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Purifies the BLOOD, Cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COLDS, PIMPLES, all SKIN AFFECTIONS, and DISEASES ARISING from a DISORDERED STOMACH.

The Genuine HAMBURG TEA is put up in YELLOW WRAPPERS with Facsimile Signature of EMIL FRESE.

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Our "ONDOLINE" (liquid, pure and harmless), when applied to the skin restores and beautifies the Complexion; removes and prevents Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Blackheads. This renowned preparation cannot be excelled. A single application has a marvelous effect, and each additional one improves the complexion. Try it; if not delighted with it, return the bottle, and we will refund your money. One Bottle will restore the complexion. Price, $1.00

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IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD $3.00 per 1,000 feet, additional.

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Board per week 5 00
" " " with room 6 00

My table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

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A Proposition.

If you will pay your subscription to the Gazette *in full and one year in advance*, we will send you the following books at prices stated herewith: "Six Great Books for Rural Homes," 25 cents; "Famous Fiction by the World's Greatest Authors," ten volumes, 50 cents; Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales," 20 cents.

43-tf. THE PATTERSON PUB. CO.

ALLIANCE COLUMN

From the Alliance Herald.

Slavery of mind, neglecting to think, more effectually places a man's labor in service of the masters than did chattel slavery.

The government did not get one dollar of gold for a single bond it ever sold. Where is the evidence to show that there ever was a dollar of gold paid for bonds.

The alien land law should be re-enacted in such a way that no court can decide it null and void. The people demand it, and woe to him that stands in the way of the people's will.

There are over 1,000,000 idle laborers in the United States, and every day these millions are idle is a loss to the country of at least $2,000,000, because they could produce that much wealth, at least, every day.

In 1866 the population was 35,819,281 the circulation was $1,863,409,216 giving a per capita of $52 in circulation. In 1890 the population was 65,000,000, the circulation $306,999,982 giving a per capita of $4.72 in circulation.

"Calamity" may be a very objectionable word, but "it is a condition, not a theory," that confronts the people of this country. High taxes, mortgages, debts and hard work are pretty good evidences of a diseased government.

It is generally admitted that over nine-tenths of the business of the dountry is done by means of checks, drafts, due bills, etc., and less than one-tenth with legal tender money. The "wildcat" banking system was forced into oblivion, but today we find the same system in operation and doing over ninety per cent of the country's business.

How much longer will it take the people of this country to realize the fact that what promotes the prosperity of the farmer solves the problem of national prosperity? Truly, when the demands of the alliance are clearly and fully understood the present antagonism will disappear like morning vapor before the rising sun. If everyone would read as in an earnest search for truth, they would not be long in grasping the situation.

A Cross.

Alliance Herald.

Senator Peffer introduced a bill to loan $100,000,000 to farmers in Indiana who could give good security, so they could save their homes from the money sharks. Sherman introduced a bill to give $100,000,000 to a company to build the Nicaragua canal and add to their already great wealth. The above is a good comparison. A better illustration cannot be produced than that of the Saviour, while on earth, and the devil—the Saviour always trying to do good, while the aim of the devil was to put still heavier burdens on those who were already overburdened. Sherman must be a cross between the "devil and Satan."

Death from Kidney Disease

Is the unfortunate and untimely ending of thousands of the American people annually. Oregon Kidney Tea (O. K. T.) is guaranteed to cure all forms of kidney troubles. Take it in time.

ARBOR DAY ON RHEA CREEK.

The pupils of the Rhea Creek school had a pleasant time Arbor Day, April 8, improving the school grounds.

The exercises consisted of reading, speaking and singing. The children did very well in their recitals. One of the leading pieces was a dialogue for eight persons, each representing a flower. Each, after speaking, hung up a letter of decorated pasteboard and, when all were through, recited a few verses in concert. The letters, when all up, spelled Arbor Day.

Among the other declamations were "How to Make a Whistle" and "The Dandelion;" select reading, "The Robin and the Buttercup," "Something about Plants and Common Gifts;" an essay on Flowers, a very appropriate subject for the day, was also read.

