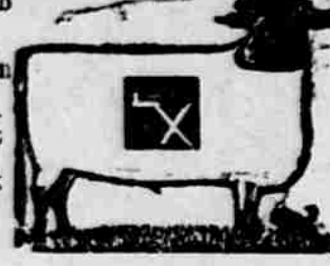
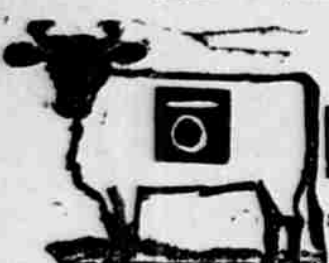



McNitt Bros.
F. O. Brownlee Neb
Right or left side
Horses same on
left shoulder
Earmark: Swallow
tail clip, right
or left ear
Range, Big Creek



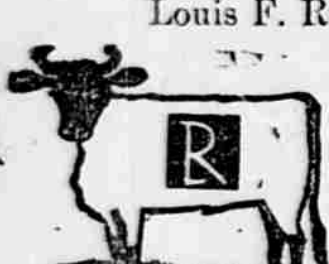
John H. Harnan
Brownlee Neb
Also AE and be
Horses on left
shoulder
Range Goose Creek
and North Loup



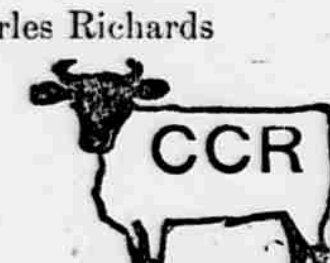
Marshall & Wolfenden
Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left
hip
Horses on left
shoulder
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half
circle forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake



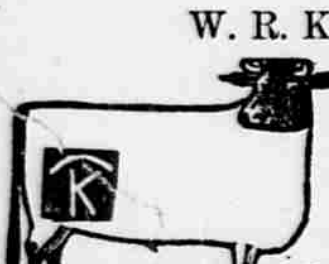
Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb




Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb



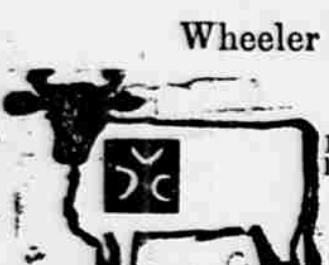
W. R. Kissel
Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below
left hip
Also U right
hip
Range Kissel's
Ranch




Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 1183 either left
side or hip
Horses on left
shoulder
Range head of
Antelope



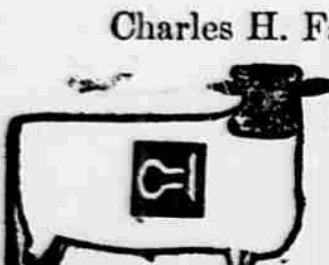
Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake
River and Chamberlain flat



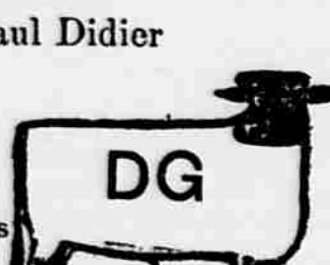
Louis J. Richards
Merriman, Neb.



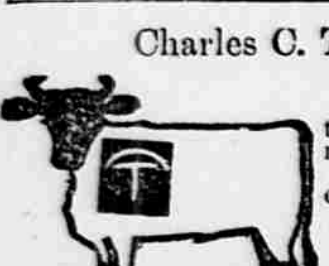
Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee Nebr
Either right or left
side on cattle
Horses same on
left shoulder
Left ear cut off of
cattle
Range Loup river




Paul Didier
Rosebud, S. D.
Horses on
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



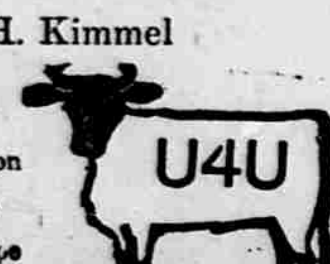
William F. Schmidt
Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded
same on left hip or
shoulder
Range on Horse
Creek



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



S. H. Kimmel
Rosebud, S. D.
Also B4U on left
side
Cattle undercut on
both ears
Horses branded 4
on left shoulder
Range on Antelope
and Spring Creeks.



THE NATION'S SOLONS

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted Upon.

Daily Report.

SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 16: Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the commission appointed by President McKinley to secure, if possible, the co-operation of foreign countries in an international conference upon the silver question, said in the senate that the commission had not yet made a report to the president and it was uncertain when a report would be made. A resolution directing the secretary of war to send supplies to America and other sufferers in the Klondike region was passed. Senator Frye, of the commerce committee favorably reported and the senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or construct a suitable vessel for revenue cutter service on the Yukon River, Alaska, to cost not to exceed \$40,000. Senator Allison of the appropriations committee reported favorably the house joint resolution providing for a recess of congress from December 18, 1897, to January 5, 1898. The resolution was adopted. Senator Pettigrew secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Pacific Railroad for each year, from 1871 to 1897, the statement also to show the subsidies paid to steamboat companies. Senator Allen's resolution calling upon the president for information about the instructions given to the international monetary commission and the report made to him by the commission came up and went over till the 15th of next month by agreement.

SENATE—Friday, Dec. 17: A debate was precipitated in the senate by the submission of Senator Platt of Connecticut, of the report of the sub-joint committee of the senate and house of representatives appointed to investigate the use of alcohol in the arts. It developed that a wide divergence of opinion exists among senators as to the practicability, from the point of government revenue, of reducing the present tax on alcohol used in the arts. A joint resolution accepting the invitation of Norway to participate in the international fisheries exposition next year was passed. Under a special order 138 private pension bills were adopted. At the suggestion of Senator Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, the bill passed by the house for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region was taken up at once. The senate bill was substituted for that of the house and a conference ordered, with Messrs. Hawley, Carter and Cockrell as conferees.

HOUSE—Friday, Dec. 17: The house completed the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, excepting the paragraph relating to the civil service. By agreement debate on this latter paragraph went over until after the holidays. Two amendments were adopted. The bill as reported abolishes the assay office at Deadwood, S. D., and the mints at Carson City, Nev., and New Orleans. Representatives from the two former states made a vigorous and successful fight to continue appropriations for Deadwood and Carson City. The appropriation committee was beaten in each instance. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bill. On motion of Mr. Mercer, Republican of Nebraska, a bill was passed to increase the cost of the government building at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition \$12,500, and the cost of the government exhibit a like amount.

SENATE—Saturday, Dec. 18: The Klondike relief bill was put through its final stage before adjournment. The measure, as agreed to in conference, makes the amount \$200,000; provides for the securing of the consent of Canada in extending relief to the Canadian side, and authorizes the use of the army to carry out the relief measure. It also provides that supplies must be purchased instead of being donated. The open session of the senate was brief, the time being consumed in the introduction of bills and resolutions, several of the latter calling for information from various departments, being passed. One of the resolutions agreed to increase from \$50,000 to \$62,000 the amount to be expended by the government on the buildings at the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition to be held at Omaha and reduce by \$12,000 the sum to be expended upon the government's display. Senator Cullom of Illinois secured the adoption of a resolution directing the heads of the executive departments of the government to inform the senate what positions in their departments ought, in their opinion, to be exempted from the operation of the civil service law, and what changes or modifications in the law ought to be made. Senator Allen of Nebraska introduced a resolution, which was passed, directing the postmaster general to inform the senate of all railway and steamship mail contracts made by the United States now in force, the names of persons or companies with whom they are made, the services to be performed and the sum to be paid by the United States. Senator Kyle of South Dakota, introduced a bill and had passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for all papers from the Haytian government relating to Bernard Campbell. At 2 p. m. the senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

HOUSE—Saturday, Dec. 18: Mr. Boutell of Illinois offered resolutions of profound regret on the death of Mr. Cooke of Illinois. Those who paid tribute to the deceased member were Messrs. Bantell, Foss, Henderson, Belknap, Royce, Mann, Brostius, Hopkins, Dinsmore, Graff, Moody, Prince and Peters. At 2:10 the eulogies being concluded, the house adjourned to January 5.

Men do lots of child's tricks at forty that the women quit doing at twenty.

Smothered Fire.
When smothered, fire will burn and smolder a long time without giving signs of its existence. Considerably over a year ago the Masonic temple in Providence was burned to the ground. On a recent afternoon the workmen, while tearing down a portion of the wall which was left standing on one side, found quite a fire in progress. They first saw the smoke, and when they had pulled down the wall, the smoldering embers were fanned to life by the wind.

FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

National Board of Trade Warmly Disposes the Proposition.

