

STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.,
 Pullman Neb
 Cherry Co
 Brand on left side
 and thigh
 Earmark, square
 crop right ear
 Southern branded
 cattle have but one
 brand on left side
 Native cattle have
 throat wattle
 Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks
 Horses have same brand on left thigh
A Reward of \$100 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand



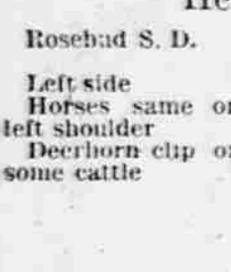
Joseph W. Bownet
 P. O. address
 Merriman, Nebr.
 Right ear cropped
 Hole in center of left
 ear
 Range Lake creek
 S. D.



William M. Dunbar
 Lessee from Heine & Kroeger
 Cody, Neb
 DU 1 Either side
 A 15 low on right
 Left ear of cattle
 Split
 Range head of Hay
 Creek



Henry Pratt
 Rosebud S. D.
 Left side
 Horses same on
 left shoulder
 Decorn clip on
 some cattle



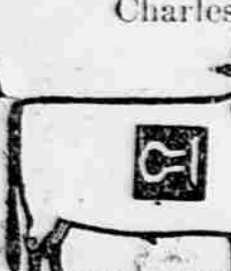
William Shangren
 Cody, Neb.
 DeNap under side of
 neck



Jack LePoint
 Merriman, Neb.
 Cattle branded on
 left side Some on
 hip also
 Earmark round hole
 in center of left ear
 Also use 3 on left
 side
 And 3 on right side
 Bear creeks
 Range Late, Corn and
 Lake



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



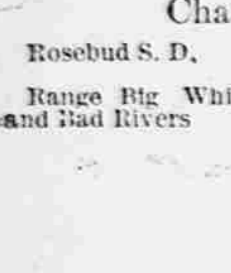
Marshall & Wolfenden
 Kennedy, Neb.
 Some on the left
 hip
 Horses on left
 shoulder
 Brand is small
 Earmark: Quarter
 clip behind, half car-
 dle forward on left ear
 Range Lone Tree
 Lake



Louis F. Richards
 Merriman, Neb.



Charles Benard
 Rosebud S. D.
 Range Big White
 and Bad Rivers




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



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



Charles C. Tackett
 Rosebud, S. D.
 Range head of An-
 tolope 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 Hoop
 Creek



QUIET ON THE SURFACE.

Warlike Spirit of the People Has Some-
 what Subsided.

TALK IS NOW LESS HOSTILE.

Verdict of the Naval Board is Pa-
 tiently Awaited.

**Two Weeks May Elope Before Official
 Reports Are Made on the Maine
 Disaster—Belligerent Congressmen
 Claim the Silence is Ominous—Mean-
 time Uncle Sam Will Be Prepared
 for War.**

