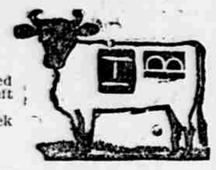
## STOCK BRANDS

**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**

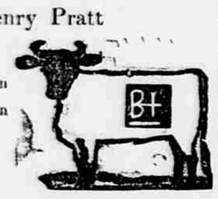


P. O. address Merriman, Nebr.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left ear
Range Lake creek S. D.

**William M. Dunbar**
Lessee from Heine & Kroeger

Cody, Neb
Either side
Also 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
Deerhorn clip on some cattle

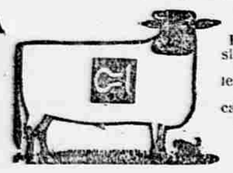
**William Shangren**

Cody, Neb.
Dulap 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 on left side
And on right side
Range Lake, Corn and Bear creeks

**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.

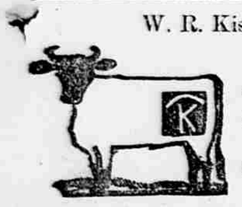
Some on the left hip
Horses on left shoulder
Brand is small
Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree Lake

**Louis F. Richards**

Merriman Neb

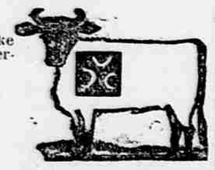
**Charles Benard**
Rosebud S. D.
Range Big White and Bad Rivers

**W. R. Kissel**



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

**Wheeler Bros.**
Cody, Neb

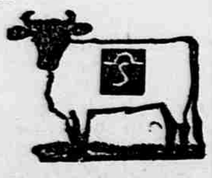


Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain dat

**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

# UNCLE SAM IS READY.

**This Government Prepared for the Worst that May Come.**

## CAN MEET ANY EMERGENCY

**The War and Navy Departments Have Not Been Idle.**

**Both Spain and the United States Have Made Preparations Indicating a Probable Conflict—Ships Disposed So as to Be More Advantageous—Congress Importuned to Increase the Regular Army—Purchase of War Vessels, Guns and Ammunition Abroad Continues.**

Washington correspondence:

The United States is prepared for war. Its magnificent fleet of fighting ships is lying within striking distance of Havana. Its coast cities and towns are strongly fortified and guarded by coast defense vessels fully equipped for business. It has immense supplies of ammunition and stores distributed where they will be easily available. In regard to land forces, it has the army departments reorganized, reofficered, and its 25,000 regulars so distributed as to be within call of any point threatened by the enemy. Furthermore, it has the National Guardsmen of 115,000 ready for any emergency.

Spain, too, is prepared for hostilities. She has on Cuba, fully 80,000 men, the army there having recently been re-enforced. She has called out her reserves, and made every preparation to enlist volunteers. She has quite a formidable fleet at Havana, and, to support the same, quite a number of warships, distributed at other points in the West Indies. She has raised a small loan, and is fast supplying her navy and army with everything that is necessary to their efficiency.

Spain intends to fight if she's given half a chance. Her Government dare not do otherwise, else civil strife break out and the monarchy be overthrown.

In order to be fully prepared for whatever may come, a further disposition of the warships on the Atlantic coast has been made. Two powerful fleets have been created—one at Key West to guard the gulf and be in readiness to make a demonstration against Havana, and another at Hampton Roads to guard the North Atlantic coast, and serve in case of emergency as a support to the Gulf fleet. Besides coast defense vessels have been disposed at the principal harbors. Each fleet consists of battleships, double-turreted monitors, armored cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Spain has also divided her available ships into squadrons. One will defend Havana, another will guard home cities, and a third will hold itself in readiness to proceed wherever directed. To effect this arrangement she halted her torpedo boat flotilla at the Canary islands and retained the second fleet about to sail from Cadiz. Spain evidently intends to have a "flying squadron" to utilize wherever opportunity occurs.

**Vessels Made Ready for War.**

At League Island, Key West and other points all warships have been coaled to their full capacity and have been supplied with a full quota of all kinds of ammunition. The Montgomery has been overhauled since her return from Havana, and the gunboats Helena and Bancroft also. Preparations have been made with the secrecy and assignments to the one fleet or the other have been carried on so guardedly that it is impossible to find out just where any vessel is going to be found when the first shot is fired. The newly acquired Brazilian cruiser, Amazonas, under convoy of the San Francisco, will arrive in a few days all ready for service. Her sister ship will be brought across the Atlantic within two weeks and completed in an American yard. Several other vessels will have in the meantime been purchased and added to our available warships.

