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TALKING HEADS OF BRASS.

Strange Creations of Old-Time Wizards and Magicians.

Upon the authority of several passages in history we are lead to believe that famous wizards, magicians and astrologers have constructed not less than six brazen, human-shaped heads that possessed all the faculties of speech. The first of these was the work of Monk Gerbert, who afterward became pope with the title of Sylvester II. The head is said to have predicted that Gerbert would be pope and that he would not die until he had said mass in Jerusalem. After the first part of the prophecy had been fulfilled and he had placed the papal tiara upon his head he resolved to live forever by steering clear of Jerusalem. While saying mass one day in a small church in a suburb of Rome Sylvester was taken with a sudden rigor. Knowing that his end was near, he asked the rector if the church had any special name. Being informed that it was popularly called "Jerusalem" he closed his eyes and died within an hour.

The second "brazen speaking head" was made by one Robert Grosseteste, an Italian bishop who resided in England between the years 1175 and 1223. The third is said to have been the result of thirty years' labor on the part of the astrologer, Albertus Magnus, who was born in the year 1205.

Friar Bacon, who died in 1294, is given the credit of having made a head of brass which constantly repeated the words: "Time comes, time's here, time's past." The marquis of Vilena—1384-1434—also made a speaking head of sheet brass. A Polish disciple of Escotello made the sixth and last mentioned of the famous "talking heads of brass."

PLAYING INDIAN.

The Terrible Mistake of a Novel-Reading Cashboy.

A laughable incident growing out of the fondness of the average small boy for "blood and thunder" literature is told as happening in Cincinnati. The Times-Star says that one of the city's merchant princes employs a large number of boys, who are compelled to eat their lunch in the basement of the establishment. At this time, too, they were in the habit of playing "Texas Jack," Indians, etc., inspired to this, no doubt, by the perusing of dime novels. One day the proprietor had occasion to visit the lunchroom during the dinner hour, and, unconscious of anything, was making his way through a dimly lighted part of the room, when he was suddenly seized from behind. Being a small man, he could do nothing with his assailant, who, prodding him in the ribs with a wooden bowie knife, hissed in his ear: "I have sworn to avenge the wrong you did me, so die! die like a dog, and thank your lucky stars that you are not killed more." Thinking himself in the hands of a madman the proprietor, with a strenuous effort, released himself and turned to flee, when, catching a glimpse of his would-be murderer (?), saw it was one of his cash boys, who, on seeing his terrible mistake, tried to slammer an apology, expecting to be dismissed on the spot. The proprietor, however, only gave him a lecture, and advised him to refrain from reading blood-curdling literature. There is no more Indian playing in the establishment.

Nature's Handiwork.

The processes by which nature forms accumulations of silver are very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These chemical solutions take up small particles of the precious metal which they find scattered here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down as to be set a boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally, heat assists the performance of this operation. Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below ground, pass through cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time, perhaps thousands of years, until the fissure or pocket is filled up. Crannies permeating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with the metal, or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it, as if a myriad hands were fetching the treasure from all sides and hiding away a future bonanza for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.

The Discovery of Tea.

By whom or when the virtues of tea as a beverage were discovered is "lost in the wide revolving shades of centuries passed." The famous herb is spoken of in Chinese annals as far back as 2,500 years B. C., at which time its cultivation and classification was as much of an art as it is to-day. Tradition says that its virtues were discovered by accident. King Shen Nung She, "The Divine Husbandman," who flourished forty centuries ago, was boiling water over a fire one evening when some tea leaves hanging over the vessel were loosened by the heat and fell into the steaming fluid. Nung She partook of the decoction while it was hot, "and felt himself renewed in limb and sight for seven days thereafter." Then and there he consecrated tea as the sacred beverage of China.

Cure for Colds, Fevers and General Debility, Small Bile Beans. 25c. per bottle.

TOWSER MET HIS MATCH.

