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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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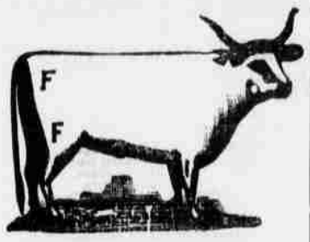
S. P. FLORENCE,



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HEPPNER, OREGON.

Cattle branded and ear marked as shown above, Horses F on right shoulder.

My cattle range in Morrow and Umatilla counties. I will pay $100.00 for the arrest and conviction of any person stealing my stock.

Mountain House!

I have re-opened this well known house to the public, and solicit a share of the patronage.

Per day..... $1.00
Board per week..... 5.00
" " " with room..... 6.00

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

MRS. BASEY & DAUGHTER, Props.

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PER 1,000 FEET, ROUGH, $10 00
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IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD $3.00 per 1,000 feet, additional.

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A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point East, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, elegant day coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

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For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, C. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or to Jas. C. Pond, general passenger and ticket agent Chicago Ill. 48tf

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that, after having our loss of school house carefully figured by competent mechanics, we made satisfactory settlement with the State Insurance Company, of Salem, Oregon, on April 11, 1892, and within three days thereafter received check for $3,400, full amount of loss sustained by recent fire, which destroyed said house. W. R. ELLIS, TOM MORGAN, OTIS PATTERSON, Board of Directors of School District No. 1, Morrow County, Oregon.

HEPPNER, Or., April 14, 1892. 82-98

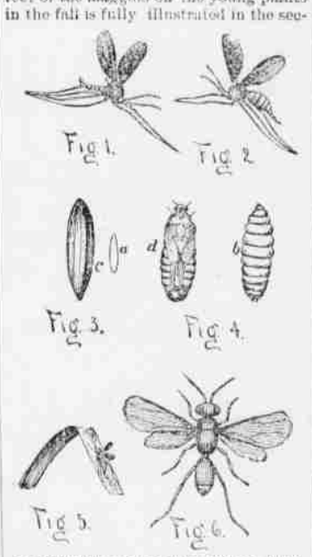
FARM AND GARDEN

THE HESSIAN FLY

Preventives and Remedies—Suggestions Concerning the Seeding.

This is a small, dark colored, two winged fly, about one-eighth of an inch long and shaped much like the wheat midge, both belonging to the same order and family of insects. The male (Fig. 1) is more slender than the female (Fig 2), which, when full of eggs, slightly resembles a diminutive mosquito moderately full of blood. The life of the insect in the adult stage is short, the male dying soon after pairing and the female soon after oviposition. The egg (Fig. 3 a) is about one-fiftieth of an inch long, of a dull reddish color. The larva or maggot (Fig. 4 b) is, when first hatched, of a nearly white color, with a tinge of red, but later they are very light green, clouded with white. The pupa (Fig. 4 d) is formed under cover of the puparium (Fig. 3 c), which last is known as the "flaxseed" stage, on account of its resemblance to a flaxseed in form and color.

The eggs are deposited by the female very soon after she hatches from the "flaxseed," on the upper side of the leaf, as a rule, as indicated in Fig. 5. This task is finished in a few days, after which she dies. The young hatching from the egg works its way downward, beneath the sheath to its base. In the fall this is just above the roots below ground, as shown in cut 2 at A, but in spring they do not go below ground, as a rule, but stop at or near one of the lower joints. The effect of the maggots on the young plants in the fall is fully illustrated in the sec-

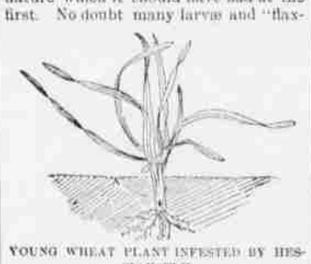


VARIOUS STAGES OF THE HESSIAN FLY.

ond cut, an infested plant. This pest suffers much from the attacks of several minute parasites, which attack and destroy it in both the egg and larval or maggot stage. These are small, usually dark colored, four winged insects, quite well illustrated by Fig 6.

Professor Riley has during the past year imported from England a foreign species of these parasites, some of which have, by his instruction, been turned loose in the fields in the vicinity of Columbus, with the hope that they will become established in the state. Preventive measures may be noticed as follows: Sowing at the proper time, burning the stubble, rotation of crops, sowing long, narrow plats in late summer as baits; applying quick acting fertilizers to seriously infested fields in the fall in order to encourage attacked plants to throw up fresh tillers, and to increase the vigor of these that they may make sufficient growth to withstand the winter.

