we have a relief and cure and vitality-which is system the elements thus strength and vigor will fol-Dr. Sanden's Electric after all other treatments testify, and from many of

the effects of abunes, excesses, worry and exposure. For such sufferers the enects of adulte's excesses, worry and exposure. For such sufferers in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical or by excesses, or exposure, you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause, and health, low at once and in a natural way. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a Send for our Illustrated Pamphiets, free; sent by mail, scaled.

Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt. DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

THE BUTTER ACCUMULATOR.

A Practical Creameryman's Opinion

it a good thing; certainly it has the merit of simplicity. The butter I sam-

second is its imadequate capacity.

One fine feature of this method is that

it does away with the loss from churn-

Sweet and Sour Cream Butter.

Roral New Yorker.

a close, Ang. 20.

perfectly sweet.

naturally

stronger of the two.-Professor Patrick.

Notes.

from the churning of sweet cream as you do from sour or ripened cream.

The other side says it is a very well

sour cream. Between the two "you pays

Try for yourself and follow the method

An owner and operator of a very

arge creamery says that he pays for

your money and you takes your choice.

that suits you individually.

when used as a separator.

is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5.000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address

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cles, and gives nourishment and vitality to the roots. One bottle will convice this mest sucptions a merits. Try it. Price \$1.00 per Pottle.

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QUEEN TOILET CO. 174 RACE ST., CINCINNATI, O. (Local Aponto Wanted)





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PER 1,000 FEET, ROUGH,

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L. HAMILTON, Prop.



is evidence of meronisness. I am now well.

My head troubled me, could not sleep, head
bot, dreams of accidents, etc. One specarful
of your medicine removed the cause of my
dreams; have not had then since; took seven
or eight bottles of your medicine. Keepsome
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would not be without it; have recommended
it to my friends. If I am not metaken; your
medicine will, prove a great blessing to this
over-worked nation. Yours truly.

JNO. F. SCANLAN, H. C. R.

FREE Maluable flook on Nervous business of the first state of the first state of the first state of the first This remarks has been proved by the Reserved Pastor Research of the months and is now prepared over his direction by the

MOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at SI per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75, 6 Bottles for 80. Sold in Portland, Oregon, by Suell, Hertshu & Woodard.

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Out of per week with room. 5.0

My table is always supplied with the lest the sarkey at the sarkey a G-11-10 MRS, BASEV & DATGHTUR,
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Antall points in California, cia the Mr. Shasea something like a fifth less butter than

Southern Pacific Co. the great footeway through California to all of the Pacific Coast, Pullman Buffet Sheepers, Second-class Steepers

Attached to express trains, affording su-

D. A. Hamilton, Man'gr

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS. How Onlone for Market May Be Started

At the Ohio experiment station it has en demonstrated that onion seed may be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed in February or March and successfully transplanted to the open ground in April or May. Compared with onions grown in size and total marketable product. A

varieties, however, as to their adapta-

bility to this method of treatment. It is reported that the early varieties appear to be the class of onions best adapted to this method. Nearly all are white and much flattened. Some attain five inches in diameter and less than two inches in thickness. If sown in February and transplanted into the open ground as early as it can be worked in the spring, the young onions may be growth of crops which is deficient in the pulled for bunching in May and June soil. The necessary constituents of or nearly as early as those grown from plant food that are generally deficient sets. By July 1 they are ripe enough to be pulled and sold in the dry state. Both in the green and dry state they are much Nitrogen superior to onions grown from sets and sell for a higher price. Also not only do they bring a fancy price, but the ground is cleared in time for celery or other fall

