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SAVE THE TAGS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,

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In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for

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1,155	STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES	$34,650 00
5,775	FINE IMPORTED FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, MOROCCO BODY, BLACK ENAMEL TRIMMINGS, GUARANTEED ACHROMATIC	28,875 00
23,100	IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES	23,100 00
115,500	ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH PICKS	57,750 00
115,500	LARGE PICTURES (14x28 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, no advertising on them	28,875 00
261,030	PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO	$173,250 00

The above articles will be distributed, **by counties**, among parties who chew SPEAR HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the **TIN TAGS** taken therefrom.

We will distribute **226** of these prizes in **this county** as follows:

To THE PARTY sending us the greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS from **this county** we will give ..... 1 GOLD WATCH.

To the FIVE PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each, 1 OPERA GLASS ..... 5 OPERA GLASSES.

To the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 POCKET KNIFE ..... 20 POCKET KNIVES.

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM TOOTH PICK ..... 100 TOOTH PICKS.

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS ..... 100 PICTURES.

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st, 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town, County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be prepaid.

READ.—SPEAR HEAD possesses more qualities of intrinsic value than any other plug tobacco produced. It is the sweetest, the toughest, the richest. **SPEAR HEAD** is absolutely, positively and **distinctively** different in flavor **from any other** plug tobacco. A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact. It is the largest seller of any similar shape and style on earth, which proves that it has caught the popular taste and pleases the people. Try it, and participate in the contest for prizes. See that a **TIN TAG** is on every 10 cent piece of SPEAR HEAD you buy. Send in the tags, no matter how small the quantity.

Very sincerely,
THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in this paper immediately after February 1st, 1894.

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1894.

A DESPERATE REMEDY.

Attempt to Cure Elephantiasis by Means of a Rattlesnake's Bite.

Many years ago the count of Cunna transformed an old Jesuit convent into a hospital for the especial treatment of elephantiasis, says a letter from Rio de Janeiro. It was placed under the supervision of the Irmandade do Santissimo Sacramento, and to this day remains in their care. It is said that the average number of patients is one hundred a year, and that at least nine-tenths of them die. Some time ago a Rio doctor claimed to have discovered that the elephantiasis of Brazil was the identical disease which the ancient Greeks cured by the bite of a rattlesnake. He awakened public attention to his theory by publishing several learned disquisitions, and at length was given an opportunity of putting it to a practical test. An educated gentleman in the Sacramento hospital who at the age of fifty had been afflicted with the disease six years became anxious to submit himself to the hazardous experiment. A day was fixed for it and the physicians and friends assembled to witness the experiment. The serpent was brought in a cage, and into this the patient, confident of a speedy cure, thrust his hand. At first the reptile seemed to shrink from the contact, as if afraid of contracting the disease, and when "stirred up" a little, though rattling loudly, merely licked the hand without biting it. At length the impatient invalid pinched the serpent hard and received a thrust from his fangs near the base of the little finger. A few drops of blood oozed from the wound and a slight swelling appeared when the hand was withdrawn from the cage, but no pain was felt. Moments of intense anxiety followed while it remained to be seen what effect this disagreeable medicine would produce. It soon became evident that the disease which had preoccupied the system retarded the natural result, but in twenty hours the man was dead.

A Deluge of Doctors.

More than 100,000 medical students have graduated during the past two years in the United States, and are now looking for business in that line. The number seems out of all proportion, but a medical journal declares that 7,000 graduates per year can be turned out to make a fair living, as the population advances in the same ratio.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at Slocum-Johnson Drug Co. Large bottles, 50c and $1.00.

CHOOSING A BUSINESS.

A Serious Question for All Young Men to Consider.

"The question of choosing a business is a serious one. As a rule, a young man should adopt the calling for which he has a preference. If he has no particular choice, it would be well for him to try different occupations, until he finds one that suits him. I do not counsel changing about to gratify a spirit of uneasiness, for once a young man is installed in the business that he is suited to, he ought to stick to it," writes Russell Sage to the New York Herald. "I have known young men who entered employments reluctantly and, after a trial, became fond of them. A young man must be determined to succeed. After all, there is one great lever, and that is will-power. Without it very few men succeed.

"It depends on the circumstances whether failures betray incapacity in a man. If a failure is due to a cause not general, then it may be attributed to a lack of foresight and understanding. A shrewd merchant will not stock up with unsalable things; a shrewd farmer will not plant his ground to raise unsalable crops. Both the merchant and the farmer must find out what is most salable and act accordingly. There are exigencies, to be sure, like contagions, disasters, combinations, strikes and boycotts, that can not be foreseen. The prudent man of business has prepared himself to stand losses from such causes, and when the troubles have passed the fact of his having weathered them makes his financial position in the community stronger than ever. The present condition of the coal trade well illustrates the uncertainty of things. The mild, open winter could not be foreseen, and has caused great dulness and loss in the trade. Then there is the march of improvement. This is an age of competition, and it requires energy and perception to meet it. It used to take 90 days to find out the condition of the tea crop in Japan or the coffee crop in Brazil. Now an inquiry can be sent and an answer secured in a single day.

