

Indian Chieftain.

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WANT INDIVIDUAL TITLE.

The manifest inequality of the treaty in the division of land among the citizens of the Cherokee nation will be the means of reducing the majority in favor of its ratification but not sufficient to defeat it. Nine men out of every ten will say they would rather have a title to 120 acres, than leave it open to the uncertain and shifting fortunes of future legislation. Almost every farmer can look at his home and decide that it would be the height of folly for him to lose a chance to get an individual title to the same. A few "zone" men around the towns are raising a good deal of noise because their possessions are to be appraised and they are required to pay for them at a fair valuation, but the masses of Cherokee citizens will give little heed to this cry of selfishness and greed. The movement toward allotment will not stop even should the treaty be defeated, and the land in, and around towns is sure to be appraised by some government committee and the owners need never expect to get it under more favorable conditions than is proposed in the treaty. With all of its defects the main central idea is correct namely: the individualization of the lands of the Cherokee nation. Those who throw away this opportunity of owning their own homes though it may be at some sacrifice, are certainly acting more from the spur of prejudice than from wisdom and patriotism.

SELFISH OPPOSITION.

Some who are opposed to the ratification of the treaty have suddenly developed a wonderful love for the fullblood Indian, and are very much afraid that he will be robbed in the division of land that is to follow the adoption of the agreement. Sift these fellows to the bottom and you will find pure and unadulterated selfishness. When a man's personal interests come in conflict with the treaty he is opposed to it, and is sure to try to point out where it will ruin some one else. For the great masses of Cherokee citizens the agreement is certainly good. For those in and around the towns the treaty is not so favorable, and in fact is very unjust to those within the two mile limit, as it forces them to pay a much higher price for their homes than other citizens. But this discrimination is more than offset by the fact that it secures to every citizen a permanent home and gives him a title to it that can never more be disturbed. There is no good sense in taking up one of the bad features of the agreement and losing sight of the many desirable provisions in it.

GROWING IN FAVOR.

At the end of one week since the promulgation of the agreement between the Cherokees and the Dawes commission, and after continuous and thorough discussion of same, there is evidence that it is growing in popularity among Cherokees, and it is reasonably safe to say that it will be ratified. One week from next Tuesday and its fate will be settled so far as the Cherokee people are concerned. Many who were violently opposed to it at the first are beginning to realize that it is really better to ratify it than defeat it, and are coming over in favor of it and will vote accordingly. Careful thought is generally sufficient to insure a vote for the treaty, and from now forward till the election the Cherokee people will be absorbed in deep thinking. There will be no money spent on the election as there are no candidates running for office. If the weather is favorable a large vote will be polled, as in this election are the very issues of life to the people of the Cherokee nation. The 31st day of this January will be a historic day and our hope is that it will be used to the best advantage.

There is a terrible epidemic prevailing in the country adjacent to Eufaula, according to the newspaper correspondent at that place, which threatens to depopulate all the surrounding towns—Muskegee among the number—"which baffles the physicians' skill." That's right. The only agency that can successfully cope with that "disease" is the managing editor of the Globe-Democrat. If he will just drop the Eufaula correspondent off his pay roll the epidemic will subside at once.

The love of the poor fullblood that has suddenly developed in the broad and benevolent hearts of some of our citizens is indeed marvellous.

Dawes Commissions' Work.

Messrs. P. B. Hopkins and H. Reuter, of the Dawes commission, were busily engaged at Ardmore this week completing the making of rolls of the Chickasaw nation and finishing up the undone work of the commission at that place. Also the taking of testimony in a number of citizenship cases which have not been settled. It is expected they will finish their work in a short time.

Capt. A. S. McKennon, a member of the commission, will leave the latter part of this week with clerks for Mississippi where he goes to fill the duties of identifying the Mississippi Choctaws of that country with the tribe in the Indian Territory. The work will run them over into February, when they will again join the commission at this place.

The making of new treaties with the Cherokee and Creek nations have kept the commission very busy at work for the past three weeks and little attention has been paid to the rolls of late on account of the pressure of other business. The commission hopes to complete their labors in this line of work in a few days and will again take up the task of completing the rolls, as the ratification of the various treaties, should it be done, will call for speedy completion of the making of the rolls in order to carry on the allotment work.

