

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATE
Governor... Silas A. Holcomb
Lieutenant Governor... James F. Harris
Secretary of State... W. F. Porter
Treasurer... J. N. Meyer
Auditor... John F. Cornell
Commissioner of Lands and Buildings... Jacob V. Wolfe
Attorney General... Constantine J. Smith
Supt. Public Instruction... W. R. Jackson
R. A. Hadley... Soola
C. W. Kaley... Rod Cloud
Shos. Rawlin... Water'd
Chas. Weston... Hay Spgs
H. L. Cooid... Ogasalla
C. H. Morrill... Lincoln

CONGRESSIONAL
Senators - Wm V. Allen, Madison; John M. Thurston, Omaha.
Representatives - First District Jesse B. Strode, Lincoln; Second, D. H. Mercer, Omaha; Third, Geo. P. Meiklejohn, Fullerton; Fourth, E. J. Hamner, Aurora; Fifth, Wm E. Andrews, Hastings; Sixth, O. M. Kern, Broken Bow.

JUDICIAL
Supreme Court - T. L. Norval, Chief Justice; Harrison and Polk, Associates.
Fifteenth Judicial District - M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill; W. H. Westover, Russellville.

LEGISLATIVE
Representative Fifty-second District - O. P. Billings, Norden.
Senator Fourteenth District - Otto Mutz, Springfield.

LAND OFFICE
Register - C. R. Glover, Longpine; Receiver - J. A. Fike, Newport.

COUNTY
Treasurer... G. P. Crabb
Clerk... Geo. Elliott
Sheriff... Amos Strong
Judge... W. R. Towne
County Attorney... F. M. Walcott
County Superintendent... Lillian Stoner
Recorder... Chas. Taler
Coroner... A. Lewis
Commissioners... Max Viertel, W. A. Parker, F. Sullivan.

PROBATE
Overseers of Highways - R. Hansen and J. Ray
Constable - R. Towne
Justices of the Peace - John Dunn and J. M. Cannon
Assessor - John Dunn.

VILLAGE
Town Board - F. Sparks, president; C. H. Cornell, treasurer; T. C. Hornby, clerk; D. S. Ludwig and P. F. Simons.
Marshal and Water Commissioner - Henry Ravey.
School District No. 1 - F. M. Walcott, president; M. V. Nicholson, treasurer; J. C. Pettiford, secretary; W. S. Jackson, G. P. Crabb and J. T. Keeley.

SOCIETIES
IMP. O. R. M.
Sitting Bull Tribe No. 22, Improved Order of Red Men, meets every second and fourth Friday evening of each month at Davenport's Hall. Visiting brethren are fraternally invited to be present at the councils of the tribe.
J. H. SEARS, F. M. MARCH, Chief of Records, Sachem

A. F. & A. M.
Minnekadusa Lodge, No. 192, A. F. & A. M. meets in regular communication, Saturday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Members of the order in good and regular standing cordially and fraternally invited to attend.
W. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

O. E. S.
Northern Star Chapter, No. 53, Order of the Eastern Star, meets on the first and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in Hornby's Hall.
W. W. THOMPSON, MAGGIE WALCOTT, Secretary, Worthy Matron

A. O. U. W.
Valentine Lodge, No. 70, A. O. U. W., meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.
J. C. PETTIFORD, Rec. O. W. HARR, M. W.
D. OF H.
Valentine Lodge No. Degree of Honor, holds regular meetings first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
M. CHRISTENSEN, Recorder Mrs. J. C. PETTIFORD, Chief of Honor
I. O. O. F.
Valentine Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend our meetings.
W. S. JACKSON, Secretary FRANK BRATTON, Noble Grand

G. A. R.
Col. Wood Post No. 205, Department of Nebraska regular meeting 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 p. m. sharp. Comrades from other Posts are cordially invited to attend.
J. W. TROCKY, JOE DEXY, Adjutant, Commander

M. W. A.
Valentine Camp No. 1021, Modern Woodmen of America, meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Davenport's Hall. Visiting neighbors cordially invited to attend.
W. S. JACKSON, W. Z. HARR, Clerk, Venerable Counselor

K. of P.
Cherry Lodge No. 160, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening at Davenport's Hall.
W. S. JACKSON, F. P. ROBBERS, K. of R. and S. Chancellor, Commander

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Mail east and west closes at 8 p. m.
Rosebud leaves at 6:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and arrives at 5:00 p. m.
Simons, Kennedy, and Oasis leaves at 7:00 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives at 7:00 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Ft. Niobrara leaves daily at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.; arrives at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Kewanee, and Sparks arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:00 p. m., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:10 a. m.
General delivery open from 7:40 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. General delivery open on Sundays from 8:10 a. m. to 10 a. m. Lock boxes open daily from 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
W. E. HALEY, Postmaster.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.
ED. CLARKE, Attorney-at-Law, All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. VALENTINE, NEBRASKA.
J. C. DWYER, Physician and Surgeon. Office at C. E. Watson's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to all professional calls. VALENTINE, NEBRASKA.
Teachers Examination. The regular monthly Teachers Examination will be held the third Saturday of each month at my office in the Court House. LILLIAN STONER, Supt. of Schools.
P. F. SIMONS, PROPRIETOR OF GRAY LINE NO. 1 Reasonably charges

TEXT OF THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION TREATY.

Provisions of the Pact Between the United States and the Little Island Republic as Signed and Sent to the Senate.

THE United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the geographical proximity thereof, of the personal share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States; John Sherman, Secretary of State, the United States. The President of the Republic of Hawaii; Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

ARTICLE I. The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II. The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property, of every kind and description, belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from the proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III. Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may hereafter be concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so provided, and not inconsistent with this treaty, not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE IV. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs or relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE V. The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States shall not exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE VI. There will be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE VII. The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to the Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VIII. This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals. Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN, FRANCIS MARCH HATCH, LORRIN A. THURSTON, WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Communication Which Accompanied the Treaty to the Senate.