Early varieties that gave the most satisfactory results at the station were the Barletta, Marzajola, Pearl and Bermuda. The first named is the earliest, while the Marzajola is two weeks later but much larger. The Barletta is sold under many names, such as Extra Early Barletta, Adriatic Barletta, New Early Adriatic, Bloomsdale Pearl, New Queen, Early Radish, etc. Some of the second early sorts, such as Danvers, Wethersfield, Michigan and White Globe do not respond so readily to this method of treat-The latest dairy machine is the "acment as the extreme early and late sorts. cumulator," which drives the butter They have in every instance given indirectly from the milk. It looks all right, but is it practicable? At our recreased yields by transplanting, how-ever, but the gain is less than with some quest the manager of a large creamery recently examined it and sends this as

of the early and late sorts.
Of the second early and late varieties his "candid opinion:"
I did not see the machine in operathe White Victoria and Prize Taker are the best thus far tested. Both grow to a tion, so my opinion is formed from what large size, frequently weighing more I could learn from the managers, whom I know to be reliable. I decidedly think than a pound each, and have at the station yielded at the rate of 1,500 bushels per acre in several cases.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

pled, said to be two months old, was I have, however, two serious ob-The American Miller Says That No Fixed jections to it, but the causes of both will Sum Can Be Named and Tells Why. probably be overcome. First comes the Some of our agricultural contempo-raries are still at it discussing the illusive cessity of cooling a large body of milk from a temperature of 80 or 90 to 60 degs.; problem of the cost of growing a bushel this is also applicable to the extractor; of wheat. That the discussion is unprofitable is instanced by the figures given by my information is correct, it will not various wheat raisers, and the items of ocumulate or churn over one-half the cost enumerated show that no fixed mount of the capacity of the machine amount can be named as the cost of raising a bushel of wheat even in the re-Now, this would be a serious objection, as to use it in creameries doing a in Benton county, Ind., gives seventy-large business, or up to the capacity of two cents per bushel as the cost figured during the flush or warm part of the itemized. Another farmer gives his experience, showing that 66% cents is a fair cost price of producing a bushel of double the number of their separators or lay it aside during such a rush, as the wheat and getting it to the station. Anmilk would sour in the vats before it other farmer in the same state puts the could be run through. The managers cost at forty cents, and he figures five say the dairymen must supply the milk dollars per acre rent as part of the exin the winter. Well, to do that is simpense, while the man who itemized the dy out of the question for some time to cost at seventy-two cents included only one, at least in some parts of the world. three dollars per acre as rent. Still an-Winter dairying is a step in advance not yet generally taken, and the supply of three fields of five, fourteen and twenty other Indiana farmer gives the result on milk to creameries in winter is one of the good things yet to come.

the good things yet to come.

ing, which, as I have found during the past season from repeated tests of the the warden settiness which are given settined at 1.95 cell and the product of seed 1.655.273 and the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the product of seed 1.655.273 and the larger proportion of new travelength of the larger proportion of the new travelength buttermilk, is considerable, varying various estimates which are given by the without any apparent reason; in fact, the nucline would annihilate the butter operations is their wide diversity. If one to see the practical men as to the cost of farming operations is their wide diversity. If one the color of seed 15,455,273 to bushels.

The enlargement is in those districts in the color of the color of the product of the produ the machine would annihilate the butter maker's most serious difficulty—that of man can raise wheat for 31% cents per ripening cream just right every time.-Two tubs of sweet cream butter were made. One of these and a tub of ripened cream butter made the same day were brought to Ames for storage and to be compared as regards keeping quality. the remainder of the winter and intil about June 20 they were stored in a cellar, without ice, and examined once a month or oftener, with the aid of a trier. When the weather became so warm that the butter was softened cent, hire all the work done, raise wheat throughout, they were placed in an ice and make money. Probably not; at least chest and there kept for nearly two months, when the trial was brought to For the first three or four months from date of churning both remained At the end of five months (temperature of cellar being then 66 degs. Fahr-enheit; earlier it had been as low as 46

degs.) it was shown that the ripened cream butter showed signs of deteriors-At the end of six months several udges agreed that the sweet cream butter was in the better condition-that it had suffered less from age than the ripened cream product.
Soon after the warm weather softened both throughout. They stood in this condition two weeks, deteriorating much After hardening up on ice, seven and a half to eight months after churning, while both were rather strong, the ripened cream sample was rather the One school of butter makers will stake

their all that you get as much butter known fact that sweet cream will yield

large creatinery says that he pays for milk on the relative value plan and that has nationally of the plan increases constant the carbon feel that they get what belongs to them and make no complaints abelongs to them and make no complaints are the creamery. If they do not get emough for their milk and cream, one remertly is open to them—to get better constant the constant the constant the constant the constant the constant the constant at the creamery. If they do not get emough for their milk and cream, one remertly is open to them—to get better constant the constant that they will do in time, wording out the ones that give a small quantity of thin milk

There ought to be a dairy school in every state of the union. There must be, some or later.

