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Clumsiness in dancing has for a long time been regarded as a most unpardonable sin at the various royal and imperial courts of Europe, where the highly polished and parquetted floors of the palaces and the spurs which form part and parcel of every full-dress uniform render waltzing a matter of some danger. At Berlin accidents of this character are said by Vogue to have been so frequent until a year ago that shortly after Christmas Emperor William summoned the general commanding the various troops stationed in and around Berlin and instructed him to direct those officers who were not able to dance properly to abstain from attempting to do so at imperial entertainments. Since then young officers are put through their paces by their seniors and are obliged to display a certain proficiency in pas seuls around the messroom billiard table before being allowed to dance at court. On one occasion—a court ball at Berlin—a young cavalry subaltern incurred the anger of the late Prince Frederick Charles by tripping up his partner. The prince assailed the young officer so bitterly that the late Emperor Frederick, then only crown prince, was obliged to intervene. At the Viennese court, a young secretary of the Roumanian legation once fell so unfortunately while dancing with one of the archduchesses that he came down in a sitting position on her face, causing her Hapsburg nose to bleed. It is scarcely necessary to add that he left Vienna the next day, and, a week later, obtained his transfer to another post. The duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, broke his ankle last winter while waltzing at a ball given at Rome by the popular Mme. le Blait, the wife of the Belgian minister at Washington, and, a few weeks before the tragedy at Meyerling, the now widowed Crown Princess Stephanie had a nasty fall, due to the gaucherie of a cavalry officer with whom she was waltzing. Emperor Francis Joseph was much annoyed, and so, too, was the late Crown Prince Rudolph, who spoke his mind in no measured terms to the culprit. Far more polite was Emperor Napoleon III., when at a Tuileries ball, a middle-aged officer and his fair partner came to grief. As the mortified lancer scrambled to his feet, the emperor kindly extended a hand to help him and, turning to the lady, remarked: "Madam, this is the second time that I have seen the colonel fall; the first time it was on the battle field of Magenta."

AN OCEAN COMBAT.

The Terrific Battle Between a Whale and Three Orcas.

Enemies Before Whom the Giant of the Ocean Flees in Terror—Their Singular Method of Attacking the Monster.

Hank Welsh, who has followed whaling for many years, was lucky enough to be one of a crew beyond the gulf of the Holy Cross last spring that came upon a large whale in distress, surrounded by three monster orcas, or billers, which had him winded and badly wounded. The story of the fight was told as follows by Welsh to the San Francisco Chronicle:

"We saw a big broadhead half a mile away to windward, and he kept a jumping so hard that we knew he was in trouble. When we got closer we saw some thrashers or billers afoul of him, and the water for an acre or two around was bloody. The orcas were pretty big ones and very vicious, especially one which was fully twenty feet long, and when the whale went down a few fathoms this old boy rushed down after him, and gave it to him hard. You see a whale can stay under about half an hour, and he can go down four or five hundred fathoms without minding the pressure, but he can't do a single submarine trick ahead of an orca. These orcas sometimes chase a whale so hard that when he hits the bottom he breaks his jawbone. Well, this old orca followed the whale so savagely that he did not stay down over five minutes at a time, and when he came up he was jumped on by the other two, which kept watch on him like two hungry wolves. When he saw the ferocious gang he seemed to lose heart, for they were too quick for him. I think he was just about worn out or down-hearted or something, for he anchored for a second. This gave the big orca a chance to slide up and catch him by the under lip and bite a piece out. The old fellow lashed and dived, but down went another orca after him.

"When the whale came up the orca had him by the lip, and the third one caught him by the tongue. Now, a whale's tongue is six feet long and weighs as much as a man. The way the orcas jerked it all out of him piece by piece and then ate off his lower lip in spite of all he could do beat all the fights under the sun. How that whale did suffer till we got up and let a dynamite bomb into him. When Bill Peters lanced him he seemed to enjoy it, for he turned over and died easily."

It seems to be agreed among all whalers that no fight ever seen equals the awful combats which these sea monsters wage against one another with unflagging ferocity. The orca is the only grampus or warm-blooded animal of the ocean that constantly preys upon warm-blooded creatures of his own kind, preferably the whale, the largest of his species. The orca's habits are predatory and his strength and ferocity are remarkable.

"The orcas often travel with swordfish," said Capt. Thompson, an old whaler, "and I have sometimes seen a whole school in combat with four or five orcas and a few swordfish. When the swordfish get under a whale and the orcas commence to tear his under lip and tongue, which are choice morsels for them, he seems to know his days are numbered. I don't know how long a whale can live after these savage creatures attack him, but our crews have found several carcasses of whales which had bled to death from the wounds thus inflicted by their enemies. I have also seen broken-backed orcas which had been struck by a whale's flukes."