After the fly has gained possession of a field, Entomologist Webster, of the Ohio agriculture station, says, in the bulletin from which the foregoing is an extract, that he knows of no application that can be made which will destroy it. Doubtless pasturing the field, if early sown, will often result in reducing the numbers of the pest, besides giving to the ground that compact, pulverized nature which it should have had at the first. No doubt many larvæ and "flaxseeds" by this means would be crushed, but very few would enter into the food of the animals grazing thereon unless the plants were pulled up, both stem and roots.



YOUNG WHEAT PLANT INFESTED BY HESSIAN FLY.

Following are some suggestions as to seeding. First, get good seed, the largest and best grain. Plow early; get a compact, smooth, well pulverized seed bed, so that the seed will be evenly covered. Nothing will pay better than this. With everything in readiness, wait patiently until the fly has emerged, and, largely at least, disappeared, then sow your grain as carefully and as well as you would if you were planting your last dollar. In ordinary seasons the sire (seed), with the assistance of mother earth, will give you a growth of sturdy, hardy, thrifty plants that will have dodged the fly, escaped the rust and will go into winter in better condition than if sown early and in a slipshod manner. In the spring this grain will meet even a quite severe attack of the fly and the effect will partake more of that of the pruning knife than the sickle. Rich soil will of course have the advantage, but if not rich do not abuse it because it is poor, as that is all the more reason for good culture.

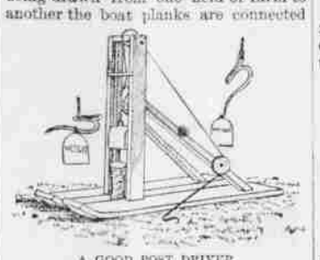
A POST DRIVER.

A Device Which Can Be Made at Home Illustrated and Described.

The device here illustrated can be made entirely at home, excepting the weight and hook. A block of iron weighing forty or fifty pounds is required. This you can have cast. Its essential features are a ring to hoist it by and grooves in the sides in which to slide the tongues attached to the uprights. To have the dump self acting the hook must be made of the precise pattern shown. Any blacksmith can reproduce it. The hook is pulled down to the weight resting on top of the post and slipped into its ring.

as the weight is needed the hook ring will be seen to remain at the left hand end of the slot, as shown. When it has reached the height at which it is desired to drop the weight, the long tongue of the hook trips against a rod or slat extended across the frame for the purpose and is pulled down. This act lets the weight slide to the left and the hook ring to the right in the slot (see right of picture). The weight is thus freed and falls heavily on the post.

Thirteen-foot planks are firmly braced on the front ends of stone boat planks, held together by irons and bolts eight feet from the ground, so they will not interfere with posts being driven. When being drawn from one field or farm to another the boat planks are connected



A GOOD POST DRIVER.

in front and behind by hooks made of heavy wire. This prevents their spreading. Two pulleys are made of double thicknesses of inch board. The grain of these boards is placed at right angles the one to the other to prevent splitting. One is hung at the top of the upright, to receive the rope direct from the weight hook, and the other at the rear end of the boat planks on a brace. A horse draws the machine along astride the fence row, and the posts are held in place by the uprights while being driven. Any boy can raise the weight by pulling on the rope, says Home and Farm, authority for the foregoing.

Grass Seed with Grain.

A farmer writing to The Country Gentleman disapproves of the practice of drilling in grass seed with grain. He says: "The seeds are too unlike. A single grain of wheat weighs as much as twenty grains of timothy seed, and will grow when buried with three inches of soil as well as the grass seed when only an inch down; the best depth for each, however, is about an inch and a half for the wheat and half an inch for the timothy, under ordinary conditions. No common drill will plant grass seed evenly at half an inch depth. Brushing it in with a smoothing or brush harrow is the best we can do in common circumstances, a large portion of the seed being buried less than an inch, and a small portion of it, not being buried at all, may not grow.

"There will be another portion too heavily covered with soil to find its way to the surface, but commonly about half is brushed in and germinates. This is better than seeding it down with the grain when but little can ever reach the light. To economize grass seed the ground on which it is sown should be specially smooth and level, for if it is rough and cloddy the small and delicate seed will have a very poor chance, and if the surface is uneven the seed will be covered too deep at one place and too shallow at another.

"A half peck of grass seed, sown on a fine, smooth ground, rich and mellow and sufficiently moist, will give a better growth than a bushel on a hard, dry and cloddy surface, but neither will make a sufficiently rich and dense growth of grass. The best new grass field I ever had was when a full half bushel of clover and timothy was sown on an acre of well prepared surface. There were no bare spots of earth on walking over it, and at two cuttings it gave about five tons of dried hay to the acre. The seed was sown alone, not with a grain crop, and was covered with a light brush harrow."

Here and There.

