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There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household and on the farm, as well as in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenance and impliments of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee. 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 general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepare and prosecute applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attenion to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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The Only Tune Harrison Likes.

During the darkest days of the war, when military tunes and ballads were sung everywhere till people were about sick of them, there was played in New York, says the Press of that town, a soldier's march which was immediately popular all over the country. It was the late Charles Gounod's "The Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," and after a year or so America got as tired of it as it recently did of "Annie Rooney." Ex-President Harrison first heard it played by one of the army bands in Sherman's army. It is the only air he ever liked. In the case of most tunes he did not know one tune from the other, and he is probably the only person in the United States to-day who hears the "Soldiers' Chorus" played and feels inspirited by it.

PUNISHMENTS FOR CRIME.

Of the 1,400 prisoners in the Illinois state prison at Joliet, one-third are reported to be suffering from consumption.

THE Salic law had in all 343 penal articles; 150 relating to robbery, 74 of which referred to the stealing of animals; 118 relating to crimes against the person.

THE rack, thumbscrew and other modes of torture were used by European courts until 1550, not only as a punishment, but also as a means of obtaining evidence.

SOME tribes of North American Indians punished matricides by hanging them by their hands to the limbs of a tree at a height just sufficient to permit the wolves to reach them from the ground. They were left to be eaten alive.

PERSONAL MENTION.

THEY say Kipling gets not less than five hundred dollars for each ballad he writes.

GEN. VAN ALEN, father of our Italian minister, is described as "one of the warmest-hearted, bluffest and altogether delightful Americans of a generation ago."

MISSES EDITH M. KEISSTON and Carrie L. Hodson, who arrived in Boston a few days ago, are newspaper women who spent the summer riding through the British isles on bicycles.

HENRY FAIRFAX, of Loudoun county, is the richest member of the Virginia senate. He is a brother-in-law of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, U. S. A., now in charge of the recruiting office at Lynchburg.

E. N. HUBBARD, of Middletown, Conn., has the finest collection of living birds in New England. It includes species from almost every country in the world and is worth thousands of dollars.

THE ONLY FEMININE MASON.

She Was the Grand Junior Warden and Pillar of Beauty.

"Was there ever a woman mason?"

"Yes, one, and only one. It was found that she couldn't keep a secret. And so it has been ever since that a woman has nothing to tie to' to make her eligible to masonry."

This was the reply of Robert Walton, of Rugby, Tenn., who is a member of Albambra Temple in Chattanooga, says the Cincinnati Star.

"This woman, then, was a member of the first lodge?"

"She was. She was the grand junior warden and pillar of beauty. With the worshipful master she resided in a beatiful garden, that has come down in history as the most beautiful spot in which human beings ever lived and loved. With the worshipful master she was warmly interested in building up an ideal lodge of Free Masonry. But in an evil hour one appeared at the outer wicket. He was a fallen mason. One who had fallen into the uttermost depth, and was forever disgraced. But he was most cunning of speech, and he prevailed upon the beautiful grand junior warden and pillar of beauty to let him in. She did so. The world knows the rest of the story. The first woman had broken her vow, and let in one who of all creatures was the last to expect recognition and favors because of his fallen estate. And so the first lodge was corrupted because of a woman, and woman has never since been received as a member in masonry. The first lodge was thus broken up, and the worshipful master and the fair grand junior warden and pillar of beauty were expelled from their beautiful paradise. But though woman has never been admitted since, she has redeemed herself as a helpmeet to masons of all times and degrees, and has come to be recognized as his peer in all the virtues and activities of life, and men worship at her shrine of purity and beauty. God bless woman, and, though we cannot have her in our lodges, what would we do without her?"

RAILROADS IN THE TROPICS.

It Is Hard to Keep the Growing Foliage from Becoming an Obstruction.

Apropos of the projected Pan-American railway, it is to be noted that not only is the first cost of railway construction in tropical countries very heavy, but the annual maintenance of way is expensive to a degree which cannot be appreciated by those who have no experience in this connection.

The Antioquia railroad in Colombia, says Charles P. Yeatman in the Engineering Magazine, cost in a single year, for repairs of track and bridges, $2,366 per mile. The Cauca railroad, in the same year, cost $3,837 per mile. These two roads are in Colombia and are sometimes mentioned either as future feeders of the Pan-American railroad, or parts of its main line. On the Antioquia road, if the undergrowth were cut at the beginning of the rainy season, less than two months' rain was sufficient to form an arch of green trees thirty feet high leaning over the track so as to shade it completely.