GLORY SURROUNDING SOLOMON'S

London's Lord Mayor Is a Gorgeous Creature While Arrayed in His Robes.

The fountain of municipal honor in England, says the London Telegraph, undoubtedly springs from the Guildhall, London, which justly claims to be accounted the most ancient of our municipal halls, seeing that the lord mayors of the last eight centuries are with justice assumed to have prototypes in the Roman prefect and the Saxon fortreye or portgrave. For a considerable number of years the robes of the lord mayor, the court of aldermen and the common councilors have been settled with a precision that none, save the most reckless of innovators, would presume to disturb. The lord mayor himself has his "gold" robe for the annual Guildhall banquet and for the times when he proceeds in state either to the new law courts or to the houses of parliament. The aldermen have their scarlet gowns, the sheriffs their distinctive and very handsome robes and chains, while the common councilors rejoice in gowns called "mazarines," it being generally understood that mazarine is a term for a dark blue color, although, according to some lexicographers, mazarine also means a drinking vessel and an old way of dressing fowls. Then, again, when the sovereign comes into the city the lord mayor is bound to don a robe of crimson or purple velvet, trimmed with ermine. At the time of his investiture, he wears a massive gold chain, but when he is honored by reelection at the expiration of his term of office he wears two chains. The mace of silver gilt, surmounted by a royal crown and the imperial arms, is carried before the mayor by the authority of the charter of Edward III.; while the city possesses no less than four swords, one called the "Pearl," presented by Queen Bess when she opened the first royal exchange, and so called from its being richly set with pearls. This sword precedes the chief magistrate on all occasions of rejoicing and festivity. The sword of state is carried before the lord mayor as an emblem of his sovereignity within the city proper; the "black" sword is used on fast days in Lent and at the death of any member of the royal family; while the fourth sword is that placed close to the lord mayor's chair at the central criminal court.

A RACE OF TOOTHLESS MEN.

Coming Generations Will Have to Masticate by Artificial Means.

There is reason to apprehend that unless some cataclysm occurs to arrest the progress of civilization our descendants will be as toothless as Europtolemus, king of Cyprus, described by the historian Pliny as reduced to masticate his food with a structure of solid bone, in lieu of teeth. This, at any rate, in the opinion of the New York Tribune, is the inference to be deducted from the statistics recently published by order of the British parliament, demonstrating the alarmingly small number of cases of in any way sound dentition among the English people, or among children attending the London public schools, there were only 707 who had sound teeth; while during a period of three months 500 recruits were rejected by the medical department of the army for purely dental reasons. Of course, part of this state of affairs is due to neglect of the digestion, and of the teeth themselves, a fact demonstrated by the statement that all the girls who entered domestic service from the London public schools last year five-sixths had never even heard of such a thing as a toothbrush—an assertion that has led the educational authorities to institute in many of the metropolitan schools what is now known as the "toothbrush drill."

Decay of teeth has always attended the advance of civilization and each barbaric invasion has been followed by a recovery of sound teeth in the old world. Under the circumstances it might be worth while to consider whether the repeal of the Geary law and the opening up of the United States to a pacific invasion on the part of the Chinese might not go far to improve the American jaw, which, according to medical experts, is in an immeasurably worse condition than that of the English—a fact probably due to our superior civilization.

PLUCKY YOUNG EELS.

How They Overcome the Obstructions in Passing Up the Thames.

Young eels, in passing up a river, show the most extraordinary perseverance in overcoming all obstruction. The large floodgates—sometimes fifteen feet in height—on the Thames might be supposed sufficient to bar the progress of a fish the size of a darning needle, says Rod and Gun. But young eels have a wholesome idea that nothing can stop them, and, in consequence, nothing does. Speaking of the way in which they ascend floodgates and other barriers, one writer says: "Those which die stick to the post; others, which get a little higher, meet with the same fate, until at last a layer of them is formed which enables the rest to overcome the difficulty of the passage. The mortality resulting from such 'forlorn hopes' greatly helps to account for the difference in the number of young eels on their upward migration and that of those which return down stream in the autumn. In some places these baby eels are much sought after and are formed into cakes, which are eaten fried.

"Eels spawn like other fishes. For long, however, the most remarkable theories were held as to their birth. One of the old beliefs was that they sprang from mud; a rival theory held that young eels developed from fragments separated from their parents' bodies by their rubbing against rocks. One old author not only declared that they came from May dew, but gave the following recipe for producing them: 'Cut up two turfs covered with May dew and lay them one upon the other, the grassy sides inwards, and then expose them to the heat of the sun. In a few hours there will spring from them an infinite quantity of eels.'"

Russian Realty Regulations.

