Emil Frese's HAMBURG TEA

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.

REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Perhaps You Don't Know Us,

BUT SURELY YOU KNOW OF OUR REMEDIES.

We extend a invitation to call and see free notes at our Office, "Arcade Chambers," Hours 10 to 12 m. Lady Attendant.

We fill mail orders same day received (securely sealed, prepaid). If not as represented we will refund your money.

"QUEEN ANTI-HAIRINE" removes Dead or Superfluous Hair from the Face, Neck and Arms, or Moles and Birthmarks. Made into a paste, only a few minutes application is required. It is powerful, yet mild in its effect. It dissolves and destroys the follicles of the hair without the slightest pain, injury or inconvenience to the most delicate skin. Trial size, One Dollar, $1.00 per Bottle.

"QUEEN HAIRINE" to restore and promote the Hair has no equal. It is a genuine medicine. Four applications will stop the hair falling and prevent dandruff. It cures scalp diseases, and will positively grow a luxuriant growth of hair unless hereditarily bald. Baldness is not an indication that the roots are dead. Nature did not provide that we should wear a covering for the head. When the epidermis (skin) is alive, so are the roots, and "Queen Hairine" applied to the surface opens the follicles, and gives nourishment and vitality to the roots. One bottle will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Try it. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

"QUEEN ANTI-ODOR" (powdered form) applied to the parts allays excessive perspiration, and permanently cures offensive feet, armpits, etc. A most delightful and harmless remedy. Price 25c.

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.

QUEEN TOILET CO. Your preparation formulas (after a careful analysis), I am free to say, are harmless, and certainly effectual if used according to directions. J. P. Hesse, M. D., 484 Fulton Ave. Remit by P. O. order, Registered Letter, or Draft to home office, and mention this paper.

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

FREE Samples of our Goods and "How to be Beautiful" sent for two stamps.

QUICK TIME!
—TO—
San Francisco

And all points in California, via the Mt. Shasta route of the

Southern Pacific Co.

The great highway through California to all points East and South. Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Second-class Sleepers

Attached to express trains, affording superior accommodations for second-class passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. F. & P. Agt., Portland, Oregon.

S. P. FLORENCE,

STOCKRAISER!

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.
67-tf a-w

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

TICKETS ON SALE TO OMAHA,

KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL,

Chicago, St. Louis,

AND ALL POINTS

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Leaves Heppner, 8 a. m. Arrives 6:50 p. m.

Pullman Sleepers, Colonist Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars and Diners.

Steamers Portland to San Francisco every four days.

Tickets TO AND FROM Europe.

For rates and general information call on Depot Ticket Agent,

J. C. HART,

Heppner, Oregon.

W. H. HURLBURT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
254 Washington St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Job work on short notice at the Gazette office. Best appointed job office in Eastern Oregon.

National Bank of Heppner.

WM. PENLAND, President. ED. R. BISHOP, Cashier.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

COLLECTIONS

Made on Favorable Terms.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD.

HEPPNER. tf OREGON

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dressed Lumber, 16 miles of Heppner, as what is known as the

SCOTT SAWMILL.

PER 1,000 FEET, ROUGH,	$10 00
" " " CLEAR,	17 50

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD $5.00 per 1,000 feet, additional.

L. HAMILTON, Prop.

D. A. Hamilton, Man'gr

Forest Grove Poultry Yards.

ESTABLISHED IN 1877.

Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

1,000 YOUNG FOWLS

Ready for Delivery.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR CHOICE SELECTIONS.

My Fowls have no Superior.

In America, and are the best on this coast by a great difference.

I GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER.

Send for Catalogue.

Address
J. M. GARRISON,
Box 53. com.396. Forest Grove, Or

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Mrs. Allen of Elgin, Ont., writes: Mar. 7th, 1892. Weight was 330 lbs.; now it is 168 lbs., a reduction of 162 lbs., and I feel so much better that I would cut twice that much to be put back where I was. I am both surprised and proud of the change. I recommend your treatment to all sufferers from obesity. I will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamp is inclosed for reply."

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 4c in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO.

Plunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. HEALTH RESTORER. USE IT!