So delicate is the situation that our Government cannot wait for guns to be manufactured by our own shops, but is purchasing them in England and Germany. These guns being of a caliber different from ours, ammunition has to be purchased with them. Batteries are moving from the West to the Atlantic and Gulf coast cities, and large quantities of ammunition and supplies are being forwarded in advance of their arrival. A bill was introduced in Congress providing for the increase of the regular army to 104,000 men; another for the building of three battleships with an amendment increasing them to twelve, and for the construction of six torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers.

Steps have been taken by the Navy Department to re-enforce the ships in service. The board on auxiliary cruisers has examined the American liner St. Louis and measured her for armament. The owners of the fleet which comprises this vessel and the St. Paul, New York and Paris, will, it is said, not insist on the purchase of these vessels by the Government as it has a right to do in the event of their impressment, but will permit the Government to charter them. The board will inspect the Ward line boats, and is also looking at steel yachts and at iron and steel coal tugs. Information received by the Government shows that there were 929 vessels of all types available for impressment at its service. Plans are near completion for utilizing as many as possible of these in connection with the naval militia.

In the desire to have in the North Atlantic squadron coast a fleet superior to any Spain might send to Cuba the naval authorities ordered the first-class battleship Oregon to proceed with all dispatch from San Francisco to Key West, by way of Cape Horn. Protection to the Pacific coast afforded by the Charleston, Philadelphia and Monterey is considered efficient by the officials, who point out that a Spanish war vessel would have no coaling facilities there. Work is being hastened on the Newark, Charleston and Philadelphia, and Chief Constructor Hichborn announced the other day that these vessels would be ready for service on May 15.

### OTHERS MAY RECOGNIZE CUBA.

**Southern Republics and Britain Would Follow Our Example.**

There has been much discussion in Washington during the last few days on the question of the attitude of foreign powers in the event of the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States. The President has been told that many, if not all, the Southern republics would recognize the independence of Cuba simultaneously with the United States, and although no official declaration, as far as can be ascertained, has yet come from Great Britain on that point the earnest desire of that country to avert war between the United States and Spain will, it is believed, induce her to promptly follow any action in this direction which may be taken by this country.

Appreciating, as they do, that such joint action would be one of the strongest guarantees against war, the administration officials are naturally anxious that other countries should follow our course in recognizing the new republic.

### CHARGING WAR RATES.

**Insurance Companies Take Action Concerning Gulf Shipments.**

Insurance companies carrying risks on American breadstuffs for export are charging war rates. This applies to all shipments from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports.

One of the largest exporting firms in St. Louis has been endeavoring to secure an expression from the big insurance companies that insure exports, but was not successful until Monday, when it was wired that war rates were in effect. This is one-quarter of 1 per cent added to the regular rate covering loss from all ordinary causes. On parcel shipments this is an advance of 50 per cent. The regular cargo rate is five-eighths of 1 per cent from Atlantic and three-quarters of 1 per cent from gulf ports. The cause for the adoption of war rates is that in the event of hostilities any ship carrying the American flag would not be safe from attack by a Spanish war vessel.

**REDISTRICTED DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.**

Outline Map Showing the Various Departments as They Are Now Constituted. The Importance of the Department of the Gulf May Be Readily Seen.

### MEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

**Posters Calling for Recruits Are Issued at Washington.**

"Men wanted for the United States navy." Large posters with flaming headlines and magnificent portraits of two battleships were issued from the Navy Department in Washington Monday. These will be sent throughout the country and the work of enlistment will follow. The age required is 18 to 35 years; the pay ranges from $18 per month to $40.

The following classes of men are desired: Seamen, ordinary seamen, chief machinists, machinists first-class, machinists second-class. All applicants must pass a physical examination. The department in Washington accepts no enlistments. Applicants are referred to the following recruiting stations: Boston, Brooklyn, New York, League Island navy yard, Washington, D. C., navy yard, United States steamer Michigan at Erie, Pa.; New Orleans, Mare Island navy yard, Norfolk navy yard and Gloucester, Mass.

### FORTS WELL MANNED.

**Capital City's Defenses Are at Last Practically Completed.**

The preparation for the defense of the national capital has been practically completed, so far as its approach by water is concerned.