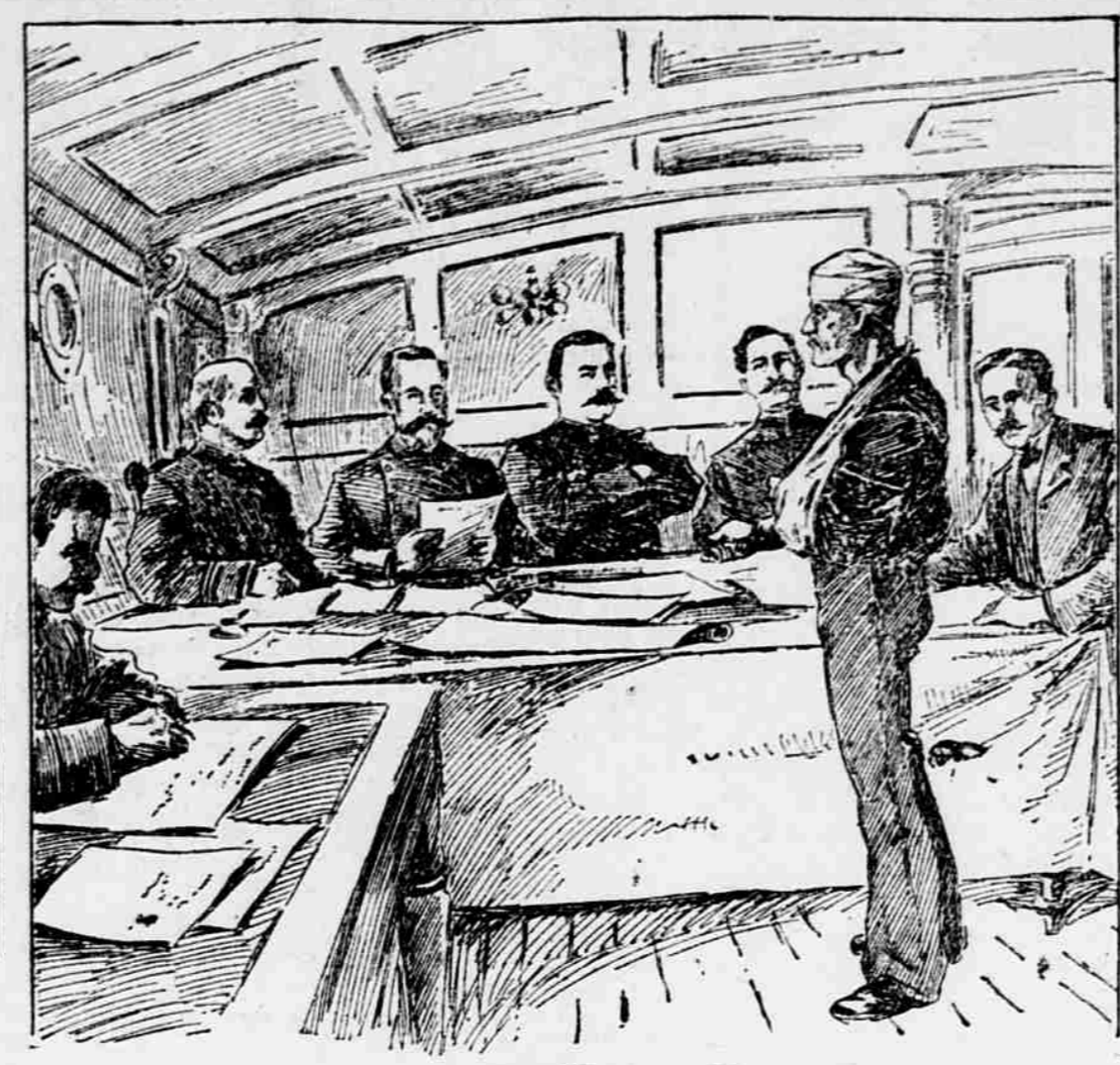
The naval court of inquiry in the case of the ill-fated battleship Maine is proceeding as a court martial and keeping its proceedings to itself. The Secretary of the Navy says that he has no information not given to the public, that he knows nothing of the character of the evidence taken, or the opinions or conclusions of the board of inquiry. What is more to the point, Secretary Long intimates that he does not expect to know anything about how the Maine was destroyed until the board of inquiry makes its report, which may be not for two or three weeks. With such positive assertions from Secretary Long, there can be nothing but speculation in Washington as to what the verdict will be. There is plenty of speculation and little of it is now in line with the accident theory.

In the absence of exciting news from Havana there has been a noticeable cessation of the war talk in Washington. The conservative attitude of the President has reflected in Congress, and members who first would listen to nothing but war are now disposed to wait patiently for the actual decision by the court of inquiry. Members of Congress, says a Washington correspondent, are gradually coming to see that events are moving fast enough without any assistance on their part, and that if an outside explosion is proved and an indemnity demanded Spain would nearly certainly refuse it and thus justify the President in interfering actively to preserve peace in Cuba. It is said at both the State and Navy Departments that there is no disposition to delay the publication of the finding of the board, but it is more than hinted that in all probability the board will merely present the facts and say that they are too vague to make a positive declaration one way or the other.