The first matter which came before the National Board of Trade at its session in Washington Wednesday was a resolution favoring the establishment of postal savings banks, which was introduced by the Chicago Board of Trade. It was stated in the resolution that the people should be encouraged to deposit their savings in a department of the national government. The passage of the resolution was advocated by Mr. Lyon of Chicago, who said that the secret of saving lies in beginning. An objection was that it would concentrate money in the cities and would interfere with the business of building associations, etc. After some discussion the question was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting.

The question of artificial irrigation was next discussed, the basis being a resolution offered by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, which recommended that Congress enact laws to place the supervision of all irrigation enterprises in the hands of the United States authorities, where such work is undertaken upon waterways affecting interstate navigation.

Mr. Pence of Cincinnati presented the report of the committee on international waterways. The report urges Congress to continue such legislation and to make such appropriations as will provide for deepening the channel of the Mississippi river so that at least six feet be permanently maintained from the mouth of the Missouri southward. The report was adopted.

The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to currency discussion. The gist of the resolutions adopted was an indorsement of the single gold standard, the gradual retirement of United States notes, the enlargement of the national bank circulation with a gradual reduction in the tax on the same, and, finally, the establishment of national banks with a capital of \$25,000 or over in towns of over 2,000 population. A motion to locate a permanent headquarters for the National Board of Trade in Washington met with general approval, but was referred to a special committee for final action. The active prosecution of the Nicaraguan canal project was heartily indorsed.

STEAMER CLEVELAND LOST.

Vessel Is Wrecked on the Coast of Vancouver Island.

Uncertainty as to the fate of the overdue steamer Cleveland, which sailed from San Francisco Dec. 4 for Seattle, was cleared away by the receipt of a telegram from Captain Hall, master of the ship, addressed to the owner. From the rather indefinite details so far received it appears that the steamer is a total wreck on the west coast of Vancouver island, in Barclay sound, twelve miles north of Cape Henke. The captain and six others are safe, but twenty-two are still missing and it is feared they were drowned.

The steamer broke down during a severe storm off the mouth of the Columbia river. Captain Hall tried to put into Puget Sound, but the fury of the gale and rapidity of the current combined to make the vessel totally unmanageable, and when she finally ran ashore on Barclay sound, the panic-stricken crew rushed for the boats.

Despite the warning of Captain Hall, who advised the men to stick to the ship, she was beached. None of these boats have as yet been heard from and it is feared that they are lost, although it is probable that they may have landed on the coast of Vancouver island at some remote point. The captain, chief engineer, purser, three sailors and one fireman, who remained on board the Cleveland, succeeded in reaching the shore through the surf safely. The vessel and cargo was valued at \$75,000, on which there is little insurance.

SPAIN MAY GIVE UP CUBA.

Suspicion Increases That an Evacuation Is Actually Intended.

There is a suspicion in Washington official circles, which is gradually becoming a conviction, that Spain is preparing to turn the island over to the Cubans. A correspondent says that there is no doubt that the Spanish Government and people are sick of the war. Some of the officials here suspect that Spain would be glad to get rid of Cuba, if she could do it gracefully, and without seeming to acknowledge that she has been whipped.

These views were strengthened by a dispatch which Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, received from Captain General Blanco, containing notice of the granting of what appears to be an order of amnesty to all political exiles from Cuba. This indicates that Captain General Blanco has revoked the orders of Weyler, under which American citizens were expelled from the island. If Blanco intends to adhere honestly to the policy outlined in his dispatch to the Spanish minister, everybody expelled from Cuba, except common criminals, may go back to the island with assurances of their safety as long as they obey the law.

SECOND CALL TO BUSINESS MEN

Are Asked to Assemble in Indianapolis Jan. 25.

The convention of business men which met in Indianapolis last January and authorized the appointment of the monetary commission will be called together again for the purpose of considering the commission's report. This was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the convention Wednesday in Washington.

The new convention will be held in Indianapolis on Tuesday, Jan. 25. The invitation will go out, as before, to all boards of trade, commercial clubs and similar organizations in all cities of the United States having a population of 8,000 or more. The executive committee determined upon this course with a view to crystallizing public opinion in support of the report of the monetary commission, in case the plan presented by the commission shall commend itself to the business community.

Rev. Father Fryb, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church at Bridgeport, Conn., from the altar divulged a conspiracy to assassinate him. His statement astounded his congregation and after the services the priest gave the police the names of the conspirators and sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution.