Judge George A. Mansfield, of Arkansas, has been secured by the Dawes commission to represent them in the Ainsley, et al, coal royalty case, to be heard before Judge Clayton at South McAlester on the 20th of this month—Phoenix.

It having been currently reported on the streets that Judge Thomas would convene court in Muskegee next Monday morning, a Times representative called on the judge at his rooms at the depot hotel this afternoon. Judge Thomas stated that there was absolutely no foundation for the report and that the matter was entirely in Judge Springer's hands. The judge stated that as he had a number of opinions to prepare and that as he had not recovered from his recent attack of sickness that he did not think his health would permit him to again hold court until court convened at Wagoner in March.—Muskegee Times.

A Fast Run.

The Burlington beat all its former records with the west-bound mail out of Chicago a few nights since. It left Chicago over an hour late and ran to Burlington, 206 miles, in 208 minutes, including stops, and 198 minutes actual running time. To Aurora, 33 miles, it went in 32 minutes. From Aurora to Mendota, 46 miles, 40 minutes were consumed. From Mendota to Galesburg, 80 miles, the time was 75 minutes. From Galesburg to Burlington, 43 miles, the time was 42 minutes. The actual time of stops for the entire run was but ten minutes.

The assumption that all the fullbloods are going to vote against the ratification of the agreement is not borne out by the facts as they appear from reports from fullblood strongholds. A large number of intelligent Cherokee fullbloods will vote for the treaty, as they are just as capable of realizing what is best for their individual interests as any other class of citizens.

Congressman Curtis of Kansas Friday introduced in the house a bill to extend over the Indian Territory the laws of Arkansas governing the charter and management of corporations. The bill is recommended by all the federal judges of the territory, and probably will be reported favorably by the committee on Indian affairs.

In the house Friday a senate bill was passed authorizing the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory. A bill was also passed granting a site on Fort Supply Military Reservation to Oklahoma for an insane asylum.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska has introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the several chief justices and associate justices of the supreme courts of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma at the rate now paid to the judges of the United States in the Indian Territory.

Commissioner Tollett caused a raid to be made upon the gambling dens of Wagoner recently. The paraphernalia was seized and the places closed up. Two or three parties were tried, convicted and fined \$100.

The secretary of the Interior has recommended that all bills and appropriations made at the last session of council be approved by President McKinley.

The secretary of the interior sent the new treaty to congress Monday. It was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

UNITED STATES COURT.

THURSDAY.

The morning hour in Judge Springer's court today was devoted to hearing motions in cases of default.

The trial of the Coon brothers, from near Claremore, charged with stealing cattle, has occupied the attention of the court today. Ernest Stevens was fined \$25, and sentenced to one hour in jail, charged with aggravated assault. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

The jury in the larceny case against W. G. Cooper, tried yesterday, have been unable to agree upon a verdict and are still out.

FRIDAY.

Judge Springer's court is grinding away at the criminal docket, and a number of cases have been tried and otherwise disposed of for the term.

The case of John and Elbert Roddy, charged with assault with intent to kill, was taken up yesterday afternoon and is still going on.

The jury in the W. G. Cooper larceny case failed to agree after being out 24 hours and were finally discharged by the court.

The three Coon boys, from near Claremore, charged with the larceny of some calves, were acquitted by jury trial yesterday.

The grand jury will adjourn this afternoon till Monday on account of witnesses that are to be subpoenaed and have not had time to arrive. That body will probably adjourn for the term the latter part of next week.

There is a vast amount of civil business pending and the court's attention an hour each morning is devoted largely to motions, demurrers and defaults in such cases. Only a comparatively small portion of the docket can be disposed of at this term.

Joe Sommers, larceny; continued.

John Roddy and Elbert Roddy, assault with intent to kill; on trial. Bill Coon, Pete Coon and Jim Coon, larceny; jury trial and verdict of not guilty.

Wm. Harris and Alexander Harris, robbery; attachment for witnesses issued.

SATURDAY.

The first week of United States court closed this afternoon and has disposed of a large amount of criminal business. A number of jury trials have been had, and a large number of pleas of guilty have been accepted and sentence passed. There are several murder cases on the docket that are to be tried at this term, and a number of transfers to other courts. The end of the criminal business is not in sight.

Burrell Cox, murder of the Tulsa Chinaman; transferred to Muskegee.