A Dog Has a Difficulty with a Gander and Comes Out Second Best.

A bit of meat cast on the lake in one of the parks of Allegheny City recently gave a forcible illustration of the renowned pugilistic qualities of the genus Anser. The scrap was tossed to an old gray gander, sailing and dipping majestically back and forth, with his harem at a safe and respectful distance behind him. Just as he made a graceful dive forward a stray dog, of hungry aspect and venturesome turn of mind, made for the meat also. The gander paused, astonishment written in every line of his craned neck and extended wings. The dog friskily brought up at the water's edge and reached out a paw. The coveted morsel was midway between him and the gander. Quick as thought the gander slapped the water with his wings, beating the scrap below the surface and diving after it. Somehow he miscalculated, and when he came up the morsel was dancing a few feet away. The dog, says the Pittsburgh Times, was softly dimpling the water with his paw. At every wave the scrap came nearer to him. The harem drew closer around its lord, and the oldest in the flock gave a few words of advice to him. She received a sound slap with a wing, apparently a command to mind her own business. Just as the dog reached out for the meat the gander gave a lunge also. Bill and paw both missed it. It disappeared, only to rise tantalizingly a few feet away.

The dog was no longer hilarious. This was too serious business, and he ran up and down the shore, bark angrily, while the gander retired to wreak vengeance on his hapless harem. A moment later, seeing the scrap almost ashore on the waves of the conflict, he made a sudden dash. So did the dog. They met, and for a few seconds gray wings, dog hair and wild screams of purp and gander filled the air. Then the dog trotted slowly away with a face full of religious fervor turned toward the theological seminary, while the gander, wiping the sweat of victory from his brow, carried the scrap, for which he seemed to have lost his appetite, to his proud family.

THE FIRST CABLE.

It Was Simply a Naked Core with No Protecting Sheath.

In modern cables the core is always protected first by a serving of hemp or jute and then by an outer sheath of soft steel wires, which are relied on to furnish the mechanical strength which the cable must have in order that it may stand the pulling about which it receives in laying and repairing. But in the pioneer trial there was no idea of a protecting sheath; the naked core was to be laid in the channel to form the first telegraph between England and France. There was but a single wire of copper inside, according to the Saturday Review (nowadays there is always a strand of several wires twisted together), and this was covered with gutta percha as thickly as to bring the diameter to half an inch. The covered wire was wound on a great reel on the deck of a steam tug in Dover harbor, and after a number of preliminary trips the line was laid on the 25th of August, 1850. Lead sinkers were attached at every hundred yards to carry the cable to the bottom, for in the absence of any heavy sheathing its specific gravity scarcely exceeded that of sea water. The attempt was at once made to open communication, but though signals seemed to pass nothing could be made of them, and Mr. Smith reveals that the operators at each end were regretfully forced to the conclusion that those at the other end had been fooling, not wisely, but too well. Next day matters were worse, no signals could pass at all. The cable was broken, and so ended this first attempt at submarine telegraphy.

The signals of the first day had been unintelligible, not because of any breach of continuity on the part of the cable or failure in temperance on the part of its guardians, but simply in consequence of electrostatic induction, the influence of which in retarding the electric pulses was not then understood. It was to overcome the difficulty caused by induction that Sir William Thomson, eight years later, invented his mirror galvanometer, thereby making it practicable to speak at a reasonable pace even through lines as long as those that cross the Atlantic.

Had Seen the Harbor Before.

Sydney, Australia, has a remarkably fine harbor, and the people are proud of it. No stranger can visit the place without being asked, again and again: "What do you think of our beautiful harbor?" This question, repeated too often, is liable to become a source of amusement, if not of annoyance. The author of "Homeward Bound" relates that an irate skipper, with the recollection of previous visits to the city in his mind, once sailed up the bay with a huge placard rigged at the bow of his craft: "We have admired your beautiful harbor."

Sharpening Files by Acid.

