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One of the Things Which an English Gentleman Cannot Understand.

This business life of American gentlemen is one of the hardest problems for an Englishman to understand correctly, says the Nineteenth Century. Till comparatively lately in England commercial business, except banking, has not been thought highly of for gentlemen. Politics, the church, the army and navy, the bar, etc., have been the outlets for English younger sons. In America it is quite different. Among the many reasons for this I will mention but the one important one, that the pursuits above mentioned afford but few openings, comparatively speaking.

The church is a poorly-paid profession for the sons of the wealthy merchants, and the army and navy are so small in number that they do not afford a field for more than a few. The bar is, of course, open, and is crowded in America as in England. Politics, for some inscrutable reason, does not seem to attract many of the higher grades of youth. Consequently, the young American seeks the commercial field, and in every American city, especially in the west, one finds at the head of cultivation and progress men whose rise has been due to successful commercial enterprise. It is well for the individual that success should be so rewarded, and it is well for the community, also, that the man of business, who has gained his success on legitimate lines, should be its leader. In a new and partly unsettled country like America, so fortunately situated as to need practically no foreign policy, and to fear no foreign enemies, the creator or the distributor of wealth is a far more valuable man than the politician or the soldier.

The sanguineness of the American is another feature especially striking to an outsider. The whole temper of the people is one of hope. No young man enters life in any line without the fullest belief that he is going to succeed, and going to make a great deal of money, and do it all very quickly. This may be true of young men everywhere, but it is especially so in the states. And men are justified in their youthful hopes.

Practically any young man of reasonable brains and industry is sure to succeed. Openings are numerous, and the sharp-witted American is quick to take advantage of them. It is a curious fact, but one that I have often heard employers of unskilled labor comment upon, that none of their workmen were American born, unless, possibly, some of the foremen. As an Englishman, I am glad to add that rarely are Englishmen either found as unskilled laborers in American workshops.

GIANTS IN SWAMPS.

Mastodons That Have Been Unearthed in Marshy Regions.

How Scientific Research Has Been Aided by the Discovery of Extinct Birds and Animals in Wet Lands.

It would perhaps be difficult to find anybody who would speak a good word for swamps. The man who drains one and turns its marshy surface into productive soil is universally regarded as a public benefactor. So the projected draining of the Dismal swamp in Virginia and the Okefenokee swamp of Georgia is regarded only with favor, and few could be found to regret the disappearance of these remarkable features of our American landscapes, says Youth's Companion.

Yet, setting aside the strange picturesqueness of such marshy regions and the curiosities of plant life which they exhibit, it is easy to show that swamps have been useful in a manner that could hardly have been anticipated. They have very effectually served the cause of science by preserving the remains of some of the most remarkable of the former inhabitants of the earth.

Here in America the skeletons of several mastodons have been found imbedded in ancient swamps, and so perfectly preserved that no difficulty whatever has been encountered in restoring the bones to their normal position, setting the skeletons on their feet and thus exhibiting to the eyes of modern man the monster animals which were probably familiar sights to our ancestors nobody knows how many thousands of years ago.

In Ireland the ancient swamps were equally efficacious in preserving for us the gigantic elks which became mired in them.

Swamps have proved no less useful agents of science in other parts of the world, and particularly in Australia, New Zealand and Madagascar. What could be more interesting than the bones of a giant bird which was in all probability the roc described by Sindbad? Just such bones have been discovered in the marshes of Madagascar and New Zealand and there is plenty of evidence that the great birds which owned them were the contemporaries of men in the past history of those islands. But for the swamps we might have remained ignorant of the fact that birds with legs larger and heavier than those of the largest horse once flourished in the southern hemisphere.

Lately these Madagascar swamps have yielded other remains of extinct animals, hardly less interesting than the huge bird, the epiornis, itself. These are the skeletons of a creature resembling a lemur of gigantic size, but remarkable for the small quantity of brains which it possessed. It is said that man was responsible for the destruction and disappearance of this creature. If so it was probably a simple case of brains against brute force.

There is reason for thinking that still other discoveries remain to be made in Madagascar—discoveries that will possibly bring to light even more interesting facts concerning the former inhabitants of that part of the world.

Suppose one of our swamps, which we regard as utterly useless, should preserve to a remote future age the only remains of some animal like the bison or the tiger, now rapidly becoming extinct. The men of science then living would have the same reason for rejoicing that that swamp had existed that we have for being thankful for the revelations contained in the swamps of ancient days.

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

The Instinct of Self-Preservation Illustrated by Two Singular Circumstances.