The battery at Sheridan's Point on the Potomac, just above Mount Vernon, is now completely manned, and will prove a powerful auxiliary to the main battery at Fort Washington, on the opposite shore of the river, nearer the city. A garrison was established at Fort Washington several months ago. It consists of a detachment of the Fourth artillery from Washington barracks, under command of Captain Howe.

The work of building the emplacements and mounting the guns at Sheridan Point was completed only a short time ago, and its establishment as a post was accomplished only within the past few days, when battery K of the Fourth artillery arrived there from Fort Monroe and went into camp.

**Anxious for War with Spain.**

The Indianapolis Common Council passed resolutions urging that war be declared against Spain if the naval court of inquiry reports that Spain directly or indirectly caused the Maine disaster, and that the United States should insist upon the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish army and suitable indemnity for the loss of the Maine.

The House on Saturday passed the postoffice appropriation bill, which had been under consideration since Wednesday. The main points of attack in the debate were the appropriation of $30,000,000 for railway transportation of mails and $171,000 for special facilities between New York and New Orleans and $25,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kas. These items annually attract more or less of a contest. This year the opposition seemed to be less intense. All effort to reduce the appropriation for railroad transportation signally failed, and the vote on Southern mail subsidy was 77 to 98 against striking out. By neat parliamentary maneuvering the opponents of the subsidy were prevented from getting a direct vote on a motion to recommit with instructions.

The Maine relief bill was passed unanimously by the House on Monday. The Senate bill to satisfy the claim of the legal representatives of John Roach, amounting to $331,151, for labor, material and dockage furnished by Roach, and the occupation of his yards by the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, was taken up out of its order and a long and bitter fight followed. Without action upon the claim, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. In the Senate Mr. Bacon introduced an amendment which he announced he would offer to the resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The amendment provides that the resolution shall not be effective until the question of annexation shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of Hawaii and passed upon affirmatively by them. Mr. Allen secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of all classes of pensioners, including the percentage of men and women and children, carried on the pension rolls. A number of bills of minor importance were passed.

In the House on Tuesday the naval appropriation bill was reported, but as it had not been printed the contested election case of Thorpe versus Eppes, from the fourth Virginia district, was taken up and debated until 4 o'clock, when, owing to the illness of Mr. Rhea of Kentucky, who was to have spoken in the afternoon, the House adjourned. In the Senate the quarantine bill was further debated. Mr. Carter of the Committee on Territories called up the measure reported by him making further provisions for a civil government of Alaska, and addressed the Senate at length upon it. Mr. Gallinger, who recently returned from a trip to Cuba, announced that he would briefly address the Senate upon his observations in Cuba. Mr. Foraker presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Hanna, for the term as United States Senator covering six years from March 4, 1899. The credentials were read and ordered filed. Among the bills passed was that to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and the territories to 18 years.

In the House on Wednesday R. T. Thorp was given the seat from the fourth Virginia district. Sidney P. Epes, who obtained the certificate of election, was unseated by a strict party vote. The Republicans without a break voted for Thorp, and the Democrats and Populists, with the exception of Mr. Howard of Alabama, a Populist, voted for Epes. Mr. Thorp contested the seat of Mr. Kenney in the last Congress and was seated. The Republican majority in the House, which was 52 when the House convened last summer, is now 54. In the Senate the bill for the relief of the Maine victims was passed without debate. Senator Gallinger related his observations in Cuba. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill making further provision for a civil government in Alaska, and later took up the national quarantine bill. Its consideration had not been concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Debate on the naval appropriation bill consumed the day in the House on Thursday. Adjourned until Friday. In the Senate Mr. Thurston in a thrilling speech told what he saw in Cuba. A number of bills on the calendar were passed. Mr. Bate presented resolutions in memory of the late Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, and eulogies were delivered by Mr. Bate, Mr. Morrill (Vermont), Mr. Morgan (Alabama), Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts), Mr. Walthall (Mississippi), Mr. Hawley (Connecticut), Mr. Cockrell (Missouri), Mr. Stewart (Nevada), Mr. Chilton (Texas) and Mr. Turley (Tennessee). The Senate adjourned until Monday.

Friday in the House was spent in consideration of the naval appropriation bill. There was much filibustering and only four pages of the bill were gone over. Adjourned until Saturday. The Senate was not in session.