For four hours a score of Georgia State Senators were locked up in the capitol, guarded by doorkeepers with clubs. They asked three of a quorum and had hundreds of bills to act upon at once, because the session is about to close.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

It was not expected that the President would nominate Attorney General McKenna for the Supreme Court until after the Pacific Railroad suits were disposed of. That was the understanding before he went to Canton, but he thinks Gov. Briggs of New Jersey will be able to look after the railroad foreclosure with equal zeal and ability, and that perhaps it would be as well to have a new man take hold at this time. The controversy between the Attorney General and the legal representatives of the railway companies has become rather heated. Both sides are stubbornly fixed to their present position. Somebody must yield before any arrangement can be concluded, and it is believed that Gov. Briggs can make better terms than Attorney General McKenna. The Central Pacific has been a political issue on the Pacific coast for many years, and everybody in California is committed to or against its interest. Therefore the President thought it would be better that somebody from the East who could not be accused of prejudice or preference should undertake the settlement of its affairs with the Government.

By the last census of the executive departments in Washington there were 105 persons over 70 years of age employed as clerks by the Government, and it is probable that the number has nearly doubled since that time. There are sixty superannuated clerks in the Treasury Department alone, and most of them are incapable of performing any important duty. Some of them are drawing salaries as high as \$1,800 a year; others \$1,200, \$1,400 and \$1,600. There is no pension list for civil service employees. In the army and navy a man is retired on half or two-thirds pay when he reaches the age of 62. Secretary Gage has been studying the question very carefully, and has decided that it is only fair to the Government that clerks who are incapacitated by age should receive only a corresponding amount of their salary. Hence he has issued an order reducing the sixty veterans who have passed three score and ten to \$900 a year.

The two committees on Indian affairs are working together in the preparation of a bill to carry out the recommendations of Secretary Bliss with regard to a new form of government in the Indian territory. They are unanimous in the opinion that prompt and radical action should be taken to dissolve the tribes, abolish the existing tribal governments and place the inhabitants of the several reservations upon the same footing as the citizens of other territories, with equal rights, privileges and protection. The first step to be taken will be the organization and admission of Indian territory into the United States, the appointment of a governor, a secretary, judges and other officials that compose the ordinary territorial organization. Then a census of the territory will be taken and an election ordered for a Legislature to frame a code of laws.

Secretary Bliss is congratulating himself that he is to be relieved of all responsibility in connection with the appointment of the officials to take the next census. The temper shown by Congress on this subject is very significant. It is not proposed to allow the civil service commission to have anything to do with the appointments, which are temporary, but will last for three or four years only, but it was originally proposed to make the Secretary of the Interior the appointing power. Mr. Bliss immediately objected. There will be several thousand persons on the staff, and he has trouble enough now. Therefore the superintendent of the census when appointed will distribute the patronage.

The bottle of 45-year-old whisky which Major Barrack G. Thomas gave to Miss Richardson of Lexington, Ky., to send to the secretary to baptize the battleship Kentucky has been totally consumed. It was a perquisite of the last administration, and was partaken of by President Cleveland, Secretary Olney, Hoke Smith, J. Sterling Morton, Attorney General Harmon, Postmaster General Wilson and the faithful Thurber. Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont were not guilty. The former does not drink, and Col. Lamont abstains from preference.

There are bills before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for the erection of custom houses and postoffices in more than 200 cities of the United States and for the extension or enlargement of existing buildings in fifty other cities. During the last three or four years, while there has been a deficit in the treasury, Congress has passed very few such bills, but there is going to be a determined effort this session upon the part of representatives who need buildings in their districts to secure authority for their erection.

Commissioner Powderly finds that during the year 1896 80,019 of the immigrants arriving in the United States were illiterate, and 90 per cent of them came from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Poland, 6 per cent came from France, Norway, Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1897, 42,154 illiterates arrived, of which 90.23 per cent came from the group of countries first named, and 6.55 per cent from the group last named.

There is no serious talk of the evacuation of Fort Sheridan, but the high officials of the War Department and the army are inclined to recommend such a thing. They take the ground that it is so near Chicago the men are constantly exposed to temptations from which they should be protected, and that it is always a bad thing to have a military garrison in a large city.

Speaker Reed is becoming quite a society man. He has appeared at all important social functions thus far, and has been particularly conspicuous at the opera every night, where he has occupied a box as the guest of his friend, Representative Simkins of Massachusetts.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the sentence of death in the case of Thomas Bram, who was accused of murdering the captain, mate and captain's wife of a vessel bound for South America. The ground is that Bram's testimony should not have been admitted.

PLAIN OR FANCY

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