The jury in the assault with intent to kill case against John and Elbert Roddy, returned a verdict of guilty as to John Roddy, and acquitted Elbert Roddy this afternoon.

Bert Buckmaster, larceny; plea not guilty; continued.

Garfield Ellis, Jerry Wilson and Spybuck, larceny, plea not guilty; set for trial Feb. 6.

Joe Fish, larceny, plea not guilty; transferred to Tahlequah.

Chas. Gates, larceny; on trial. Wm. J. Kuhn, liquor; plea not guilty; continued.

MONDAY.

Arch Speaker and Joe Terripan charged with selling liquor, were arraigned this afternoon but sentenced was deferred till witnesses could be brought from Tahlequah to testify in the case.

Ambrose Buffington and Hubbard Brown, charged with murder; transferred to Tahlequah and set for tenth day of April.

John and Wyly Carter, charged with robbery were tried and convicted in the court this morning; the jury was not out over five minutes. The sentence of the court was passed upon Wyly Carter for a term of 15 years in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., the extreme limit of the law.

John Carter, the younger brother, was given 4 years at the reform school at Booneville, Mo. The robbery occurred near Nowata; a farmer who had sold a load of wheat was returning home and was held up and robbed.

John L. Roddy, convicted Saturday of assault with intent to kill, was today sentenced to imprisonment for the term of one year and a day, at hard labor, at Fort Leavenworth penitentiary.

O. C. Shay, charged with introducing and selling liquor, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty; case continued and bond fixed at \$300.

Joe Hubbard, charged with the theft of a mare, pleads not guilty; referred to the grand jury.

sentenced to two years at Fort Leavenworth.

Clint Davis plead guilty to introducing; sentence deferred.

Otto Johnson and James Higgins, larceny; plea not guilty; continued.

David Grayson and Joseph Tuck, burglary and larceny; plea sentenced to five years at Fort Leavenworth.

J. M. Wiener, plea guilty; sentenced to one year and a day at Ft. Leavenworth.

Asa Gilliam and Barney Stilgen, larceny; plea not guilty; transferred to Tahlequah.

Louis Smoke, larceny; plea guilty; sentenced to five years at Ft. Leavenworth.

Joe Hubbard, larceny; referred to grand jury.

J. A. Deshaize, disturbing peace; plea guilty; fined \$25, to be paid in one week.

D. C. Parker, liquor; indictment quashed.

METEORIC DISPLAY.

A Heavenly Visitor Some Ways From Home.

A meteor of great brilliancy started across the sky from south to north Sunday evening about 6:30 o'clock and was followed a few minutes later by a deep rumbling sound like a subterranean explosion. The shock to the earth could be plainly felt, window panes rattled and buildings trembled. The sound came from a point slightly east of north, and from the length of time elapsing after the passing of the fire ball, must have been 75 to 100 miles away.

The luminous body was first seen near the moon, in the eastern sky, about mid-heaven. It increased in brilliancy as it proceeded and left a luminous path which disappeared like a phosphorescent streak in the dark. It was so bright as to compel the attention of every one who was out of doors, and many saw the flash through windows and rushed out to see the strange phenomena. The explosion arrested the attention of everyone, in doors and out.

School Appointments.

Following are the appointments of the seminaries and central educational district:

MALE SEMINARY.
Principal, W. S. Dugger.
1st assistant, J. G. Hough.
2nd assistant, J. L. Smith.
3rd assistant, Geo. Cox.
Principal colored high school, Geo. Nave.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Principal, Miss Florence Wilson.
1st assistant, Miss Blume Adair.
2nd assistant, Miss Mitchell.
3rd assistant, Eugenia Thompson.
4th assistant, Miss Patsy Mayes.
Music Teacher, Miss Archer and Miss Talyor.

CANADIAN.
Wilkinson, Leola Carlisle.
Prairie Gap, Livi Gritts.
Star Villa, Bessie Scrimsher.
Texanna, T. H. Wheat.

Spaniard Creek, Daisy Harris.
Union Chapel, Bettie Elbert.
Frontier, Twin Mountain, Hattie Johnson.
George Fork, Emma Scott.
New Hope, Bertha Ivey.

ILLINOIS.
Fort Gibson, Allie Nash.
Fort Gibson (col), W. H. Fields.
Manard, White Oak, Mrs. Theo. Perry.
Briggs, Roger Eubanks.
McKee, Jennie Foreman.
Young, Polly Byrd.