A new mode of sharpening files is recommended by German papers, namely, the use of acids. A metal sheet covered with a thin layer of charcoal is fastened upon the file, protecting the edges. This combination is laid into a solution of six parts of nitric acid and three parts of sulphuric acid in a hundred parts of water. The acid eats away all the inner parts of the file, leaving the protected edges unchanged, which are then sharpened for use.

ELEPHANTS' HIDES.

The Big Brutes Suffer Terribly When Attacked by Voracious Flies.

The elephant is formed for dignity, and in his wild state his every motion expresses it. He hold his head up so that his trunk when dropped at full length does not touch the ground, his ears are particularly elevated and move freely, and he looks every inch a monarch; but humbled by captivity he hangs his head so that he has to curl up the end of his trunk to keep it off the ground; his ears hang limp and listless and he has a way of gathering up straw and dirt and spreading it over the top of his head and back till he looks perfectly absurd, a lumbering fool, a very king of ragdom.

"That silly looking habit," said a keeper to a New York Tribune man, "has its cause. Elephants are subject to sunstroke. That may seem untruthful to say about an animal which lives in the hottest part of Asia and Africa; but remember he lives there in leafy forests, well shaded, and when captured and made to work in the sunshine or stand in it for exhibition his head should be covered or he suffers from headache; so he generally covers it himself.

"Flies bother an elephant," continued the keeper, "more than you would think possible when you consider the thickness of his skin. Did you ever examine an elephant skin closely? I dare say not. You are like the Sunday-school boy whose teacher asked the class if they had ever seen an elephant skin. 'Yes,' said one boy. 'Where, Johnny?' asked the teacher, incredulously. 'On the elephant,' yelled Johnny in triumph. You, too, have only seen it on the owner's back at a distance.

"But if you had examined one closely you would see that the pores are as big in proportion as the hide is thick, and a big mosquito can run his saw into one of these big tunnels as easily as a hummingbird can run his long bill and tongue into the funnel-shaped honeysuckle. I have seen a big elephant all dotted with his own blood and mad as a hornet from these tiny pests and from flies which lay their eggs under his skin. That's why elephants like to roll in the mud and fill up their pores with it."

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

How Production of Opium Is Regulated by the British Authorities.

As the cultivation of tobacco is prohibited in England except under a special license from the revenue authorities, so the cultivation of the poppy in British India is forbidden unless a license has been taken out. When a cultivator takes out a license from the opium department to cultivate a certain area (usually two-thirds of an acre of his own land), Sir Howard's Magazine says, he receives an advance in money to secure his allegiance, and he binds himself to deliver to the opium agent at a fixed price, ordinarily five shillings a pound, whatever opium may be produced on his land. When official supervision is all less it is certainly very difficult for a man to cultivate poppy on a larger area than he covered by his license without detection. The cultivation cannot be concealed. It is a sort of garden cultivation, the poppy plants being grown in little squares or beds intersected by tiny water channels for irrigation wherever this is possible. The growth of the plants is carefully tended, and at length the time comes when they burst out into flower and the fields look like a sheet of silver as the white petals of the flowers glisten in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first produce of the crop; for the women and children of the cultivators' families come forth and pick them off one by one and carefully dry them, so that they may serve afterward as the covering of the manufactured cakes of opium. Then the poppies, with their bare capsule heads, remain standing in the open field until it is considered that they are ripe for lancing. The cultivators then come forth in the evening, and, with an implement not unlike the knives of a capping instrument, they scarify the capsule on its sides with deep incisions, so that the juice may exude. In the early morning the cultivators reappear with a scraping knife and their earthenware pots, and they scrape off the exuded juice and collect it in their pots. And this is crude opium.

A CUTE OLD FARMER.

How He Induced His Neighbors to Help in Digging a Well.