After the closing song the pupils engaged heartily in the planting of trees and flowers around the school house. About two dozen trees were carefully planted, some of which were dedicated to George Washington, Queen Victoria and others. The dedication exercises consisted of singing, marching, prayer and singing.

The children then returned home happier for the day's work and have something to interest and please them as long as they go to this school. If all our district schools would have such exercises on Arbor Day, there would be far less unfenced, bare looking school grounds. It is decidedly the law of our state, why not carry it out? A greater appreciation of the value of trees may thus be awakened among all classes and a good amount of real pleasure derived therefrom.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Slocum-Johnston Drug Co.

FROM HALE'S RIDGE.

MR. EDITOR: As I am one of the would-be toughs of Hale's Ridge, that "Bon Ami" speaks of in the "Eight Mile News Budget," I will try to say a few words in their defense. I will admit that Hale's Ridge has a few long faces, but as for gall, Eight Mile takes the cake every time. The toughs of Hale's Ridge should look upon "Bon Ami" with pity, for I think that he or she is shallow in the upper story, and below the notice of the people of our community.

Well, as I think it is a waste of time and paper to write after such trash as "Bon Ami" gets up, I will close.

Respectfully yours,
*. †. ‡.

LIVE STOCK

HOG AND HAYRACK.

A Combination "Devoutly to Be Wished For" and Easily Made.

The illustrations show a device which was originated by Mr. James E. Rodgers, of Ostrander, O., and which has come into general use in that part of the country on account of its cheapness and convenience. As a hayrack, to be used in hauling hay, straw or other bulky farm products, the writer hereof has never seen anything more convenient, and the facility with which it may be converted into a convenient rack in which to convey hogs, sheep or calves to market is surprising

FIG. I.

The engravings need but little explanation. Fig. 1 shows the rack after it is put together as it stands on the wagon to hold the hogs, sheep or calves, and Fig. 2 shows precisely the same thing when used as a hayrack.

The framework is constructed as follows: There are two sidepieces (made of oak or other strong stuff, 14 to 16 feet long, as may be desired) 2 by 6 inches, and connected at each end, as shown in drawing, by a 2 by 4 strip fastened firmly by bolts passing through the sidepieces as they rest upright on the wagon. Then there are four crosspieces bolted onto the bottom of sidepieces, as shown, which are made of 2 by 4½ inch lumber, the end ones being placed about six inches from end of sidepieces. A board 1 inch thick and 12 inches wide is firmly fastened lengthwise of the rack, as shown in Fig. 2. The crosspieces are mortised (4½ by 1½ inches) with a slanting mortise to receive the supports of the side frames, as shown. These mortises are made 5½ inches from inside of the sidepieces. The supports of the side framework are made of hard wood and are 3 feet long; at the bottom they are 2 by 3 inches, tapering to 2 by 2 at the top, and at bottom of each a tenon is cut to fit into the mortise in crosspieces. There are four of these supports or uprights on each side, as shown, and to these are bolted and nailed four boards 1 by 4, as shown in diagram. The top of the upright or post is cut at an angle, so that when the top board is fastened on it will be exactly parallel to the crosspieces at the bottom when used as a hayrack, thus furnishing a convenient footing for a man to stand upon when the rack is in position for loading hay. The top board has usually been made same width (4 inches) as the others, but Mr. Rodgers informs us that he thinks it would be better 6 inches wide.

These boards are both bolted and nailed to the uprights and spaced about as follows: The bottom board 7¼ inches from the tenon, space 3¾ inches, second board, space 5½ inches, third board, space 7 inches, top board. The end gates are made as shown in diagram, and are held in place by a rod same as the end gate to a wagon bed. The upright for holding the lines is hinged to the top crosspiece and may be used or removed at pleasure. The whole rack when completed is in five pieces—bottom, sides and ends—each piece firmly made and handled separately in putting together for use on the wagon and separately lifted off and hung up when done using. On the outside of each sidepiece of bottom frame and directly over each crosspiece there is a strong iron staple bolted through the sidepiece, which holds the bottom of the upright when used as a hograck, as shown in Fig. 1. These staples are about 3¼ by 1¼ in the clear, so that the uprights pass readily through them, the bottom of uprights, after passing through, resting on end of crosspiece, which extends about half an inch outside of frame.