1 have experimented with seed to some and lay but little stress upon the matter of size, so plant one or two sinall produces or put two pieces, each with two eyes, in each hill. I don't regard a same time to make an output to the works, and that they will do in time, leave the content of the union. There must be, some or later.

1 have experimented with seed to some and lay but little stress upon the matter of size, so plant one or two simall produces or put two pieces, each with two eyes, in each hill. I don't regard a same time that they will do in time, leave the content of the later of the same of the little stress upon the matter of size, so plant one or two simall potations. The potation of the size, so plant one or two simall produces or put two pieces, each with two eyes, in each hill. I don't regard a same time that they will do in time, leave the produces or put two pieces, each with two eyes, in each hill. I don't regard a same brand on left shoulder. Range in form county and the original produces or put the produces or put two pieces, each with two eyes, in each hill. I don't regard a same brand on left shoulder. Range in form county and the produces or put the size, later of the same and \$8,971,208 each of the same and \$8,971,208 each of the same and \$8,971

ARTIFICIAL AND BARNYARD MANURES.

Their Composition and Valuation as Stated

by a Scientific Agriculturist.
The functions of manures, as briefly stated by a professor of the University of North Wales, who has conducted extensive manurial experiments, are: 1. In many cases the improvement of the mechanical and physical condi tion and the texture of the soil to which the manures are applied. Thus lime, when applied to sour land, decom poses, and therefore renders harmless, the sour organic acids whose presence is the soil is the cause of the sour or acid condition of the land. When farmyard by the ordinary method the transplanted ones were from 50 to 100 per cent. ahead and physical condition of the soil is much improved by the organic matter marked difference has been observed in of which this manure is largely composed. 2. In many cases manures act on plant food already present in the soil and convert this plant food into such a condition that it can be absorbed by the roots of plants. The manurial value of lime is due principally to the action of this manure on the food of plants already present in the soil. 3. The most important function of manures is to supply plant food necessary for the

plant food that are generally deficient in soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Nitrogen occurs in manures as nitrates, e. g., nitrates of soda; ammonia salts, e. g., sulphate of ammonia; organic nitrogen, e. g., dried blood. Nitrogen as mitrates is immediately available as plant food. Nitrogen as ammonia salts soon becomes available. Nitrogen as ammonia satts soon becomes available. Nitrogen as organic nitrogen is much more slowly available.

Phosphoric acid, combined with lime, is generally present in manures as insoluble phosphate of lime, e. g., bone meal and basic slag; soluble phosphate of lime, e. g., bone meal and basic slag; soluble phosphates in promoting plant growth. Potash is the valuable ingredient in kainit and muriate of potash. Potash has generally a better effect on light. As generally as generally as better effect on light. As generally entered the proper of the shoulder and the proper of the shoulder as and on right shoulder. Here of the per of the shoulder as a general light as generally entered the proper of has generally a better effect on light than on heavy soils. Superphosphate and nitrate of soda should not be mixed, or if mixed must be sown immediately. This also applies to the mixing of basic slag and sulphate of ammonia.

Artificial manures should be purchased on a guaranteed analysis, and the source from which the fertilizing ingredients of the manure are derived should be stated. This precaution is especially necessary in purchasing bone or mixed manures. The percentage of nitrogen in a mannre should be stated in its equivalent of ammonia, that of insoluble phosphoric acid as phosphate of lime, soluble phosphoric acid as phosphate of lime, and that of potash salts

phate of lime, and that of potash salts in their equivalent of potash. Artificial manures are valued according to the quantities of nitrogen, soluble phosphate of lime and potash they contain.

Farmyard manure contains all the ingredients of plant food. This manure is exceedingly variable in quality, as the quality varies with the nature of the food given to the animal, the nature and amount of the litter used, the method by which the manure is produced and its treatment from the time of production until it is applied to the land.

Flax as a Farm Crop.

