NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There as never a time in the histor of ore puntry when the demand feinventions and improvements in the art and sciences generally was to great a now. The conveniences of nuclkind is the factory and workshot | . honsehold and on the farm, as well as in offlets life, require on run; access one to the appartenance and impliments of each in order to save labor, time and expense The political change in the administra on government does not affect to progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to per ceive the existing deficiencies, does no permit the affairs of government to de ter bim from quickly conceiving th reme by to overcome existing discrepant cies To great ear- annot be exe o's d in cho 'ug a co . petent and skill attorney to prepare and proseculan application for patent. Valuable in terests have been lost and destroyed t innumerable instances by the emplo ment of incompetent counsel, and epecially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, n pay" system. Inventors who entrutheir business to this class of attorney do so at imminent risk, as the breadt and strength of the patent is never em sidered in view of a quick endeavor Iget an allowance and obtain the fe-THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY John Wedderburn, General Manager 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C. representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, and gen eral periodicals of the country, was in stituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods beretofore employed in this line of business. The said Conpany is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for rea sonable fees, and prepare and presecut applications generally, including me chanical inventions, design patents trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interfer ences, infringements, validity reports and gives especial attenion to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter int competition with any firm in securin, foreign patents.

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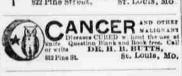
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Bishop of Wakefield's Classification of

Pulpit Eloquence. One does not look to a prelate for frank fun, but the bishop of Wakefield, unasked, has vouchsafed some genuine humor on the subject of preaching, says London Black and White. He has clearly made a study of the art, and he divides the modern sermon into seven species. Thus we

The Sesquipedalian-Big words hiding little thoughts. The Wishy-Washy-No explanation

required. The Pyrotechnic - Blazing with brilliant metaphors and illustrations, tained in this way is hardly and finishing with a faint odor of gun-

"The Anecdotic-Teeming with stories -some of them good enough once,

but gone bad by keeping.
"The Flowery-In which rhyme is of more importance than reason.
"The Mellifluous-With calm, un-

The Paregoric-Against which the cowers of wakefulness fail: like a roll of ribbon, so much alike at all points that a yard can be cut off anywhere." Who does not know each and all of these? This is a form of pastoral which congregations, as a rule, do not disap-

In connection with this severe episcopal utterance there is a story on the other side going the ecclesiastical A clergyman prepared to preach a few Sundays since, and gave out as his text: "The devil, like a rearing lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour." In the same breath, before beginning his dis-course, he continued: "My friends, you will probably have heard that the ishop of Manchester has announced his intention of visiting every church in his diocese, and consequently we may very shortly expect to see him

IMPERSONAL MENTION.

In Pennsylvania a man has been fined \$1,000 for calling another a "Molly Magnire."

A Michigan man quit smoking on the 18th of January this year, and in one reek's time he claimed to have gained four pounds of flesh.

A Princit merchant, the victim of several defaulting easiiers, now adver-tises for "a cashier as honest as possi-

ble and paralyzed in both logs." Turns are now living within a radius ten miles of Ashland, Me., eight American women who are the mothers of one hundred and two children, eighty of whom are living in the enjoyment of good health and sound minds.

THE COCOANUT TREE.

It Furnishes Food, Shelter and Employment to Thousands.

some Interesting Facts Concerning the Rearing of the Plant on Plants-tions-Its Principal Products.

This saim does not grow spontane ously on Key West or on any of the other Florida islands, as the violent north winds which often prevail in winter reduce the temperature of southern Florida too low for this heatloving tree, although when planted and cared for while young it grows to a moderate size on the keys, and some times bears fruit; otherwise the nuts which are east upon those shores by the gulf stream would have produced plants that would gradually have covof the tropics of the two worlds. The as believed by the younger Candolle to have first appeared on some of the islands of the Indian archipelago. whence it was carried either by ocean urrents or by man to the southern to the islands and shores of Pacific ropical America. Undoubtedly it was ought by man to the West Indies and Brazil after the discovery of America by Europeans, although it has now so spread, through the action of ocean currents or by the agency of man, that it has every appearance of being inligenous on the shores of east tropical America.