That contingency will produce new complications, and it is probably this which has induced the President to say positively that there is no immediate prospect of any war between this country and Spain, for if the board of inquiry is not able to reach a positive finding it will be exceedingly difficult for the State Department to formulate any kind of a demand upon Spain. The President will not precipitate the country in a war unless the facts are such as to justify him in the eyes of an overwhelming majority of the people. He evidently realizes, however, the strained relations between the two countries and the active possibility if not probability of a dispute arising which could only be settled by a show of force on the part of this country.

The President's desire for and belief in peace has not interfered in any way with the orders issued to the army and navy to put the armed forces of the country into a condition for active service. It is distinctly announced that this is the ounce of prevention rather than the pound of cure and that the preparations will continue until all possibility of actual war has been disposed of.

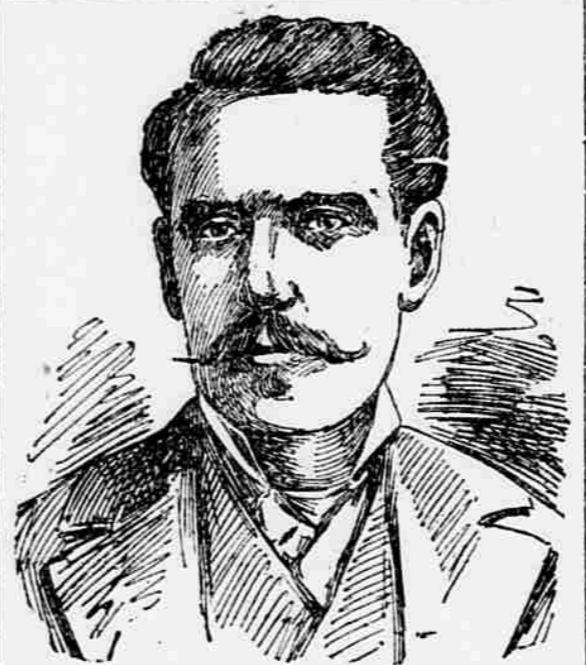
So far as the general public is concerned the war scare has subsided, for the present at least. There may be more excitement when the report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster is received, but it may not be easy to stir the country up again. Besides, it is now pretty well



BOARD OF INQUIRY EXAMINING A WOUNDED MARINE.

matter to be rushed through in haste. All the investigation the court has so far been able to make in Havana was of a purely preliminary character. The members will now have to carefully and patiently watch the wrecking operations for further evidence.

Secretary Long does not profess to believe in the accident theory as he did for several days after the Maine was blown up. Other members of the cabinet believe, as does Secretary Long, that the ship was blown up by design. The experts in the navy also believe this, or now profess to believe it, but they will await facts before expressing positive opinions.



BARTOLOME MASO, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

are not so much in the dark regarding the information secured by the court of inquiry as is indicated by the official bulletins, and that there is method in the silence. Many of the members are convinced that the President is playing for time and that every minute is being utilized to make preparations for war. Other members believe that the President has received word from the court of inquiry that the explosion was an accident and that he is taking measures to have it appear that the court is making a most exhaustive and deliberate investigation in order that no cry may be raised that a snap verdict was returned.

It is believed by some that Spain is preparing the way to contest any finding that the battleship was blown up by accident. With the wreck sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor, it may be difficult to prove any assertion to the contrary. It has been asserted by Spaniards that there were mines in the harbor,

seamen deprived Senators and Representatives of an opportunity to discuss the situation growing out of the Maine disaster. Naval preparations go on as before, but the diplomatic policy of the administration with regard to the Cuban question is held in abeyance. Those close to the President say that he is less apprehensive of the consequences of the disaster than he was a week ago. These represent McKinley as being inclined to think that the warlike spirit of the people which broke out so fiercely upon receipt of news that the Maine had been destroyed is subsiding somewhat.