As reported by the division of statistics of the department of agriculture a special investigation was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the production of flaxseed. This shows that there has been a large increase in the area devoted

been a large increase in the area devoted to this crop during the last two years, the increment being entirely west of the Still another gives 311/4 cents as a fair Mississippi river, and mainly confined cost of raising wheat in his part of the to the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, The point that strikes a reader of the various estimates which are given by the

A PATRIOFIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Sinvery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Prosetion, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic cutzen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and fustructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable informs tion. Among the authors of these documents

STOCK BRANDS.

oer nair crop on right. Horses, same brand on left shoulder. Hange in Grant and Morrow county.

Rowsman, A., Moant Vernon and Burns, Or.—
tattle, A B on right hip, two crops in each ear; same on horses, on right shoulder, Range in Grant and Harney counties.

Hrosman, Jerry, Lena, Or.—Horses branded 7 on right shoulder; cattle B on the left side. Left est half crop and right ear upper slope.

Barton, Wm., Heppner, Or.—Horses, J B on right thish, cattle, same on right hip; split in each ear.

Brown, I.s., Lexington, Or. Horses BB on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow county.

Brown, J. P., Heppner, Or.—Horses and cattle branded S with ox-yoke above on left shoulder.

Brown, J. C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle with dot in cas ter on left hip; cattle, same, Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box brand or right hip cattle, same, with split in each ear.

brand or Fight alp castle, same, with Spirit each ear.

Borg. P. O., Hoppner, Or, —Horses, P B on left shoulder, cattle, same on left hip.

Brownlee, W. J., Fox, Or,—Cattle, JB connected on left side; erop on left ear and two splits and middle piece cut out on right ear; on horses same brand on the left thigh; Range in Fox valley, Grant county,

Kenny, Mike. Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip, cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right Keller, kichard, Hanton, Graut county, Or.—E K in square, cattle on left hip; horses same on left shoulder. Range Bear valler.

Kirk, J. T., Heppner, Or.—Horses 69 on left shoulder; cattle, 59 on left hip.

Kirk, J.C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 17 on either flank; cattle 17 on right side.

Kumberland, W. Gr., Mount Vernon, Or. —I L. on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left sar and under ctop in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county. Keeney, Eli, Heppner, Or.—Horses J L and ace of clubs on left stiffe. Hange in Umatilla and Morrow counties

and Morrow counties

Lesley, M.C. Mounment, Or.—A triangle in Umatilia

Il lives extending na t body of figure on interested in the country of the country of the country of the country of the country and to parts of John Day Leshey, J.W. Heppner Or.—Horses branded L. Non loft shoulder; cattle same on left hip; wat the over right ey. three slits in right ear.

Loften, Stepnen, Fox, Or.—S. Lon left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear, Horses same brand on left shoulder, Range Grant county.

Lienallen John W., Levinow Or. Horses branded half-circle JL connected on left shoul-der. Cattle same on left hip. Range, near Lex ington.

ington.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double H connect Sometimes called a swing H, on left shoulder,
Maxwell, M.S., tooseberry, Or.—Horses branded Jong link on left shoulder, cattle, same on lef | hip. Ear mark, under bit in left ser.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner, Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip, horse M on left shoulder, Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M) on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

McCumber, Jas A, Echo, Or.—Horses, M with bar over or right shoulder.

Alann, B, B., Lens, Or.—Horses—old mares ZZ on right hip; young stock, small ri on left shoulder. on their they, roung stock, small at on lest shoulder,
Morgan, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle T on left shoulder and left thigh; cattle. Z on right thigh.
Mitchell, Oscar, Ione, Or.—Horses, 77 on right hip; cattle, 77 on right side.
McClaren, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, McClaren, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, Figure 5 on each shoulder; cattle, M2 on hip McKers, W. J., Mount Yearon, Or.—Klou cattle on right hip, crop lu right ear, half crop u left same brand on horses on left hip. Rauge in Grant county.

county.

McCarty, David H., Echo, Or. Horses branded
DM connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same DM connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same on hip and side.

McGirt, Frank, Fox Valley, Or.—Mule shoe with toe-cork on cattle on ribs and under in each ear, horses same brand on left stiffs.