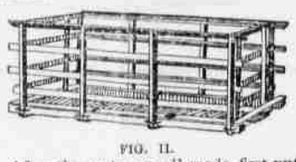

FIG. II.

After the parts are all made, first put the bottom framework on the wagon, then place the sides in position. If to be used as a hayrack insert the ends of the uprights into the mortises of the crosspieces so that the upright will rest on the main sidepiece of bottom frame, as in Fig. 2. Then put the upright for holding the lines in its place, insert the bolt that holds it, and the rack is ready for use. If for hauling swine, sheep or calves let the bottom of uprights drop into the staples, as shown in Fig. 1, then put up and fasten the end gates and slide in a board of the proper width on each side of the main centerboard, so as to make a reasonably close floor for the animals to stand on, and the rack is complete. Try it; any farmer can make it, and there is no patent on it. It may be made of any size desired, but the dimensions above given are those that are ordinarily used. The iron bolts used are all half an inch thick.—Breeder's Gazette.

Cotton Seed for Hogs.

During the past winter and spring we fed cotton seed to hogs with a view of finding out whether they can be so fed without fatal results. We fed them until April and lost no hogs in consequence. The seed was thoroughly steamed, both with and without turnips, after which it was generally mixed with some bran before being fed. The hogs soon learned to eat it and seemed to become very fond of it, doing much better than before we began feeding seed, or after we quit. While we have never tried feeding roasted cotton seed, it is very doubtful if it is an improvement on steaming. However, we expect to try the roasting process and will report results later on.—J. E. Little in Texas Farm and Ranch.

The state board of live stock commissioners has sent out a bulletin to the effect that "lumpy jaw" in cattle is a dangerously contagious disease. It is further declared by the board that animals afflicted with "lumpy jaw" are unfit for food, because the disease poison is apt to be found in any part of the animal. Self preservation may induce butchers to reject such cattle, even if honesty would not.

For some reason the breeding and rearing of mules does not increase and prosper in the northwest. Is it true, as they used to say in the south, that the negro and the mule flourish together?

SPRING CHICKENS.

How to Produce the Best Ones in the Good Old Way.

In the middle states it is a good plan for the housewife to set every [illegible] that shows a desire to sit after the first of March, and continue to do so until she has provided a liberal supply of chicks for family use, besides allowing herself the privilege of selecting a sufficient number of handsome pullets to take the place of superannuated old hens in the fall.

By adopting this plan she will have most of her chicks come off in April and May, the most suitable time for them, and the work of taking care of them will be soon done and over with. If she keeps one of the three most popular general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Houdans—the young cockerels of the early hatch will be large enough to begin using them for the table by the first of June while the pullets should begin to lay in the fall, or if they contain a strain of Leghorn, during mid summer.

Every poultry keeper knows that the earlier he can get his pullets to mature and begin laying, the greater profit will there be in his work. In fact, unless one does gets the pullets to laying well by September, I do not see how it is possible to keep a year round engagement for eggs, for after the moulting season sets in adult hens lay very few eggs, and often none at all for several months. Taking these facts into consideration, all keepers of fowls, whether on a large or small scale, will see at once the advantage of feeding young chicks liberally from the start. Keep them growing straight along with no stopping long enough to get sick. A healthy, robust chick will throw off a disease which a feeble, half starved little one will succumb to without a struggle. Keep good, wholesome, rich food within reach of them until two weeks old, then feed thrice daily until six weeks of age, after which a liberal meal morning and night is sufficient, compelling them to go off between whiles and forage.