"I never realized the strength of the instinct of self-preservation in man," said a St. Louisan to a Globe-Democrat man, "until I witnessed a test of it on a steamboat. Among the passengers was a man who had a black rattlesnake in a box with a glass top. The snake was a very vicious one and would strike the glass whenever anyone approached. The owner of the reptile challenged anyone in the crowd to hold his finger on the glass and let the snake strike at it. There could not be any danger and there was not a man who did not think it an easy thing to do. One big fellow, who looked as if he never knew what nerves were, tried it first, and, after repeated attempts, gave it up. Then every passenger on the boat attempted it, and failure followed in each case. It simply could not be done. Instinct was stronger than reason and will power combined. I witnessed another illustration of this in Paris. A young man had lost his last sou at a gambling table. Not only was he without means, but he had lost a large sum belonging to his employer. He started for the Seine to drown himself. On the way there was a great commotion, caused by the escape of a tiger from a strolling menagerie. The animal came down the street and people fled in every direction. Instantly the man who was seeking death climbed a lamppost and hung to the top of it, trembling in every muscle. When the animal was captured and the danger was over he went to the river and committed suicide. I was interested in the account of the suicide, and prompted by curiosity, went to see the body, instantly recognizing it as that of the young man whom I had seen make so frantic an effort to escape death, evidently but a few minutes before he sought it and at the very time that he was seeking an opportunity to end his existence."

THE WORLD'S CRIMINALS.

In 1850 there were 6,737 persons in the prisons of this country, or 292 per 1,000,000 of population; now there are 59,258, or 1,180 per 1,000,000.

The prison population of India, large as it is, is only 38 per 100,000 inhabitants, or less than half the proportion that prevails in Great Britain.

In 1890 there were 45,393 penitentiary convicts in the United States, 19,338 inmates of the county jails and 14,846 boys and girls in the reformatories.

In Saxon murder cases the number of compurgators demanded was sometimes very large. One case is recorded in which the judges demanded 1,000.

Executions ceased to be public in England in 1865. Before that time they were in the squares in front of the jail and attracted thousands of people.

In 1887 163,359 persons were arrested in Great Britain for crime, of whom 83,251, or 50 per cent., were vagrants or persons having no stated employment.

SHIPS AND WHALES.

Vessels and Cetaceans Collide Sometimes with Disastrous Effects.

The steamship Petersburg, of the Russian volunteer fleet, had a unique experience near Minicoy, in the South Indian ocean, says Chambers' Journal. A sharp shock was felt by all on board and she stopped as though gripped in a vise. The sea was found to be colored with the life-blood of two huge whales, which lay floating in their last agony. One was cut through by the steamer's sharp stem and the other killed by repeated blows of the screw propeller.

The German steamship Waesland, bound from Antwerp to New York, ran into and killed a sleeping whale. A small steamer, the Kelloe, collided with a whale near Seaham harbor and wounded it badly. The celebrated yacht Genesta narrowly avoided collision with a dead cetacean during the jubilee race around our island. In 1889 a Shields steamship, the James Turpie, nearly cut a whale in two one starlight night. The schooner O. M. Marrett was almost wrecked by passing whales in the north Atlantic. Many of the school struck her repeatedly with such violence that her whole hull shook and articles in the officers' rooms were thrown to the floor.

In 1890 a small sailing vessel, the Ocean Spray, bound from Galveston to England, struck a sleeping whale and received damage. On the morning of the 17th of July, a whale fifty feet long made its appearance close alongside the steamship Port Adelaide, Capt. C. M. Hepworth, R. N. R., in 42 degrees south, 75 degrees east. He followed the vessel for four days, never more than seventy yards away, and generally close astern, much to the edification of numerous passengers. He threw up the sponge in 41 degrees south, 97 degrees east, after traveling nine hundred and eighty statute miles, certainly without resting and apparently fasting.

In November the ship Earnock, Capt. Parson, was under sail in 29 degrees south, 21 degrees west, when a large whale lashed the sea into foam with his tail so near the ship that the chief officer, who happened to be below forward, came quickly on deck to see what had happened. He actually felt the impact of the water against her bows.

In June, 1891, while her majesty's ship Immortalite was steaming from Arosa bay to Gibraltar at the rate of twelve knots an hour, she stopped short as though a submerged danger had been located. It was presently found that she had cut deeply into a whale, and it became necessary to go astern in order to get rid of the incumbrance. Four months later the Anchor line steamship Ethiopia collided with a whale when about eight hundred miles from New York.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Government Is Well Supplied with Reliable Maps.