IT IS THE IDEAL MEDICINE.

It renews the Liver and Kidneys and Stomach, cures Headache, Dyspepsia, creates an Appetite, Purifies the Impure Blood, and

Makes The Weak Strong.

The Best OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

Used everywhere. $1 a bottle; six for $5.

before Starting on a Journey

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.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12:45 p. m. and 6:25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the West and southwest.

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. 489tf

FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

SKILLFUL HARNESSING AND PLOWING

How to Bring the Line of Draft Where It Will Exert Greatest Power.

How many men are there who know how to harness a horse or a pair of horses when the plowing of a field is the work to be done? If the putting on of the harness and the buckling of the proper straps is all that is required, almost every farmer or farmer's son can do it. If it includes the attachment of the team to the load in such a manner that the horses shall be able to pull as oxen pull in a properly made yoke, from the point where the least amount of strength exerted will contribute most to the moving of the load, there are not as many and perhaps but few adepts. There is one rule that is invariable, according to Field and Farm. A direct line from the point where the load offers the greatest resistance should be the line of draft. In plowing the driver should first examine the shape of the plow and see where the resistance of the earth to be turned will put the heaviest pull upon the team.

This, says the authority quoted, requires usually a good plowman, but there are those well skilled in handling the plow who would know nothing about it. They know by the movement of the plow in the soil how to exert their own strength, but they know but little how the strength of the team is being taxed. A mathematician who never held a plow might help them in that respect. But there are those who watch the team as well as the plow, and know when it is exerting more strength than it should to raise and turn over a sod of a certain size. A good deal depends upon the shape of the mold board of the plow. With one made upon the principle of the true cone or spiral the draft should be direct from the point of bearing against the animal's shoulder to the point where the plow offers the greatest resistance to the earth. If the plow is built upon a sharper angle or intended to turn a more shallow furrow, the point of draft will be lower and the length of the chain attached to the plow beam must be changed accordingly.

The line of draft from the yoke or the collar of the horses to the end of the plow beam or clevis has but little to do with it, unless it may be, as it always should be, in the direct line of draft. To put it much out of that line is to oblige the plowman to exert his strength upon the leverage of the handles to keep the plow level, and the position of the point of attachment to the plow must vary with the height of the animal drawing the load or the point from which he is able to exert his strength. The sure test of the proper harnessing of the team is to see whether the plow will run level at the depth required, without the plowman having to exert any strength upon it. If it will not the driver has an opportunity to show his skill by changing the harness, or the clevis at the end of the plowbeam, so as to bring the line of draft where it will exert the greatest power with the least expenditure of strength. The plowman should be expected only to guide the plow, not to push it or pull it.

The Growth of Standard Vegetables.

From Oregon comes a bulletin noting the growth of the standard vegetables under like conditions of soil and treatment. Of fifty-five varieties of tomatoes, the earliest were Livingstone's Perfection, Early King Humbert, Livingstone's Beauty, Cardinal, Livingstone's Favorite and Large Round Yellow. Still there is only four days' difference, the Early King Humbert being the earliest. This variety is valuable only for this quality, however. The Large Round Yellow is productive, and has large fruit, but is not a strong grower. Livingstone's Perfection was one of the best. The fruit was solid and regular, round and smooth, but the plant was not productive.

Of radishes the Charteris and Improved Charteris were found to be identical. The Olive Rose is a good table variety. The French Breakfast resembles it. The Charteris was found to be the most valuable.

Of a large number of cauliflowers, the American Erfurt and Early White French were characterized as very good; also Carter's Extra Early Autumn Giant. While all of these varieties may not do as well in all other sections they have good reputations elsewhere.

A Caution Regarding Blue Grass.

Usually when blue grass is spoken of, the species Poa pratensis, commonly known as Kentucky blue grass, is meant. It is important, therefore, to note that a closely allied species, Poa compressa, is also catalogued by some dealers as blue grass, being distinguished as Canadian blue grass. This species is next to worthless for lawns and has little or no value as fodder, being so hard that animals do not relish it, hence its other common name, wire grass. Where known it is usually looked upon as a pest hard to eradicate when once established. When ordering blue grass seed for the lawn insist on getting Poa pratensis, advises The American Gardening.