Scarcely any two people believe in feeding fowls alike, but the following is the most successful method I have tried: For the first two weeks give stale bread, one-half each of flour bread and cornmeal, egg bread preferred. Soften this in hot, sweet milk and season with bits of meat chopped fine or dripping, adding a flavoring of red pepper in cool or rainy weather. For the next four weeks prepare half their daily ration as at first, while the other half may consist of whole sound wheat and cracked corn boiled till soft. After this it is better that one-half their food shall consist of small dry grain, and the remainder of either or both kinds of the soft cooked foods. Remember to give all their food rather stiff, and let none remain to sour or ferment.

Some feed dry grain after two weeks, or, indeed, earlier than that, but there is always danger that a greedy little chick may eat more than he can manage, and then it will swell in his crop and kill him. Scalding the grain over night is to some extent a prevention. Keep some sort of grit near the coop always; powdered eggshells will do for the little ones. Supply green food until they are old enough to gather it for themselves, and if possible give sweet milk once a day in cool weather and twice in warm, allowing it to remain only long enough for them to drink, as much liquid is unwholesome for very young chicks.

Parasites are the most troublesome of all the little chick's foes, and so insidious are they in their approach that we must be very watchful to circumvent them. Cleanliness is the best precaution, and when first putting out a brood dust the hen and chicks with insect powder. If this cannot be had, rub their thighs, breast and head with a bit of lard. Anointing the chicks in the same way when one or two weeks old is also advised, and if a tiny bit of lard be applied and the work be done at evening in clear, mild weather there is no danger.

No matter how loudly the chicks and their mother protest, keep them in their coops out of the rain, the dew and the cold, damp weather, for from whatever causes gapes accrue, we know that it seldom troubles chicks that are kept dry, warm and comfortable. To insure this, I find it best to place the coops of my early chicks under a long shed, which is open on one side to admit the sunshine. Here their feeding coops are also placed, so in bad weather the little fellows are content with a nice dry run and their mother clucking in the coop near by, calling them in now and then to nestle for warmth among her soft feathers. Such a shed as this—mine is 8 by 16 feet, with an overhanging roof and earthen floor—may be built at very little expense, and after the season for young chicks is over it forms an excellent dusting place and resting place, too, for the rest of the flock.—H. C. Dudley in American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

Now begins the hen setting and hatching season. In the southern portion of this big country it is safe to set the hens in January. A little farther north, say on a line through southern to central Ohio, it may begin the middle of February. Still farther north, on a line with the lakes, the first to the middle of March is a good time. The chicks should come out just in time to escape being frozen to death. Those thus hatching do the best.

Coal cinders or fine coal dust with shorts is good for hogs.

You cannot bear it in mind too strongly that in breeding you must weed out all inferior and scrub stock. Never under any circumstances breed from a poor animal. It will grade your stock down instead of up. This is true of every kind of live stock.

The best corncrib you can have is a fine lot of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Sunol's trainer, Marvin, to Robert Bonner, "Barring accidents, next year we will put the mark where it will be above high water mark while you and I live, I think."

Some first class Shropshire lambs, raised in Indiana, were sold in the Chicago market recently at six dollars a head.

Any state swine breeders' association or any swine record association may be admitted to membership in the National Swine Breeders' association by the annual payment of ten dollars, entitling each to ten votes, and any respectable breeder or feeder of swine may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually, entitling him to one vote.

A farmer who writes to renew the subscription to his paper says that he pays for it with the money his hens earned. Good idea.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, 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 information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass; Hon. E. H. Ammidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allyn, T. J., Ione, Or. Horses GG on lef shoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow county.

Armstrong, J. C., Alpine, Or.—T with bar under it on left shoulder of horses; cattle same on left hip.

Allison, O. D., Eight Mile, Or.—Cattle brand, O D on left hip and horses same brand on right shoulder. Range, Eight Mile.

Adkins, T C, Dayville, Or—Straight mark across the thigh and two crops and a slit in the right ear; horses, J, upside down on the right shoulder. Range in Grant county and Bear valley. P O address also at Hardman.