A vast but fascinating problem confronts Russia on her Chinese frontier—a problem which cannot be disposed of in one or even two generations. No power, however, knows better how to wait than Russia. Time is on her side, and as the necessary preliminary to all wise action is knowledge, the Russian general staff has been making the fullest use of the opportunities which treaties afforded to gain accurate information concerning the Chinese territories and everything appertaining thereto.

Not a corner of the whole empire, save what comes within the "sphere of influence" of the French, but has been intersected by Russian government explorers and armed expeditions during the past thirty years.

These explorers, include botanists and geologists, of course, but the military expert and the skilled topographer are the animating soul of these expeditions.

Occasional glimpses into their proceedings are allowed to the world, but every fact of military or political significance is carefully conserved in the archives of the Russian intelligence department.

The minute information concerning all the northern and western territories of China, which is now in the possession of the Russian staff, is not only such as no other power possesses, but is incomparably superior to anything in the hands of the Chinese government itself.

Hence it is that whenever a question of boundaries arises Russia is prepared with elaborate maps of the regions, to which Cuba has not only nothing to oppose, but which she is not even able to criticise.

FRIGHTENED BOLIVIANS.

They Thought an Electric Light Was a Spirit.

The Bolivian government recently attempted to establish a telephone line between Lapas and Lake Titicaca, forty-five miles apart, says the Washington Star. It was torn down and destroyed so frequently by the Indians that the government was compelled to abandon it. The electric light plant in Lapas was preserved by adopting an ingenious method of overawing the natives. After the plant had been in operation but a few nights it happened that there was an eclipse of the moon. The superstitious Indians believed that the electric light was absorbing or swallowing the moon. They gathered in a large body at one quarter of the town and moved upon the plant to destroy it. It was saved only by the intervention of a large body of troops. The government the next day selected several representative Indians, took them to the power house, shocked them severely, then took them out along the line and shocked them again with the wires and informed them that the electric light was an evil spirit and that they had better leave it alone. Since then they have had no trouble on that score.

ORIGIN OF PROPER NAMES.

Goldenfeet, Lightfoot, Harefoot and Roefoot were nicknames having allusion to speed.

Crook, Crump, Cramp and Crimp are but changes rung on an old nickname for a cripple.

Sanders, Saunders, Sanderson, are variations of Alexander, a favorite name in Scotland.

Wiseman was once a conjurer, hence the family names of Wise, Wisely, Wiseman and Wisman.

Steven was the original of Stevenson, Stephens, Steenson, Stinson, Stimson and Stimpson.

Town formerly meant a farm, hence the Touner, Towners, Townsends, Tones, Tunes and Tuns.

HOW TRAMPS TRAVEL.

Truck-Riding Necessary in the Country West of the Mississippi.

The November Century contains a unique article entitled: "Tramping with Tramps," being a record of the actual adventures of a young American who disguised himself as a tramp and took to the road. The following is an extract from the article:

Of the states in the western district, I think that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington and a part of California are the best for tramps. Illinois is thought especially well of by vagabonds because of its "good" railroads. The Illinois Central, for instance, is known the country over as the best for a journey south, and I have known tramps to travel

RIDING ON A TRUCK.

from New York city to Chicago, and go south by this line rather than start from New York direct for New Orleans. The "C. B. & Q." is also a great "snap;" in fact, so much so that, when I was on the road, it was called "the bums' line." In Nebraska, where the "Q." becomes the "B. & M. R.," the lines are more tightly drawn, and it behooves a roadster to take to the trucks if he is anxious to make good time.

Truck-riding is necessary almost everywhere west of the Mississippi. Of course one can "fool around" freight trains, but he is liable to be knocked off when the train is at full speed, and unless this occurs on the desert, or where the ground is rather soft, it may prove dangerous. I once attempted to ride a "freight" on the Southern Pacific road, and it was the hardest experience I ever encountered. I hung on to the side of a cattle-car in order to keep out of the brakeman's way, but he eventually found me, and ordered me to get up on top. There I was made to turn my pockets inside out to convince him that I had no money. Being angered that I could not give him a dime, he said: "Well, hit the gravel! I can't carry you on this train." I told him that I would never hit the gravel unless he stopped the train. "You won't, eh!" he said; "well, now, we'll see." So he chased me over his train for about fifteen minutes. I dodged him here and there, and found that I was quite able to elude him as long as he alone followed me; but soon the "Con" appeared, and then the chase began in earnest. They finally pressed so near that I was compelled to climb down the side of a cattle-car. They then tantalized me by spitting and swearing. Finally the "Con" climbed down also, and stepped on my fingers, so I had to let go. Fortunately, the train was slackening its speed just then—I really think the engineer had a hand in the matter, for he is usually a good fellow—and I got off safely enough. But I had to "drill" twenty miles that afternoon without a bite to eat or a drink of water. In the far west after that experience I always made use of the trucks.