That the disaster to the Maine has upset completely the President's Cuban policy is indicated by the fact that the time has already arrived when the ultimatum of the administration was to have been sent to Spain. It was generally understood the Sagasta ministry would not be permitted to postpone beyond March its reply to the demands made upon it by Woodford, but the President knows no more now officially as to whether Woodford's mission is to meet with success or failure than he did when the minister forwarded Sagasta's first reply to his note of instructions.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS UPHELD.

Important Supreme Court Decision on a Case Appealed from Utah.

In the Supreme Court at Washington an opinion was handed down in the case of E. F. Holden vs. the sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah, upholding the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours.

Mr. Holden was arrested for violating the law and was sentenced to imprisonment. He brought the case to the Supreme Court in an effort to secure a writ of error on the ground that the law was unconstitutional in that it was calculated to deprive a citizen of life or property without due process of law. The court held that such was not the case, but that the law was an exercise of the State's police powers.

Justice Brown said in passing upon the case that it was not the intention of the court to pass generally upon the constitutionality of eight-hour laws, but that in so far as State laws were exerted for the protection of the lives, the health or the morals of a community there could be no doubt of their propriety or of their constitutionality. There could be no doubt of the exceptional and unhealthy character of work in smelters or mines, because of bad air, high temperature and noxious gases, and hence the wisdom of the State legislation. The decision of the Supreme Court of Utah was affirmed.

CANNOT INSPECT MEAT.

Federal Officers Deprived of Their Power by a Decision in Court.

By a decision handed down by the United States District Court at Kansas City, Mo., by Judge John P. Rogers at Fort Smith, Ark., the entire system of Government inspection of meat was declared unconstitutional. The opinion of the jurist is to the effect that Congress has no authority to create the office of meat inspector and to place such an official in the packing houses in the United States to examine the product before it is packed and shipped or delivered for consumption. The opinion was handed down in the case of a man named Harry Boyer, who was indicted by the Federal grand jury on the charge of attempting to bribe a Government meat inspector. Boyer is foreman in the fresh meat department of the Jacob Dold Packing Company. The court holds that Congress exceeded its power in creating the office of meat inspector and that even if Boyer had attempted to bribe such an official he could not be held as an offender. His act, the court decided, was not a crime against the Government. Under this decision the packers of this country may disregard the meat inspection statutes with impunity.

RATE IS CUT \$36.