Adkins, J. J., Heppner, Or.—Horses, JA connected on left flank; cattle, same on left hip.

Ayers, Johnny, Lena, Or.—Horses branded triangle on left hip; cattle same on right hip; also crop off right ear and upper bit on same.

Blyth, Percy H., Heppner, Or.—Horses, Roman cross on right shoulder. Range in Morrow county.

Bleakman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a flag on left shoulder; cattle same on right shoulder.

Bannister, J. W., Hardman, Or.—Cattle branded B on left hip and thigh; split in each ear.

Burke, M St C, Long Creek, Or—On cattle, MAY connected on left hip, crop off left ear, under half crop off right. Horses, same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant and Morrow county.

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

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

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

Brown, Isa, Lexington, Or. Horses IB 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 C with dot in center on left hip; cattle, same.

Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box brand on right hip cattle, same, with split in each ear.

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

Brownlee, W. J., Fox, Or.—Cattle, J B connected on left side; crop 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.

Cain, E., Caleb, Or.—Y D on horses on left stifle; U with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder, and on left stifle on all colts under 5 years; on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant county.

Clark, Wm. H., Lena, Or.—Horses WHC connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cate, Chas. R., Vinson or Lena, Or. Horses H C on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cochran, Chas., Ione, Or.—Horses, HP connected on left shoulder; cattle, C on both left hip and stifle. Range in Morrow county.

Cannon, T. B., Long Creek, Or.—T on cattle on right side, crop off right ear and slit in left ear. Our horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Cecil, Wm., Douglas, Or.; horses J C on lef shoulder; cattle same on left hip, waddles on each jaw and two bits in the right ear.

Curl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each hip on cattle, swallow fork and under bit in right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county. On sheep, inverted A and spear point on shoulder. Ear marks on ewes, crop on left ear, punched upper bit 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.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 90 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, R. Y., Carrinsville, Or. -Horses, ∞ on left stifle.

Cochran, J H Monument, Or—Horses branded T I & A on left shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip, swallow fork in right ear and crop off left.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with in center; horses, CE on left hip.

Cupper, R. A., Monument, Or.—Horses H C on left shoulder, cattle H C on left side, swallow fork on right ear.

Cochran, R. E., Monument, Grant Co., Or.—Horses branded circle with bar beneath, on left shoulder; cattle same brand on both hips, mark under slope both ears and dewlap.

Chapin, H., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded 7 on right hip. Cattle branded the same.

Cross, S L, Dayville, Or—Cattle branded + two crops and a split in left ear; on horses a reversed Z on left stifle. Also have the following brands on cattle: 72 on left hip, 7 on right hip, 72 on left shoulder, two parallel bars on left shoulder. Ear marks, two crops.

Doonan, Wm., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded OO with bar over them, on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, R D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, R D on left hip.

Douglas, O. T., Douglas, Or—Horses TD on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip.

Duncan, W. P., John Day, Or.—Quarter circle W on right shoulder, both on horses and cattle. Range Grant county.

Driskell, W. E., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded K inside of O on left shoulder. Cattle same on left side of neck.

Ely, J. B. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear.

Fisk, Ralph, Prairie City, Or—Horses, R F on right shoulder; cattle, on right hip. Range in Grant county.

Fleek, Jackson, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 7F connected on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Ear mark, hole in right and crop off left.

Florence, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on right hip; horses F with bar under on right shoulder.

Florence, S. P. Heppner, Or.—Horses, F on right shoulder; cattle, F on right hip or thigh.

Ging, Henry, Heppner, Or.—GAY on left shoulder.

Goble, Frank, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 7 F on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip.

Gilman-French, Land and Live Stock Co., Fossil, Or.—Horses, anchor 8 on left shoulder; vent, same on left stifle. Cattle, same on both hips; ear marks, crop off right ear and underbit in left. Range in Gilliam, Grant, Crook and Morrow counties.

