MEN! WHY ARE YOU WEAK?

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN

WHO ARE DEBILITATED AND SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSSES, DRAINS, IMPOTENCY OR LOST MANHOOD, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, POOR MEMORY & GENERAL ILL HEALTH

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

...ve relief and cure by your ignorance of effects and vitality—**which is** ...system the elements thus strength and vigor will follow cure or money refunded.

Dr. Sanden's Electric after all other treatments testify, and from many of

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

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is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit **$5 000.** It has an **Improved Electric Suspensory,** the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or **Money Refunded.** They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged, or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address

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

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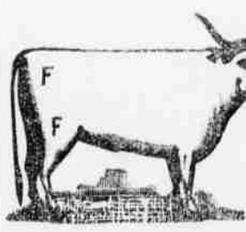


STOCKRAISER!

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.

HENS THAT PAID A MORTGAGE.

A New York Hen Farm Where No Incubators Are Used.

The stock is pure White Leghorn, with the exception of a few common fowls which are kept for sitters. The houses now number eighteen which together accommodate 1,000 hens. The farm of 150 acres is run entirely for poultry. The crops and skimmilk are used to feed the fowls, butter being a secondary product. The soil, a gravelly loam inclined to sand in some portions, is capable of producing cereal and root crops in abundance, and is good fruit land. There is some pasture and meadow land. Although wheat, corn and potatoes are raised to a certain extent, the staple is a mixed crop of oats, peas and barley, which is easily harvested with a binder.

This mixture is ground, and an excellent meal is the result. Fourteen of the houses are grouped near the dwelling, and there are no fence restrictions. A cook room is connected with the dwelling, and each morning a large box is filled with the hot mess, placed with a barrel of water upon a stoneboat, and hauled from house to house by teams. The methods are of the old style, that is, no incubators or brooders are used, no eggs are packed, and the buildings are cheaply built, and not in a way to secure a great degree of warmth. The hens, however, are fed enough during the winter months to keep them healthy, and the floors are covered with straw, which when worked down, is drawn out upon the land.

Behind each house a shelter has been formed of rails covered with straw. This enlarges the run, and when frightened the hens go into it at any time of the year. An eighth of a mile from the house the farm is cut by a ravine in which there is an abundance of spring water. Four substantial houses have been built along this ravine, and each year the most promising pullets are transported to these buildings. A sufficient number of nonrelated male birds are obtained, and all the eggs for hatching are taken from these houses. The fowls have unrestricted range, but the flocks are too far apart to mingle. The hens are abundantly supplied with oyster shells and gravel at all times; the latter is taken from a bed on the farm.

The fowls are fed only twice a day—morning and afternoon. The first ration is cooked the day before it is used, in a large furnace kettle, and warmed up each morning. It is a mixture of meal, bran, middlings, often whole grain, milk, water, salt, apples, beans, potatoes, pumpkins or other vegetables. Mr. Sidway buys scorched or wet grain in large quantities, often by the carload. The damp grain is distributed around on the available floor space in barns, outbuildings and garrets, and is shoveled over at intervals until thoroughly dry. When an elevator fire occurs anywhere within reasonable distance Mr. Sidway usually obtains some of the scorched wheat, and has sent as far as Baltimore for it. Hardly any corn is fed.

The hatching and rearing of chicks have been the work principally of the women folks. A building is selected for sitting hens, and a row of thirty or forty nests is made of boards all around the interior next to the wall on the ground. The nests are divided only by board partitions. Great care is taken to obtain enough hens to fill all the nests, and they are all set at one time. The eggs are placed in the nests, and the hens are put upon them after dark. The hens are shut on for a day by boards placed over the nests. An abundance of food and water is set in the center of the house. After that no trouble is experienced with the hens, as they do not try to "double up" as long as there is one nest apiece all around. At hatching time the hens are left entirely to themselves. If there is danger of lice, a quantity of sulphur is put in the nests before the broods are taken off. Thus hens and chicks get the full benefit of the warm fumes that arise from it.