"The young man should start out in the world by the time he is 21. If he is qualified to begin life for himself at an earlier age he should do it. I began as a clerk when I was 12. At 18 I was in business for myself, and I have kept my sign up ever since. I should say that the average boy could take a clerkship at the age of 16 or 18. A wrong start need not mean a permanent failure. Many of the most successful men have started wrong and afterward righted themselves. There are many instances where men educated for the pulpit have gone to the bar and been conspicuous successes. Then, again, men educated for the bar have gone to the pulpit and achieved success."

The Keeley Institute, at Forest Grove cures liquor, opium, morphine, cocaine and tobacco habit. See ad.

TWO EASTERN SNAKES.

The Cobra Is Good-Natured But the Polonga Is a Bad Neighbor.

From ages past, says a writer in Popular Science, the susceptibility of snakes to the influence of music has been fully recognized, and it would be interesting to know how many varieties acknowledge its power. In Ceylon the natives say that only two—and they the two most venomous, the cobra and the tic polonga—can be charmed. The former, the hooded or spectacled snake, every one has heard of; the latter is not so well known out of the island and is a far more deadly and dangerous foe. The natives hold the cobra in the highest estimation and look upon it as the king of snakes—the Tamil name for it being in fact "nulla parmbu," or "good snake," and I think it is an admitted fact that it will seldom if ever attack any one unprovoked. I have myself seen cobras under many circumstances, and although I have conscientiously destroyed every one that I have been able to, I have no hesitation in saying that they are not dangerous unless disturbed. In proof of this I would quote the case of a pair that occupied a hole in a clump of oleanders in a certain garden for several years. No one ever disturbed them and they sunned themselves where they pleased, and the gardener rather looked upon them as an additional attraction to the place. They used to eat squirrels, young birds and any thing else that came in their way, but never attempted to do any harm, and remained unmolested as long as I knew the place, and probably raised an interesting family meanwhile. Unlike the cobra, the tic polonga is always ready to attack on the slightest provocation, and as it inhabits many localities—some being found in shrubs and trees, some in grassy waterways and others invariably in the vicinity of footpaths—it is more often met with, and is I think, responsible for most of the fatal cases of snakebite that happen from time to time. This difference in the habits of the two snakes is well known to the natives and is the subject of one of the Singhalese fables, which is as follows:

One very dry year, when little rain fell, when rivers had dwindled into a silver thread, when tanks were baked hard and brown and wells and water courses were dried up, a polonga, suffering agonies from thirst and faint from the overpowering heat, met a cobra looking very lively and refreshed. "Have you found water anywhere?" gasped the polonga. The other said: "Yes." "Where—oh, where is it? Tell me, I implore you, for I am dying of thirst!" said the polonga. The cobra replied: "I can not tell you unless you promise to do no harm to any living thing that may be beside the water." "As for that," replied the polonga, "I would promise any thing so that I might quench this intolerable thirst." And he gave a solemn promise. "Well, then," said the cobra, "beyond those bushes is a large earthen pan of water, in which a child is playing. Go and drink from it, but at your peril do not harm the child." So saying they parted. The cobra, after going a little way, began to distrust the polonga, knowing the latter's treacherous disposition and rugged temper, and turned to follow him. He arrived too late. The polonga had not only drank of the water but crept into the pan where the child began to play with him. On this he grew violently angry, bit the child with all his force, so violently, indeed, that the infant died in a few minutes. The cobra, in hot and fiery indignation, attacked the polonga and punished him severely, biting off a piece of his tail. Hence to this day all polongas have blunt tails. Ever since cobras and polongas have been at deadly feud. They are the most deadly serpents in Ceylon. When people hate one another mortally they are said proverbially to be like cobra and polonga.

EGGS IN ALL STYLES.

Six Hundred Ways in France to Cook This Modest Viand.

