**INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.**

JOHN L. ADAIR, - - Editor.
M. E. MILFORD, - - Manager.

VINITA, - INDIAN TERRITORY.

## THOU OR I?

Some day, dear, one of us—we twain—
 Will watch alone in tears
And call the other one in vain
 In voice of hopeless fears,
As in death's lone sleep one of us shall lie;
Which will it be, dear, thou or I?

When one of us by death bereft
 Of love's thought and speech,
What other word of hope is left
 To utter each to each?
So one shall watch and one in death shall lie!
Which will it be, dear, thou or I?

Beside life's pathway as we go
 One will grow faint and fall,
And seek another way to know
 Where death shall not prevail;
And one will wait alone as days go by,
 For yet a longer space,
 God's pitying grace:
Which will it be, dear, thou or I?

I may be first to understand
 The life so far from thine;
Mine may be woe to fold thy hand—
 Grown still and cold in mine—
As sign of death across thy breast to lie.
 God chastens others so.
 Thank Him, we do not know
Which it will be, dear, thou or I!

—*Harriet Maxwell Converse, in Home Journal.*

## HOW NATURE CONJURES.

### Prof. Proctor Disproves the Adage that "Seeing Is Believing."

### Queer Optical Deceptions and Explanations of Some of Them—The Refracting Power of the Air—Mistakes in Color and Shape.

[The subjoined article is one of the last written by Prof. Richard A. Proctor for the Philadelphia *Press* previous to his recent death by yellow fever at a New York hospital.]

"Seeing is believing," says the old proverb, but "seeing is deceiving" would be nearer the mark. We are deceived by false impressions even when we know the real state of the case, so that nature may in some sense be compared with a conjurer who explains the trick he is about to play, yet deceives the eye as perfectly as though we knew nothing about the manner of his performance. We know that the handkerchief which we gave him to experiment upon has not been cut in half, yet we saw him cut it in half; we know he has not pounded our gold watch in a mortar, yet that is what we saw him do.

Here is nature about to perform her daily conjuring trick of making the sun, as he sets, look larger than he really is. I say nothing of his looking out of shape, because nature uses apparatus to produce that illusion, and the eye really does see correctly. But she makes the sun look swollen and huge without apparatus, though again and again we find her clever performance explained in that way. The kindly instructive persons who wrote "Sandfords and Mertons" for the confusion of intelligent childhood, carefully explain that it is the refracting power of the air which enlarges the setting sun, even as the refracting power of water in a glass bottle enlarges letters seen through it. But the refracting power of the air has nothing to do with the apparent enlargement of the sun. It does affect the sun's apparent size, but the other way, making him look smaller not larger—in just such degree as it apparently compresses him from a globe to an egg. Nature simply takes us in when she makes us believe that the setting sun looks larger than the sun in the midheavens. Nature deceives us by making us think the sun in the midheaven looks smaller than when near the horizon. Perhaps the reader thinks the statements identical. But they are not. We are nearer the truth when we judge the sun's size as he nears the horizon than when we estimate it from his appearance high above that circle. The reason is obvious. When the sun is low we can see by the aspect of the landscape that he is much farther away than yonder house or hill or tree than when he is actually on the horizon. We see that he is behind those objects, and thus we can not imagine him to be merely a foot or yard in diameter, between which lengths lie all the estimates of the sun's diameter, which the mind unconsciously forms when he is high in the sky. So he seems to be much larger when low.

But just here the thoughtful reader will perhaps urge that the eye ought still to be able to judge whether the image of the sun in the visual field is really no larger when he is low. The eye, however, knows nothing about its visual field. The mind judges of what the eye sees in quite other ways. Here is a simple experiment to show this:

In good black ink draw a capital letter—preferably a round O in strong black type on white card. Now, sitting facing a wall of uniform tint, hold or fix the card steadily in an upright position at about arm's length and contemplate that black O as steadily as possible, "while one with moderate haste may count a hundred." Now let the card drop and look at the wall with as little interruption in the time and as little change in the diameter of vision as possible. There is seen as usual the complementary image of the letter, but it has grown much larger. If, for instance, the O is an inch in diameter and the wall is twelve times as far away as the card had been, the letter seen will be apparently a foot in diameter. The mind is not able to persuade itself that the latter has not grown suddenly larger. Yet in reality the image in the visual field is precisely the same now as it had been before. The mind is simply deceived by the effect of distance—the same object seen of the same apparent size, but supposed to be at a greater distance, is judged to be larger.

