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

DUn 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 flat

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

WAR TALK IN SENATE.

Resolutions Introduced by Frye, Foraker and Rawlins.

STORM GATHERS AT CAPITOL.

Two Senators Call for Belligerent Action Against Spain.

WANT CUBANS' WOES ENDED

Upper House of Congress a Scene of intense Excitement.

Rawlins of Utah Offers Resolution Recognizing the Independence of Cuba and Declaring War Against Spain—Allen and Foraker Offer Resolutions Recognizing Cuban Independence—Senator Mason Makes a Red-Hot Speech in Favor of War—Galleries Applaud Bellicose Sentiments.

Washington correspondence:

The Senate plunged into the Cuban question Tuesday with a merciless disregard for the President's peace plan. Two Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senators Foraker and Frye, took the lead. Four resolutions on Cuba were introduced in rapid succession. Senator Frye of Maine, a conservative member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who by precedent of long service was entitled to the chairmanship of foreign relations, but yielded to Senator Davis, offered a resolution calling upon the President to intervene at once by force to stop the war in Cuba. Senator Foraker's resolution recognized the independence of the Cuban republic. Rawlins (Utah) offered one declaring a state of war between Spain and the United States. Allen (Neb.) offered one recognizing independence and Senator Foraker said he would insist upon early consideration of his resolution.

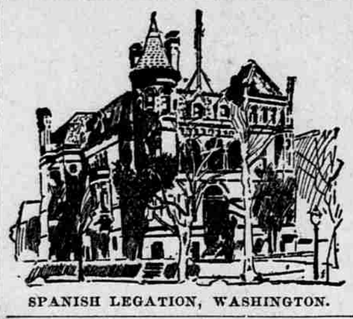
Mason (Ill.) followed the introduction of the resolutions in the Senate with a vigorous war speech. He described vividly the disaster to the Maine. He said that if ninety of the victims had been Senators or sons of Senators we would not have been forty days declaring war. Yet the lives of all Americans were sacred alike under our law and equally entitled to consideration. Mr. Mason said the catastrophe should be replied to vigorously. He could not speak for others, but for himself he was for war. This declaration brought out a vigorous outburst of applause from the galleries.

The Illinois Senator declared there could be no peace so long as a European nation owns and butchers its slaves on this hemisphere. He said it was not necessary for the Maine court to fix the responsibilitay. The law did that. If it was a torpedo or a mine it was a Spanish torpedo or a Spanish mine. Hence Spain must answer. He would oppose any proposition looking to indemnity, as he would oppose making a diplomatic incident of the catastrophe. He would oppose any kind of autonomy or any plan to assist Spain, but his demand was that the Spanish flag should be driven from the western hemisphere. Neither did he believe Cuba should be required to pay an indemnity to Spain. "We are told," he said, "we must wait on the Spanish elections, but if Spanish elections are as rotten as Spanish diplomacy we had better not wait. Let us awake," said Mr. Mason, in conclusion, "to glorious war, as did our fathers—a war that shall insure the honor and respect of our flag all over the world."

A storm has been gathering in Congress. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning before the cabinet met the President was given to understand by leaders in Congress that unless he intervened soon he would have the matter taken out of his hands by Congress, which body has the right to declare war. The President has considered every conceivable plan looking toward peace, but Congress will hear nothing but intervention for Cuban independence. A Senator who is conservative made the statement that the President would be compelled to intervene for independence whether he wished to or not.