McHaley, G. V., Hamilton, Or.—On Horses, 8 with half circle under on left shoulder; on Cattle, four bars connected on top on the right side. Bange in Grant County, Neal Andrew, Lone Rock, Or.—Horses A N connected on left shoulder; cattle same on both hips. Newman, W. R., Happner, Or.—Horses, Newman, W. R., Happner, Or.—Horses, Crucle Ton left thigh; cattle, same on left hip.

Nordyke, E., Silverton, Or.—Horses, circle 7 on left thigh; cattle, same on left hip.

Oliver, Joseph, Canyon City, Or.—A 2 on cattle oft thigh: cattle, same on left hip.

Oliver, Joseph, Canyon City, Or.—A 2 on cattle
an left hip: on horses, same on left thigh. Range

Olier, Perry, Lexington, Or.—P O on left shoulder.

Oly, Herman, Ptairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left hip; horses on left stifes and wartle on nose. Range in Grant county.

Pearson, Olave, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 34 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped. 24 on left hip. Hange on Eight Mile.

Parker & Glesson, Hardman, Or.—Horses IP on left shoulder.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on-left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear. nected onleft shoulder; cattle, same on left mp, under bit in each ear.

Pathers, Henry Leximston, Or.—Horses brand-ed with a Roman cross on left shoulder; cattle branded with Roman cross, bar at bottom, on left hip. branded with Roman cross, one as left hip.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond Pon—shoulder; cattle, J H J connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left ear and slip in the work.

Worses branded MP

Potter, Dan, Lexington—Horsee branded MP connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Powell, Johu T., Dayrille, Or—Horsee, JP connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one on each ear, wattle under threat. Rauge is Grant county. Rickard, G. D., Canyon City, Or.—F C on left shoulder, on horses only. Range Canyon creek and Bear valley, Grant county.

Rood, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horsee, GR on left shoulder.

Reninger, Chris, Heppner, Or.—Horsee, CR on left shoulder.

Rice, Dan, Hardman, Or.; horsee, three panel worm fence on left shoulder; cattle, DAN on right shoulder. Range near Hardman, Rudio, Wm, Long Creek, Or.—Brands horses R or right shoulder. Range, Grant and Morrow counties.

counties.

Royse, Aaron, Heppner, Or.—Horses, plain V on Royse, Aaron, Heppner, Or.—Horses, plain V on left shoulder; cattle, same brand reversed os right hip and crop off right ear. Hange in Mor right any and crop on right ear. Hange in Mor row county.

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded X on the right shoulder; cattle, IX on the left hip crop off left ear and dewlap on neck. Range in Morrow and adjoining counties.

Rust, William, Pendleton, Or.—Horses R on left shoulder; cattle, R on left hip, crop of

sach jaw and two hits in the right ender the curi, T. H., John Phy, Or.—Double cross on each hip on cattle, swallow fork and under hit in right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county.

In right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county. On hook, inverted A and spear point of the county.

In a marked ewes, crop on left ear, punched upper hit in right. Wethers, crop in right and under half crop in left ear. All range in Grant county.

Crosby, A.A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle branded—
(or H. L. connected) on the right shoulder.

Croby, A. A., J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 90 on right shoulder.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 90 on right shoulder.

Curin, R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses branded file.

Cockram, J. H. Monument, Or.—Horses branded file.

Cockram, J. H. Monument, Or.—Horses branded file.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Cattle, cuit in the corner of right hip. swallow fork in right ear and crop off left ear.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Cattle, Cwith in center; horses (Econ left hip.

Cupper, H. A. Monument, Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder, cattle, O on left shoulder. Cattle, O on left shoulder.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder, cattle, O on left shoulder.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Cattle, Cwith in center; horses (Econ left hip.

Cupper, H. A. Monument, Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder, cattle, O on left shoulder.

Cockram, R. E., Monument, Grant Co. Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder.

Cockram, R. E., Monument, Grant Co. Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder.

Cockram, R. E., Monument, Grant Co. Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder.

Cockram, R. E., Monument, Grant Co. Or.—Horses H. Con left shoulder.

Cockram, R. E., Monument, Grant Co. Or.—Horses H. Co. Or.—Ho