So it is with the setting sun. The eye sees that the sun is far off, and so judges him to be large, though the area of his image in the visual field is no larger (indeed measurably smaller) than when he is high above the horizon.

How is it, then, the reader may here ask, that the apparent enlargement of the setting sun and moon varies with the condition of the air? The setting or rising moon, in particular, looks much larger when the air is thick. Does this not prove that the refractive action of the air is in question? The effects of the refractive action of the air being perfectly well known no phenomena whatsoever can prove that that action does what it is not capable of doing. The explanation of the effects of thick air is very simple. The suggestion of increased distance, already strong when the sun at noon is low, is strengthened if the air is thick. For the sun and moon then look fainter, and the mind recognises in a fainter aspect an apparent effect of distance. Here nature uses apparatus and makes her conjuring so much the more effective.

We have in what is called "looming" an illusion depending on the effects of thickened air. A sailor will tell you that a ship really looks larger when she looms through fog than when the air is clear. But if her distance is known and her apparent size measured with a sextant or other suitable instrument, it will be found that she looks no larger than she should look, whether the air be clear or thick. The mind is simply deceived into thinking the ship is farther away than she really is, and so judges that she looks larger.

The illusion of a deeply arched instead of a nearly flat sky is occasionally broken. Probably but a small proportion of those who read these lines have ever noticed the sky surface looking flat. I have observed the appearance myself three or four times during my life, but then I have been always on the lookout for it, this particular illusion having long had great interest for me. The occasions when the flatness of the under surface of the cloud sky can be recognized are those when the clouds lie (actually) in long parallel beds of tolerably uniform breadth and separated from each other by tolerably equal distances and lying in the same general level—the sun being near the horizon, so as to illuminate the cloud-bands underneath. At such times, as also when instead of uniform bands a kind of net-work of clouds covers the sky towards the place of the horizon sun, an effect of foreshortening is produced which brings out the horizontality of the cloud surface—that is, not of the surface of individual clouds, but of the general layer.

I remember one occasion when I was traveling across the Western prairies, towards the time of sunset, that as the sun in his descending motion passed from above to below a layer of clouds uniformly reticulated, the golden tinge along an edge of each of the cloud streaks so distinctly indicated the relative positions of the different parts of the network of clouds, that the true flatness of the surface was as strongly forced on me as usually the incorrect arched form is impressed on the mind. For the first and only time in my life I was not only able (as on three or four other occasions) but actually forced to feel what an immense globe this earth-world of ours is. For there was the widely-spanning surface of cloud looking perfectly flat though really part of the inner surface of an immense spherical shell.

There is a converse allusion familiar only to balloonists, which is to be explained in the same way. Rising high above the earth's surface in a balloon, we see the surface of the earth beneath arched into the form of an immense bowl or basin. The mind refuses to admit the thought that the exceedingly minute depression of the visible horizon corresponds to the seemingly immense depth immediately below the aeronaut. Or one may say (though in reality it is saying the same thing) that the mind can not admit the thought of the immensity of the distance of the horizon. From a height of half a mile the horizon is some forty miles away, or eighty times further than the earth's surface below, but the mind sets the horizon only three or four miles away (at least if the air is clear), and consequently the surface, which (regarded as a whole) is really slightly convex below the observer, appears to be markedly concave.

Among illusions affecting color some of the most important and interesting are those which painters have to take into account in producing with opaque tints, the effects of sunlight or moonlight, the gleam of metals and kindred illusions. A painter who should strive to represent a sun-illumined lily by simply using the strongest white tints at his command would fail utterly. By using dark tints he obtains the effect of brightness, where by using bright tints he only obtains a dirty-looking white. So with metallic effects, which are often admirably caught in paintings.