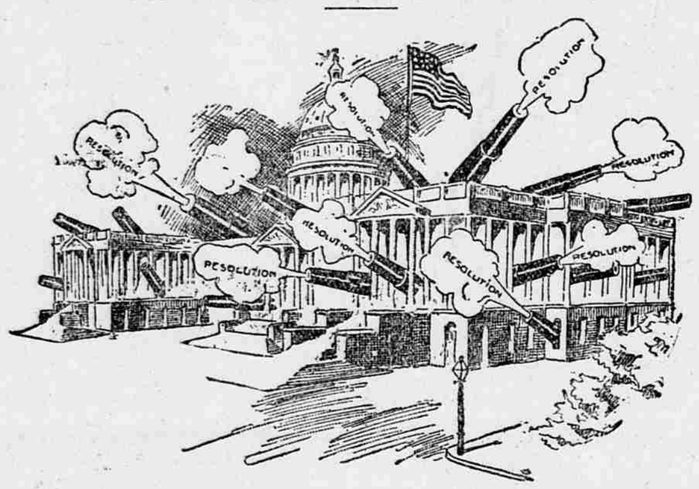
The revolt in the House against further postponement of action on the Cuban issue culminated in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive course. About fifty representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, presided, and Representative Joy of Missouri was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence.

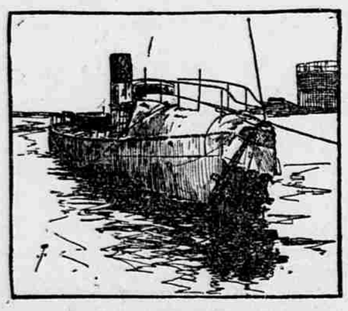
It was pointed out that while it was fit that the executive should be given, as he had been, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of Congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered, for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered.



SPANISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BATTERY IN ACTION.





A SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

SPAIN SAYS ACCIDENT.

Madrid Experts Dispute Every Claim of American Board.

The conclusions reached by the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to Congress. The synopsis is as follows:

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found. The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside. A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo and the fiscal (judge advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazines of a vessel by a torpedo.

From the Front.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee has been assigned to duty as aid to Secretary Long.

Merchants of Barcelona have offered the Spanish Government $40,000,000 to be used in case of a war.

Spanish military engineers are starting for the Canary Islands, and the Balearic Islands are being fortified.

Italy has decided to sell the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi of 6,840 tons, and well armored, to Spain.

The remains of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, of the Maine, were interred at Pittsburg with military and civic honors.

Secretary Long has detailed officers to command all the auxiliary torpedo boats recently added to the naval service.

All the shipyards on the lakes may be started in full blast in case the war with Spain lasts more than four months.

The United States naval attaches at the various European centers are endeavoring to purchase more torpedo boats.

The Navy Department has issued instructions to transfer twenty cadets from Annapolis to the battleship Indiana.

There are over 2,000 men at work in the Brooklyn navy yard and operations continue without intermission day and night.

Orders have been given to remove from all the war vessels in the Key West harbor all surplus baggage and unnecessary paraphernalia.

Foreign bankers are evidently becoming alarmed for the safety of their funds in Havana branches and are withdrawing them to New York.

Gov. Black, of New York, sent to the Legislature an emergency message advising an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 as a contingent war fund.

The Madrid Pais says that orders have been issued to mobilize all the Spanish warships and that a second torpedo squadron is being prepared for sea at Cadiz.

The Dupont powder mills have received urgent orders from Washington to use every possible means to furnish the Government with smokeless powder without delay.

The life-saving crews of all Government stations on the Atlantic coast have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to enter the naval service at a moment's notice.

The work on the cannons now in process of completion at the Washington navy yard is being pushed with all the haste possible. More than 500 men have been added to the force.

Many applications are being received at the War Department from small towns along the coast for the erection of some means of defense to withstand the assaults of foreign ships in the event of war.

The Ohio River Flood.

Scene in Fulton street, Cincinnati, where people are obliged to get about in boats.

THE WAR IS OVER.

For the Time Being the Big Hat Has Been Overthrown.