Old Farmer Heagle, in Chemung, needed water for his stock (says a writer in the New York Sun), and began to sink a well. It was a laborious operation. Gradually the work neared completion and its success seemed assured. Alas! one day, just as he was putting on the finishing touches, the well caved in, and the labor for weeks came to naught. For a few moments Farmer Heagle beat his breast and tore his hair in mute despair. Then he had an inspiration. He took off his coat and hat and carefully laid them on the brink of the ruined well. Then he secreted himself under a neighboring hay stack and awaited developments. Soon a neighbor passed the place and went to the well to inspect it. He discovered its precarious condition, and, seeing Heagle's coat and hat near by, naturally concluded that the unfortunate man had been engulfed in the ruin and was now lying at the bottom of his well. Impelled by a feeling of humanity, he ran to the neighboring farmhouses and gave the alarm. The news spread like a flash, and before long a vast concourse of farmers had congregated around the spot. With picks and spades they dug away at the well until they had it completely excavated. It was a long and laborious piece of work, but sympathy for the unfortunate man and an earnest desire to rescue him lent strength to the laborers. At length the task was completed and the well dug out. There was no vestige of Heagle. After searching for him in vain the tired workers went home. Then Heagle emerged from his hiding place, thankful that human sympathy had not entirely died out from the face of the earth.

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THE FOODS OF NATIONS.

Each Race Feeds to Suit the Conditions of Climate.

Experience Has Led to the Proper Selection of Food by the Inhabitants of Different Parts of the Globe.

It is only within a very recent period that the science of nutrition has received much attention even in a scientific way; only within a very few years that anything has been done to give popular instruction upon the subject. If we had waited, writes Edward Atkinson in the New York Sun, for the scientist to tell us how to live, we might long since have begun to diminish in numbers. Each race, perhaps each body of inhabitants occupying a given section of the earth's surface, appears to have established by a process of natural selection a national food, which can be procured at least cost, and which when analyzed is found to contain the nutrients, protein, starch and fat, in about the right proportion to suit the conditions of the climate.

Beginning with the so-called rice-fed nations or races, whose rations consist in large quantity of rice or starchy food, it appears that they add the requisite amount of nitrogen by consuming peas and beans. Living mainly in hot countries, they do not need so much fat. In India the element of fat is derived from a peculiar kind of butter called ghee. In that combination is found a complete food at the least cost.

Moving into Europe, we find that the nutrition of the working classes of Italy consists mainly of polenta, a form of Indian corn or maize meal, which in itself is nearly a complete food, but being a little short of nitrogen, a modicum of cheese is added, the chief element in the diet of the Italian, however, being macaroni and cheese, many of the cheeses being made from the skim milk after the cream has been taken off, as these are richer in nitrogen. Macaroni and cheese with salad is substantially a complete food.

Passing over to Switzerland we again find cheese furnishing that which is the most important and the most expensive in every dietary, the nitrogenous portion. In France more meat is eaten, but in the stock pot, or pot au feu, every element of meat and vegetation, including remnants of bread and everything that contains nutrition, is converted over into a nearly complete food, to which the customary salad and bread serve as a remainder.

In England the relative scarcity of meat is made up by the abundant consumption of cheese, bread and cheese serving as the mainstay of the working people, the cheese supplying the deficiency of the wheat in protein. In Scotland oatmeal is the mainstay, and in the grain of the oat is to be found a food more nearly corresponding to the requirements of complete nutrition than in any other single variety of food which is known to exist. The Irish, subsisting from choice or from necessity so much upon potatoes, are a people of relatively low vitality, not tenacious of life, and as a rule, not long lived except when removed to other regions where they can secure more complete nutrition.

In the northern nations of Europe fish and rye bread together form a cheap and complete basis for nutrition; the fish consisting of herring, which supplies a very large amount of fat, or of salmon or of some other varieties.

Crossing the ocean, in New England we find in the baked beans and brown bread made from the maize meal, a ration at low cost which is very complete in its proportions of energy.

