

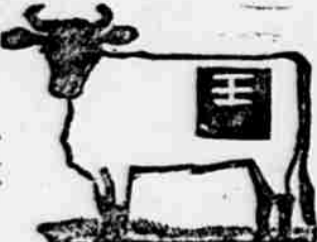
McNitt Bros.
P. O. Brownlee Neb
Right or left side
Horses same on
left shoulder
Earmark: Swallow
tail clip, right
or left ear
Range, Big Creek



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
Brand is small
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half circle
forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake



Louie F. Richards
Merriman Neb
Horses on left
hip
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half circle
forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake




Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb
Horses on left
hip
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half circle
forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake



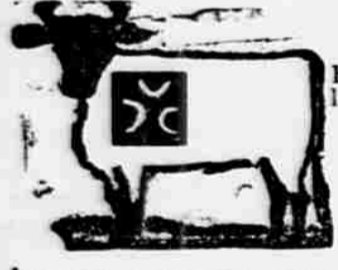
W. R. Kissel
Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below
left hip
Also U right
hip
Range Kissel's
Ranch



Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 1188 either left
side or hip
Horses on left
shoulder
Range head of
Antelope



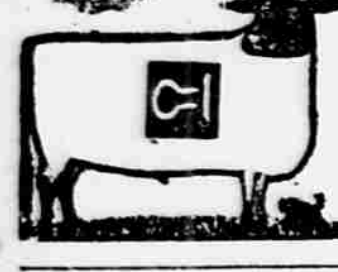
Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake
River and Chamber
lain flat




Louis J. Richards
Merriman, Neb.
Horses on left
hip
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half circle
forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake



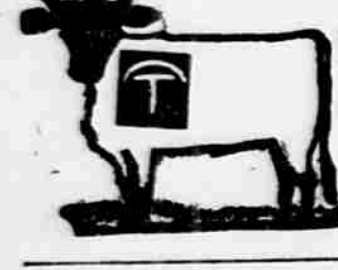
Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee Nebr
Either right or left
side on cattle
Horses same on
left shoulder
Left ear cut off of
cattle
Range Loup river



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. Marys
mission
Horses branded
on left thigh



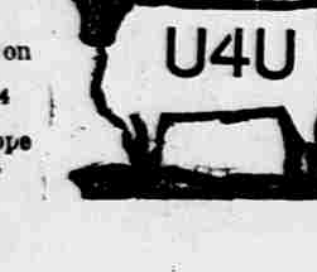
William F. Schmidt
Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded
same on left hip or
shoulder
Range on Horse
Creek



John DeCory
Rosebud, S. D.
Some branded ID
417 on left side
Horses ID 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 on
left shoulder
Range on Antelope
and Spring Creeks.