The cocoanut palm, says Garden and Forest, is a magnificent plant, well amed "a prince of the vegetable kingdom," with tall, slender columnar em eighty or a hundred feet high, and rich pale yellow-green leaves hich are thirty or forty feet long, and

flutter and rustle with every breath of The cocoanut grows only near the shore, where its roots, penetrating the sandy soil, may drink freely from clear the other. inderground springs. Of all trees it is the most useful to man, furnishing food, shelter and employment to hundreds of thousands of the human race. In tropical countries, especially in persons who are expected to applaud southern India and Malaya, the cocoa- in exchange for free admission. They nut supplies to whole communities the chief necessities of life. Every part is useful; the roots are considered edy against fevers; from the trunk houses, boats and furniture are made; the leaves furnish the thatch for houses and the material from which baskets, hats, mats and innumerable other articles are made; the network of fibers at their base is used for ieves and is woven into c'oth; from he young flower stalks a palm wine, called toddy, is obtained, from which rruck, a flery alcoholic drink, is dis illed. The value of the fruit is well mown. From the husk, which alled coir, commercially, cordage bedding, mats, brushes and other ar

ticles are manufactured. In the propies, lamns, drinking vessels and spoons are made from the hard shells. The albumen of the seed contains large quantities of oil, used in the east for oking and in illuminating; in Europe and the United States it is often made nto soap and candles, yielding, after the oil is extracted, a refuse valuable s food for eattle, or as a fertilizer, In some parts of the tropics the kernel of the seed forms the chief food of the phabitants. The cool, milky fluid which fills the cavity of the fruit when the nut is young affords an agreeable

es differing in the size, shape and quality of the fruit, are now known. The cocoanut is propagated by seeds; the nuts are sown in nursery beds, and at the end of six or eight months the eedlings are large enough to plant. The plants are usually set twenty-five feet apart each way in carefully prepared beds filled with rich surface soil. Once established, a plantation of coconnuts requires little care beyond watering, which is necessary in its early years to insure a rapid and vigoro growth. In good soil the trees usually begin to flower at the end of five or six years, and may be expected to be in full bearing in from eight to twelve years. Thirty nuts from a tree is considered a fair average yield, although individual trees have been known to produce an average of three hundred nuts during a period of ten years. An application of manure increases the yield of the trees, although probably the value of the additional crop ob-

enough to justify much expenditure. Glass Blowers. Many attempts have been made to supplant the glass blowers by machinery, but up to this time none has attained commercial importance.
Either the cost of production has been found to be higher than by the time-honored method or the ware produced was not of a quality up to the demands of the market. This is more especially the case in the kinds of bottles used to contain effervescent drinks, which must be capable of withstanding a pressure of several atmospheres without failure. This, in fact. is the critical point in the automatic manufacture of bottles, since the difficulty has always been to obtain a distribution of the glass forming the walls of the bottle as uniform as in the handiwork. The attempt has been made to press the body and bottom separately and to unite the two by fusing them together, but the bottles made in this manner were very heavy land, aroused much interest and was much talked of, several companies being formed to engage in bottle manufacture by this method, but none, if they still survive, has succeeded in putting any great amount of ware on

Age of Trees. Information gathered by the German forestry commission assigns to the pine tree a life of 500 to 700 years as a maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 years to the aspen, 200 years to the birch, 170 years to the ash, 146 years to the alder and 100 years to the

THE CLAQUE. How it Operates in the Theaters of Paris

and London-In Paris a determined resistance has for some time been brought to bear against the claques-men hired to appland in the theaters.