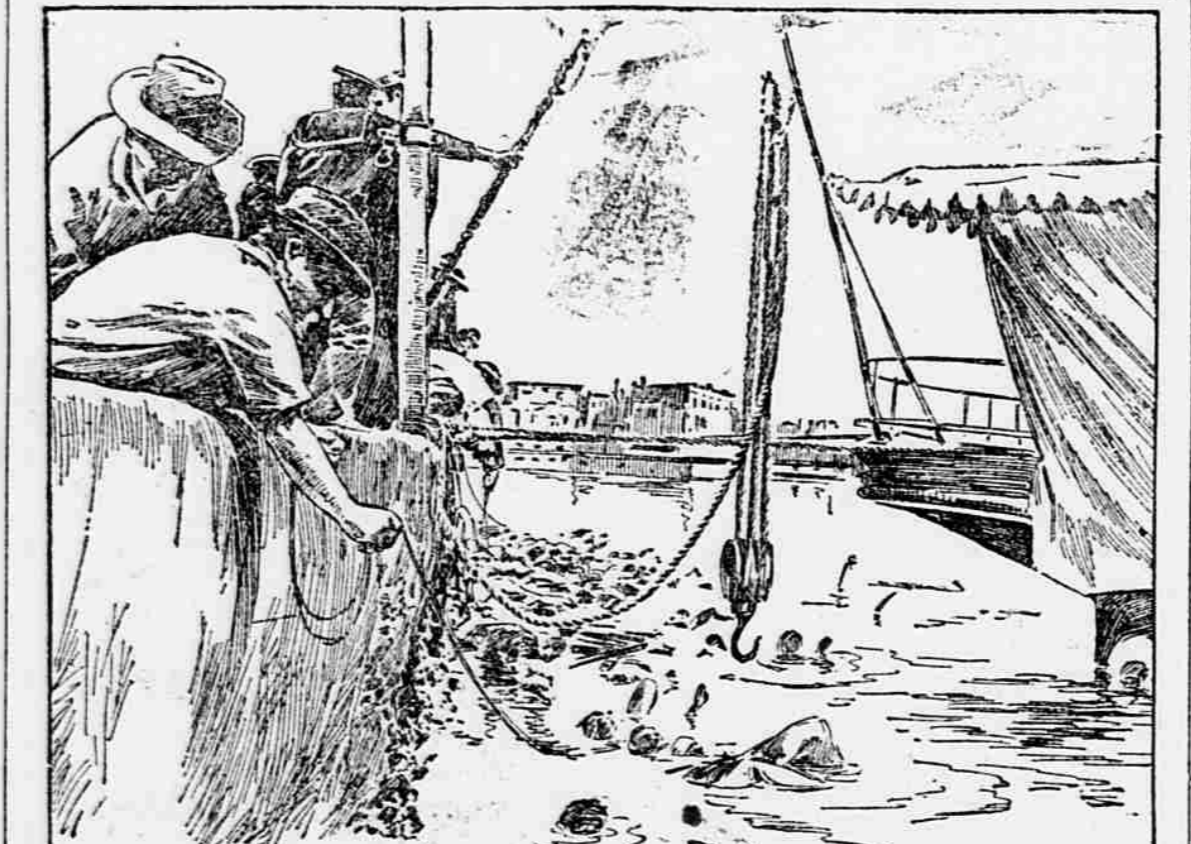
War Begins Between American Roads and Canadian Pacific.

Thirty-six dollars was clipped from the passenger rate of all lines between Chicago and Seattle and other north Pacific coast points Monday morning. The rate hereafter will be \$31.50. Up to that day the authorized charge was \$67.50 on the same class of transportation. On unlimited transportation it had been as high as \$81.50. The cut, therefore, is one of more than 50 per cent.

Excitement Is Abated.

Everywhere in Washington abatement of unrest and excitement of the past fortnight is noticeable and it is now quite evident that the administration has settled down to the belief that the naval board of inquiry will not conclude its work and be ready to report for two or three weeks, and that in the meantime the Government and people can only wait as patiently as may be for the verdict.

The action Monday of Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House committees on naval affairs, in pigeonholing the recommendation of Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt for legislative authority to enlist at once 1,500 additional



RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE MAINE BY MEANS OF ROPES.

understood that it is going to take a long time to get at the facts. Secretary Long received a letter from one of the officers at Havana, in which the statement was made that so far the result of the investigations made by the divers within the wreck has been rather unsatisfactory. The writer explains that the water of Havana harbor is so foul the divers cannot see their way about and have to depend upon the sense of touch. It is understood the writer of the letter was rather pessimistic as to the outlook for getting at the actual facts.

At best it is going to take time to ascertain the truth, and the country will have need of all its stock of patience. The court of inquiry will return to Havana to be present after the wrecking operations have been started. Although no official news concerning the movements of the court has been received, the authorities think the court will need at least two weeks, and perhaps a much longer time, for completion of its work. This inquiry, the conservatives say, is too important to be rushed through. Too much depends upon its results. Most serious is the responsibility which the members of this court have assumed. As high-minded officers they are naturally eager to acquit themselves with credit. The issue of war or peace between nations may depend upon their verdict, and this is no trifling

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