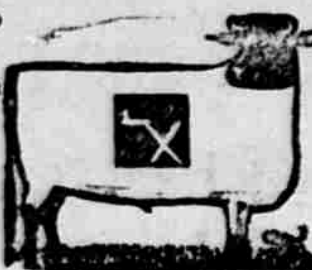




McNitt Bros.
P. O. Brownlee Neb
Right or left side
Horses same on
left shoulder
Earmark: Swallow
tail clip, right
or left ear.
Range, Big Creek



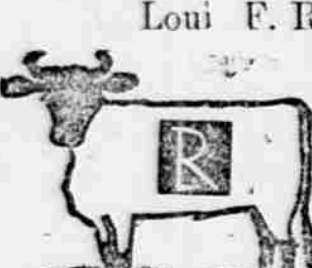
John H. Harnan
Brownlee Neb
Also AE and be
Horses on left
shoulder
Range Goose Creek
and North Loup



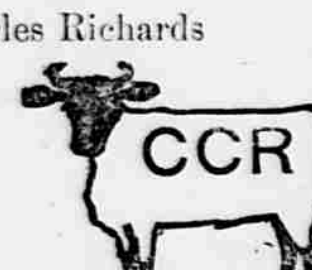
Marshall & Wolfenden
Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left
hip
Horses on left
shoulder
Earmark: Quarter
clip behind, half
circle forward on left
ear
Range Lone Tree
Lake




Louie F. Richards
Merriman Neb



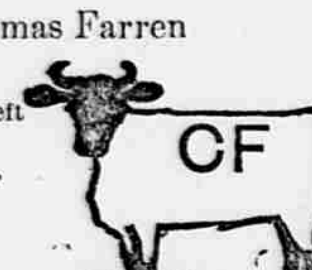
Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb




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



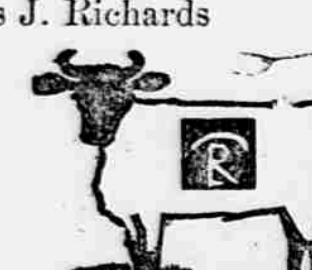
Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 1183 either left
side or hip
Horses - shoulder
Range head of
Antelope



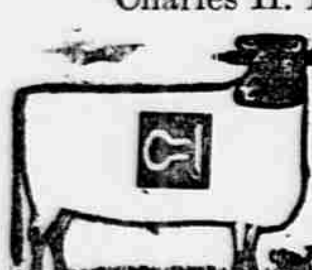
Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake
River and Chamber-
lain flat




Louis J. Richards
Merriman, Neb.



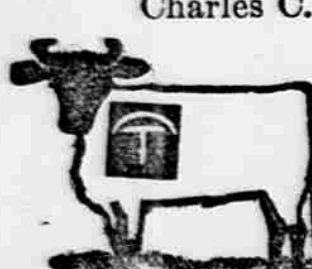
Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee Nebr
Either right or left
side on cattle
Horses same on
left shoulder
Left ear cut off of
cattle
Range Loup river




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 An-
telope 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
47 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.



BIG VOTE FOR SILVER.

TELLER RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

Forty-seven Senators Go on Record for the Measure, While Only Thirty-two Oppose It—Debate Is Lively—Amendments Lost.

Majority a Surprise.
The United States Senate has put its veto on currency legislation by the Fifty-fifth Congress. After a debate, animated at all times and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of the week, the Senate Friday evening, by the decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews, in 1878, and is as follows:

That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the acts of Congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412 1/2 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was: Ayes, 24; nays, 53.

The events of the day leading up to the final vote were full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the orators of the Senate, no less than twenty-five Senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. That the debate was interesting was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day, and that it was important was evidenced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening the contest was continued. When the voting began it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge (Mass.) that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side Mr. Allison (Iowa) and Mr. Burrows (Mich.) did not answer to their names on that call, and many of the Republicans voted directly against it. Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans, who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter (Mont.), Chandler (N. H.), Clark (Wyo.), Pritchard (N. C.), Shoup (Idaho), Warren (Wyo.) and Wolcott (Colo.), voted for the resolution.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) opened the discussion. In supporting the resolution he maintained that money, whether it be silver or gold or paper, was a creature of law, the creation of money being inherent in all independent nations. He said that this statement had been upheld by the highest tribunals and cited historical instances of such creation of money.

Dollar Wanted by Silver Men.
Mr. Cannon (Utah) followed in support of the resolution. He firmly denied that the advocates of free coinage were in favor of anything but a 100-cent dollar. "We do not believe, however," said Mr. Cannon, "in the defiled dollar of Grover Cleveland, which is worshipped by the present administration."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) said he made the broad statement that no Democrat, silver Republican or Populist had ever declared in favor of paying Government obligations in a depreciated currency. Mr. Jones, continuing, said: "I believe that the people's conviction upon this question is more firmly fixed than ever before. They are determined to restore silver to its status before 1873, and we shall do all we can to accomplish that result."