GREENLEAF (col).
Sand Town (col), William Elliott.
Three Rivers, Adna Benge.
Deep Branch, Lizzie Shelton.
Garfield, Zoe Wily.
Watie (col), Vian, Florence Waters.
Campbell, S. K. Condon.

SEQUOYAH.
Hanson, Gertrude Rogers.
Sallisaw, Earle Ross.
Lone Pine, Daisy D. Starr.
Roasting Ear, John Holland.
Muldrow, Adda Norrid.
Adair, Nathaniel Smith.
Belle Fort, Maggie Ross.

COOKESSOOWEE DISTRICT.
Red Land (col), Louis T. Brown.
Vinita, Mrs. Mary Browning.
Bryant's Chapel, J. R. Carselovey.
Justice, Cora Musgrove.
Catale, Mrs. Thornton.
Chelsea, Maggie Parks.
Chesley, Mrs. Wallace Ross.

WEST POINT, LEVA MITCHELL.
Rogers, Oolagah, Hattie Lindsey.
White Oak, Sallie Butler.
Nowata, Flora Lindsey.
Adair, Gooseneck, Myra Lasley.
Hickory Creek, Rider Vann.
Lightning Creek, Andy Vann.

BRUSH CREEK.
Washington, discontinued.
Browning Spgs, Mrs. Logan Starr.
Pryor Creek, Eva Ingram.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
Minnehaha, B. F. Cleveland.
Minnetonka Springs, Pineville, Wm. Muskrat.
Delawaretown, Wm. Steene.
Oreequah, Mary Smith.
Honey Creek, W. J. Tygar.

OLYMPUS, BESSIE SHARP.
Grove, Lon Hampton.
Ballard, Claud Ballard.
Hickory Grove, Riley Copeland.
Aurora, Fannie Sixkiller.
Prairie City, John Chandler.

AFION, HATTIE GORE.
Carselovey, Kate Carselovey.
Utopia, D. W. Wallace.
Bluejacket, J. Ballard.
Military Ridge, Bessie Cunningham.

VINITA, (col) Geo. Butler.
Moore, Henry Pack.

PRESS COMMENT.

[Arrow.]

"I like that treaty," was the remark made by a prominent Cherokee citizen in the presence of the Arrow. Tuesday. "The more I read it the better I like it, and while it damages me to some extent in a financial way, I feel that it will be infinitely better for us all if the treaty is ratified, both by our own people and congress. The country then, will take on new form of development, and the increased value of our holdings will then more than compensate our losses in allotment."

[Cherokee Enquirer.]

Chief Haskins has issued his proclamation calling an election for January 31st, for a vote on the Cherokee agreement, recently entered into. While there is a considerable opposition being manifested against the agreement by some of the influential fullbloods, the more intelligent and conservative element realize that it contains many good features and are confident of its ratification. The agreement as a whole is an able document and reflects credit on the broad-minded statesmen who drafted it. Of course many other things could have been embodied in it that would have tickled the fancy of a few, but considering the whole Cherokee people it is the most fair and equitable adjustment of the property rights that can ever be made, and we believe the Cherokees are too shrewd to see it defeated.

[Coffeyville Journal.]

The Cherokee citizens of this vicinity are well pleased with the Dawes-Cherokee agreement. Every one who has read it says that it is just what they want. This shows the good judgment of the Cherokees, as they know a good thing when they see it and will no doubt exemplify the same when it comes to voting.

[Muskegee Times.]

The Cherokee agreement seems to be satisfactory to a great majority of the Cherokee citizens. It will doubtless be ratified by a popular vote on the last day of January. The adoption of this treaty will place the Cherokees in the front ranks among the five tribes, notwithstanding their tardiness. Of course there may be some objectionable features in the treaty to many of the Cherokees, but they are not of such great importance as to call for a condemnation of the entire treaty. The treaty is very lengthy but it could not have been much shorter and embraced all of the many complications which are attached to this tribe. It is said that many of the fullbloods are against the treaty. They are not any more opposed to this treaty, than they would be to any other treaty. They are opposed to any change in their tribal matters and any treaty providing for a surrender of tribal laws and usages will be opposed by a large number of them. This, however, is not the case at this time with the Creek Indians who are now negotiating with the Dawes commission. They have arrived at that point where they have decided to surrender their tribal laws and take their allotment and become masters of their possession in an individual capacity. In this manner they believe that their individual interests will be better protected at less cost and the temptations for corruption further removed from them.

