood, which he discovered in the muck in an ancient lagoon in which the prehistoric people moored their canoes.

Mr. Cushing undertook to complete the observations made by Col. Durnford, and at once proceeded to Florida in the interest of the museum. A few days' excavations yielded valuable treasures of crania, shell and wood, and resulted in discoveries that are likely to prove of enormous value to ethnological science. After the opening of the Hazzard Cliff collection at the university museum on Friday Mr. Cushing will at once go to Florida for the university to prosecute to the end the observations made by himself and Col. Durnford. He has found great artificial canals, lagoons and structures regularly faced and built of shell. The possibility of their being of Carib origin offers an important and interesting problem.

When Mr. Cushing was pushing his discoveries among the Zuni people he secured his adoption into the tribe, in order the better to observe their savage life. His designation of lieutenant was obtained through his having once commanded a troop of soldiers in an expedition in the southwest, and although he never held actual rank in the government service, his bearing would seem to confirm the tradition that gives him a military title. For several years his health has prevented his giving to the world the treasures of aboriginal knowledge which are his peculiar possession. Recently, however, he has been enabled to complete his long promised work on "Zuni Myths," about to be published by the United States bureau of ethnology. his discoveries in Florida will, it is believed, be hardly less interesting than those made by him in Zuniland.—Philadelphia Record.

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Trifles Which Are in Favor for Ladies' Costumes.

Dress trimmings are greatly worn this season, which gives encouragement to those making over gowns. The trimmings are very striking and brilliant and a little of them sometimes is as much as a conservative dresser can wear. The net bands, bearing flowers and scrolls in colored, jet and gold spangles, are the newest. Then there are satin ribbons, plain and printed, covered and bordered with spangles of every shade, and galloons from the width of a single row of overlapping spangles in plain or iridescent colorings. Piece goods in gauzes and chiffons are also spangled in patterns and studded with single spangles. In spite of all the color effects jet holds its own in spangles and beads for galloons and shaped pieces. Of the latter there are many and the prettiest nearly cover the front of the corsage, with long fringe effects. Fancy printed, brocaded and striped ribbons are worn as crush collars and belts. The Persian cashmere ribbons are lovely on dark gowns. They are also used down the front in place of a box plait, and on this will be set three large handsome buttons in diamond, pearl, ruby, etc., effects, which are all of Rhinestones. Cut steel buttons are also showy and pearls surrounded by Rhinestones. Jet is mingled with these brilliants, also Roman pearls and enameled settings in Persian colors. Many small dull gold buttons are used on tailor-made suits. Miniature painted and Dresden buttons are worn on blouses and coat basques for ornament but not for use. Bronze buttons set with cut steel are handsome on the fashionable brown goods now in vogue.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Sure Symptom.

"Better git them ducks out," said the barkeeper to the bouncer, "before they git to fightin'."

"Which ducks?"

"Them two settin' at the fur table that's tellin' each other what good friends they are."—Indianapolis Journal.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Rev. A. Sims, M. D., Baptist missionary at Leopoldville, on the Congo, has received decorations from both the French and Belgium governments, recognizing his medical services to their officials.

—William Waldorf Astor employed a scholar from the British museum to trace his genealogy and get him a legitimate crest. After two years of study in European archives he traced the descent, beyond a doubt, to an ancient family of Spanish grandees, where the desired crest was obtained.

—London's new mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin, made his fortune by the sale of a German yeast. In view of Sir Walter's probable elevation to a baronetcy at the expiration of his term of office, a political antagonist remarked: "'We Have Risen' would make a fine motto for the Wilkin family."

—Mrs. Catherine C. McDonald, of Maspeth, L. I., who was educated in the Perkins institute for the blind, South Boston, originated the thought of a home for blind women, gathered funds, interested other women, and has at last realized the fruition of her hopes and plans. A home has been opened at Maspeth under favorable auspices.

—Isabella and Sallie Broadbent, two Florida girls who gave valuable assistance in rescuing the crew of the wrecked Norwegian ship Catherine, in August, 1894, have received silver lockets and chains from King Oscar, of Norway and Sweden. The lockets are inscribed with the crown and monogram of the king, and the words, "For a Noble Deed."

—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, recently appeared in a new role at the performance given by Stuart Cumberland in Stockholm. Mr. Cumberland does not know Swedish, and his interpreter failed to appear; so the king, who is an excellent linguist, offered his services, and explained things to the crowded audience with surprising ease and fluency.