The first speech of the day in opposition was delivered by Mr. Burrows (Mich.). He said that the Republican party was pledged to secure, if possible, international bimetalism and the President would do everything in his power to carry out that pledge. Meantime the existing gold standard would be maintained. Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) followed against the resolution. He said the purpose of the resolution was not frankly expressed on its face, and it was only in the course of the debate that it developed that the essential purpose was to give an expression of the United States Senate favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Wolcott (Colo.) thought that any Senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution, as it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the Government's plain obligations.

Mr. Foraker (O.) was opposed to the resolution. The enforcement of its terms, in his opinion, would not bring about bimetalism, but would force the Government to a silver basis.

Mr. Allison spoke of the circumstances attending the passage of the Stanley Matthews resolution in 1878. To him it had not meant at that time a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Other coinage measures were pending at that time, and when one of these came over from the house the Senator from Colorado (Teller) voted to strike out the provision for the free coinage of silver and voted for a limited coinage agreement. Mr. Allison declared that the clear purpose of the pending resolution was to commit the country to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when it was almost axiomatic, the Senator declared, that such a course without concurrence of other nations will lead us inevitably to the silver standard alone and to silver monometalism.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) thought this discussion was simply the maneuvering of the great political parties for position in the great contest that was to be fought in 1900. The people, he said, would win in that contest. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) announced briefly that he would vote against the resolution, because it was a step toward free silver. Mr. Aldrich closed just as the clock marked 6, the hour set for voting, and the vice-president promptly announced that the voting would proceed.

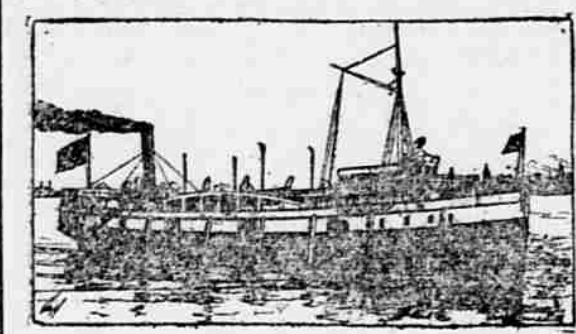
The trunk murder mystery which for nearly a fortnight had been baffling the police of New Orleans has been cleared up. The murdered man was Rosario Ciurmano, and he was murdered in that city. The police are hunting for Vincenzo Azarilla, his godfather, who is accused by the dead man's brother of having killed him.

WRECK OF THE DULUTH.

Passengers and Crew Saved After a Terrible Experience.

The steamer City of Duluth, owned by the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company and chartered by the Graham & Morton Transportation Company to run on the winter route between St. Joseph, Mich., and Chicago, is a total wreck. The City of Duluth arrived off St. Joseph from South Chicago Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock, and attempted to enter the harbor. There was a tremendous wind from the northwest and a heavy sea was rolling. The Duluth kept on her course into the harbor, and at the mouth of the river struck a bar and was thrown heavily against the north pier.

The engineer says that when the boat struck the engine jumped a foot and was immediately torn to pieces. The water rushed in, put out the fires, and the firemen barely escaped up the ladders in time to save themselves. The floor of the cabin deck gave a mighty heave upward, and the passengers were thrown into the wildest confusion. The mammoth steel arches on either side of the boat gave way immediately and the bow of the boat dropped two or three feet. A large hole was stove in the port side of the boat as she swung around and she went to the bottom in an hour, leaving only her cabin and part of her bulwarks above water.



STEAMER CITY OF DULUTH.

The life-saving crew was summoned and reached the scene of the disaster in quick time. At midnight the crew shot a mortar line to the boat and the rescue began. The passengers and crew were taken ashore in the breeches buoy one at a time. Most of the passengers and all the crew recovered quickly from the exposure.

As the steamer struck the bar her bow went deep into the sand. Another sea turned her stern to port, and she remained in this position until the constant pounding of the hull on the bar broke her in two amidships. The City of Duluth cost \$50,000 twenty-four years ago and was considered by marine men to be a first-class boat. The cargo consisted of 29,000 bushels of corn, the deckload being merchandise and 150 tons of flour. The loss will be \$65,000.

MINERS WIN.

Long Conference in Chicago Results in Advancing Wage Scale.

The interstate joint convention in Chicago of the bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end. The miners are jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of ten cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at a uniform day wage, and the operators congratulated one another with the victory over themselves. The following resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining screened coal is to take effect in Western Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley (Ohio) and the Indiana bituminous district on the first day of April, 1898, based upon the relative run-mine price will be determined in all districts named by the uniform flat or apron-shaped bar screen, seventy-two feet superficial area, and one and one-fourth inch space between the bars; that the price of run-mine coal in Grape Creek district and in the Indiana bituminous district be 40 cents per ton for the same district, based upon 66 cents in the Pittsburgh thin-vein district, and that in the Hocking Valley and Indiana; and that on and after April 1, 1898, an eight-hour day for the same district, based upon the here represented; that internal wages for day labor shall be paid to the different classes of labor in the field named; that internal differences in the same district, both as to price and conditions, shall be referred to the States affected; that we further agree to use the diamond bar screen, present pattern, in the bituminous district of Indiana with the privilege of run-mine, as may be desired by market conditions."