When strong enough the broods are removed to an orchard on the north side of the house. Here are scores of coops, and after a few days the hens are allowed to range at will with their chicks among the trees and currant bushes. The hens do not fight each other or molest strange chicks. This is because all are white. When a hen hatches by chance a dark colored chick, the others lose no time in pecking it to death. A number of long, low shelters have been built here under which the broods gather during storms, and eventually many of the growing chicks make these their home.

On this farm large profits have been realized in spite of comparatively low prices, as eggs in any amount are not expected before the middle of February. The prices received range from fourteen to twenty-two cents per dozen, a few early eggs being sold at much higher figures. But at any time of year these eggs sell for two to three cents above the market price. The eggs are all of one color, are carefully washed and assorted and packed in clean crates, and shipped once per week to regular customers, who promptly return drafts for them. During freezing weather shipments are made by express, but the bulk of the eggs goes as freight.

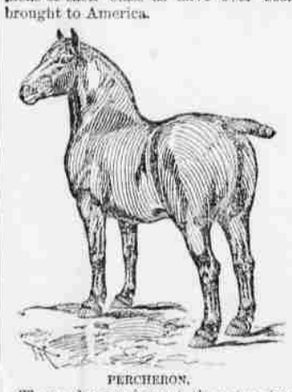
By careful selection a strain of Leghorns has been established which are larger and lay larger eggs than the ordinary kinds, and are excellent types of the business hen, though perhaps not characterized by a great number of fancy points. When the season is fairly opened about thirty dozen of eggs per day are gathered. Exact figures as to cost of feed and labor, and the receipts of money could not be obtained, but the yearly product was estimated at 10,000 dozen, worth at least $1,600, half of which was set down as clear profit.—Arthur D. Warner in Rural New Yorker.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

The advocates of the respective merits of the Percheron and Clydesdale horses have never yet been able to convince the public that either one or the other of these fine breeds was the best among draft stock.

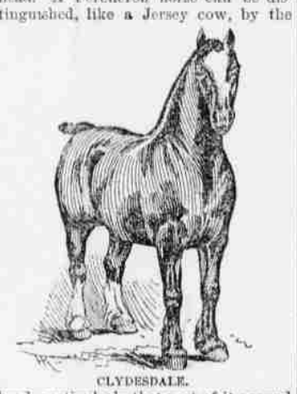
We place before our readers this week two pictures, one of an imported Percheron stallion, the other an imported Clydesdale, both probably as fine specimens of their class as have ever been brought to America.



PERCHERON.

The reader can inspect these two typical horses and make up his mind which he likes best. The points of the two breeds come well out in the picture. Those who have difficulty in distinguishing Clyde from Percheron here contrast the points of difference.

There is a marked difference in the head. A Percheron horse can be distinguished, like a Jersey cow, by the



CLYDESDALE.

head, particularly that part of it around the ears. The Clyde horse has long hair on its legs. Both the noble fellows in the illustrations are prize winners at state fairs.

Training Ducks.

One of the greatest difficulties about keeping ducks is the habit all of the birds have of laying their eggs around anywhere. It is a long management that gets them in the habit of laying in the nest, and in places appointed for them. If they have a large range they will naturally prefer the woods and hedges for a nest than the best nest that can be constructed for them. This habit can, however, be overcome by good management in the winter time, and when the ducks are young.

The yard with the nests in it should be built as near some pond or stream of water as possible. The ducks should always be coaxed into this yard at night, and they should always be fed night and morning in the yard, and nowhere else. They will soon learn to look for their food at nighttime in this yard, and they will go into it voluntarily. Then they should be penned up, and as they nearly always lay their eggs in the night or early morning, they will gradually be drawn out of the habit of laying their eggs in the woods and hedges. If no pond is near the yard a large trough of water should be filled every night for them. If they are fed heartily and then shut up for the night without water, several dead ducks may be found in the pen by morning. The nests should be constructed under the sheds back from the water.

In the winter time the few pairs of ducks kept over should be treated kindly, and a large open shed constructed for them. During cold, inclement days they will spend a great deal of their time under this shed. It should be open on the south side so that the sun's rays may be enjoyed by the ducks. They will waddle around in the sun, protected by the shed, during very cold, clear days in the middle of winter and enjoy their outing.—Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator.