—Miss Frances Abdulla, the daughter of an Arab chief, established, January 1, 1895, the Northern Dairy Farm Co., at Allahabad, India, which has achieved remarkable success. She also instituted the Ali Abdulla stables, an equine home, and the Zoe memorial institute, a temporary home for gentlewomen seeking employment. She is a woman of strong individuality, and very persevering.

—Count Okuma, who is the most willing talker and promoter in Japan, is still advocating his scheme for a great world's fair in Japan in 1896, or the year following. He thinks it would be a great advertisement of Japan's resources and progress, and would vastly stimulate commerce with the outer world. His plan is to have a portion of the Chinese indemnity fund—say 10,000,000 yen—set aside for this exposition.

—Miss Helen A. Whittier has for some years been the proprietor and active manager of a large cotton mill at Lowell, Mass. She is building a new mill at the south, and intends that the product of her southern mill shall be of the coarser and cheaper fabrics, which can be made there to good advantage, with inferior help, while the head looms in Massachusetts are exclusively occupied with the finer grades of manufacture.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Sold.—"Is D'Auber a good painter?" "Yes; good as gold." "Do his paintings sell?" "Yes—those who buy them."—Detroit Free Press.

—The Parson—"I want to sell my horse. He's sound as a dollar, gentle as a lamb, and a good goer." "How old is he?" "Oh, about the usual age of horses."—La Cross Chronicle.

—His Habit of Smashing.—"No, no; I wouldn't dare have my husband help when we move." "Why not?" "He's a depot baggage man, you know, and he'd be sure to forget himself."—Chicago Record.

—"So you lynched the wrong man? Weren't you horrified when you found out the mistake?" "I should shout, stranger. While we was lynching the wrong one the right one got away. It was too bad."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The Minister—"My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way." Bereaved Widow—"They haven't all gone, have they?"—Puck.

—Didn't Want Him.—"I'm going a nutting," she gayly said. "May I go with you?" inquired young Woodby Witte. "What for?" "Why, to talk to you." "Oh," she rejoined naively; "I'm not going chestnutting."—Washington Star.

—"She—"I was afraid you were going to kiss me then, you pursed up your lips so." He—"Oh, no; I wouldn't dare do that, I merely had some sand in my mouth." She (disgustingly)—"Don't take it out. It might get into your system."—High School World.

—"Do you ever catch any whales, captain?" asked the fair passenger on the ocean liner. "Often ma'am," answered the dignified captain. "How very wonderful! Please tell me how you catch them." "We drop a few of the old salts on their tails, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

—Mother (sternly)—"Why did you tell that lie to the teacher?" Johnny—"To save somebody from punishment." Mother (mollified)—"I knew there must be some extenuating circumstances. Who was it you wished to save from punishment?" Johnny—"Myself."—Tit-Bits.

—"What kind of a man is Skinner? Does he do much in the way of entertaining?" "Entertaining! Why, Skinner is a good enough fellow in his way, but he thinks too much of his money to spend it in feeding people. Really, I don't believe Skinner is hospitable enough to entertain a grudge."—Boston Transcript.

Insisted on Apologizing.

Senator Gorman tells a story on himself. He was sitting one day eating lunch in the old Barnum hotel in Baltimore with a friend, when another gentleman came up and was introduced. Finally, the visitor, who had not caught Gorman's name, remarked to him: "Do I understand you come from Howard county?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gorman.

"Then you know a man there by the name of Arthur Gorman?"

"Yes, sir; very well," replied the senator, without a smile.

"What sort of a man is he?"

"He looks very much like me," said the senator.

Just at that moment the senator's friend nudged the visitor. "You are talking to Gorman himself," he whispered. The man turned around. "And you are Gorman?" he inquired. The senator pleaded guilty.

"Well, sir," said the man, "I owe you an apology."

"Not at all," said the senator, pleasantly.

"But, sir, I do," persisted the man, with the air of one who had been greatly disappointed. "I am mortified beyond measure. I thought Senator Gorman was really somebody, and you, sir, are as common looking as I am!"—Washington Post.

EVENING DRESSES.

How Women Can Make Over Some Which They Have.

With the opera begun and the party season beginning we must look to our evening frocks. Some of those which we wore last winter will serve again this year. Others should be ripped up for linings, given to small girls for party frocks or made into sofa cushions.

Nothing is shabbier than a dilapidated evening dress. Many women do not realize how quickly the ribbons and laces upon a dancing frock become tumbled. Nor how readily an old gown may be made to look fresh by new trimmings.

This, however, is an important thing to remember. New ribbons of the original color of a dress should not be placed upon it after it has been worn. By comparison the dress will seem shabby. Contrasts upon old fabrics always are the proper accessories. For example, a white ribbon, fresh, against a white silk dress old, makes the whole garment to seem patchy. Purple or green or yellow or blue ribbons next to the white gown will produce an effect entirely smart if the silk has been frustrated.