Items in Cabbage Culture.

It has been reported, as a result of an experiment in one of the United States stations, that if cabbages are slightly tilted over with the plow in the fall it produces a tendency to make them have larger heads. "If the cabbages are planted shallow," says Dr. H. L. Bailey, of Cornell, "and earthed up, the percentage of large and heavy heads is much greater."

A Covered Speed Track.

When the big covered track at the Jewett farm was first built there were many prophecies made that horses worked continually over such a track throughout the winter would not do as well the following season. The contrary proved to be the case, says The American Horseman. Five-eighths of a mile track is now under cover.

Tent Caterpillars.

Professor Comstock says: "There are many species of caterpillars that feed upon the foliage of the apple, pear and quince. The more conspicuous of these are the tent caterpillars, which are so called because they live in colonies in large silken tents. These may be readily destroyed by removing the tents with the tent caterpillars. As this tent serves merely as a residence, the caterpillars leaving them and spreading over the trees to get their food, care should be taken to remove the nests early in the morning or on a rainy day, at which time the insects are in the nests."

THE REARING OF CHICKS.

Remarks Made by James Rankin, the Progressive Poultry Keeper.

At a farmers' meeting in Boston, Mr. Rankin, of South Easton, recognized authority on all matters pertaining to poultry, read an essay in which he made these remarks on the rearing of artificially hatched chicks, many of which are equally applicable to all chicks. He said:

Aside from excessive heat, the great mistake of amateurs in rearing chicks with a brooder is not so much in the quality of the food as in the quantity and the manner of feeding it. They will feed a large quantity at a time, perhaps three or four times what is needed, allow it to accumulate, sour, mix with dirt and the excrement of the chicks.

Before placing chicks in the brooder be sure to provide feeding boards; a board 3 feet long and 8 to 10 inches wide will be all sufficient for seventy-five chicks. This board should have sides and ends one-half inch high made from laths or some thin material. This effectually prevents the chicks from scratching the food off the board into the dirt and filth, and also from mixing the dirt into the food.

This board should be kept free from sour food and filth. Granulated oatmeal should be kept on it constantly for the first two or three days, as the chicks do not always know where to find the food at first, but they soon learn from each other, and after that they will readily detect the attendant's step and will rush out eagerly after their food. But I do not confine myself to oatmeal alone, as it soon becomes too expensive. I use the same compound for starting off both ducklings and chicks. This food is composed of one part infertile egg, boiled hard and chopped fine, mixed with four or five parts ground cracker or hard bread, moistened with milk or water. The egg should be mixed in with the dry cracker, as it will keep in that condition—enough, say, to last two or three days—and should be moistened only as it is fed. Newly hatched chicks ought to be fed every two hours, but a very small amount at a time.

When chicks are two weeks old cracked corn may be used to some extent—cornmeal and bran. When they are a week old give them all the milk to drink they wish. When chicks are grown together in large numbers and they have little or no opportunity to forage for themselves the food given should be suited to their age and wants. While young and growing the albuminoids and nitrogenous foods should be fed largely to promote the growth of flesh, muscle, bone and feathers. Two weeks before marketing the carbonaceous elements should be the most prominent, of which cornmeal and cracked corn are the most popular. The foregoing remarks are reproduced from the Massachusetts Plowman's report of the meeting.

Hilling Up in the Cultivation of Plants.

Formerly the practice of hilling up in cultivation was much more common than at present. In the case of potatoes it was considered indispensable, on the theory that the hill furnished more room for the tubers to grow in and mature. Now a majority of those who have given the subject attention consider deep planting and level culture afterward a much better practice than hilling up around the growing plants. There are some who advocate hilling up around tomato plants, beginning as soon as they are a few inches high, and continuing the practice until the plant appears to emerge from the center of a hillock a foot or so high. Observation has shown that the tomato vine, wherever it comes in contact with moist soil, will at once throw out roots from the stem, even though only partly covered, and thus this practice is supposed to strengthen the plant. A correspondent in the New York World writes: "I prefer a short, stocky tomato plant to a long one at any time, and in setting out plants that require support or addition at roots I prefer setting them in a slanting position, by which more of the stem will be covered than when standing erect in the plant bed, and at the same time without burying the main root too deeply. As the plant grows above the surface it will naturally turn upward, until by the weight of foliage and fruit all tomato vines, unless supported in some way, will more or less lie upon the ground."