[Phoenix.]

Much of Phoenix space this week is given over to the new Dawes Cherokee agreement. As the people of the Cherokee nation must pass judgement on this bit of work in about ten days, they should have the document at once and in an accurate form. The document deserves to be read and re-read. The more it is read the more the possibilities of the thing is discovered.

[Sentinel.]

Up to date not a single intelligent citizen of Tahlequah has been heard to oppose the agreement. There are a few things in it that some of them oppose, but they know that the Cherokee commission did its best to have them eliminated, and it is far preferable to the Curtis bill.

The agreement provides for a fee simple title to be given each citizen and each is entitled to 120 acres. Under the Curtis bill each citizen gets an occupant title to but 80 acres. There will be but little left when each gets 120 acres after making the necessary reservations for townsites, schools, churches, etc. And the remainder is not to be sold but used to equalize allotments. In case any citizen gets 120 acres of inferior land, instead of taking money, he can take land at its appraised value. All of the land in this way will be divided.

[Wagoner Sayings.]

It will be noticed that the full-blood Cherokees are making a vigorous kick about the treaty, but there is little doubt but that it will be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

[Ft. Gibson Post.]

Perhaps the grandest thing or provision in the Cherokee agreement is that relating to schools and education in the territory. That alone will be a great boon to the people.

[Cherokee Reporter.]

No choice for the schemer. He is not in it if the treaty should be ratified and it will be.

[Cherokee Reporter.]

A fee simple title to the land is what the people wanted and they can have it by voting for the treaty.

SHOULD IT PASS?

That is the Way to Consider the Agreement.

EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—Will the agreement pass the people? Why not? Just look at the chances.

It is well understood that the poorer class of people, the full-bloods, are occupying the poorer quality of lands—lands grading from \$1.25 down to 25 cents per acre. These men, (it is fair to presume), are satisfied well enough with their present holdings, else they would not be residing upon them. Now, if the Muskogee agreement should give these poor fellows, in addition to the tract of their choice, a neat little lump of money, would it not make them only the more satisfied? How could they vote against the agreement when it is satisfactory to them? It makes no difference whether they get the full measure of their rights, or not, provided only they are satisfied with what is allowed them. Very well done!

Let us see how much money there is ahead of these fullbloods to act as an inducement to vote for the treaty. Well, 120 acres at \$1.50 per acre will be \$180. But each Indian is entitled, under the contract to \$600 of the common estate. Hence each Indian that gets an allotment out of lands worth \$1.50 per acre, gets a promise of \$420, provided the Muskogee contract be carried at the polls. Can he, under such circumstances, afford to vote against it? Could he be expected to jeopardize his chances for getting hold of so nice a little lump of present pocket-money?

In the same way, the fellow who gets his allotment out of lands belonging to the third grade, valued at \$1.25, has an inducement of \$450; and he who takes land worth .75, (fourth grade) feels the effect of an inducement to the amount of \$510 in cash.

The deeper the wound, the bigger the plaster, you see. And finally the man who gets land of the fifth grade, (25 cent land) has the biggest inducement of all the unfortunates; he gets \$570 in cash.

Can these men be induced to vote against this tempting accumulation of inducements? Perhaps not.

But there is another class of citizens, under the agreement, which we may call the lucky fellows, the fortunate. These all manage to get their allotment out of lands which are worth more than \$5 per acre. Let us see now what inducement these may have for voting for the treaty.

The man who takes 120 acres out of land worth \$6 per acre instead of \$5, gets an allotment out of the common estate to the amount of \$720; but he is entitled, under the contract, to only \$600; thus, you see, he gets \$120 out of the common property more than he is entitled to. We here find an inducement of \$120 inducing this fellow to vote for the treaty. Of course it is plain to be seen that as the value of the land increases the inducement increases in direct proportion. Land worth \$7 per acre, gives an inducement to the amount \$240, and lands worth \$10, an inducement of \$570; and lands \$25 per acre, an inducement of \$2400; while land at \$50 per acre, (and there is not a little even so valuable,) gives the charming inducement \$5400.