* * * The usual time for eastern and western tramps to start south is in October. During this month large squads of vagabonds will be found traveling toward "Orleans." I once was on an Illinois Central freight train when seventy-three tramps were fellow passengers, and nearly every one was bound for either Florida or Louisiana.

A REAL KING IN AMERICA.

He Is a Half-Breed Comanche Indian and His Rule Is Absolute.

"There is a real king out in the southwestern part of Indian territory," said a citizen of St. Louis to a Washington Star reporter recently, "and in a recent trip down through the Comanche and Kiowa countries I met Quanna Parker, head chief of the Comanches. The Comanches are still 'blanket Indians,' that is, they are not civilized and educated like the Choctaws and they live in tepees. But they are among the sharpest and brightest of Indians. Every boy remembers in dime novels that Comanches were the favorite enemies of the brave trappers and hardy pioneers. They were fighters and are the most expert horsemen in the world. But they fight no longer, are rapidly becoming civilized, and for their progress and docility Quanna Parker is to be thanked.

"Parker is a half-breed, the son of a chief whose wife was a white captive girl. When but a youth Parker, by his daring and bravery and successful exploits against other tribes and the whites in the Indian wars, rose above the older chiefs and became the leader. Now that the wars are forever over his same great will power and strong personality impress themselves as strongly upon his tribe, but in the direction of advancement and civilization. He is virtually a king. His word is law; his will supreme. He says he will civilize his tribe, and he will do it. As one result of his efforts many of his Indians live in frame houses. He compelled them to save one-half of their money received from the sale of their cattle. With sixty Indians' wagons he went down into Texas, bought lumber, then came on to Washington and persuaded Indian Commissioner Morgan to build the houses. He lives in a fine nine-roomed frame house, handsomely furnished in modern style, Brussels carpets, fine upholstered furniture, mural adornments, and decorated nicely. His office, with its desk and fittings, occupies one room, and it is here he transacts his business. He wears a white shirt and trousers with leggings, braided hair, and colors his face when among his people, but when traveling dresses expensively in fashionably made clothes and sports a big diamond pin. He has horses without number, two coaches, four buggies and other vehicles. He has six wives to brighten his household, and I never heard of any hair pulling. There is a method in his polygamous madness. Each wife is the daughter of a chief of the six principal divisions or squads of the tribe. So he is solid with the whole lot on this score.

"Parker is about forty, tall and muscular, with a light copper-colored skin, the Indian facial characteristics, with a piercing black eagle eye. He speaks English well, and is a general favorite with all who know him."

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

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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 7 E on either shoulder. Range in Morrow county.

Bleakman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a fine 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, 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 marked 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, 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, 2 on left stifle.

Cox Ed. S., Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with 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. Also brands C I on horses right thigh; cattle same brand on right shoulder, and cut off end of right ear.

Dickens, Ebb—Horses branded with three times 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 D, (reversed C with tail) on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range in Morrow county.

Fleek, 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 B 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 8 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 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 O- (circle with parallel tails) on left shoulder, circle 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.

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 back.

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.

Jones, Harry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded H J on the left shoulder; cattle branded J on right hip, also underbit in left ear. Range in Morrow 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.

Keany, 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 89 on left shoulder; cattle, 89 on left hip.

Kirk, J. C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 17 on either flank; cattle 17 on right side.

Kirk Jesse, Heppner, Or.; horses 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.

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.

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

Leahey, J. W. Heppner Or.—Horses branded L and O 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.

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

McCarty, David H. Echo Or. Horses branded D5 connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same on hip and side.

Nelson, 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, Geo., 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.

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

Olp, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left hip; horses on left stifle and wattle on nose. Range in Grant county.

Pearson, Olave, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 24 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped. 24 on left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Parker & Gleason, Hardman, Or.—Horses IP on left shoulder.

Piper, Ernest, Lexington, Or.—Horses branded E (L E connected) on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range, Morrow county.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or. Horses, JK connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on — shoulder; cattle, J H J connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left ear and slip in the right.

Powell, John T., Dayville, Or.—Horses, J P connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one on each ear, wattle under throat. Range in Grant county.

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

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

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

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

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded 3 on the right shoulder; cattle, IX on the left hip, crop off left ear and dewlap on neck. Range in Morrow and adjoining counties.

Rust, William, Ridge, Or.—Horses R on left shoulder; cattle, R on left hip, crop off right ear,