Large, stylish coachers and 1,800 pound drafters are in demand now in horseflesh.

THE DAIRY

OLD AND NEW DAIRYING.

Changes All Along the Line and Always for the Better.

In the sixties cheese was double in price what it brings now, and makers who knew little about the business of manufacturing readily commanded seventy-five dollars per month. Many of such fellows could not get a place in a factory today except as second hands, and at only common labor wages at that. The cheese that they turned out, although it contained some good stock, was the reverse of uniform in quality, and would now be scowled at by dealers, and would bring cut prices.

Yet dairymen rightly claim that they received more for their milk then than now. True, they did per pound, but have they not learned in twenty years of dairy investigation and advancement to decrease the number of lacteal pounds yielded by their dairies? Also, does not a dollar go farther now in purchasing necessaries than it did then? With cheese bringing sixteen cents per pound in 1870 dairymen were really but little more benefited than they were last summer, when cheese was selling at eight.

Everything was then high, both what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell. These prices were not healthy; in other words, they were beyond the value of the necessaries to which they were attached. Present day dairymen, who have for the last few years paid some attention to breeding good milch stock, and have fed on the same plan, are now making more clear money per cow than they did a quarter of a century ago, when dairy products were so high.

The purchasing power of money is so much greater than it was then, the knowledge of breeding so much more clearly defined, and the adoption as a commissary of that modern dairy wonder, the silo, so efficacious, that dairying just now is standing on a very firm foundation.

In butter, also, refined skill has done so much toward improving its quality that prices for choice grades in current market reports duplicate quotations a score of years ago, when a dollar had to be paid for what a half dollar will cover now. The improved methods of associated manufacture of both butter and cheese now in vogue directly or indirectly benefits every dairyman in the land. Even if the average price of cheese has slowly decreased in the face of improvement in its manufacture, the falling off in value was inevitable, and nothing could have prevented its going even lower but for its improved quality.

A few years ago the necessity of aerating milk to expel inherent odors, and at the same time to reduce its temperature, was not appreciated or thought of. For cheese or butter making purposes the main idea was to chill the milk with ice or cold spring water. In cheese factories the result was a great prevalence of floating and tainted curds arising from the very mode taken to prevent them.

Butter made from sweet cream was also something nearly unheard of, and there was more cream that staid on milk until the latter was loppered than there was skimmed in an unripened stage. The marked improvements covering all the departments of the dairy of late years have been of material value to every person owning and milking a cow.—George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

Jersey Breeders' Views.

Following are some resolutions unanimously adopted by a meeting of Jersey breeders at Chicago:

Whereas, It has been stated that Jersey breeders are opposed to the application of chemical analysis, and particularly of the Babcock tester, in the competitive tests of dairy breeds to be held at the Columbian exposition, which statement is incorrect;

Resolved, That we are thoroughly in favor of the use of every method of testing the actual value for dairy purposes of all the cattle exhibited and the value of every dairy product obtained from them, as well as the actual cost of such products; and

Whereas, Recent tests at agricultural experiment stations have shown that the milk of different breeds varies largely in the readiness with which it gives up its butter fat, so that the results gained by analysis may be very different from those obtained by actual churning; and

Whereas, No more butter can be sold from any cow than the churn takes out of her milk, so that unless the results of chemical analysis are confirmed by the churn they are of no practical value to the dairyman.

Resolved, further, That we favor the use of the churn and the chemical analysis jointly in all competitive tests for the correction of errors and the attainment of the greatest possible accuracy, and we believe that no method which makes actual churning of butter of secondary importance to any other method will gain or deserve the confidence of the public.

Dairy and Creamery.

Careme, a Holstein cow in Colorado, now 8 years old, has yielded 35.9 pounds of butter in seven days.