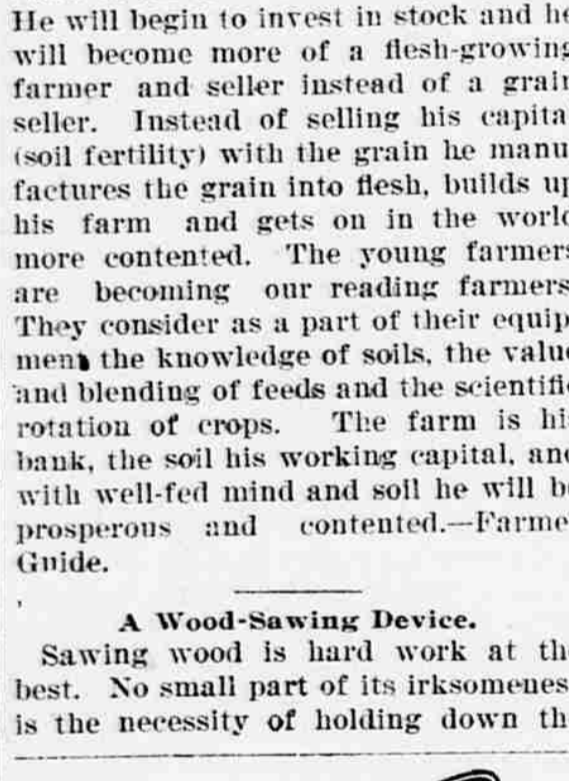

Cheap Shelter for Stock.
A framework of heavy poles, with poles or rails over it, and entirely covered with straw or corn fodder, is suggested by the New England Farmer as a very good, warm shelter at a slight expense. The satisfaction of having stock comfortable will alone amply repay the cost of it. Such a shelter will answer for poultry, pigs or any kind of farm stock. Years ago it was thought the proper thing to winter stock around the straw stack, "to harden them," but opinions have changed, and every one



A CHEAP STRAW SHED.

The Coming Farmer.
The man who has worn out his farm will have his mind somewhat worn, and it will need overhauling before success will be fully reached in renovating the soil. The farmer's mind must be fed first, the food for the mind is education. When the farmer has a longing for more knowledge than he gains each week from these columns, then we have awakened in him a spirit of investigation to find out how to restore to his soil its lost crop capacity. He will begin to invest in stock and he will become more of a flesh-growing farmer and seller instead of a grain seller. Instead of selling his capital (soil fertility) with the grain he manufactures the grain into flesh, builds up his farm and gets on in the world more contented. The young farmers are becoming our reading farmers. They consider as a part of their equipment the knowledge of soils, the value and blending of feeds and the scientific rotation of crops. The farm is his bank, the soil his working capital, and with well-fed mind and soil he will be prosperous and contented.—Farmer Guide.

A Wood-Sawing Device.
Sawing wood is hard work at the best. No small part of its irksomeness is the necessity of holding down the



IMPROVED SAW-BUCK.

stick with one's knee while the stick is being sawed. The sketch, which originally appeared in the American Agriculturist, shows a mechanical holder whose construction is seen at a glance. The rod is of steel, so that it can be bent tightly over the wood. The pegs and the ratchet permit its use with either large or small sticks.

Ashes with Stable Manure.
It may seem strange to advise applying wood ashes unbleached to stable manure just before it is plowed under. Yet this is often a good thing to do. While exposed to the air, especially if the manure be wet so as to leach the ashes, there will be some loss of ammonia. But so fast as the manure and ashes are turned under, this waste of ammonia ceases. The ashes cause the manure to ferment rapidly, and in contact with the soil none of the ammonia will be lost. In fact, much of it will combine with the potash in the ashes, forming a nitrate of potash, which is the most effective manure known.

Pigs Stunted in Winter.
Until a pig gets to weighing fully 100 pounds it requires warm sleeping apartments and a considerable variety of food to prevent it from being stunted. A young growing pig should never be fed on corn exclusively at any season. In cold weather it may have skim milk with wheat middlings fed warm, and with a little cornmeal mixed with it. On such a ration and with a warm bed to sleep in, the pig will thrive nearly as well as in summer.

To Lighten Spring Work.
Winter work cannot always be done to suit the convenience of the farmer, as severely cold weather, continued

PUZZLES THE UNINITIATED.

Terms Used in Designating the Different Classes of Pugilists.
Pugilistic titles continue to mystify those who take an interest in boxing. Weight is the question which causes all the argument. Formerly when a match was made the conditions were provided that the contestants would "give or take two pounds," as that was not considered an undue advantage for either man. No days when two boxers arrange a match they stipulate that each shall weigh a certain number of pounds at a certain hour, and the man who exceeds the weight agreed on usually forfeits a snug sum. Frequently the man who is at weight declines to go on with one who exceeds the stipulated, and Shylock never haggled more over a pound of flesh than two modern boxers trying to make a match. At times, when a boxer thinks he has an easy proposition, he will concede pounds without a murmur, but when his prospective opponent is a dangerous man the scales are scrutinized for unauthorized ounces.