The war against the high theater hat has ended, at least, for the time, in the overthrow of the hat. In some Western cities, notably in San Francisco, the City Council has passed an ordinance empowering the managers of theaters to expel ladies whose headgear impedes the view of spectators. Fortified by this law, ushers politely invite wearers of offending hats to remove them or call at the box office to get their money back. To stern necessity the ladies have succumbed, and orchestra and dress circle, instead of presenting the appearance of a parterre of flowers, glowing with the gay colors of myriads of showy birds, are now mere backs of heads, frowzy with disheveled hair, and glooming the eye with dull neutral tints. For the preparation of the female hair for exhibition at the opera involves a hair dresser and a carriage, and forbids the use of a hat or toque until the show is over, whereas no lady cares to walk bareheaded through the streets on the way to the play.

Throughout history the female head dress has been a worry and a vexation. Five hundred years ago, when Europe was taking breath after the crusades, ladies wore a head dress which was built up in a couple of pointed spires an ell long, and had long, loose pieces of crape fastened to the top of them and hanging down the back. Such head gear enraged a pious monk named Thomas Conecte, and he preached against it with such fervor that hundreds of women threw down their head dresses before the pulpit and the street boys took delight in pelting with stones those who clung to their high hats. But when Fra Conecte died the high hats came to life again, and, in the quaint language of Monsieur Paradin, the women who had crawled into their holes like snails now put forth their horns once more.

It was left for Louis the Eleventh to deal a death-blow to the fashion. In our day we put the high hat out of the theater; the king excluded it from court and church. But even his power was inadequate to set a limit to the Norman cap, which to this day soars two feet above the wearer's head, and is the joy and pride of the countrywomen of Charlotte Corday.

It was rather by its breadth than by its height that the modern theater hat made itself offensive. If the hat wearers could have kept their heads still, the nuisance would not have been so unbearable. But the tall hat seemed to set the muscles of the neck quaking, so that the wearer waggled her head incessantly, like the old effigies of Chinese mandarins, and the spectator behind her had no sooner discovered a practicable vista under one of the hat wings than it was closed by a change of pose. For its disappearance may we all be duly thankful; and now, if somebody will devise a cure for the chatter of the sweet girl graduate at the most interesting part of the play, we may really cease to take our pleasures sadly. —Harper's Weekly.

Causes of Corns and Bunions.

The feet are surely pliant members when they can endure the variformed shoes that from time to time compel them in new habits with each pair put on; yet they rarely rebel or give real trouble unless barbarously neglected. Corns and bunions are more often the result of wearing old shoes than in a wrong selection of new ones. A constant change of foot-gear inures the foot to variety, and even those who confine themselves wholly to the ready-made article need suffer no ill effects if they will keep their shoe-supply as carefully replenished as is the rest of the wardrobe.

It is one of the most fallacious of practices to attempt to economize by wearing old shoes about the house, unless they possess all their buttons, have straight heels and soles, and are daily brushed and aired, as are their newer fellows. Only in this way may the ankles be continually braced into straightness and the toes allowed to move gently in an almost straight direction. When the foot is thrown out of balance by worn-down heels, the toes, attempting to retain a level position, perform prehensile feats which resemble the action of the forebears some scientists have ascribed to us. Moreover, the combined heat and moisture of the normal foot hardens the leather of the continuously worn shoe into permanent creases, which in turn render the foot extremely sensitive, and a struggling against its hard environment enlarges the joints and causes local distress.—Harper's Bazar.

Slow.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) tells this story about his trip to the Holy Land, to which he had been looking forward for a number of years with pleasurable anticipation, says Tit-Bits.

As he was nearing the center of historic Palestine he met an American, who was making all haste to get away. After a few greetings, such as two English-speaking men meeting in a foreign country might exchange, the American asked Dr. Watson where he was going.

"To Jerusalem," was the reply.

"Jerusalem!" exclaimed the American, in tones of unfeigned disgust; "you don't want to go there. I've just come away. It's a slow town. Why, there isn't a daily newspaper in the whole place!"

Wheels in France.

As France taxes bicycles and tricycles, the number of machines used in that country is known exactly. On January 1, 1897, there were 329,814 taxed, an increase of nearly 74,000 over 1895, which had shown an increase of 53,000 over the preceding year. The revenue obtained in 1869 was 3,272,339 francs.