The French cuisine is said to boast no fewer than six hundred distinct modes of dressing eggs, says the London Telegraph, and a very considerable proportion of these recipes has lately been communicated to the British public in an opuscule written by the accomplished "chef" of the Duke of Bedford. As a rule, however, it may be said that ordinary middle-class English people know little, if any thing, about such subtile preparations as "œufs a la duchesse," "a la Bourguignonne," "a la Philipsbourg," "a l'eau de rose," "a la Soigny," or "au Pere Douillet." We are content to take our eggs as we take our pleasures, gravely and somewhat sadly. Yet eggs and bacon have not ceased to be a National dish. "Buttered eggs," "curried eggs" and "scrambled eggs" find a place in our "cuisine bourgeoise." Minced mutton is not considered complete without a poached egg, which is also, as the poetic cook put it, "as a buttercup in the meadows of spinach," and we use legions of hard-boiled eggs in salads and mayonnaises of veal and ham pies, while curried eggs sometimes make their appearance on the breakfast table, and eggs filled with a forcemeat of anchovies and other ingredients are becoming a favorite "savory" at the end of dinner. The plain boiled egg, however, is an element which is consumed to a much larger extent in England than in France, or the simple reason that at their first breakfast the French rarely take any thing beyond "cafe au lait" and bread and butter, while at their second repast, or "dejeuner a la fourchette," plain boiled eggs or "œufs a la coque" are only occasionally served, whereas at their early breakfast Englishmen scarcely think that they have discharged their duty to society unless they have demolished at least one boiled egg. To the prodigious number of shells which are cracked every morning between eight and nine o'clock must be added the equally astonishing number of eggs used in the making of puddings and cakes, the consumption of which is comparatively restricted across the channel.

A Vessed Manned by Monks.

A vessel arrived the other day at Odessa which belongs to the monastery of Mount Athos, and is manned entirely by monks, all of whom perform their duties on board arrayed in the habit of their order. She is named the Prophet Elias.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle at Slocum-Johnson Drug Co.

NOT GOOD FRIENDS.

The Relations Existing Between Bismarck and William I.

New Stories of the Jealous Difference Between Them—The Old Kaiser Didn't Like His Chancellor's Preponderance in the Affairs of State.

"Prince Bismarck and the Hohenzollern," is the title under which the Breslauer Zeitung has given to the world a new and astonishing version of some events in recent German history. At first the articles under this head were regarded as a trifle too sensational to be worthy of credence. Corroborative proof of the truth of them has, however, come from various sources in the last two or three weeks, and all the German dailies have been forced to discuss the relations of the ex-Chancellor and William I. in the new light. "At no time," says the Breslauer Zeitung, "did the legendary relations of unruffled serenity exist between Emperor and Chancellor. With every new success the Chancellor's desire to rule increased beyond measure. Success and ambition raised his position to such an unusual height that it began to overshadow the throne. King William saw this in 1867, and looked about for a remedy. At that time he said to the Crown Prince: 'This man has grown too great for us. We must get a substitute, and I ask your help in my efforts to find one.' The Crown Prince turned at once to Herr Von Gruner, Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the old Liberal Ministry. For an unknown reason the plan to elevate Von Gruner to Bismarck's position fell through. We know, however, that ever since this affair Prince Bismarck has cherished the deepest resentment against Von Gruner, and when the honored old man on his seventieth birthday was elevated to the rank of Real Privy Councillor, Prince Bismarck did the unprecedented act of preventing the publication of the event in the Reichsanzeiger, thus confining the Excellency of Herr von Gruner to the limits of the court. We also know that after this episode the Chancellor felt uncertain in his office and regarded with jealousy every gifted and favored Minister who might in any way be considered a rival. And with some justification, for the feeling that possessed the King in 1867 grew stronger with the next fifteen years. The position of the Chancellor became ever more despotic, his irritability ever greater, his presence in Berlin ever more infrequent, his requests for release from his official duties ever more persistent. Why did not the King grant these requests? Simply on account of the extreme difficulty of finding a man equal to assuming Bismarck's heritage.

"The age of the King was also of moment. In 1867 King William might have felt able to carry on the Government with the aid of a new Minister. Ten years later, after his eightieth birthday and with a constitution shaken by the Nobiling attempt at assassination, such an effort was out of the question. Thereto were to be added the marvelous successes of the Chancellor and his ingenuity in finding a way out of the most desperate straits. So the Emperor eventually resigned himself to his painful position as the less of two evils. From such considerations came the famous 'never,' if it was ever spoken, when Bismarck handed in next to his last request from him for relief from duty. The last request was refused so coolly by the Emperor that Bismarck never made a move toward making another one."

Among the many journals that have published circumstantial evidence of the correctness of this new view of an old subject is the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says:

"As the relations between Bismarck and Emperor William I. have become the subject of general discussion, it may be interesting to know how fully conscious the Chancellor was of the sensitiveness of his imperial lord as to the common report of the Minister's preponderance in the Government. Bismarck frequently related to his most intimate friends this story: During the French war Bismarck and the King sat one afternoon in the same compartment of a train that halted at a way station for water. German peasants were discussing the war on the station platform, and one of them shouted: 'Yes, yes, the Bismarckians are coming.' The King asked at once: 'What did that man say?' Bismarck answered that he had not understood. There was a long silence. Then the King said: 'The people should understand that the troops are mine, not yours.' Since then,' added the Chancellor, 'my wife has often reminded me of this little conversation, and whenever I have been in danger of hurting the pride of my old Lord, has warned me: Remember the Bismarckians.'"