Claques, however, have flourished from time immemorial and are not gate to his train, and surrenders it at likely to die out yet awhile. In the time of the Romans as many as five the gate on leaving. No conductorenthousand men were hired to cheer a thousand men were hired to cheer a single man, and to be a member of a claque was to be considered an artist. Not only had they to shout, but they were required to imitate the clashing of broken jugs by snapping their fingers in unison and to imitate the patter of hail and the droning of bees. for these were recognized signs of ap-

Coming to more recent times the the gulf stream would have produced plants that would gradually have covered them, for it is in this way that the cocoanut has been able gradually to spread over all the sandy coral shores the tropies of the two worlds. The leader was so much sought after that lace of its first home is uncertain. It as much as twenty-five thousand dollars was exacted as premium before a man was permitted to fill a vacancy. The chief was paid no stated salary. but was allotted a certain number of seats, which he could sell at his own oust of Asia, cust tropical Africa, and price, and these, together with the presents he received from the actors, amounted to a very substantial sum. The claque was and still is nothing more than a gigantic fraud. Men are deputed to laugh immederately at jokes, to applaud speeches, and women are actually employed to sob audibly and become hysterical during affecting scenes. In fact, in some foreign given a printed list of instructions, which he or she is expected to follow

to the letter. Things came to such a pass some years ago that a play was placed in jeopardy through the machinations of rival claques. Jealous actresses would employ their own claques, and the ridiculous spectacle was presented of an actress being applauded from one part of the house and soundly hissed from

Circumstances are considerably modified in France now, but we still have our claques here, says an English paper. They consist chiefly of deadheads appear for the most part the first ights, when the fate of a play is in the balance, and are to be seen fran-tically clapping their hands when the remainder of the audience is half

At other times foreign actresses fresh to the English stage hire men to appland them on their first appearance. The whole business, however, is carried out so inartistically that the presence of a claque is nearly always detected.

UADI AND -----

Description of an Interesting Trial in an Indian Court. Justice is the end of government, and every nation has its own peculiar method by which this end is achieved. In "Our Future Highway to India" an interesting trial is described. There had been a riot and one man had been hurt. The ringleaders in the riot were now put on trial, and a curious sight it

The cadi and council were seated round a table. An officer called the "knimacan" had conducted us to the place where the trial was going on. and the party was accommodated on a The prisoners were brought in under strong guard, the wounded man and the doctor being at the other end of our divan. The whole place was erowded with witnesses and specta-

A more peculiar trial was never seen every one gesticulating, shouting and yelling. The prisoners abused kaimacan, cadi court and everything else, and were abused in turn. The noise went on increasing till it seemed as if the roof was about to fly off.

Suddenly there would come a lull and every one, prisoners, guards and all, would commence smoking cigarettes The ringleader in the riot coolly took a light from one of the members of the court. After a pause, and with their lungs refreshed by the soothing fumes of tobacco, they would all again burst forth in chorus, and the noise would be worse than before.

I know not how the clerk to the court managed to keep his notes of the evidence, but perhaps be was accustomed to such scenes, and managed to take down a fair description of what

had occurred. Though there was fresh blood on their clothes, and some long hairs were sticking to the sword of the one who had actually struck the blow, the prisoners swore they were innocent ily the case did not rest on frail tes-timony, as an officer had been present and seen the man cut down. So far everything went to convict the culprits, but the question of provocation given and received had to be debated before the punishment could be

RAILROADS IN UMPAN.

Conductor Ever Enters the Cars and the Newsboy Is Prohibired. The railroads of Japan are solidly constructed and carefully run, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. The gauge is three feet six inches and the cars are generally eighteen feet long. There are first, second and third classes, and the fares are for several classes, one, two and three sen (cents) a mile. The Japanese are great trave thermometer. They found it elers, and more than nine-tenths of registered thirty-one degrees. the travel is of second and third class. The rate of speed is uniformly about twenty miles an hour. The trains are run on what is known as the 'staff" system, and a train is not allowed to leave the station where it and of poor appearance. The bottle meets another until the conductor has machine invented by Ashley, in Engmeets another until the conductor has other train a symbol called a "stail" which is his evidence that he is entitled In the first-class carriage, which is

either one room, like our drawingroom cars, or in three compartments like the English, one finds cushioned seats, wash hand bowls and water closets, and generally a teapot and cups the former occasionally replenished with hot water. If this is lacking, the passenger can buy on the platform at any station a teapot full of tea and a cup for two and one-half cents. teapot is pretty enough to quarter in this country, and the cup

by private stockholders, but the rates

and rules of the government roads

govern the others also. At all the stations are overhead bridges, and crossing the track at grade is pro-hibited, as in England. The stations are roomy and neat, the platforms ample, and at both ends of the platform the name of the station is con-spicuously posted. The pussenger shows his ticket on going through the iar visit of the enterprising young man who sells newspapers and pop ular books, and who loads our seats at home with lozenges, photograph albums, comic periodicals, vegetable ivory, matches, chewing gum and other merchandise.