The constant change from dryness in the day to soaking moisture at night, even in the dry season, would soon ruin the best of timber, but nature furnishes a still quicker means of getting rid of it, in the shape of an ant or wood-louse, which is careful not to mar the outside of his domicile, but will patiently honeycomb the inside, until what looks like a solid 12x12 stick is but a shell from ⅛ to ¼ inch thick, filled with dust and ants. The native timber suffered so much from the inroads of these pests that, upon hearing that yellow pine was used in Panama to avoid them, a trial of it was made on the Antioquia road. Georgia pine had to be shipped by way of New York, at a cost of nearly $100 per 1,000 feet, board measure, when put in place. When I left there the first of my yellow pine trestle was being replaced. It had been built less than four years.

HUMMING TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Noise Not Due to the Wind But to Atmospheric Conditions.

You have all heard the humming and singing of telegraph and telephone wires as you passed the poles along the streets. No doubt you have concluded that this is caused by the action of wind on the wires and given it no further thought. But it is not true, says the Boston Journal of Commerce, that the singing is caused by the wind, and if you are at all observing you will notice that often the humming sound is to be heard on cold winter mornings when the smoke from chimneys goes straight up until it is lost in the clouds and when the frost on the wires is as fuzzy and thick as a roll of chenille fringe.

The wind has nothing to do with the sound, and, according to an Austrian scientist, the vibrations are due to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of temperature induces a shortening of the wires extending over the whole of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sounds both in the wires and the poles.

When this humming has been going on birds have mistaken the sound for insects inside the poles and have been seen to peck with their bills on the outside as they do upon the apple and other trees. The story is told of a bear that mistook the humming noise as coming from a nest of bees and clawed at the pole and tore away the stones at its base in the hope of finding the much-coveted honey.

A Deaf Mute Club.

Paris has a number of very peculiar clubs at the present time, more perhaps than any other city. Its deaf mute club has been frequently spoken of by tourists. It is exactly what it professes to be, an association of deaf and dumb men, all of them comparatively wealthy. It is usual for a man thus afflicted and who is in a position to retain a staff of domestics, to retain these as interpreters, but in this club there is no pandering to modern ideas, and no servant is engaged unless he or she has lost the power to either speak or hear. As a result the establishment is as silent as the tomb and is an exceedingly unpleasant place for an ordinary human being to wander into. To get over the apparent difficulty of communication between different parts of the house, a series of electric apparatus is used to call domestics, but instead of the usual bell there is an arrangement whereby the party called gets a slight shock.

GREEK WOMEN GROW FAT.

Too Much Indoor Existence and Generally Sedentary Life Responsible.

An English or an American visiting Greece for the first time is struck, sooner or later, by a certain dullness in the street life of its towns, which it may take him some little time to define and trace to its real cause. At length, and suddenly, the fact comes home to him that there are few, if any, women visible among the foot passengers. No wonder, he reflects, that the streets should appear dull to him, shorn as they are of all the variety that woman's presence and dress ever lends to the thoroughfares of countries farther west. In Greece, according to the Pall Mall Budget, it is only toward evening, and then for but a brief period, that the fair sex take an outing, unless the pressure of some urgent business should compel them to flit rapidly through the throng of men who at other times monopolize the streets. Nor will a foreigner meet with them serving in the shops, the restaurants or the cafes; they will still be conspicuous by their absence. In fact, unless he visit them in the privacy of their homes he will scarcely do more than catch an occasional glimpse of them at the upper windows of some private dwelling-house or shop, where, when the weather is seasonable, they will sit reading and sewing, and craning their necks out to watch the passers-by below. The effects of this sedentary life, so antagonistic to our English faith in open air and exercise, are very marked on the fair forms of the Grecian women.

An embonpoint, but not to designate it by the more vulgar term, corpulence, is the most apparent result of this indoor existence; but this tendency to gross flesh is an attraction to the modern Greek, who, like the Turk, finds in superfluous fat an additional beauty. To every country its standard of female loveliness. For Greece the typical woman may be roughly sketched thus: She is short, broad and stout, of a pale, creamy complexion, with dark hair, beautiful eyes and features fairly regular, but not classical. The prevailing impression that she leaves upon the Englishman is that she has (whisper the words) a squat figure.

But to quit the towns, where it will be seen that women play but a small part in public life, and to turn to the rural districts of Greece. Here woman takes a more active part in everyday life. She it is who draws the water, brings in the wood that the men have felled in the forest, or who pluckily earns her wages as a day laborer in the maize or corn field. In the burning summer, in the icy winter, she is ever to the fore, working, working, with her veil hanging loosely over her head, ready to be folded across her mouth should a strange man approach. It is matter for thought how widespread even now among the country districts is this old custom of veiling the lower part of the face at the approach of an unknown member of the opposite sex. It is one sign among many that it is not so very long since the Turks were masters of this "purple land, where law secures not life."

MOORISH WOMEN.

Something Concerning the Veiled Beauties of Northern Africa.

There is something continually interesting in the muffled figures of Moorish women, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. They make you almost ashamed of the uncovered faces of the American women in the town; and, in the lack of any evidence to the contrary, you begin to believe every Moorish woman or girl you meet is as beautiful as her eyes would make it appear that she is. Those of the Moorish girls whose faces I saw were distinctly handsome; they were the women Benjamin Constant paints in his pictures of Algiers, and about whom Pierre Lotti goes into ecstasies in his book on Tangier. Their robe or cloak, or whatever the thing is that they affect, covers the head like a hood, and with one hand they hold one of its folds in front of the face as high as their eyes. The only times that I ever saw the face of any of them was when I occasionally eluded Mahamed and ran off with a little guide called Isaac, the especial protector of two American women, who farmed him out to me when they preferred to remain in the hotel. He is a particularly beautiful youth, and I noticed that whenever he was with me the cloaks of the women had a fashion of coming undone, and they would lower them for an instant and look at Isaac, and then replace them severely upon the bridge of the nose. Then Isaac would turn toward me with a shy conscious smile and blush violently. Isaac says that the young men of Tangiers can tell whether or not a girl is pretty by looking at her feet. It is true that their feet are bare, but it struck me as being a somewhat reckless test for selecting a bride.

TO TEST MEN'S SOCIALISM.

Give a Man Chance to Get Rich and Watch Him.

"The best way to test a man's faith in socialism," said a traveler to a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "is to watch what he does when he accumulates or is presented with a little property. I have a trusted employe who is a first-class man in every respect, except for his determination to talk and argue a little too much. For years he has been an extreme socialist and has been arguing about the crime of wealth. Not very long ago he refused to continue the discussions and seemed very anxious to forget all he had ever said in favor of an equitable division of all the good things in the world among all the people living in it. I laughed at him a good deal, but without success, and finally ascertained the cause.

"He had for years been buying the house he lived in by small installments, and not being a very good accountant had lost track of the flight of time, and was very much surprised one fine morning to find that he owned his house free from incumbrance. The ground had increased in value about two hundred per cent, while he was paying for it, and he is now worth three thousand or four thousand dollars.

"I forgot how much he had been arguing was the maximum amount each American should be allowed to own, but it was a very small percentage of his present earthly possessions, and hence his abandonment of the desire for dividing up. The building associations scattered over the country in so many thousands are the best anti-socialist advocates that can well be imagined."

GAMINS IN ROME.

Their Tactics in Extracting Coins from Foreigners.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the street boys of Rome have all the curiosity, shrewdness and impudence of street boys in general, together with some traits peculiar to themselves. They have a sharp eye for foreigners, and have developed no little skill in extracting coins from them. The Tribune's letter writer says: I got into a dispute with a cabman because he demanded a tip in addition to his regular fare. While we were talking a little fellow of six or seven years stepped up and said, in a paternal, assuring tone:

"Sixty centimes is enough, sir. The rascal is very impudent. Don't give him any more."

In the same breath he asked me for a soldo for the service rendered. I handed him a coin, laughing at his grand airs, and he received it with a condescending gesture. Then, as the driver reached for his whip, the boy made off, saying: "I'll see you later."

I walked on, and presently another urchin was at my side.

"Yes, signor, you are quite right; this is the road to the Vatican. Give me a soldo."

I drove him off, but in a few minutes another came bounding up.

"My lord! my lord! you are losing your handkerchief."

That was another soldo.

Next a bootblack, hardly more than five years old, caught sight of the foreigner.

"Your boots, sir! your boots!" he shouted.

I tried to ignore him. He appealed to my self-respect.

"But, my lord, such boots!" he exclaimed, as he trotted along at my side. "O Dio mio! What nasty boots! O Santo Madre di Dio! What boots! I really pity you, sir. Indeed! such boots! In fato! I am sorry for you."

All this was uttered in a tone of profound moral conviction, as if he cherished for me the most disinterested feeling of regret and sympathy. But when the appeal failed, he dropped behind me a few steps and changed his tune.

"Just look at that American! One can always tell an American by his dirty boots!"

That was too much for me. Rather than bring disgrace upon my native land I gave the little imp the job he was after.

COULDN'T STAND IT.

The Miserable End of Two Unfortunate Hawaiian Ladies.

The delicate flowers of true womanliness may be overgrown and hidden by the briars of ignorance and degradation, yet they will, upon occasion, appear in pure and undimmed beauty. It was in the far-away tropic isle of Hawaii and the sun was shining brightly.

The scene was one of native grandeur. Great trees towered aloft to the sky. Boa constrictors and ostriches gamboled over the landscape, adding an element of animation. It was amid such surroundings that two savage ladies wandered aimlessly, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"Pretty warm day," observed the one who wore a brass ring in her nose.

"Awfully hot," acquiesced her companion, whose arms were daubed a delicate olive green.

Thus beguiling the time in conversation, they loitered until a lion, with big, bristling side whiskers, came in sight.

"We," the female with the ring gasped, feebly, "are lost."

"No! no!" exclaimed she of the green arms. "If we say nothing we are safe."

It was a desperate alternative. It was a test of endurance from which even the tried hearts of the forest daughters shrank in fear. Two minutes elapsed. The lion sauntered with a deliberation that froze their blood. Three minutes of silence and anguish had slipped into the past. The suspense was dreadful. The lion stopped and wagged his tail meditatively. The strain was too great. "I must"—the woman with a ring in her nose ecstatically seized the green arm of her sister of the jungle—"tell you about that paint sale!"

"Oh, do!"

Of course, they were both eaten. But that is neither here nor there. The contention is that the delicate flowers of true womanliness may be overgrown and hidden by the briars of ignorance and degradation, yet they will, upon occasion, appear in undimmed beauty.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS.

Omo has a law to compel electric roads to protect the motorman with a screen from November 1 to April 1 of each year.

IT is said that the Edison Electric Light company of Philadelphia proposes to spend $5,000,000 in laying conduits and underground conductors.

CAPITALISTS are figuring on connecting Pittsburgh and Cleveland by an electric railroad over country roads in an almost air-line and twenty miles shorter than the most direct steam road.

THE electrical weeklies are just now teeming with illustrations of electric effects at the world's fair. According to these, the old nursery stories of fairyland are actually eclipsed by the realities of to-day.

THE telephone company of New Haven, Conn., has a railroad bicycle so arranged that two men can place the bicycle on the railroad track and quickly reach any point on the line where their services are needed.

MISSING LINKS.

SOUTH AMERICANS get brandy from watermelon juice.

THERE never was such a person as Pope Joan, the so-called female pontiff.

THE worth of a ton of diamonds at the present day is estimated at $35,000,000.

THE mountaineers of West Virginia have a superstition that to see a milk white deer is the unfailing sign of a speedy death.

CHERALIS county, Wash., has 30,000,000 feet of standing timber, the largest amount of any county in that heavily timbered state.

IN the poorhouse of Cass county, Mich., a man was received the other day. He was given a bath and said it had been his first in thirty years.

CENTRAL PARK, New York, contains 862 acres; Phœnix park, Dublin, 1,760 acres; Hyde park, London, 400 acres; Yellowstone national park, 2,280,000 acres.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

WANTED.

$15 A WEEK. ANY LADY, employed or unemployed, can make this or a few hours work each day. Salary or commission. $10 samples free. Address H. BENJAMIN & CO., 822 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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An electro-galvanic remedy in the form of Belts, Suspensories, Medical Appliances, Medical Supporters, Vests, Drawers, Office Caps, Insoles, etc.

Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all Troubles in Male or Female. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

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Foot-Prints on the Path to Health.

Everyone needing a doctor's advice should read one of Dr. Foote's dime pamphlets on "Old Eyes," "Croup," "Rupture," "Phimosis," "Varicocele," Disease of men, Disease of Women, and learn the best means of self-cure. M Hill Pub. Co., 129 East 28th St., New York.

STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allyn, T. J., Ione, Or. Horses GO 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.

Broseman, 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, JH 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. B., Lena, Or.—Horses WHC connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cate, Chas. B., 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. B., 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 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, B. Y., Carrinsville, Or. Horses, ☰ 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 C 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 brar ded with three tined fork on left stifle. Cattle same on left side.

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

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

Ely, J. B. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear.

Elliott, Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on right shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gilman-French, Land and Live Stock Co., Fossil, Or.—Horses, anchor S on left shoulder; vent same on left stifle. Cattle, same on both hips ear marks, crop off right ear and underbit in left. Range in Gilliam, Grant, Crook and Morrow counties.

Gentry, Elmer, Echo, Or.—Horses branded H S, with a quarter circle over it on left stifle. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hayes, Geo., Lena, Or, Brand JH connected with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder.

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

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

Hughes, Samuel, Wagner, Or— F (T F L connected) on right shoulder on horses; on cattle, on right hip and on left side, swallow fork in right ear and slit in left. Range in Haystack district, Morrow county.

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

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

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

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses, stocked 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.

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

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

Heaton, 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.

Jenkin, S. N., 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.

Essig, 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 60 on left shoulder; cattle, 60 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.

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.

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

Looney, 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 R connected. Sometimes called a swing R, 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. L., Brownsville, Or.—Horses, Figure 5 on each shoulder; cattle, M2 on hip.

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

McGirr, Frank, Fox Valley, Or.—Male shoe with toe-cork on cattle on ribs and under in each ear; horses same brand on left stifle.

McHaley, [illegible] mmiston, 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, 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.

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.

Petersen, 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, J E 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.

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

Rice, Dan, Hardman, Or.; horses, three panel worm fence on left shoulder; cattle, D A S 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