It is related of the French painter Delaroche that he had tried again and again to produce a fair imitation of gleaming gold in one of his historical paintings. Giving up the attempt in despair, he sent for a fiacre to take him to the gallery of Luxembourg, where were some paintings in which the desired effect had been obtained, that he might learn the secret. But lo! as he came down the doorsteps the yellow wheels of the fiacre glowed in the sunlight with the very effect he wanted; they looked like wheels of gold for the nonce, though colored only with the coarse yellow used by coach painters. Whence the illusion? Delaroche caught the idea in a moment, dismissed the fiacre and returned to his studio to work out successfully the effect which for days he had been vainly striving to attain. The yellow of the fiacre wheels was picked out with a bright purple, by contrast with which the bright but coarse yellow seemed to shine with a golden gleam. This was the whole secret which Delaroche would have learned from the paintings of the old masters.

False effects in regard to contour are also common and strangely enough deceive the observant more readily than the unobservant. Look at a medal under ordinary conditions and the eye at once recognizes the elevations and depressions for what they are; but look at the same medal through a lens which reverses its different parts, and because the shadows really thrown from whatever source of light illuminates the medal seem thrown towards that light, immediately the elevations appear as depressions and the depressions as elevations. This is the case at least with the observant; but the unobservant who have never, consciously or unconsciously, noted the relation between the position of the light and the direction of the shadows, are not deceived. Knowing what the medal is, they see it as it is.

## At a Washington Hotel.

New Comer—Have you got a room?

Clerk—Only one, sir.

N. C.—I want it.

Clerk—You can have it.

N. C.—Where is it?

Clerk—It's room for apprehension, sir, that you will have to sleep on the billiard table or go elsewhere.—*Washington Critic.*

—The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools now numbers 1,220 establishments, scattered throughout the world. There are 11,712 brothers, and 1,670 schools, with 307,-887 pupils, besides many colleges and boarding schools.

## QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

### Her Aged Husband Adores Her, and Her Will Is His Law.

Quite another style of a woman is Queen Emma, to whom the Dutch are reconciled only because she is a good nurse for their King; popular she could never be, because the Dutch detest even the most talented Germans, and Emma is a Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont. However, the King adores her and is only contented in her society and she seems to think there is no difference between thirty years and three score and ten. When William went to Potsdam to attend the marriage of his brother he little dreamed of marrying, but he met Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, now Duchess of Albany, and felt that at sixty-one life might recommence were she to become the Queen of Holland. Helen looked upon her aged admirer with scorn and refused his flowers and jewels. One day William overheard Emma say to her sister: "I should never refuse to become a Queen." "Ah," he exclaimed, "as you find your sister is wrong will you marry me?" Immediately she accepted, and in 1879 became Queen of Holland. Those who were at the Dutch court when Emma made her entree say she was simple as a child; that she looked upon her palace as a marvel, danced and laughed as though she were not conscious that the courtiers were criticising her every gesture. The aged husband was shocked, but very kindly led her to the portrait of his mother, the proud Marie Paulowna, and said: "She never danced; a Queen should never laugh in public." Emma, like a "country gretchen," accepted the rebuke with good grace, and "since then," say the Dutch, "we have nothing serious to criticise in her deportment, but the manner in which she murders our language we can hardly forgive." Already has Emma begun to teach the Princess Wilhelmina the duties of a sovereign. When, in 1886, the King was ill and the socialists very daring, Queen Emma, without a word to her husband, calmed the disturbance in three days. Of her daughter she wishes to make a King, not a Queen. Not long ago her horses ran away. The coachman was thrown out, and she, with Wilhelmina, just escaped. Orders were given to bring out fresh horses, for, "if we do not start again my daughter will learn the meaning of the word fear."

Queen Emma is a brunette, rather pretty, according to the Germans beautiful, but a peculiar habit of winking detracts much from her appearance. Over the King she has control, and if he objects to any decision made by her she threatens to leave the palace to him—a dream of unhappiness. Every day the royal family dines at seven o'clock; afterward there is music and reading by the Queen, whose audience consists usually of her husband, daughter and the Jonkheer Alewyn, the only person whom William cares to see.—*Hague Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## CONDENSED WISDOM.