KEEPING A PRIVATE NOTE BOOK. Employes of Civil Engineers Are Not

Allowed this Privitege. He was the best surveyor and draughtsman in my employ," said a well-known civil engineer of this city keeping a private note book, and, after notifying him that he must stop it, and again learning that he was tinuing the practice, I was obliged to discharge him.

I asked the gentleman to explain what he meant by "keeping a private note book.

"A surveyor," said he, "in doing a piece of work makes minutes as he goe dong of the lines he runs, of the various points marking the bounds of the lands he is surveying, and all such data as is not only necessary for the theaters such member of the claque is drawing of his plans, but also incidentally that which may aid him in the case of any other survey being made

"This data, you see, really consti tutes a sort of capital or stock in trade, for if the party owning the land ever wishes another survey of it for any purpose he will naturally apply to that same surveyor, who, having these old memoranda, can do the work easier and more cheaply than any other surveyor. Oftentimes, after many years have elapsed and old landmarks have passed away, those minutes become very valuable.

"Consequently a civil engineer al-ways wishes to keep these in his own hands, and men in his employ are not allowed to make copies of minutes of surveys which they make while in his employ. Otherwise, an old employe, n leaving and setting up in business for himself, could carry away a large lice of his employer's business

"This is the reason why I have discharged my best employe upon finding that he was persisting in the practice.

DIRLULIUME INTLESSES Instances of the Treachery and Wicked-acss of the Elephant.

According to my observation, the elephant is intelligent in a diabolical way at times, but rarely ever up to the mark when its intelligence would be useful. So with its docility. quality is prominent, no doubt, when he exhibition of it is convenient to the elephant, but one often looks for it in vain when it is needed for the convenience of any other living creature Then the elephant is a revengeful beast. It is treacherous often, and

vith few exceptions, an arrant cownrd. How very uncertain the docility of an elephant may be, and how revenge may be substituted for that quality was illustrated by an event that is fresh in my mind, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine. A mahout tried to drive his elephant into the center of a newly-excavated tank. The elephant found out with its trunk that a hole of some depth was just before it and would not move. The mahout persisted, and urged the recalcitrant ele phant with the iron goad, (the gujbag.) and, after a short conflict, the elephant seized the maliout with its trunk, dragged him off his seat on its neck, and, placing him below its forefeet,

trampled the life out of him. This animal had some reason for being annoyed by its driver, but there is nothing to be said in extenuation of another elephant that, apropos of nothing, tossed me with its tusk. I was feeding that brute in the eventide, when the day's work was done and this toiler, with others, had to be tended and encouraged. I was feeding it with delicacies dear to the elephantine palate, and, without rhyme or reason, that docile and intelligent creature butted me into the air, no doubt with a benevolent intention of impaling me that was frustrated by my offering no resistance to the tusk and by the bluntness of that weapon.

TALK ABOUT WEATHER.

New York Man Who Tells the Tempersture by Tasting the Atmosphere There is a man in New York who is an expert weather sampler, and just as the tea expert tastes his brands to appraise them, so this man tastes the eather. He will at any time of the day, or at any place, so long as it is in the open air, taste the atmosphere and tell you what the temperature is. He never gets more than two degrees away and seldom more than one. other day, says the Tribune, a friend played a joke on him by using a thermometer which was not in working order. The sampler, after tasting the weather, said that it was thirty-one degrees above zero. The thermometer said it was thirty-seven, but the expert would not be convinced that he could be wrong. He insisted that they walk along until they found another thermometer. They found it and it

When the leaves turn early," says a Michigan man, "we have a hard win-ter. When they turn late we have an open winter. One would suppose that the time at which winter set in would everything to do with the turning of the leaves, and it is known that some open winters set in early and some cold ones set in late. But I have ticed that the time of cold weather beginning does not mark the turning of the leaves. The present winter set in early in Michigan. There was unusually cold weather in October, but the leaves did not turn until a month that than the average time. All lumber of the leaves are brained for an open winter. The present winter set is shoulder. The present winter is shoulder. The present is s

Hand-Made Beauty.