Sometimes it is well to sponge an evening frock with a soap-barley water. If the material is heavy and the folds can be unripped and left wrapped until dry around broomstick handles the plan may be tried. When the silk is light in weight and uncertain in color a benzine bath preparatory to a refashioning over a rather stiff muslin and cambric lining should be considered.

Some gowns this winter are sleeveless, but a woman must be sure that her arms are perfect before she plans to reveal them. And that her dress is beautiful enough to bear severe criticism. Any style in small puffs or butterfly designs will be in order. Really large sleeves are distinctly out of fashion. Last evening I noticed some upon an evening gown at the theater, and they seemed amusingly of

This is a fearful pace we are living at in these times in everything and fashions. But it is so simple a thing to perk up last season's sleeves into this one's no one need worry about that.

Amateur dressmakers will find that best effects in the greatest number of evening fabrics come from a liberal use of an inner stiffening—grass linen, muslin, even tarlatan. Hair cloth has little in common with silks.

Among hints especially to remember about worn silks is this—that a fabric too shabby for use undraped may be converted into a lovely ball toilet simply by covering loosely with tulle, chiffon or net in the same or a contrasting color.

Broadly speaking, ball gowns this year are of draped silks, dinner and reception costumes are of brocades. Even the debutantes are wearing brocades. There is a wide demand for them. They rage in all degrees of modesty, tiny self-colored or contrasting flowers, up to huge flaming bouquets upon every-hued background.—St. Louis Republic.

INTERPRETING POLICE DIALECT.

The Court Was "Next" to That Sort of Language.

"You see, yer honor," said the copper to the court, "I pipes dis guy squeezin' de glim, an'—"

"What's that?"

"Stealing a diamond, sir," interposed the clerk.

"An'," went on the copper, "when he gits fly dat I'm next he lands his tongs in me lamps—"

"Stuck his fingers in the officer's eyes, your honor," explained the clerk again.

"I trows me wings around 'im," continued the copper, "an', gitting' nex' dat de pinch is on de level de gun blows de glim an' puts de case on de bum."

"Which means," said the clerk, "that he threw his arms around the prisoner and that as soon as the thief saw he couldn't get away he threw the diamond in the street and spoiled the charge of robbery."

"And now," said the copper, "I hez en'y me own whistle an' kin on'y squeeze out de one tune."

"Or, in other words," said the clerk, "he has only his own word to offer as evidence."

The court pondered a moment, then said:

"Case of conalorum and very much on the string order. My own lamps are on the bum and I can't see the spiel. All of which means that the officer's a liar and that he can't build any monuments for himself in this court at the expense of a tin horn who couldn't steal an eyebrow off a flea without letting the whole fly force in with it. Blow the gun and tell the guy in blue that he's a little the coarsest that ever trotted down the bicycle path. Next!"—St. Paul Dispatch.

Toilet Hints.

If one's complexion is "muddy," sallow or covered with blackheads, the lotion bottle is not the remedy which should be sought first. Instead, the candidate for a complexion of roses and cream should begin to diet. Hot water taken half an hour before breakfast with a little lemon juice in it is better than creams to restore the skin to clearness. Graham and whole wheat bread, fruit, clear tea and coffee, if tea and coffee are used, plenty of green vegetables, lean meat and broiled fish form an admirable complexion diet. Pastry and candies should be avoided. After diet and exercises have paved the way for other treatment, a weekly face steaming may be tried. The woman whose purse does not permit her to go to the professional beautifiers should fill a bowl with boiling water. Over this she should hold her face, into which a cold cream has been rubbed, for ten minutes or so, covering her head and shoulders and the bowl with a heavy Turkish towel. After drying the face she should rub more cold cream into it, and she should not venture out into the air for at least three hours.—Boston Budget.

The Game of Numbers.

Very interesting is the game of "Numbers." Each participant writes a number on a scrap of paper. All the papers are gathered, folded, shaken into a basket and drawn or distributed. Each player reads aloud the number received and instantly gives some fact introducing the number—as, for example, seven—"the seven sleepers;" there are seven days in the week, seven colors of the rainbow, seven wonders of the world, seven sciences, seven wise men, seven virtues. Twelve—a dozen; there are twelve months in the year; there were twelve apostles; twelve "Knights of the Round Table." Four—the Fourth of July; the four seasons; the four sons of Aymon. Ten—the council of ten. Two—it takes two to make a bargain; two is company, three's a crowd. Fifty—jubilee; "Better 50 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." One hundred—Napoleon's 100 days. Thirty—"Thirty days hath September, April, June and November."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Brown Bread Brewis.