The New York Fish commission have five hatcheries, as follows: Adirondack, Franklin county, Fulton Chain, Herkimer county, Saccandaga, Hamilton county and Cold Spring Harbor, Queens county. They also have temporary stations at various points along the Hudson for shad hatching.

California hop growers are many of them practicing the trellis system.

The largest Lima bean ranch in the world is said to be one of 2,200 acres, in Ventura county, Cal.

It won't be long before we shall be sowing tomato and other seeds under glass. Have you the glass? Are the manure and soil going to be ready? What varieties succeed best in your section? are pertinent questions asked by the Philadelphia Farm Journal.

At the convention of North American Bookkeepers the following officers were elected: Eugene Secor, Forest City, Ia., president; J. E. Hetherington, Cherry Valley, N. Y., vice president; W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., secretary; E. R. Root, Medina, O., treasurer. The next convention will be held in Washington.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' association at Rochester, William G. Markham, of Avon, N. Y., was recommended by the association to be appointed superintendent of sheep at the Chicago Columbian exposition of 1893. S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, was elected president of the society, and J. Horatio Earll, of Skaneateles, secretary and treasurer.

Glorious Possibilities.

It is only as one rises to the national conception of what Columbus Day, Oct. 12, may be made that it takes on its true character. The day itself, simply as a way of calling up the past and giving it historical significance, will be full of meaning, but it will be much more than this. The historical part of the celebration is not confined to the mere act of the discovery of America by Columbus on the morning of Oct. 12. It is a day that reaches back through four centuries of progress, and it includes all that America has passed through in these 400 years—the crowding out of one race by another; the succession of one civilization after another; the growth of new ideas, and the putting of old ideas to new service; the introduction of nobler manners, better laws, a larger and freer life than the world has known before, and as the fundamental element in this new order, the creation and the development of our public school system, than which nothing is more truly representative of American ideas and institutions.

The eagerness and appreciation, with which the suggestion for this peculiar celebration has been caught up shows that it touches the right chord in the patriotic hearts of the young people throughout the whole nation.

BEES IN WINTER.

Suggestions to Farmers Who Do Not Make a Specialty of Beekeeping.

How to winter the bees safely without too much feeding is a question that puzzles many a farmer who does not make beekeeping a specialty. A specialist has his chaff hives and other regular appliances, but on the general purpose farm there is no time nor money put into it. A simple and good way is to set the hives close together on the stand, nail a stick or drive a stake in the earth at each end and connect them with a rail. Then boards may be rested on it extending to the ground. This low shed should face the south or southeast.

When severe days begin, a little straw may be thrown on the boards and a lot of stalks stood up at the front and sides to keep out snow and light. A wire or

SHELTERING THE BEES.

rope nailed to the boards and carried around the stalks will prevent their falling. The exclusion of light will keep the bees quiet and the warmth will save the stores, as bees, like other stock, eat more when cold.

Another objection to wintering on the summer stands is the loss of bees during mild days. They fly out in the sunshine, become chilled by the cold wind only a few feet from the hive, and die of cold because unable to return. The only objection to this mode of wintering is liability to attacks of mice. The same danger threatens bees wintered in a cellar or other place not made mouseproof. The cornstalk front should be removed and the hives examined at least once during the winter, according to the Philadelphia Farm Journal, authority for the foregoing.

Food for Fowls.

Wheat is one of the best winter foods for general purposes, though not suited to fattening as is corn. The best wheat contains about 3 per cent. of fat, 12 per cent. of flesh forming, 70 per cent. of warmth giving and 2 per cent. of bone making properties, with very little husk or fiber. When ground up for poultry feed the meal ought to be mixed with some other sort, such as barley meal or ground oats, as it is too stiff and pasty when water is added to it, if given alone.

The period at which fowls may be fattened varies considerably, but about three weeks if properly managed should bring the birds into fine condition. Indian cornmeal, oatmeal or buckwheat meal, fresh and sweet and mixed with milk, are good fattening foods. Some poultrymen make a mixture of equal parts of cornmeal and oatmeal and milk, adding a little meat drippings or other fat. Birds in confinement fatten faster than when allowed to roam about, and grain feed is thought to accelerate the accumulation of fat.

Bonemeal is an excellent adjunct to the regular feed, especially with rapidly growing chicks and fowls that show symptoms of leg weakness. It is usually given in combination with meal, shorts, &c., in quantity, say a small handful to one gallon of feed. It is a good plan to feed a little regularly every second day for a fortnight when the birds seem out of sorts. At other times a little ground bone once a week is in order.

In Favor of the No Tramping Theory.