If you see a woman in the street cars quarter in this country, and the cup years to the aider and 150 years to the alder and 150 years to th occupied with rubbing the tips of her

## A Centleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife nd I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we. are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When PART Vigo asked how our hair has retained its color and lness, we reply, the use of Aver's Hair Vigor-nothing else."
"In 1868, my affianced

the hair kept fallday. I her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has sined luxuriant and glossy to this day.

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that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun Bastrop, Tex. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you as keep your brand in free of charge, Allyn, T. J. Ione, Or. Hurses GG on left thoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on with tent, and appear bit on the left; range, Moreov county.

Allison, O. D., Eight Mile, Or, —Cattle brand o Dom left his and horses same brand on right houlder, Hange, Eight Mile,

Adkins, J. J., Heppiner, Or.—Horses, JA con-geted on let flank; cattle, same on left hip. Rartholamew, A. G., Alpine, Or. -- Horses andel 7 E on either shoulder. Range in Mo -Bleskman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a flav

left-shoulder cartie same on right shoulder samilater, d. W. Hardman, Or.—Cattle brand-Bron left blu and thick split in each orr. Breamer, Peter, too selvery Oregon—Horses anded P H on left shoulder. Cattle same on

ght side.

Birke, M. St. C. Long Creek, Or.—On cattle,
MAY connected on left hip, crop off left ear, unter half crop off right. Horses, same brand on
eith shoulder. Range in Grant and Morrow sounty.

Erosman, Jerry, Lena, Or.—Horses branded 7
on right shoulder; cattle B on the left side.
Laft ear helf crop and right ear upper slope.
Harton, Wm. H. upper, Or.—Horses, J. B on right thing, cattle same on right hip; split in

sch ear. Brown, Isa, Lexington, Or. Horses IB on the Brown, Isa, Lexington, Or. Horses IB on the ght stipe cattle same on right hip; range, Morow canty. Brown, J. C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle with dor in the ter on left hip; cattle, same. Frown, W. J., Lena, Oregon, Horses W bar Brown, J. L., Lena, Oregon, Horses W bar weer it, on the left shoulder. Cattle same on left hip. Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box grand or regon hip cattle, same, with split in ach ear. Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left honder; cattle, same on left hip. Brownlee, W. J., Foz. Or.—Cattle, JB connected Brownlee, W. J., Foz. Or.—Cattle, JB connected a left side; crop on left ear and two splits and

such etc.

Borg, P. O., Heppmer, Or.—Horses, P. Bon left studder; cartie, same on left hip.

Brownies, W. J., Foz, Or.—Cattle, J. Beonnected at left side; crop on left car and two splits and aridid piece out on or right er; on horses same brand on the left thigh; Range in Fox valley, broad on the left thight things in Grant county,
Cassier Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses brands
ad Gon right stille; cuttle "three bars) on
right ribs, crop and split in each ear. Range in
Grant and Morrow counties.
Cam.E., Calebt. 17. Y D on barses on left stille
Uwith quarter circle over it, on left shoulder
and on left stille on all rotte a der 5 years, on
left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All

Milton, Wagner, Or., thorse-scie with parallel tuils) on left si ame on left hip also large circle Hall Edwin, John Day, Or. - Cattle E. Hon right

Howard, J. L., alloway, Or.—Horses, + (urose rinot counts.)

Howard, J. L., alloway, Or.—Horses, + (urose site bar above it) on right shoulder; cettle sine on left side. Hange in Morrow and Umstilla counties.

Hughes, Mat. Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded cent on the left shoulder. Hange Morrow Co.

Honsaker, B. F. Wagner, Or.—Horses, A on left needler on the lost shoulder. Cattle on the lost specific of left cer.