The following is the text of the message sent to the Senate by President McKinley to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that after due consideration the constitutionality of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant. For the better understanding of the subject I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States was the necessary fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to represent to the Hawaiian agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the King in 1826—the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was solemnly announced in 1843, when the Intercourse Act of the United States caused the British Government to disavow seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, burning and ravaging everywhere. The insurgents have avoided coming to a pitched battle. So he has declared there are no rebels there and those provinces are pacified. But it is not so. No sooner has he turned back to Havana than the patriots are in the field again, masters of the whole country outside the few fortified towns, and often menacing the latter and inflicting severe losses upon the Spanish army itself.

The correspondent gives an impressive official summary of the losses sustained since the outbreak of the war. Down to December, 1896, Spain put into Cuba nearly 198,000 men, including 400 generals and 684 field officers. Of these there have been killed in battle or have died from wounds 2 generals, 12 field officers, 307 subalterns and 1,707 men. Losses from yellow fever and other diseases reach the appalling aggregate of 1 general, 30 field officers, 287 subalterns and more than 20,000 men. Although the official statistics are silent on this point, it is known that fully 20,000 men have been sent back to Spain in an invalid condition, most of them with shattered



GENERAL WEYLER.

constitutions, many of them to die. The total loss, then, to the Spanish army aggregates more than 44,000, or more than 22 per cent of the whole. Against this the Spanish claim to have killed in battle 212 rebel officers and 13,091 men, to have wounded 41 officers and 3,522 men, to have taken prisoners 34 officers and 941 men, and to have received 22 officers and 2,504 men who have voluntarily surrendered. These figures, especially those of the killed, must be taken with much allowance, remembering that in the Ten Years' War the Spaniards claimed to have killed and captured more rebels than the whole population of the island. But even taking them at their face value, they show a total loss to the insurgents of only 20,457, or considerably less than half the Spanish losses. No wonder that, in view of this showing, Gen. Weyler realizes that he has failed.

News of Minor Note.

It is said that the present administration of Kansas is about to make a fight to obtain possession of a half-mile slice of the most valuable property now belonging to the city of Kansas City, Mo.

A cyclone struck St. Vincent island, of the Windward group, seriously damaging some of the public buildings, injuring a number of persons at Georgetown, capsizing a sloop and drowning three of the crew.

Later details of the murder of the French Catholic priest, Father Mazel, at Loli, in Kuangsi, show that the crime was committed by a marauding band and that no anti-Christian sentiment animated the criminals.

Siam's army is to be reorganized by Russian army officers, over 100 officers having volunteered as instructors in answer to a circular from the war department. The King of Siam will select fifty from among them.

An avalanche in Kashmir, involving the loss of life of several English officers, which has been paining many people in England, turns out to be the invention of a native servant who had run away from one of the officers.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of debate Saturday in the Senate. Practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the Senate adjourned the amendment of Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The most sensational feature of the day was the speech of Senator McEnery of Louisiana. It was his maiden speech in the Senate. He openly avowed himself in favor of a tariff upon sugar. He moreover defended the sugar trust, whose interests, he argued, went hand in hand with the sugar planters. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky and Mr. Caffery were the other Senators who addressed the Senate at length.

The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted for five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer County, Oklahoma. Mr. Henry of Texas as promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before the session began the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 600,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

The Senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule II, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee proposed many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with. The Senate met at 11 a. m. and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of. The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read to the Senate.

The Senate made greater progress Thursday on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed—namely, schedules II, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. The portion of the bill passed is substantially the same as that reported, all committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Vest were systematically rejected by majorities ranging from five to ten. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list. The House was in session an hour and a half, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County, Oklahoma, was passed.

The tariff bill came to a halt in the Senate Friday, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels. Late in the day Mr. Morgan proposed a sweeping amendment to place a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on all articles now on the free list, with a few stated exceptions. In supporting the amendment Mr. Morgan called attention to the singular fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill is not repealed and can be enforced by a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bills were passed for public buildings at Cleveland, O., to cost \$2,700,000, and at McKeesport, Pa., to cost \$200,000. Owing to the interest in the Hawaiian annexation treaty Mr. Davis of Minnesota secured an agreement for the printing of 5,000 copies of the treaty and other documents.

Odds and Ends.

Over 600,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly for the manufacture of beef extracts.

The descendants of a single female wasp will often number 25,000 in one season.

Female spiders are much larger and more ferocious than the males, and often devour their husbands.

Two Bit is a novel name of the youngest town in the Black Hills. It is located in the gulch of that name in the northern hills near a mine which yields red paint.

Nearly seventy round towers, from thirty to 135 feet high, are found in various parts of Ireland. They are believed to have been used in the ceremonies of fire worship.

PLAIN OR FANCY

PRINTING

QUICKLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

SPECIALTIES

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS, PROGRAMMES, MENUS, BUSINESS CARDS, CALLING CARDS, CHROMO CARDS, LARGE POSTERS, SMALL POSTERS, SALE BILLS, ETC.

NOTARY PUBLIC REAL ESTATE

W. E. HALEY,

ABSTRACTER

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THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN THE NORTHWEST

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E. SPARKS, President CHARLES SPARKS Cashier

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C. H. CORNELL, President. M. V. NICHOLSON Cashier. Valentine, Nebraska. A General Banking Business Transacted. Buys and Sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Correspondents—Chemical National Bank, New York. First National Bank, Omaha

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VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

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