A correspondent writing in Hoard's Dairyman says:

I have opened our silos and now have another pronounced verdict in favor of the no tramping theory, and evidence by the level setting of the silage, that the distributor "scooted" the silage into place in good form, quite as well as the all day's labor of a tramper. There is no loss in the corners and sides and the entire waste under the straw cover was less than forty bushels, the same in amount as that of friend Wise, who did not put on a cover of any kind. My silage this year was picked up in the field as fast as cut, and tons of it were put in that had not been cut down thirty minutes. The silage is as free from acid taste and smell as any I ever saw. The distributor of my silo is a 3½ foot square platform up over the silo, just below the upper end of the carrier, so that the fall of the silage at the start is over thirty feet. The size of the pyramid of silage that gathers on this platform is of sufficient slope to scoot the silage all over the silo. If by any means it does not fall evenly into the pit the platform is pushed over a foot to one side and the surface is quickly evened up. That's all there is of the distributor. The engineer tends to his engine, looks after the silage, takes a turn occasionally for a half load, feeds the machine and spends the rest of the time threatening to build a silo for himself

Helpful Hints.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal drops these hints:

Scorch corn on the cob till it forms a charcoal. Then feed it to the chickens once or twice a week.

The tool room should have an open pan of crude petroleum in it. Hoes, etc., to be put up for the winter may be quickly dipped and drained. A sponge will cover plows, mower, etc., instantly. Put away bright, under oil, they will be ready for action whenever needed.

Sweep out the wagon house whenever dirt has accumulated on the floor. Choose a time when the best carriage is out and then the dust will not settle on it. To prevent clouds of dust, strew the floor with moist earth or dampened sawdust.

It is sometimes recommended to put a lamp in the cellar when the temperature is getting near the danger point. A pot of live coals covered with sheet iron or a skillet is better. It makes more heat and is not unsafe. The lamp may explode or be knocked over.

Grading Honey.

These are the rules that, after considerable discussion, were finally adopted by the northwestern bee keepers' convention for honey in the comb crated.

First Grade—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb to be unsoiled by travel stain or otherwise; all the cells sealed and the honey of uniform color.

Second Grade—All sections well filled, but with combs unaven or crooked, detached at the bottom or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel stain or otherwise, and the honey of uniform color.

Third Grade—Sections with wood or comb, or both, travel stained or otherwise much soiled, and such as are less than three-fourths filled with honey, whether sealed or unsealed, and crates containing two or more colors.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., May 30, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Morrow County, Or., at Heppner, Or., on July 6, 1892, viz:

JAMES G. DOHERTY.

D. S. No. 7121, for the S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 28, Twp 1 S. R. 26 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Barton, W. M. Barton, James Leach and James Gentry, all of Heppner, Or.

49-50 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at La Grande, Or., June 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 16, 1892, viz:

PATRICK QUAID.

Hd No. 4867, for the N½ of NE¼ Sec 21, and W½ of NW¼ Sec 22, Tp 3 S. R 27 E. W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

John N. Elder, A. J. McKenzie, Richard Neville, D. A. Herren, all of Heppner, Oregon.

49-50 A. CLEAVER, Register.

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 left 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, Perry 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.

Bronner, Peter, Gooseberry Oregon—Horses branded P B on left shoulder. Cattle same on right side.

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 Bacns, 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.

Brown, W. J., Lena, Oregon. Horses W bar over it, on the left shoulder. Cattle same on left hip.

Beyer, 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.—Bable 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 markoo 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, 4 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, R. Y., Currinsville, Or. -Horses, Z 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 E 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 ⅂ 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. F., 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.

Elliott, Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on right shoulder.

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

Fleck, 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.

Gay, 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 S 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 B. S, with a quarter circle over it, on left stifle. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Giltwaler, 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 E 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, B J, 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 in Grant county.

Huston, Luther, 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 vallys.

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 side; 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 Rock valley.

Kirk, J. T., Heppner, Or.—Horses 60 on left shoulder; cattle, 60 on left hip.

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

Kirk, Jesse, Heppner, Or.; horse 17 on left shoulder; cattle same on right side, underbit on right ear.

Kimberlind, 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 use of sides on left stifle. Range in Umatilla and Morrow counties

Lesley, M C, Monument, Or.—A triangle with all lines extending pa t body of figure on horses on left shoulder; on cattle diamond on left shoulder, split in right and slope in left ear. Range in Grant county and in Morrow county until to care of John Day

Lesley, J W, Heppner Or.—Horses branded L N on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip; wattle over right ey 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.

Linnallen, 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 I on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

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

Mann, B. F., Lena, Or.—Horses—old marcs 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 8 on each shoulder, cattle, M2 on hip

McKee, 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 DH connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same on hip and side.

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

McElaney, G. V., Hamilton, Or.—On Horses, S 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.

Oiler, 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, Glave, 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.

Palberg, 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, John T., Dayville, Or—Horses, J P connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one on each ear, wattle under throat. Range in 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.—Horses