CORRUPT POLICE FORCE.

Opium Joints of Chicago Systematically Blackmailed.

The State Senate committee investigating the Chicago police force heard testimony tending to show that there was an irregular police system of blackmail on the opium joints. Several Chinese were examined, most of them saying they were afraid to testify. Sing Tim, proprietor of an opium joint, said if Gov. Tanner or Mayor Harrison would guarantee him protection he would tell all he knew. The police recently visited all the opium joints and warned the keepers against testifying, he declared, and Sam Moy, a prominent Chinaman, has been locked up for fifteen days for "talking too much," and Mam Toy was compelled to leave the city. Moy Toy said most of the opium joint proprietors paid ten dollars a week for police protection. The man who collected the tribute told him Alderman Coughlin was the beneficiary.

ARANGUREN SLAIN.

Leader of the Rebels Is Killed and Several Soldiers Are Taken.

Havana advices say that Lieut. Col. Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised the camp of the insurgent brigadier Nestor Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who made their escape. The body of Brig. Gen. Aranguren was brought by train to Havana and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

News of Minor Note.

Prof. Taschenberg, the entomologist, is dead at Halle.

Secret societies at Denver are waging war on department stores.

M. B. Goodman, clothing merchant of Texarkana, Ark., was attacked by home creditors. Liabilities and assets not stated.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed William J. Kennesaw receiver of the First National Bank of Pembina, N. D.

Mrs. Mary Shillito, widow of the late John Shillito, founder of the great mercantile house in Cincinnati that bears his name, died after a long illness from infirmities of old age.

The United States ambassador to Great Britain, Col. John Hay, and family, will sail from Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold for Egypt for a tour up the Nile.

The condition of the health of Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany excites comment. She will go in the spring to some Southern air cure. Her physicians still forbid her leaving her rooms.

The Dominion cabinet which has had under consideration the case of Mrs. Olive Sternaman, under sentence to be hanged at Cayuga, Ont., for the murder of her husband, decided to grant her a new trial.



Some bills of minor importance were passed by the House on Saturday and the remainder of the day was devoted to general debate on the Indian appropriation bill. That the Cuban question is still uppermost in the minds of the members was evinced during this debate, much of which was devoted to it. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, submitted a privileged report from his committee, recommending the passage of a resolution of inquiry, requesting the State Department to transmit to the House all information in its possession relative to the military execution of Col. Ruiz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent camp of Aranguren. The resolution was adopted without division. In the Senate after a speech by Mr. Stewart in favor of the Teller silver resolution, consideration of bills on the private calendar was begun and a number were passed.

In the House on Monday a couple of hours were devoted to business relating to the District of Columbia, and the remainder of the day was occupied with the Indian appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated by an allusion made by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) to an alleged interview with the President on the subject of immigration. Mr. Grosvenor took occasion to express the opinion that the President had never used some of the language imputed to him, and the debate drifted into a general discussion of our industrial conditions. In the Senate proposed annexation of Hawaii was somewhat extensively reviewed by Mr. Morgan of Alabama while speaking to a question of personal privilege. One of the features of the session was an elaborate speech by Mr. Turpie of Indiana in support of the Teller resolution. The pension appropriation bill was debated for nearly three hours, but was not passed, the Senate adjourning pending the disposal of a point of order made against an amendment offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska to the pending bill.

Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill, the House devoted almost the entire day Tuesday to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians, and Mr. Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion. A bill was passed granting American register to the foreign built steamer Navajo. In the Senate the session was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious, discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Mr. Allison (Iowa), Mr. Berry (Arkansas) and Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts).

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill consumed the entire day in the House on Wednesday. The debate was chiefly on extraneous subjects. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school was defeated after considerable debate, 29 to 65. Ten pages of the bill were disposed of. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted. In the Senate the day was spent in a discussion of the Teller silver resolution.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the House on Thursday and the political debate which had been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia bill, which followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian bill as passed were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the Gilsonite mineral lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out of points of order. The features of the debate Thursday were the speeches of Mr. Hartman (silver Republican, Mont.), in denunciation of the financial policy of the administration, and of Mr. Dolliver (the publican, Iowa), in reply to the general attacks of the opposition. In the Senate the day was spent in debate on the Teller resolution.

The bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal Church south \$288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster, which started off a vote on two previous private bill days, was piloted to its passage in the House on Friday by Mr. Cooper of Texas, who was in charge of the message. The friends of the measure proved themselves in an overwhelming majority, and the opposition, finding it could hold out no longer, reluctantly yielded. The vote on the bill was 188 to 67. An evening session for the consideration of other private bills was held. In the Senate the entire day was taken up by consideration of the Teller silver resolution. It was passed by a vote of 47 to 37.

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