The Advantage of Small Pastures.

Two or three small pastures are better than one large one. The cattle may be turned out a week earlier, and when one field is eaten well down they can be turned into another. They can always have fresh grass if changed every week or two. The pasture will last longer and the cattle be better for frequent changing. Too many fences are not desirable, but a four or five strand barb wire fence may be built cheaply or a movable fence used and changed as wanted.—American Cultivator.

Worthy of Note.

Onions are a paying crop.

Sheep are good stock for a run down farm.

Garden beans will mix like corn, only not so freely.

Rural New Yorker says: "Blue grass will make a better sod than timothy or redtop. It is twice as nutritious as timothy, weight for weight—but it will not yield so much hay and requires a longer time to become established. It is even more nutritious than orchard grass or redtop."

Bees consume six times as much honey in April as in December. Many bees starve during the spring season, because this fact is not remembered.

It is said that there are more old well established varieties of corn grown in Connecticut than in any other state in the Union.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence on the crop than the onion.

Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a potato of unusual promise.

Nothing is gained by setting sweet potato plants too early.

The average cost of the creamery buildings in the state of Connecticut, according to the state dairy commissioner, is a little less than $3,000, including all apparatus for complete work. Many of the creameries have living rooms in the second story, in which live the butter maker's family.

The only objection to kerosene as a destroyer of lice in the poultry houses is that it soils the plumage of white fowls, but that is a very slight objection, except in the case of fancy breeders or of wealthy people who want shining white chickens to look handsome upon their grounds.

CATTLE FOR THE SHOW RING.

An Experienced Exhibitor Explains His Method of Preparation.

First of all comes selection of the animal for preparation. I have always considered that a most important factor in the whole business if you expect to be successful in the show ring. I always select cattle of the low down, blocky, early maturing type, with a mellow skin and plenty of hair, descended from animals of good pedigree, famed for smooth feeding qualities.

After making my selection, all cattle above the age of calves I let have a three weeks' run on a field of rye in the early spring. Rye is much better than grass; it gives them a good physicking out and a complete "shed off," which will be a great help later on. I commence giving two feeds daily, composed of one-third ground oats, one-third fresh bran, one-third cornmeal, a little cut hay—mixed all together. Yearlings I allow twelve quarts each animal daily, increasing to sixteen quarts for older cattle, giving one-half the allotted feed night and morning and stabling at night, with access to a little hay.

At the end of the three weeks I stable them during the day, for fear of getting the new coat of hair bleached by the hot sun, so detrimental at that time of year. At night I let them have the run of a special pasture, adjacent to the barn, kept for that purpose, increasing their feed to fourteen quarts yearlings, eighteen quarts older cattle, with an addition of from 1 pound to 1½ of crushed oil cake for each animal daily, to be given in three feeds—morning, noon and evening, afterward pasturing for the night. If the pasture gets short I feed a little green corn fodder, a very desirable substitute. I keep rock salt by them in preference to common salt, the small percentage of saltpeter contained therein acting on the kidneys so as to keep them in working order—one of the greatest troubles, especially in a second preparation.

I have a great aversion to all kinds of soups. I never dampen the feed but always give it dry; thus it makes a small paunch, which gives the animal a much grander top and side line. The only soup I use is this: I teach the animal to drink water out of a pail with one handful of wheaten flour added. It corrects all impurities in the different kinds of water you meet with in making a circuit. I commend this way of watering show cattle to all amateurs who are making their first circuit of the fairs. Also, if you want your cattle to thrive keep all feed boxes, stables and stable appliances sweet and clean. More especially use kindness in handling, in or out of the stable.