Hardisty, Albert, Nye, Oregon—Horses, A Hemphrers, S at Handman, Or.—Horses, H of flank

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

Hinston, Luther, Eight Wile, Or.—Horse Houles for the horizon of left cer.

Les same on left hip. Hange in Morrow county. Try, Alfred, Long Creek, Or.—Lattle 1 D on right hip, crop off left car and bit in right, Horses some brand on left shoulder. Hange in Grant county.

Jones, Harry, Heppn'r, Or - Horses, branded H J on the left shoulder; estile bearded Jones, Harry, Heppier, Or.—House's branded H Jon the left shoulder; eathly bounded J on right hip, wise united at in left east. Hange in Verrow c 1919.

Junkins, S. M., Heppier, Or.—Horses, horses show J on left shoulder. Cartle, the same Knope on Eight Mile.

Johnson, Felix Lens, Or.—Horses, circle T or left string; cattle, same on right hip, under half wire in right and sadit in left ser.

Jonkins, D W., Mt. Vernon, Or.—J on horses on eft shoulder; on cattle, J on left hip and two amount crops on both sars. Range in Fox and fear valleys. with shoulders, on both wars. Range in For and Sear vallegs.

Sear driv, actaller, John W., L. o Or. Horses that errors JI connected on left should of the same on left hip. Range, near Lex-

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

Markhan, A. M., Heppner, Or.—Cattle large M on left side both sars crapped, and split in both Horses M on left his. Hange, Clark's caryon.

Minor, Oscar, riespner, Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse M on left shoulder. right hip; horses. Mon feft shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M.)
on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.
McCamber, Jas A, Scho, Or.—Horses, M with
bar over on right shoulder.
Morgan, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle
T on loft shoulder and left thigh; cattle, Z on
right thigh.
Mitchell, Occar, lone, Or.—Horses, 77 on right
thip; cattle, 77 on right side.
McClaren, D. C., Brownsville, Or.—Horses,
Figure 5 on each shoulder, cattle, M2 on hip
McClare, David H, keine Or. Horses branded

McCerry, David H. botto Or. Horses branded D's connected, on the left choulder, cattle same in hip and side.

McGirr, Frank, Fox Valley, Or.—Mule shoe with toe-cork on earth op ribe and under in each ear; horses same brand on left stiffs.

McHaley, e. a., Thomson, O. Or.—The Horses. A with half kircle under on left shoulder on tattle, four bars connected on top on the right stiff, ounge in Grant Connected on top on the right stiff, Nesd. Andrew. Lone book, Or.—Horses A N. connected on left shandlest eartie same on both hips, Nordyke, E., Silvetton, Or.—Horses, orche 7 on left thing, Coatie, same on left thip.

Oliver, Joseph, I supen City, Or.—A 2 on extitution left hip on horses, same on-left think, Names in Grant somity. Giler, Perry, Lexisates, Or. P O on luft

non-fet.
Olp, Hermen, Frairie City, Or.—On cattle, O.
LP connected on left hip; horses on left stille
and write on nose. Range in Grant county.
Pearson, Olive, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarcer circle shield on left shoulder and 7 on left
hip. Cattle, fork in left say, right cropped, 24
on left hip. Range on flight Mile.
Parker & Glesson, Hardman, Or.—Horses IP on
this shoulder. Parger & Grenori, Institumi, Or.—Horses if on it shoulder it, Lexington, Or.—Horses brand-er E. L. & Commercial in this shoulder; cattle me on right talp. Bange, Sorrive county, 1 apr. J. H., Lexington, Or. Horses, J& con-sected to left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip-mader by in each out. Pettys, A. C., kone, Ur.; horses dismont Pou-shoulder; cattle, J is J connected, on the left hip, upper slove in left car and slip in the infall.

ight. Powell, John T., Dayville, Or.—Horses, JP cate

Powell, John T., Dayville, Orr-Horses, JP cutmes of our left shoulder. Cattle OK confluenced on
neft hip, two under half crops, one of each ear,
wattle inner threat. Ha ge in Grant county.
Toosd, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horses, square
ress with quarter-circle over it on left stille.
Reminger, Chris, Heppier, Or.—Horses, Ult on
left shouldee.
Idice, Dan, Hardman, Or.; horses, three panel
worm fence on left shoulder; cattle, DAN on
right shoulder. Range near Hardman.
Royse, Airou, Heppier, Or—Horses, plain V on
left shoulder, leathe, same brand reversed of
right hip and crop off right ear. Range in Mor
row county.

row county.