Princess Hohenlohe, the wife of the governor general of Alsace-Lorraine, inherited from her uncle, a Russian general, estates in Russia worth 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 rubles. Under the Russian law foreign non-residents cannot hold property, and the princess was compelled to sell her estates at once. She asked the czar to grant her a little time, as the financial stringency, which prevails in Russia as well as in this country, has made real estate hard to dispose of. The czar, however, for political reasons, refused to grant the extension and the poor woman was able to realize only a beggarly pittance of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 rubles from her heritage.

LO AS A GUNNER.

He Can't Shoot with a Rifle So Well as with a Revolver.

War Department Reports Give Some Interesting Statistics, Showing the Indian to Be an Expert Pistol Shot.

Reports received at the war department of recent small arms competitions among the troops in the far west show conclusively that the noble red man, as represented in Uncle Sam's military service, does not compare favorably with his pale face brother in the matter of sharpshooting. There is a popular idea, gained from Cooper's Leather Stocking tales, and even more modern literature, about the "dusky denizens of the forest," that all warriors are superior marksmen. Army statistics, examined by the Washington Star, prove that this is a romantic delusion so far as the Indian soldier is concerned. In recent competitions the Indians who have been enlisted in the army of the Colorado have had a chance to show what they could do side by side with white men. The best that can be said of them in the report is that they have made progress since being enlisted, but it also says that the sights on the rifles are still incomprehensible to them, and that much patience has been necessary on the part of the officers to bring them to any understanding at all of the principles of marksmanship. Troop L of the Second cavalry, that being an Indian company, showed an individual average figure of merit of 42.22, while the average figure of merit of the company was 78.88.

In collective firing the Indian average was 31.57, while the men of the other troops made an average of 62.70. The Indians in the Eleventh infantry made for their company (I) the average individual figure of merit of 25.65, while the figure of the other troops was 62.87. In the Sixteenth infantry there is one company of Indians. Their figure of merit by individual classification was an average of 27.14, while the figure of the white troops was the high average of 93.16. In collective firing the Indian average was 29.39, as compared with the white average of 70.47.

At pistol firing the Indians do better. There is a separate report on this sort of firing for the same troops, and troop L of the Second cavalry, being composed exclusively of Indians, made a record of which the men should be proud, if they ever learn about it. At dismounted practice they made an average of 73.88, as compared with the general average for the command of 66.70; at mounted practice their average was far ahead of that of the white troops, and their average per cent. for all firing was 65.72, as compared with 59.48 for the whole command. The Indians stood first in order of merit for revolver firing for the department. There were some other interesting statistics obtained by this practice. The natives of the United States stood [illegible] nationalities. Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, France, Denmark, Scotland, Germany, Canada and Belgium coming in order before the United States. The men of six feet in height and over were also highest in order of merit as sharpshooters and the shortest men were the lowest. The men of light blue eyes were the best marksmen, with those of dark blue next. Even the light blue eyed men were the best marksmen among the negroes. The report calls attention to the fact that the percentage made by the Indians at revolver practice was greater than the percentage made by the winners of the gold medals in the revolver matches at the cavalry competitions of the department for the years 1892 and 1893. It was also the highest record made under existing regulations by any troop in the department.

MONEY IN A MONKEY FARM.

But the Ignorance of a Banker Prevents Its Establishment.

"The funniest thing I witnessed during the brief but exciting period known as the boom, in Birmingham, Ala.," said Dr. Everett to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter, "was the formation of a company to establish a monkey farm. About the time the excitement was at its greatest two bankers from a country town came with forty thousand dollars in cash and were very anxious to get into the little group of capitalists who were making big money. They haunted two or three of the leading investors until finally Dr. Jackson, who stood at the head of the local financial world, told them he had a friend with a scheme in which he himself was putting in twenty thousand dollars, and if they really wanted to invest he could, as a personal favor, secure a like amount if one-half was paid down, the other half to be paid in at a meeting to be held in a few days.

"The banker wrote a check for ten thousand dollars, and felt jubilant that at last he had been admitted into the charmed circles of financiers. In a few days he was notified to attend a meeting of the stockholders, which he did. Then the promoter of the enterprise explained it. His plan was to buy an island near Mobile, send an expedition to Africa and South America to secure monkeys, stock the farms with one hundred thousand monkeys, and raise them for the market.

"An elaborate array of statistics was given, showing the cost and market price of monkeys and figuring out immense profits, but it was necessary that the entire amount subscribed should be paid at once. The banker jumped to his feet. 'I don't want no monkey farm. I knows nodings about dose monkey business. You can keep my ten thousand dollars if you release me from that subscription.' This was done, and he swallowed his chargin and disappointment at the loss as best he could. In a few weeks the money was returned to him, and it was explained that it was all a joke, but the banker had a two hundred dollar dinner to pay for."