Gentry, Elmer, Echo, Or.—Horses branded H. S. with a quarter circle over it, on left stifle. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Giltwater, J. C., Prairie City, Or.—On horses, O-O on left shoulder and stifle; cattle, on right side. Range in Grant county.

Hams, James, Hardman Or.—Horses shaded 2 on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip. Range in and about Hardman.

Hayes, Geo., Lena, Or, Brand JH connected, with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder.

Hiatt A. B., Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round-top A with quarter circle under it on the right hip. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hinton & Jenks, Hamilton, Or—Cattle, two bars on either hip; crop in right ear and split in left. Horses, J on right thigh. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Samuel, Wagner, Or—T F L on right shoulder on horses; on cattle, on right hip and on left side, swallow fork in right ear and slit in left. Range in Haystack district, Morrow county.

Hall, Edwin, John Day, Or.—Cattle E H on right hip; horses same on right shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded heart on the left shoulder. Range Morrow Co.

Hunsaker, H & Wagner, Or. -Horses, 9 on left shoulder; cattle, 9 on left hip.

Hardisty, Albert, Nye, Oregon—Horses, AH connected, on left shoulder; Cattle on the left hip, crop off left ear.

Humphreys, J M. Hardman, Or.—Horses, H on left flank.

Hiatt, Wm. E., Ridge, Or.—Horses branded bar cross on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Hayes, J. M., Heppner, Or.—Horses, wineglass on left shoulder cattle, same on right hip.

Ivy, Alfred, Long Creek, Or—Cattle I D on right hip, crop off left ear and bit in right. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range n Grant county.

Huston, Lather, Eight Mile, Or.—Horse H on the left shoulder and heart on the left stifle Cattle same on left hip. Range in Morrow county.

Jenkins, D. W., Mt. Vernon, Or.—J on horses on left shoulder; on cattle, J on left hip and two smooth crops on both ears. Range in Fox and Bear valleys

Junkin, S. M., Heppner, Or.—Horses, horseshoe J on left shoulder. Cattle, the same. Range on Eight Mile.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear

Kenny, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip; cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right

Keller, Richard, Blanton, Grant county, Or.—E K in square, cattle on left hip; horses same on left shoulder. Range Bear valley.

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

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

Kumberland, W. G., Mount Vernon, Or.—I L on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left ear and under crop 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 stifle. Range in Umatilla and Morrow counties.

Lesley, M C, Monument, Or—A triangle with all lines extending past body of figure on horses on left shoulder, on cattle diamond on left shoulder, split in right and under bit in left ear Range in Grant county and to parts of John Day

Leahey, J W, Heppner Or.—Horses branded L N on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip; wattle over right eye, three slits in right ear.

Lofton, Stephen, Fox, Or.—S L on left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range Grant county.

Lieuallen, John W., Lexington Or.—Horses branded half-circle J L connected on left shoulder. Cattle, same on left hip. Range, near Lexington.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double H connected. Sometimes called a swing H, on left shoulder.

Maxwell, M. S., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded long link on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip. Ear mark, under bit in left ear.

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 on right shoulder.

Mann, H. H., Lena, Or.—Horses—old mares ZZ on right hip; young stock, small zz on left 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, Figure 5 on each shoulder; cattle, M2 on hip.

McKern, W. J., Mount Vernon, Or—XI on cattle on right hip, crop in right ear, half crop in left same brand on horses on left hip. Range in Grant county.

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

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

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. Range in Grant County.

Neal, Andrew, Lone Rock, Or.—Horses A N connected on left shoulder; cattle same on both hips.

Newman, W. R., Heppner, Or.—Horses N with half circle over it on left shoulder.

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

Oliver, Joseph, Canyon City, Or.—A 2 on cattle on left hip; on horses, same on left thigh. Range in Grant county.

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

Olp, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left hip; horses on left stifle and wattle on nose. Range in Grant county.

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

Parker & Gleason, 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.

Patberg, Henry Lexington, Or.—Horses branded with a Roman cross on left shoulder; cattle branded with Roman cross, bar at bottom, on left hip.

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

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

Powell,