### Bits of Every-Day Philosophy Served in an Appetizing Way.

No two eyes can see every thing.

The sensible man is satisfied to live.

The dun often gets tired out himself.

We are easily encouraged in our follies.

The work we like best seldom pays well.

No shoe feels easy when we have a corn.

Capability runs a poor race with influence.

It is only the unlucky who dream of misfortune.

The man in search of a bargain often gets stuck.

Some men can steal a door-mat from under the watch-dog.

It is no use turning back when you get more than half way.

It is as good to have a thing wear out as to get tired of it.

It is easy to find a thing after we have stopped looking for it.

There's not a burglar in the house every time the dog barks.

The man who feels he is doing us a favor is in no hurry to act.

The unsuccessful man can always find some one to blame.

It is hard for us to understand why we fail when others succeed.

It is easier to get into the right church than into the right pew.

The man who marries a poor girl often has the whole family thrown in. —*Judge.*

—A traveler in Brazil writes to a horticultural paper telling of the crop of mistletoe that he found growing on telegraph wires near Rio Janeiro. When he first saw it he thought that floods had left weeds hanging to the wires, but a nearer inspection and the height of the wires convinced him that the apparent weeds were thousands of little mistletoes firmly fixed to the wires. Many species of this plant grow in Brazil, and some, called "bird weeds," bear berries which are eaten by birds. The seeds are deposited on the telegraph wires, and take root. They are short lived, of course, but the constant deposits of seed clothe the wires with this curious fringe.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9 | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping steers.... | $3 75 | @ | 4 40 |
| Range steers....... | 2 10 | @ | 2 35 |
| Native cows....... | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| HOGS—Good to choice heavy | 5 40 | @ | 6 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 red........... | 1 05 | @ | 1 08 |
| No. 2 soft.......... | 1 10 | @ | 1 12 |
| CORN—No. 2............. | 34 | @ | 35 |
| OATS—No. 2.............. | 21 | @ | 21½ |
| RYE—No. 2.............. | 46½ | @ | 47 |
| FLOUR—Patents, per sack... | 2 35 | @ | 2 50 |
| HAY—Baled............. | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery. | 19 | @ | 20 |
| CHEESE—Full cream....... | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| EGGS—Choice............ | 15¼ | @ | 16 |
| BACON—Ham.............. | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Shoulders........... | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Sides.............. | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| LARD................. | 9¼ | @ | 9⅜ |
| POTATOES............. | 40 | @ | 60 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping steers... | 5 10 | @ | 5 70 |
| Butchers' steers.... | 3 25 | @ | 4 30 |
| HOGS—Packing............ | 6 10 | @ | 6 35 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice...... | 3 25 | @ | 4 40 |
| FLOUR—Choice........... | 3 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red......... | 1 15 | @ | 1 15½ |
| CORN—No. 2............. | 41 | @ | 41½ |
| OATS—No. 2............. | 22 | @ | 22½ |
| RYE—No. 2.............. | 55 | @ | 56½ |
| BUTTER—Creamery........ | 18 | @ | 20 |
| PORK.................. | 16 00 | @ | 16 25 |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping steers.... | 6 00 | @ | 6 25 |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping.. | 6 15 | @ | 6 60 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice....... | 3 50 | @ | 4 25 |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat........ | 5 50 | @ | 7 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.......... | 1 17¼ | @ | 1 18½ |
| CORN—No. 2............. | 44½ | @ | 44¾ |
| OATS—No. 2.............. | 24 | @ | 24¼ |
| RYE—No. 2.............. | 60 | @ | 61 |
| BUTTER—Creamery......... | 23 | @ | 24 |
| PORK................. | 15 50 | @ | 15 52½ |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| CATTLE—Common to prime.. | 4 70 | @ | 5 85 |
| HOGS—Good to choice....... | 6 25 | @ | 6 70 |
| FLOUR—Good to choice....... | 4 15 | @ | 6 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.......... | 1 16 | @ | 1 17 |
| CORN—No. 2.............. | 54 | @ | 54½ |
| OATS—Western mixed....... | 31 | @ | 34 |
| BUTTER—Creamery......... | 18 | @ | 23 |
| PORK.................. | 16 25 | @ | 17 00 |

## A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender hearted peasant girl of Normany, made great history by one desperate act!

Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely-guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man,—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of excellence.

The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

* * *

—Jay Gould, it is said, pays $20,000 a year to his attending physician, Dr. William Munn, and thus commands his entire time. The contract is for twenty years, or until Mr. Gould's death.

* * *

Mrs. Sands—Oh, I know! It is easy to say "don't let them read trash," but how do you know just what books to put into the hands of your girls? You certainly have no more time than I, yet you always seem to know exactly the right thing to do.

Friend—Well, Sarah, in this instance, I get my information from *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*. They are now publishing some capital articles on the subject of "Reading for Girls;" and now that you speak of it, I will let you into a little secret. You always say that I am so well up on the matters of the day, and I really think I am; yet the fact is I only get time to read my magazine; but when I have finished it, I know pretty much what is going on, in *Demorest's* they do seem to cover the ground on all subjects that each member of my family is interested in. Why! John is as anxious each month for it to arrive as I am.

* * *

Dates are duty free, so that a woman past thirty can tell the date of her birth or not, just as she pleases.

* * *

### Start at the Starting Point.

Dyspepsia, in a case of nervousness which is not obviously due to a mental cause or deep-seated organic malady. Ordinary nervousness can not be overcome by sedatives. They may placate, but can not cure it. Stimulate digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and relief soon follows. Use this benign remedy also in malarial disease, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaint.

* * *

It was a woman who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.—*Merchant Traveler.*

* * *

A great mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash Bitters; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but *Bitters*, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and can not be used as a beverage.

* * *

The most effective sort of joint discussion is the kind that is conducted largely with the elbow joint.

* * *

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

* * *

When a stock fails to pay a dividend, the holder loses his interest.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

* * *

A book on the Liver, its diseases and treatment free. Ad. Dr. Sanford, 231 B'way, N.Y.

* * *

Motto for a surgeon—probe bono publico.

* * *

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

* * *

Conceit, like any other seat, should be sat on.—*Puck.*

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MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
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## Proof Better Than Assertion.

With such proof as the following letter from W. H. Dean, of No. 278 Seventh street, New York, it is not necessary to make the bare assertion that Allcock's Porous Plasters cure lumbago. Mr. Dean says:

Some ten days ago I was taken with a very violent pain in the small of my back. It was so severe that I could hardly breathe; every movement caused great agony. I finally found out it was lumbago. Being entirely helpless, a friend sent to a druggist and got two Allcock's Porous Plasters; these were well warmed and applied to my back, one above the other. In half an hour, to my great delight and surprise, I found the pain began to abate. In two hours I was able to walk out and attend to my business, the pain being almost gone. Next day I was all right but continued wearing the plasters for a week.

* * *

Quite a paradox that in a land of the free so many Americans should covet bonds.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

* * *

FREE! A 8-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. Merchants only. R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago.

Log Cabins are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log Cabins will, however, always have a place in American history, as they were the most prominent feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises "Tippecanoe" as a stomach tonic.

PRICKLY ASH
BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

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It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

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Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as
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For Stablemen and Stockmen,
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASE.
— CURES —
Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.
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AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.
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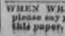

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On left side. Horse brand the same.
Crop right, underbit left.
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Under halfcrop, each ear.
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Range on White Oak eight miles south-west Vinita. 5-44

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**J. C. HOGAN,**
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Swallow-fork and underbit in right ear, underslope in left.
Range on Pryors creek. 621

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**J. T. M'SPADDEN,**
Postoffice at Chelsea, Indian Ter.

Close crop off left ear; overbit in right.
Range six miles west of Chelsea. *2

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**W. H. MARKER,**
Postoffice, Vinita, I. T.