Some years ago the divisions between the boxers were marked by the terms bantam, feather weight, light-weight, welter weight, middle weight and heavy weight. Heavy weights were men at 158 pounds or over; middle, 142 to 158; welter, 133 to 142; light, 122 to 133; feather, not exceeding 122; bantams, 105 to 115. Those limits are now unrecognized. Every boxer insists on sparring at the particular weight at which he can do his best work, and the managers scheme to secure weight conditions calculated to embarrass an opponent. There are men who style themselves champions at nearly every weight from 105 to 158 pounds. In the heavy weight division weight cuts no figure, as any man weighing 158 pounds or over is in that class. Fitzsimmons conceded a dozen pounds to Corbett and the latter gave that much to Sullivan. Caspar Leon's claim to the 105-pound championship of America is a case in point. Leon has been twice defeated by Barry, the Chicago boy, who is undoubtedly the bantam champion of America. However, "Parson" Davis admits that Barry cannot box much below 108 pounds, although at one time he got down to 102 pounds. Therefore, as Leon can get into the ring at 105 pounds and Barry cannot, the former has a technical claim to the 105-pound championship. At the same time, Barry says he will not contest the point, relying on the more general title of bantam champion.—New York Telegram.

A WILD STEER.

He Effected a General Demoralization of Industry for the Time Being.
The performance of the proverbial bull in the china shop is well known, but the other day in St. Louis one of the bovine kind got loose on the levee and before it was finally corralled it severely injured Charles Tanary and stopped all work at the Belt railway shops. The animal became detached from a drove which was being driven to the National stock yards by way of the upper ferry. The cowboys did all in their power to lasso the steer, but did not do so. It ran down among the cars and afterward headed for the Douglas school, where the children yelled and screamed for assistance. It was then in a fairly open roadway, and three first-class drivers with two trained dogs attempted to head the animal off and drive it back to the herd. This resulted in a chase down the levee front and all the teamsters pulled out and gave the steer as much of the road as it wanted.

In passing the Belt line shops the animal suddenly darted through an opening and into the place. Several men are employed there and consternation became general at the sudden appearance of the unwelcome visitor. A couple of workmen ran at the steer with hot bars of iron and soon retreated in the best order possible under the circumstances. The steer had absolute possession of the place for several minutes and jumped and sported about as though it was delighted with the surroundings. A workman finally jumped down from a window and boldly started after the infuriated beast, but was caught before he could reach another place of safety and hauled high in the air by the steer's horns. He was thrown into such a position, however, that the beast could not again attack him. The animal had stopped all work in the shop, and apparently he was not yet satisfied with his achievements, but a minute later, by accident, succeeded in stopping the machinery. In passing the big flywheel he slipped into the pit in which the wheel was revolving. His body acted as a brake and brought all the machinery to a standstill. The animal was then in a trap and the drivers and shop workmen lost no time in securing it with strong ropes.—Chicago Chronicle.

Value of the Farm.
Waldo P. Brown, in the Cincinnati Gazette, says for ten years past he has estimated what his farm was worth to his family, and finds that at fair valuation the farm was paying over 8 per cent. on the investment, if only enough were sold to pay taxes, insurance and hired help. In other words, with a family of eight persons to be fed, the farm, valued at \$5,000, was furnishing what would cost, if bought in market, from \$400 to \$500, namely fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, breadstuffs and meats, all of best quality and furnished in abundance.

Feed Fowls Smartly.
The great trouble with most fowl fanciers is that in their zeal to promote egg production they feed too heavily, and the fowls fatten instead of laying. Corn also is a bad feed for fowls, especially if shelled and thrown where the fowls can eat it as rapidly as they can pick it up. If one person shells by hand an ear of corn and throws it among thirty or fifty fowls the active ones will get it fully as fast as they should. The better way is to mix the grain and small grain as well among out straw and let the fowls earn their living by scratching for it.

Ripening of Cream.
In winter cream rises slowly, and much of it fails to ripen as it should. The ripening is known by its turning slightly acid, without becoming bitter or in any way ill-flavored. Not all the cream should be put into the churning. That taken from the pans latest will not be ripened, and its butter fats will all be wasted unless they are saved by churning the buttermilk. The loss from this cause is much greater in many small dairies than those operating them suppose.

PLAIN OR FANCY

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