There is one thing the agricultural experiment stations and dairy schools ought to do without delay, beginning operations this spring. That is in each state to note the appearance and spread of weeds that cause an unpleasant flavor in milk. Such a weed is especially the ragweed, one of the vilest pests that ever grew and one that spreads over the country. Garlic has in some places invaded pasture fields and made the milk and butter smell like an old whisky toper's breath, or worse. Each station should devote time and energy to rooting out of the respective states all weeds that taint milk and butter. The stations and schools should experiment, and instruct dairymen and farmers how to exterminate the pests. Further and in particular, farmers and dairymen ought to follow such instructions. The farmer or dairyman who allows weeds to taint his pastures is no successful manager.

Remember no butter cow pays for her keep unless she yields more than 150 pounds a year. Cows producing less than that will bankrupt their owners. The man who keeps such animals will always tell you that "dairying doesn't pay."

Good Butter.

Speaking of good butter, an English exchange says:

There are five things to aim at in making butter for the best market. These are uniformity in color, in texture, in salting, in packing and leaving no water in the butter.

Somebody not in the live stock business asks what the word "grade" means as applied to animals. It means a cross between an animal of native stock and one of a higher breed. A grade Jersey cow is one resulting from a cross of the common old fashioned American bovine with the Jersey blood. A crossbred animal with more than three-quarters of the finer blood is called high grade.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice of special town election for the purpose of voting upon ordinance No. 51, of said town of Heppner, Oregon.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the town of Heppner, at the council chamber, on the 4th day of August, 1892, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., of said day, for the purpose of authorizing the town council to borrow the sum of $15,000.00 and to issue bonds of the town therefor, for the purpose of supplying the town with water, and also to empower the council to levy a tax to create a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds in twenty years from August 1st, 1892, and to pay the interest thereon until redeemed, and to approve ordinance No. 51.

The following officers of election have been appointed judges of election.

Judges of Election { E. G. SHAW, ED. MATLOCK, W. A. KIRK,

Clerks of Election { LANE MATLOCK, J. F. WILLIAMS.

A. A. ROBERTS, Recorder.

Dated Heppner, Oregon, July 2, 1892. 503-tf

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

Bleakman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a flat oval 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, two scbery 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 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.

Breeman, 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 bar under it 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.

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

Carl, T. B., 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 marked ewes, crop on left ear, notched 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 7 (or H L connected) on the right shoulder.

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

Currin, R. Y., Carrinsville, Or.—Horses, 2 on left stifle.

Cochran, J H Monument, Or—Horses branded C 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 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 P 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. L., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded K inside of U 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 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—P 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, Rot. Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded heart on the left shoulder. Range Morrow Co.

Hunsaker, B. F., 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 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.

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

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

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.

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 in parts of John Day.

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

Lofton, Stephen, Ione, 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.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double H connects 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, B. B., 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.

McLaren, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, Figure 3 on each shoulder, cattle, M2 on hip.

McKern, W. J., Mount Vernon, Or.—X1 on cattle on right hip, crop in right ear, half crop in left ear same brand on horses on left hip. Range in Grant county.

McClary, David H., Echo, Or. Horses branded D B connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same on hip and side.

Mettirr, Frank, Fox Valley, Or.—Mule shoe with toe-calk 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, Olnve, 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 1P 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, John T., Dayville, Or—Horses, J P connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one off 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.

Reed, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horses, square cross with quarter-circle over it on left stifle.

Reninger, Chris, Heppner, Or.—Horses, C R on left shoulder.

Rice, Dan, Hardman, Or.; horses, three panel worm fence on left shoulder; cattle, DAN on right shoulder. Range near Hardman.

Rinhio, Wm, Long Creek, Or.—Brands horses R or right shoulder. Range Grant and Morrow counties.

Royse, Aaron, Heppner, Or—Horses, plain V on left shoulder; cattle, same brand reversed on right hip and crop off right ear. Range in Morrow county.

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

Rust, William, Pendleton, Or.—Horses R on left shoulder; cattle, R on left hip, crop off right ear, underbit on left ear. Sheep, R on wethers, round crop off righ ear. Range Umatilla and Morrow counties.

Reaney, Andrew, Lexington, Or.—Horses branded A R on right shoulder, vent quarter circ