Crop off of left ear, under half crop in right ear.
Range—On Big Cabin creek. 5-29 1y

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**G. W. GREEN,**
Post-office, Vinita, I. T

Crop off left ear and split in right.
Range—On Jones creek, eight miles northeast of Vinita, I. T 29

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**JOHN WHISTLER,**
Postoffice, Sac & Fox Agency, I. T.

Crop off right ear and crop and under half crop off left. Range on Sac and Fox reservation. Cattle of this brand are sold only for shipment. 51

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**J. O. HALL.**
Post-office, Vinita, I. T.

Horse brand same on left hip. Underbit in each ear. Range—Between Cabin and Pryor creek. 6-29.)

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**W. H. NOBLES,**
Postoffice at Kingston, Kansas

Horse brand same.
Road brand
Under half-crop in each ear.
Range, head of Big creek, C. N. 5-29

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**E. B. FRAYSER,**
Postoffice, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Horse brand same. Mark, crop off left, hole and brass wire in right. Cattle of this brand sold only for shipment. Range 8 miles s e Vinita on Cabin between Locust and Mustang creeks. 4-22

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**M. W. COUCH,**
Chelsea, Indian Territory.

Crop off the right ear, and swallow fork in left. 44

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**NATHANIEL SKINNER,**
Post-office, Vinita, I. T.

Underslope in each ear
Range.—On Verdigre's 12 m. west of Chelsea.

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**GEO. NIPPER,**
Post-Office Claremore, Ind. Ter.

Swallow fork and underbit in left, smooth crop in right.
Range: Panther creek.
Some branded 71 right side; 6-29

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**G. W. FRANKLIN,**
Vinita, Indian Territory

Earmarks 2 up'rbit's in left, one in right, [illegible] jaw. Horses same brand, some on right shoulder. Range between Little Cabin and Horse creek. 7-26

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**C. HAYDEN,**
Chouteau, Ind. Ter.

Circle on neck—either side. left side or hip. Range on Chouteau and Pryor creeks. Horse brand C H left shoulder or thigh.

7-30

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**GEORGE W. CLARK.**
Postoffice, Vinita, Indian Territory

Smooth crop in left ear, split in right; dewlap.
Range on Pryors creek. 6-26

---

**J. B. EDWARDS,**
P. O. Vinita, Indian Territory.

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, E on hip. Only beef cattle sold. 6-4

---

**WM. LITTLE,**
Postoffice Vinita, Ind, Ter.

Brand on hip or side. Ear mark, crop off left and crop and under-half crop off right.
Steers branded
Various other marks & brands
Range on White Oak. 5-21.

---

**C. M. McCLELLAN,**
Postoffice, Oowala, I. T.

A few cows are branded on left side thus,
A few cattle branded behind the left shoulder
Cattle mostly double dewlapped.
Horse brand, on left side.

Ranch on Caney.

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**W. E. HALSELL,**
Postoffice, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Range on Bird Creek, 10 miles N. E. of Tulsa.
Cattle of this brand are sold only for shipment and no one is authorized to sell but myself.
Will pay $50 for conviction of anyone stealing.

Horses branded with horseshoe on left shoulder and neck. Some have — on thigh. 7-15

---

**B. W. RIDER,**
Chelsea, Indian Territory.

Crop and split in left; swallow fork in right.
Range on Pryor creek.

6-33

---

**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. 628

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**J. A. THOMPSON,**
Postoffice, Vinita, Indian Territory.

Range at head timbers of Pawpaw, eight miles from Vinita. Crop and two splits in left ear. Horses branded J T

---

**A. W. HOOTS,**
Tulsa, Ind. Ter.

Horses have X on shoulder and — on thigh.

Range on Hominy creek, Osage nation.

7-30

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**S. H. MAYES,**
Postoffice Salina, Indian Territory.

Swallow fork and under bit in one ear and over slope in the other.
Young cattle banded as and notch off nose. Bush of cows' tail cut off. Range on Wolfcreek. *27

Also 7 heart on left side and O on left jaw; a few branded J W E on side.

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