Thus you see, (one can but see,) that all the better lands of the nation are virtually capitalized to secure the ratification of the treaty. It requires no great degree of discernment to see that there is, in this way, the mighty force of more than one million of dollars pushing for the ratification of the treaty. What a stroke of political art! If, under such circumstances, the Muskogee agreement is not ratified at the polls it will be a wonder; the seventh wonder of the world.

It is only the poor fellow who lives within two miles of a town that is made to go into the allotment in the correct way; his land is to be appraised at its real value, and he gets no bonus in it, but is charged up with every cent of its worth and is made to account for the whole. Now the complaint is not that he is dealt with in this way; but that no others are dealt with in like manner that is, with the same strictness. In a word, he is made to do all the paying of the fiddle, while all outside of the two-mile limit are allowed to get all the dancing free.

Now, while we are at it, we had just as well notice another thing in which the agreement is unfair.

The election to be held on the 31st is not a political election; but simply an expression of choice among the heirs upon the division of a piece of common property. What would you think of the six brothers who would come together and determine by vote as to how they would divide or dispose of the property left them by their deceased ancestors, and refuse to

allow their only sister to vote—to have anything to say about it—simply because she is a woman? Yet this Muskogee agreement is treating all the women of this country in this heathenish way.

Now the only answer to the objections which we have brought against this unjust agreement, is tame indeed; something in the nature of a confession and avoidance; like this: "It is the best that can be done; you can't expect to please everybody."

But the idea of pleasing and displeasing finds no rightful place in the problem. Working to secure individual pleasure is what is doing all the mischief. The commissioners, in dividing this land, were acting as judges of law and justice. They were not authorized to consult the pleasure of anybody, but simply to see that each person got his just and fair—that is, an equal share of the common property. Having done this, they had no occasion to care whether the distributee was pleased, or displeased. It was just as easy to appraise the whole of the land at its true value, and divide it equally among the claimants, as it was to appraise it, as they said, at a fictitious value and divide it unequally.

The argument that "it is impossible to please everybody," is no sensible answer to the charges which we bring against this one-sided agreement.

It is not too much to hope that there is still enough of refined justice in the United States senate to see that this bungling scheme of allotment, even if it should pass the people, is so modified as to render it appropriate reasonable and just.

TOO-QUA-STEE.

St. Louis Cattle Market.
Pumphrey & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., marketed 985, 943 and 1,938 pound steers at \$4.25 and 1,029 pound steers at \$4.40, and Pumphrey & Fleming marketed 1,245 pound bulls at \$3.10 and 1,006

pound steers at \$4.25. The entire train was bought by Nelson Morris & Co.

M. J. Baker, Eufaula, I. T., marketed two cars of 831-pound steers sold at \$3.80.

J. O. Hall, Vinita, I. T., marketed 96 head 1,037-pound steers bought by the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. at \$4.30.

J. C. Hogan, Pryor Creek, I. T., marketed 1,020-pound steers at \$4.15 and 1,157-pound steers at \$4.35.

During this week a year ago on this market Texas and Indian Territory calves sold at \$9.00 per head, cows and heifers sold largely at \$2.85 to \$3.20 and steers 712 to 1,398 pounds average sold at \$3.35 to \$4.50 with bulk at \$3.75 to \$4.05.

During the first five days of the present week quarantine cattle offerings, amounted to 296 cars. Texas furnished 200 cars, the Indian Territory 35, Mississippi 7 cars, Arkansas 68 cars and Louisiana 5 cars.

This week Texas and Indian Territory cows and heifers were very scarce. They sold at a full range of \$2.25 to \$3.70 and the bulk sold at \$2.75 to \$3.30.

The only Texas and Indian Territory calves this week were of very inferior grades, averaged 139 pounds and sold at \$5.50 per head.

W. H. Graham, shipping from Blackstar, I. T., had 65 head 1,046-pound steers on the market sold at \$4.25 also 22 head 961-pound steers that sold at \$4.00.

G. B. Perryman, shipping from Tulsa, I. T., marketed 63 head 1,115-pound steers at \$4.40 and 21 head 1,103-pound steers at \$4.35 all bought by Armour & Co.

W. E. Halsell, shipping from Talala, I. T., marketed 20 head 1,154-pound steers which sold to Armour & Co. at \$4.45.

W.