The memories of Privy Court Councilor Schneider, recently published, contain numerous incidents illustrative of the ill-feeling with which William I regarded the tendency of his people to ascribe all good and great German things to his Chancellor.

The Land of Ducks.

There are more ducks in the Chinese Empire, says an authority, than all the world outside of it. They are kept by the Celestials on every farm, on the private roads, on the public roads, on streets of cities and on all the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and brooks in the country. Every Chinese boat also contains a batch of them. There are innumerable hatching establishments all through the Empire, many of which are said to turn out about 50,000 young ducks every year. Salted and smoked ducks and duck's eggs constitute two of the most common and important articles of diet in China.

The Mountain Sphinx.

In Surrey County, N. C., there is a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of a mountain resembling the famous sphinx of Egypt in all its details. It lays east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on the Piedmont plains, like a gigantic lion; its body at right angle to the ridge and with head reared aloft as if in the act of rising. The head is of solid rock, several hundred feet in height. The shoulders and breast are finely proportioned, and at the distance of a few miles it looks like a thing of life and intelligence. It rises about 1,500 feet above the plain and can be seen for a distance of 50 miles.

Two Narrow Escapes.

At a recent duel between two young men at Warsaw, both fired and hit, but the bullet of one was flattened against the cigar case of the other and the bullet of the other was turned aside by the pocket-knife of his opponent. The seconds decided that the young men were not born to kill each other, and declared the affair off.

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A man once entered a prison where was confined a condemned criminal. On making a request to be conducted into the presence of the doomed man, the visitor was informed that none but relatives were permitted to see the prisoner. The visitor said: "Brothers and sisters have I none, but that man's (the prisoner's) father is my father's son."

He was at once taken to the prisoner. Now, what relation was the prisoner to the visitor?

The Agriculturist Publishing Company will give $50 a year for life to the person sending the first correct answer; $500 to the second; 3rd, $250; 4th, $100; 5th, $50, and over 10,000 other rewards, consisting of pianos, organs, ladies and gents gold and silver watches, silver services, diamond rings, etc.

To the person sending the last correct answer will be given a high-toned piano, to the next to the last a beautiful organ, and the next 3,000 will receive valuable prizes of silverware, &c.

RULES.—(1) All answers must be sent by mail, and bear postmark not later than Dec. 31, 1893. (2) There will be no charge whatever to enter this competition, but all who compete are expected to send one dollar for six months, subscription to either THE LADIES, HOME MAGAZINE or THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST—two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day. (3) All prize winners will be expected to assist us in extending our circulation. (4) The first correct answer received, sender's postmark taken in all cases as date of receipt, so as to give every one an equal chance, no matter where he or she may resided, will secure the first prize; the second, the next prize, and so on.

THE AGRICULTURIST is an old established concern and possesses ample means to enable it to carry out all its promises. (Send for printed list of former prize winners.)

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges, and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded: Commodore Calcutt (proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO. (Ltd), Peterborough, Canada.

A Man Who Ate Fire.

From the following account, taken from Evyln's diary, where it appears under date of "10 mo. 8th, 1672," it appears that fire-eating freaks are not altogether modern innovations: "I took leave of my Lady Sunderland, who was going to Paris to my lord, now ambassador there. She made me stay to dinner at Leicester house and afterward sent for Richardson, the famous 'fire-eater.' Before us he devoured brimstone on glowing coals, chewing and swallowing them. He then melted a beer-glass and ate it quite up; then taking a live coal on his tongue he put on it a raw oyster; the coal was [then] blown with a hand bellows until it flamed and sparkled in his mouth and so remained until the oyster was done. Then he melted pitch with sulphur and drank it while it flowed. I saw it flaming in his mouth."

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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.

Bartholamew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses branded T 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.

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. 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.—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.

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, I. 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 marked swee, 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, 90 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, R. L., Currinsville, Or. Horses, Z on left stifle.

Cox Ed. S., Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with 3 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 tined 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. 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.

Emery, C. S., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded O (reversed C with tail) on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range in Morrow county.

Fleck, Jackson, Heppner, Or.—Horses, JF 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, Sylvan, 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 Bluestack district, Morrow county.

Hale, Milton, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded O (circle with parallel bars) 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, B F, Wagner, Or. Horses, 9 on left shoulder; cattle, 9 on left hip.

Handley, 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 in 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 Rear 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.—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.

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.

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

Lenley, 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) 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.

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

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

McGirr, 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, Owen, Hamilton, Or.—On Horses, 8 with half circle under on left shoulder; on cattle, four bars connected on top on the right side Range in Grant County.

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

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

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

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

Olp, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left h