**Told in a Few Lines.**

Pearl Eytinge, the actress, is in a New York hospital, insane from the morphine habit.

Over 700 deaths occurred from the black plague in Bombay, India, during February.

During the cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth, Tex., stock to the value of $2,060,000 changed hands.

A committee of the Norwegian parliament has recommended universal suffrage to all men above 25 years of age.

Negotiations by the Government for the purchase of the two Japanese cruisers now being built in the United States are off.

A 7-inch vein of almost pure sulphide of silver was struck seven miles west of Ahumada, in the State of Chihuahua, Mex. The ore assays 22,000 ounces per ton.

Advices from Madrid describe the Spanish people as in a very nervous condition. The slightest hint of good will from a foreign paper is looked upon as an evidence of impending alliance.

A clergyman, while opening the New Jersey Senate with prayer, asked that the Emperor of Germany might be forgiven if his failure "to size this country up properly was due to insanity."

Two negroes are to be sold into bondage at Glasgow, Ky. They have repeatedly been convicted of vagrancy, and the county has advertised their services for sale for the time of their imprisonment.


CITIZENS - MEAT - MARKET
GEO. G. SCHWALM, PROP.
This market always keeps a supply of
FRESH - FRUIT - AND - GAME
In addition to a first-class line of Steaks, Roasts, Dry Salt Meats Smoked Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Vegetables
At Stetter's Old Stand on Main Street. VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

THE PALACE SALOON
HEADQUARTERS FOR
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Of the Choicest Brands
VALENTINE - - - NEBRASKA

BANK OF VALENTINE.
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.

The DONOHER
Is continually adding improvements and it is now the best equipped, and most comfortable
FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
IN NORTHWEST NEBRASKA
Hot and Cold Water Excellent Bath Room Two Sample Rooms

CHERRY COUNTY BANK
Valentine, Nebraska
Every facility extended customers consistent with conservative banking Exchange bought and sold. Loans upon good security solicited at reasonable rates. County depository.
E. SPARKS, President CHARLES SPARKS Cashier

NOTARY PUBLIC REAL ESTATE
W. E. HALEY
ABSTRACTER
Valentine, Nebraska
$10,000.00 Bond Filed South of Court House

OUR GRAND OFFER $1.00
To keep our great factory busy, and introduce early our splendid '98 models we have concluded to make a marvelous offer direct to the rider.
For 30 days we will sell samples of our swell '98 bicycles at net cost to manufacture and will ship, C. O. D. on approval to any address on receipt of the nominal sum of $1.00 (if west of Denver, $5). This deposit is merely to show good faith on purchaser's part; if you don't want to send money in advance, send your express agent's guaranty for charges one way and we will pay them the other if you don't want the wheel.
SIBERIAN. Highest grade, embodying every late improvement of value, 1¼ inch imported tubing, flush joints, improved two-piece cranks, arch crown, large detachable sprockets, handsomest finish and decorations, Morgan & Wright, quick repair tires, single or double tube, high grade equipment. Special price on sample..... $29.00.
COSSACK. A splendid machine, equal to any for service and easy running. Best 1⅛ inch seamless tubing, two piece cranks, arch crown, detachable sprockets, finely finished and decorated, Morgan & Wright, quick repair tires, single or double tube, high grade equipment. Our special sample price..... $24.00.
KLONDIKE. Best medium grade for 1898. 1⅛ inch tubing, striped and decorated, arch crown, dust-proof bearings, ball retainers, best Indiana or New Brunswick tires, standard equipment. Special price on sample..... $19.00.
NOTE. Choice of Color, Style, Height of Frame, Gear, etc. Fully Guaranteed.
You will be surprised at the appearance and quality of these wheels. Don't wait, order now while this offer is open. Prices will be much higher soon. You can make Big Money as our Agent, selling for us. We give our agents choice of cash, the free use of a sample wheel, or gift of a wheel, according to work done.
Do You Want Cheap Wheels?
We have numbers of 1896 and 1897 model wheels of various makes and styles, some a little shop-worn, but all new..... $12.00 to $16.00.
Wheels Slightly Used, Modern Types, - - $8.00 to $12.00.
Our business and reputation are known throughout the country. References, any of the express companies, or any bank in Chicago. Art Catalogue free. Secure agency at once.
The J. L. Mead Cycle Co., - Chicago.