Grooming and blanketing are two of the most important factors in making a good show in the ring. In the early stage of preparation I use a wash composed of a small portion of McDougall's sheep dip added to each pail of rain water and wash the animal thoroughly. It will kill all lice, remove all scurf and make a rapid growth of hair. I use this wash once every month during the preparation—that is if I want to show with a curly coat of hair, which is a most difficult thing to do in so dry a climate. I commence to use blankets in July—very thin ones and light, to keep the flies away. If I want to grow a long silky coat of hair, after first grooming with the brush and before placing the blanket on I take a small watering pot and sprinkle the animal all along the back, using rain water, afterward setting the blanket on. If it is a very dry, hot time I carry this same process on twice each day. A smooth coat is not much trouble and more easily acquired; the less hair in this case the better. I never think a Hereford is finished unless carrying a curly coat of hair.

I also think Hereford show cattle can be produced mainly off the products of the farm; the success of the Shadeland Herefords I attribute to the above simple treatment. I do not claim for myself the glory of doing the work all alone. First, in selecting the animals I have the able assistance of C. B. Stuart, undoubtedly an expert judge of a typical Hereford, and in carrying out my instructions in feeding I have a true and trusted helpmate in Tom Waters.

In conclusion, I must say it is very rare to have two animals feed alike—a practical feeder will soon detect that. If he is a good judge of cattle it will help him to detect any imperfection or roughness while under the preparation. I like to get them well up in flesh before the very hot weather sets in, running them easy to the end.

I feed for the fat stock show just the same rations, except that I use no oil cake at all.—John Lewis in Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

Sheep and hogs pastured together do not do well. The sheep bite so close to the ground that the hogs are apt to get left.

The more Leghorns, the more eggs, says one poultry raiser.

When lice infest your chicken house, spray it thoroughly and completely with kerosene three times, two days apart. That will settle the vermin.

Three hundred thousand animals of all kinds brought in for sale in one week is a tolerably good record for the live stock market of Chicago. The great spring horse sales of the country are shifting from New York to Chicago.

Here is one rule that will hold throughout the universe, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom. Breed only from the best.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing the question of whether a closed or open barnyard is best. Both are right. A barnyard should be part open and part inclosed. But it should always be drained, so that no unfortunate brute can get mired in its nasty depths.

When you want to buy bees, poultry, or live stock of any kind get them from dealers as near your home as possible, other things being equal. That is to say, if you can get as good a quality by purchasing near home the stock will reach you in better condition and the expressage will not be so great.

Humane Dehorning.

An Indiana farmer gives this method of humanely dehorning calves: As soon as the buds of the horns appear on the calf or can be found I take an ordinary stick of white potash, such as is sold by any druggist for a very slight sum of money, and after moistening the horn bud with a drop of water or some saliva, rub the exposed horn with the end of the stick of potash. I use the stick of potash because it is about the size of a lead pencil and it is very convenient to take hold of, and after being used it can be slipped into a bottle, where it must be kept closely corked until one wishes to use it again. It takes but a slight application to kill the young horn, and the calf does not mind it at all.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., June, 15, 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 29, 1892, viz:

MARY HOSKINS.

(Hd No. 2101) for the SE¼ SE¼, Sec 3, NE¼ NE¼, Sec 10, and N½ NW¼, Sec 11, Tp 5 S, R 25 E.

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

W. E. Kahler, J. W. Banister, A. M. Royse, D. N. Hardman, all of Hardman, Oregon.

499-509 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. 4807, 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, B. A. Herren, all of Heppner, Oregon.

495-505 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, L 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.

Brenner, 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 Barns, 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.

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, JB 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 U on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, waddles on each jaw and two bits in the right ear.

Carl, 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, pouched 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., Currinsville, 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.

Capper, H. 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. 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.

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.

Gohle, 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 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, 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 brand 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.

Kirk, Jesse, Heppner, Or.; horse 11 on left shoulder; cattle same on right side, underbit on right ear.

Kamberland, 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 slit in left ear Range in Grant county and to parts of John Day

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

Leffen, 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.

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

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

Maxwell, M. S., Goosberry, 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, B. F., 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.

McGirr, 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, 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.

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