BARBARIAN SHREWDNESS.

Wonderful Instinct of the Tiger Hunters of India.

The "Yankee nation" takes great credit to itself for its ingenuity, but a wider acquaintance with the world would probably lessen its pretensions. Wild animals and uncivilized men—all creatures, in short, who live by their wits—have almost of necessity the quality of shrewdness highly developed, at least in certain directions.

Capt. Lugard, the African traveler, quotes his brother as expressing the highest admiration for "the wonderful instinct" of the jungle tribe of Gonds, in India, with whom he had practiced tiger shooting.

"If you dropped a Gond from a balloon in the heart of a forest unknown to him, and then suddenly 'went for' him with a thick stick, he would take the identical path that a tiger would adopt, and it would be found to be the shortest possible way out of the jungle."

Capt. Lugard bears a similar testimony to the ready wit of the Swahilis, natives of east Africa. He had occasion to build a fort with all speed, and for that purpose he needed poles. They were difficult to procure, but as he remarks: "The Swahili is a wonderful fellow when pressed, for 'making bricks without straw.'"

Not a tree was in sight, and there were only a dozen axes for two hundred and fifty men; but he sent all hands out after timber. Each man was to bring a log, or two men might bring one log, if it was exceptionally large, and only after that was done were they to be at liberty to collect their own food for the day. And the logs were brought. In Capt. Lugard's words:

"Tell a Swahili he has to produce a pole before he can eat his dinner, and though you cannot see a tree on the horizon, he will arrive with a pole before you have decided in your mind which is the best direction in which to start your search."

ABOUT SAUCES.

A French Cook's Treatise Upon His Chosen Art and Profession.

"Man has created the culinary art; he does not eat like an animal, he breakfasts, dines and sups." With this quotation the author of a very serious French treatise upon cooking begins his book. He is particularly eloquent on the subject of sauces. "Cooks recognize four great sauces," he says. "These are the foundations of all others. They are Spanish, Veloute, Bechamel and German. The Spanish and Veloute were known in the seventeenth century, and were modified in the eighteenth by the great masters (cooks) and by Careme, the Raphael of the kitchen.

"The Spanish is composed of juices extracted from a mixture of ham, veal, chicken and pheasant. Veloute is similar, but is not colored. Bechamel is Veloute to which cream has been added, and the German sauce is Veloute to which yolks of eggs have been added."

After telling how to prepare these the author discusses the "Theory of Sauces." Certain writers, it seems, have condemned the use of thickening of browned butter and flour in meat sauces. He contradicts them emphatically, and quotes Careme, who says, severely: "Now, I ask the writers of these ridiculous books in what respect butter mixed with flour is corrosive and incendiary? But of what consequence are these ignorant men? Let them blunder on; let them continue to disgrace their profession.

"Sooner or later an enlightened practitioner will arrive, one who will unveil the evil of charlatanism. He will avenge science, and will cause them to disappear from the face of the earth."

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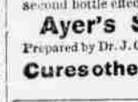

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Allen, T. J., Ione, Or. Horses GG on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow county.

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 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.

Bressman, 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 add spear point on shoulder. Ear marks on ewes, crop on left ear pouched 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. T., Curranville, Or. -Horses, 22 on left stifle.

Cox Ed. S., Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with bar center; horses, CK on left hip.

Cochran, H. 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, Elb—Horses branded with three tines fork on left stifle. Cattle same on left side.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, H D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, H D on left hip.

Douglas, O. T., Douglas, Or—Horses TD on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip.

Ely, J. H. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELI 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.

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 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. S., Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round-top A with quarter circle under it on the right hip. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hinton & Jenks, Hamilton, Or—Cattle, two bars on either hip; crop in right ear and split in left. Horses, J on right thigh. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Samuel, Wagner, Or.—⊢ (T F 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 Bapstack district, Morrow county.

[illegible] branded [illegible] circle with parallel tails) on left shoulder. [illegible] stile 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 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.

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. al., Heppner, Or—Horses, horseshoe J on left shoulder. Cattle, the same. Range on Eight Mile.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear.

Jenkins, D W., Mt. Vernon, Or.—J on horses on left shoulder; on cattle, J on left hip and two smooth crops on both ears. Range in Fox and Bear valleys.

Kenny, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right.

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

Kirk, J C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 17 on either 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.

Loften, 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 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.

McClaren, D. G., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, Figure 5 on each shoulder; cattle, 332 on hip.

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

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

Neal, Andrew, Long 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.

Oly, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left hip; horses on left stifle and warts 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 1P 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, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on [illegible] 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.

Reninger, 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.

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

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded 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.—