The left-over crumbs of brown bread may be utilized by placing them in a tin pan with a pinch of salt and covering them with cold water; cover tight and set over the fire to boil until they are quite soft. Serve in a deep dish. Eat with milk, butter or syrup.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Howard Elliott, Gen. Mgr., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
L. J. Bricker, T. P. A., KANSAS CITY, MO.

STOCK BRANDS

Not occupying more space than the first following will be inserted at $5.00 per year. The verdict of men owning large or small herds is that it pays to advertise the brands.

WM. LITTLE, Vinita, I. T.

Brand on hip or side. Crop left, crop and under half crop right. Also cross sides. Range on White Oak.

G. A. WILLIAMS, Ruby, I. T.

Some branded X on left shoulder and X on hip. Range on Salt creek.

W. H. NOBLES, Edna, Kan.

Horse brand same. Road brand under half crop in each ear. Range head of Big creek, C. N.

J. O. HALL, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Additional brands: CUT FF A AB. Range on Curl creek. $50 reward for conviction of theft of these cattle.

WM. HOWELL, Fairland, Ind. Ter.

Some have F+H on left shoulder. Hole crop and split in right, under slope in left. Range southwest of Bluejacket I. T.

JOHNSTONE & KEELER, Bartlesville, I. T.

on right side; some have the bar J on right side without the cross. Various old brands and ear marks. Range on the west side of Caney river on Dunkle creek.

C. V. ROGERS, Claremore, Ind. Ter.

Some have JM on side. Texas cattle have horizontal bar on left hip or vertical bar on left hip. None sold except for shipment. Range, Talala.

N. SKINNER, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Also some branded T on slope in each ear; various other marks. Range on Verdigris river, 12 miles west of Chelsea.

R. R. TAYLOR, Postoffice Vinita, I. T.

Smooth crop in left ear, and crop and split in the right. Some cattle in various other brands & marks. Range on Locust creek, four miles s.e. of Vinita.

J. C. HOGAN, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Swallow fork and underbit in right ear, underslope in left. Range on Pryor creek.

E. B. FRAYSER, Vinita, I. T.

Horse brand same. Range on Big Cabin creek, 7 miles west of Bluejacket. Cattle of this brand sold only for shipment. $100 reward for conviction for stealing this brand.

J. T. McSPADDEN, Postoffice at Chelsea, Ind. Ter.

Clip crop off left ear; overbit in right. Also J C on hip or side

right side. Range six miles west of Chelsea. feb

ED. ADAIR, Adair, Ind. Ter.

Overbit & underbit in right, swallow fork & underbit in the left ear. Horses branded AH (connected) on the left shoulder. Range on Pryor Creek.

C. L. WASHBOURNE, Southwest City, Mo.

Smooth crop in each ear, underbit in right. Range Round Springs, Ark., 8 miles east of Robin's Ferry. Horse brand O on left jaw and thigh. Some cattle branded

on left hip.

WATT MAYES, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Many stocks branded

Crop and split each ear. Range near Pryor Creek.

J. B. EDWARDS Postoffice, Spavinaw, Ind. Ter.

Range on Lynch Prairie. Crop and split right overbit left. Some branded J B on left hip and side. Also some J on left jaw, B on side, B on hip. Only beef cattle sold. Will pay $50 reward for conviction of any one stealing an animal in this brand.

MILTON DRAKE, Four Mile, I. T.

Range on Four Mile, 10 miles southeast of Chetopa, Kan. Mark, split in right ear. Horse brand O on left shoulder. No cattle sold except for shipment.

S. H. MAYES, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Swallow fork and underbit in one ear, overslope in the other. All cattle are branded SA and notch on nose. Range on Wolf creek. Also 2 heart on left side & O on left jaw. A few branded JWE on side

J. A. McSPADDEN, Chelsea, I. T.

Strip across the rump. Mark, Crop off the right, underslope in the left ear. Range, four miles West of Chelsea.

J. H. BARTLES, Bartlesville, I. T

D. L. DENNY, Claremore, Ind. Ter.

Either side.

Left side. Various marks. Range 8 miles east Catoosa.

W. N. STEWART, Southwest City, Mo.

Brand is US Aug. 1, 95.

C. HAYDEN, Chouteau, Ind. Ter.

C H is on left side, zip or loin.

left side. Horse brand C H. Range: On Chouteau Pryor creeks. 13-16

SAM LEFORCE, Vinita, I. T.

Some have OP on left hip. Crop and two splits in each ear. Range 10 miles north west of Vinita. 15-01