Passing into Canada we come to an entirely different dish, pease porridge, made into a combination with coarse crackers and a bit of pork, furnishing a strong and complete ration at almost the minimum of cost.

Again, moving to the southern states, the customary ration of the colored man, which he chooses in preference to almost any other kind of food, consists of three and one-half pounds of bacon and a peck of maize meal per week, to which are added a few vegetables from the field, making perhaps the cheapest ration at the least cost in ratio to the force it contains than can be found anywhere. In Mexico the "tortilla," or bean, furnishes the nitrogen in connection with a diet of other materials, very meager at the best.

Necessity has probably been the teacher in each case; the experience of many generations has probably led to the final selection, and the habit of feeding upon these enforced rations has developed an inherited appetite for them which in many instances has become so strong that a change to a different diet, even as well balanced as those named, leads for the time being to indigestion and to disease. I have been told that the southern negro will be afflicted with dyspepsia if his customary ration when at work is changed from the usual hog and hominy to either bacon and wheat bread or to corn bread and beef.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Slocum-Johnson Drug Co.

Monarchs Who Died of Violence.

A curious list has recently been made of the kings and emperors of Europe who have been overtaken by misfortune. It appears that 364 have been ousted from their homes, 108 have been condemned to death and executed, 21 have committed suicide, 34 are on record as having been placed under restraint in consequence of having become insane, 123 have been killed in warfare, 25 have been tortured to death and 251 have been officially declared to have been assassinated. The number of monarchs who are suspected of having been assassinated is infinitely greater. It will be seen from this that the possession of a throne is not without its extremely objectionable and disagreeable features.

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HOW TO SECURE A REWARD—Those who become subscribers can compete for one of these. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

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RULES.—1. Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the words "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3. Names of persons and places barred. 4. No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

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Japanese Oath.

A Japanese journal, describing the manner of swearing witness in the native courts, says that the Japanese hold a man's soul much more sacred than his word. Hence his oath is written out and read to him in open court, after which he affixes his seal to it. Likewise his testimony, after it is in, is reduced to writing by the clerk, read to the witness, who makes any corrections in it that he sees fit, after which he is requested to put his seal to it before he leaves the court. This method of taking evidence consumes some time, but it leaves no room for stenographer's errors.

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

Bartholomew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses branded 7 E on either 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.

Bruneman, 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 JB on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow county.

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.

Carsner, Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded O on right stifle; cattle = (three bars) on right ribs, crop and split in each ear. Range in Grant and Morrow counties.

Cain, E., Caleb, Or.—YD 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.

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

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

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 9 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, R. Y., Curriusville, Or. -Horses, Z on left stifle.

Cox Ed. S., Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with dot in center; horses, CE on left hip.

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.

Dickens, Ebb.—Horses branded with three tines fork on left stifle, Cattle same on left side.

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.

Ely, J. H. & 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.

Emery, C. S., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded J— [reversed C with nail] on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range in Morrow county.

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

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

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

French, George, Heppner, Or.—Cattle branded WF, with bar over it, on left side; crop off left ear. Horses, same brand on left hip.

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

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.

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 connected) 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.

Hale, Milton, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded ⊖ (circle with parallel tails) on left shoulder, Cattle same on left hip also large circle on left side.

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

Howard, J L, Galloway, Or.—Horses, ⊥ (cross with bar above it) on right shoulder; cattle same on left side. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

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

Hunsaker, H A, Wagner, Or.—Horses, 9 on left shoulder; cattle, 9 on left hip.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.—LL 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.

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

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

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

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

Markham, A. M., Heppner, Or.—Cattle large M on left side, both ears cropped, and split in both. Horses M on left hip. Range, Clark's canyon.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner, Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse, M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M J on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

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

McCuren, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, Figure 5 on each shoulder, cattle, M2 on hip

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

McIrirr, 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.

Nordyke, E., Silverton, Or.—Horses, circle T 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, Olave, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 34 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped,