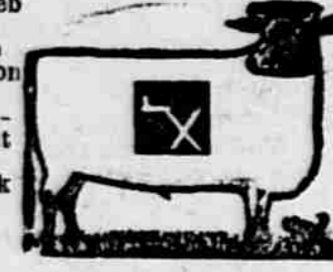




McNitt Bros.
F. O. Brownlee Neb
Right or left side
Horses same on
left shoulder
Earmark: Swallow
low tail clip, right
or left ear
Range, Big Creek




John H. Harnan
Brownlee Neb
Also AE and be
Horses on left
shoulder
Range Goose Creek
and North Loup




Marshall & Wolfenden
Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left
hip
Horses on left
shoulder
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half circle
forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake



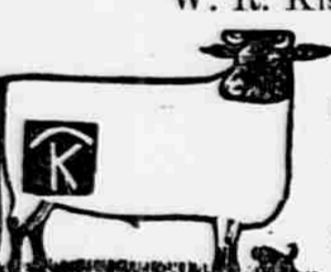
Louie F. Richards
Merriman Neb




Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb




W. R. Kissel
Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below
left hip
Also U right
hip
Range Kissel's
Ranch




Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 188 either left
side or hip
Horses F on left
shoulder
Range head of
Antelope



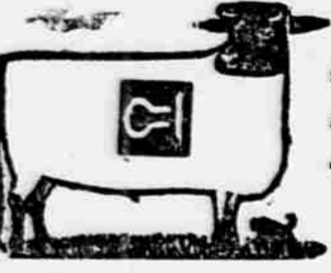
Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake
River and Chamber
lain flat




Louis J. Richards
Merriman, Neb.



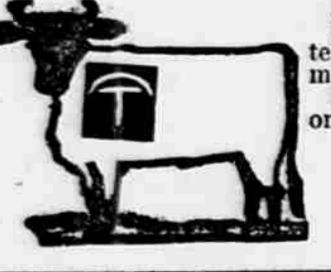
Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee Nebr
Either right or left
side on cattle
Horses same on
left shoulder
Left ear cut off of
cattle
Range Loup river




Paul Didier
Rosebud, S. D.
Horses D
Cattle, hole in
each ear
Range Big and
Little White Rivers



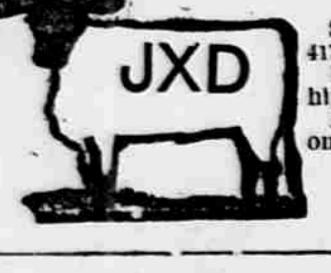
Charles C. Tackett
Rosebud, S. D.
Range head of Antelope
near St. Mary's
mission
Horses branded
on left thigh



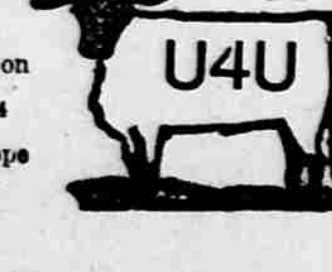
William F. Schmidt
Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded
same on left hip or
shoulder
Range on Horse
Creek



John DeCory
Rosebud, S. D.
Some branded ID
47 on left side
Horses JD on left
hip
Range in meyer Co
on Antelope Creek



S. H. Kimmel
Rosebud, S. D.
Also BU on left
side
Cattle undercut on
both ears
Horses branded 4
on left shoulder
Range on Antelope
and Spring Creeks.



CUBAN DEBATE ENDED

DISCUSSION CAUSES A HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed and Congressman Bailey Clash on Veracity—Attempt to Spring the Belligerence Resolution Defeated—Bayonets Bring Calm in Havana.

Turmoil in the House.
All day Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but as on the preceding day the minority hurled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken Wednesday—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries were banked to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session when the members of the minority were successively pressing all sorts of amendments bearing on the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority. During the general debate the majority made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by Congress inadvisable. He asserted that the President must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in the war and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive if a crisis shall come.

A sensational ending marked the third and last day of the debate. Speaker Reed, in unqualified words, stamped as false an assertion made by Congressman Bailey, the floor leader of the Democrats, and turmoil ensued.

Notice was given Wednesday by Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) that at the conclusion of the debate Thursday a motion would be made to recommit the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the point of dispute, with instructions. Thursday when the motion was made by Mr. Bailey it was ruled out of order by Speaker Reed. Mr. Bailey thereupon started the House by affirming that he had a private understanding with the Speaker by which a vote should be taken directly on the motion to recommit. This the Speaker emphatically denied, and these two leaders of their respective parties in the House, with white faces and voices shaken by emotion, set their statements each against the other, while the galleries looked on in breathless amazement and the members were in an uproar. Mr. Smith of Michigan, who said he was present, corroborated the Speaker's side of the case.

The result of the Speaker's position was that an appeal was taken from his decision, and by a strict party vote the appeal was laid on the table—108 to 114—the Democrats and Populists, as on the two previous days, voting against the solid Republican strength.

The debate Thursday was not as interesting as on either of the two preceding days. The features were a characteristic speech by Champ Clark of Missouri, a strong appeal for conservatism from Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.), and a presentation of the result of his observations in Cuba during his recent trip to the island from Mr. King (dem., Utah).

De Lome Fears a Crisis.
Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, fears the debate in the House of Representatives may cause a crisis. Thursday he called at the State Department, and for over an hour was closeted with Judge Day, the assistant secretary. He expressed extreme regret over the speeches made by the Congressmen, and especially that of Mr. Hitt, which, he held, might inflame the Spanish populace to some overt act, such as driving Minister Woodford and the United States consuls from Spain before such demonstrations could be checked by the Spanish Government.

"Expressing extreme regret" is the diplomatic mode of making a protest without bringing about an international complication. The Spanish minister was apprehensive particularly of the effect of Mr. Hitt's speech, because of the prominent position he occupied as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He pointed out to Judge Day that because of the excitement in Spain over the Cuban question, the reports of such utterances as that of Mr. Hitt would have the effect of further stirring up the people. He also regretted extremely the unusual activity in the navy yards. The manufacture of guns, ammunition and other utensils of war is being pushed along more rapidly than for years, and Senor de Lome told Judge Day that his people could not regard this activity otherwise than preparation for war, in anticipation of some radical move on the part of this Government. He explained to Judge Day that, while he personally knew the feeling of the administration to be friendly, the people of his country had to take the talk in Congress and the reports of the activity at the navy yards at their face value, and that his information would go for nothing with them.

BAYONETS BRING CALM.
Military Force Quells the Spirit of Revolt in Havana.
Advices say that absolute calm now reigns in Havana, and it is difficult to realize that a few days ago the city was apparently on the verge of a revolution. Although the rioting was practically over on Friday night, troops continued to be poured into the city Sunday. Gen. Bernal arrived from Pinar del Rio on that morning with a force estimated at 2,000 men and bivouacked in the railroad yards, in Prado, where most of the forces still remain. About the same time a column of 1,000 cavalry rode in and found quarters in the Cuartel de la Fuerza. In Cuba street, on the artillery wharf, batteries of field artillery were planted in position to strike Cuba and Chacon streets. It is estimated that fully 12,000 were in the city, in addition to the regular garrison.

There was much speculation as to the cause of such extraordinary precautions, in view of the fact that the city was apparently tranquil. The usual parade of the volunteer palace guard in the Prado was permitted, but a cordon of regulars kept the crowd at a distance, permitting no one to approach the volunteers or to cross the park.

An explanation offered for the concentration of troops far in excess of the apparent gravity of the situation is that

Marshal Blanco has determined to mobilize one-quarter of the volunteer force and send it into the field on active duty. A much more probable solution is offered that the riots were the result of a conservative plot in Spain to overthrow the ministry and Gen. Blanco, and to enforce the return of Gen. Weyler.

There is no question that the bitterest feeling against Gen. Blanco and autonomy is entertained in conservative circles and among the volunteers and in the army. The volunteer officers are open in expressions of hostility, and the regulars are no less hostile, but are generally more guarded in their utterances.

A regular officer said that Gen. Blanco would have to go, and if the regulars are ordered to fire on the volunteers or people he believed they would refuse to obey.

Several officers and men have notified Gen. Blanco that if he continues to spend money to win over rebel chiefs instead of paying the troops they will take matters into their own hands. Long arrears of pay are still due to the soldiers, and great dissatisfaction is caused thereby.

FIND FLAWS IN SYSTEM.
Senators Believe Changes Are Needed in the Postoffice Department.
During the investigation of the civil service by the Senate committee, Chief Clerk Bailey of the chief examiner's office, civil service commission, advised a general reclassification of the Government offices. The present grouping, he declared, was accidental, based on salaries, while he believed it should be based on the kind of work done.

The debate over the letter carriers service continued at some length, Hoar strongly appealing for additional appropriation to prevent a reduction in deliveries. Allison, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, expressed the opinion that there was a defect in the administration of the free delivery system, that the appropriation was either not equally divided between cities or that the Postmaster General's estimates to Congress were too small.

Wolcott said that he desired to call the Senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department. "It is well understood," said he, "that second class mail in this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the Postoffice Department and supplies only about 3 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion and if Congress should enact into law a measure relating to second class mail matter which can be laid before Congress a recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated." Wolcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second class matter.

Allen of Nebraska thought the great point involved in the discussion of the postoffice finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on account of underweighing mail matter.

CHIEF OF GOTHAM POLICE.
John McCullagh Is at the Head of the Force in the Big Metropolis.
The police commissioners of New York City have appointed Acting Chief John McCullagh chief of police of the big metropolis. McCullagh is a solid citizen of comfortable fortune, who has been upon the force since 1870. In 1872 he was




made roundsman. He was advanced to sergeant in 1878 and to captain in 1883. McCullagh became a conspicuous member of the department as captain of the sixth precinct, where he fought the evils of Chinatown and the remnants of the notorious Whyo gang.

NO MORE NEW STATES.
New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona Must Wait Awhile.
The House Committee on Territories has been considering the Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico statehood bills for several days and will probably be ready to make a report next Friday. These territories have sent delegations to Washington to plead for statehood, but it is more than likely that the urging will be in vain, for the committee seems disposed to make adverse reports on all three bills. It is felt in Congress that a mistake was made in admitting two or three Western territories into the sisterhood of States, and that a further mistake might be committed by taking in either New Mexico, Oklahoma or Arizona at this time. Nevada, with a voting population of less than ten thousand, is perpetually an example ever in view to deter Congress from being too hasty in matters of this kind.

DENVER'S WAR IS ENDED.
Big Stores Abandon Their Fight Against the Newspapers.
After a fight lasting nine days, the advertising department stores of Denver which attempted to dictate rates to the local daily papers, made an unconditional surrender. The lesson of the last two days is a clear demonstration of the value of advertising, for during that time big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub floors and windows in a vain effort to find work to keep them going during business hours. A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for the police to keep back the crowds, while the large places were practically empty.

The casino at Willard Beach, South Portland, Me., was burned, causing a loss of \$74,000.



Monday was District of Columbia day in the House, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill. The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan of New York, a son of Gen. George B. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. Mr. Lewis of Washington also made a speech that attracted attention, in denunciation of trusts, which, he declared, were threatening the liberties of the country. The consideration of the army appropriation bill was not completed. Quite unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening session in the Senate. Mr. Foraker, the senior Senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term, which will expire March 4, 1899, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him. Mr. Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice-President Hobart administered the oath. Senator Wolcott delivered a speech explaining the work of the bimetallic commission. By a vote of 45 to 28 the immigration bill was passed. The rest of the day was devoted to consideration of bills on the calendar.

Cuba had a hearing in the House on Tuesday, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the Senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. De Armond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. De Armond appealed, urging the Republicans who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the proposition. Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, and other Democrats joined in the appeal. The excitement became intense, but the appeals of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other Republican leaders, to their associates not to join in the program, succeeded. Before the diplomatic bill came up the army bill was passed. In the Senate practically the only business accomplished was the passing of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

All day long on Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but the minority hurled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

In the Senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to make a survey of a ship canal from the lower part of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River was offered by Mr. Turpie (Ind.) and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Chandler presented and secured the passage of a resolution directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire whether the fund provided for in rules 16 and 17 of the Joint Traffic Association is lawfully in existence; to examine the details of its expenditure, as to whether or not it had been expended for lawful purposes, and whether any illegal or improper use of the funds could be prohibited and punished by law.

On Thursday the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed by the House after a day of debate on the Cuban question. Mr. Dingley made a speech relative to wage reductions in the cotton industry, in which he showed that the tariff question has nothing to do with them. In the Senate Mr. Teller's resolution that bonds be paid in silver as well as gold was taken up by a vote of 41 to 25, and, after debate, was made unfinished business. Mr. Pettigrew secured the passage of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General to inform the Senate what steps the Government had taken concerning the killing of a woman in Oklahoma territory by Seminole Indians and the burning of two Seminole Indians in the same territory. The resolution inquiring of the Postmaster General what action was necessary to maintain the excellence of the postal free delivery service was agreed to. Mr. Tillman's resolution extending the authority of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee relative to the investigation of the giving by railroads of transportation for any other consideration than cash was also passed.

In the House on Friday there was a parliamentary struggle over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By shrewd maneuvering its opponents succeeded in preventing action. Previous to the consideration of this bill the House passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska and to grant a general railroad right of way through the territory. The urgent deficiency bill was sent to conference after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in concurring in the Senate amendment striking from the bill the provision requiring the depositors of bullion at Government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints. In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Allen asking the Secretary of the Interior for papers concerning the dismissal from the pension office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, after considerable debate. The Senate spent most of the day in executive session.

BRIEF NOTES OF NOTABLES.
Hall Caine has been ordered by his physician to go to Rome and abstain from all work and worry.
William B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was a messenger boy in the department fifteen years ago.
There is a relic of Livingstone in the Charterhouse school, London, in the form of an old battered coat given by the great African missionary to one of his native followers.

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