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded 3 on the right shoulder; cartie, IX on the left mptrop off left car and dewing on seck. Kange in Morrow and adjoining countres.

Kust, William, Kings, Or.—Horses R on left shoulder; cattle, B on left hip, crop off

Spickhall, J. W., Gooseberry, Or. - Horses granded at on left shoulder; usings in Morrow Saming, C.C. Heppner, Or.—Horses branded on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip. on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.
Swaggare, B. F., Lexington, Or.-Horses
with dash under it on left stille, cattle H with

ed (1 on right stifle; cuttle ≡ (three bare) on right ribs, crop and split in each ear. Range in Grant and Morrow counties.

Cam. L. Caich tr. - Y Loo horses on left stifle that dider and on left stifle on all cubs a der 5 years, on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant counts.

Clirk, Win, H. Lee t., Or. - Horses WHC connected, on left shoulder cattle same on right hip. The ge Morrow and Unntills counties.

Cite, Chas, R., Vincon or Lera, Or. Horses, t. C. or right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Hange Morrow and Unntills counties.

Cite, Chas, R., Vincon or Lera, Or. Horses, Connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Hange Morrow and Unntills counties.

Cite, Chas, R., Vincon or Lera, Or. Horses, Connected, on left shoulder, cattle same on right hip. Grant same on left hip. Crops on left size, was an window for his in the tright. Crops, on each hip on cattle, excile will be the county. On sheep, inverted, a data gapar point on shoulder. Ear marked exest, crop on left side.

Cork, A. J., Lena, Or. - Horses, 900 right sing.

Cork, A. J., Lena, Or. - Horses, 900 right side.

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Cork, A. J., Lena, Or. - Horses, 900 right side.

Cork, A. J

right sole, sws low-fork in each ear; horses, R D on left hire.

Bouglas, O. T., Douglas, Or.—Horses TD on the tight stillet cattle same on right hip.

Ely, J. D. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses branded that on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole is right ear.

Elikot. Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on right shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole is right ear.

Elikot. Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on right shoulder. Hange is the shoulder of the left shoulder. Hange is the shoulder of the left shoulder. Hange in the same of the hip, blange in Misrrow county. With, blas A. Heppner, Or. Cattle W with guarter tircle over it, of left side, split is right sear legal to the left shoulder. Hange in direct the same of left side, split is right sear legal to the left shoulder. Hange in direct the same of left side, split is right sear legal to the left shoulder. Hange in direct the same of left shoulder. Hange in direct the left shoulder. Hange in direct shoulder. Hange in direct left shoulder. H bermen arranged for an open winter on that account, and they have not eithor, the number of the first open mistaken. In fact, I have never been mistaken. In fact, I have never known the sign to fall.

Hand-Made Beauty.

\*\*Bounder\*\*

Gliman French, Land and Live Stock Co. Fost of the first open mistaken. In fact, I have never known the sign to fall.

Gliman French, Land and Live Stock Co. Fost open from the first open mistaken. In fact, I have never known the sign to fall.

Walkace, Charles, Portland, Or.—Cattle, W on right shoulder, some same on left shoulder. Whittle nros. Humaniston, Baker Co. Or.—Horses branded W B connectes on left shoulder.

Whittler nros. Humaniston, Baker Co. Or.—Horses branded W B connectes on left shoulder. with a quarrer circle over it, on left stiffe age in Morrow and Unuallia counties in one of the contest of the counties. However, and Unuallia counties in one Geo. Lean, Or. Brand J H. connected the quarrer circle over it, on left shander. Williams, J O. Long Creek, Or. Horses, quarter circle over it, on left shander.