


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 Creek.
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 steal-
ing cattle with above brand.



Joseph W. Bownet
P. O. address
Merriman, Neb.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left
ear.
Range Lake creek
S. D.



William M. Dunbar
Lessee from Heine & Kroeger
Cody, Neb
DUA Either side
Also low on
right
Left ear of cattle
Split.
Range head of Bay
Creek



Henry Pratt
Rosebud S. D.
Left side
Horse 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
lip also.
Earmark round hole
in center of left ear.
Also one on
left side.
Range Lake, Corn and
Bear creeks



Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee, Neb.
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 Loup Tree
Lake



Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb
Range Big White
and Red Rivers



Charles Benard
Rosebud S. D.
Range Big White
and Red Rivers



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



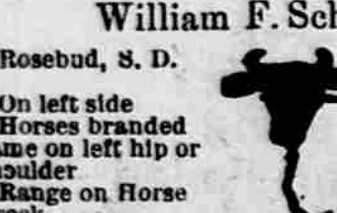
Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb.
Range on the Snake
River and Chamber-
lain flat



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



TALK IN THE SENATE.

CUBA'S FREEDOM THE SUBJECT OF A HOT DEBATE.

Some Plead for Peace, While Others Urge Vengeance on Spain, and Declare It Is Time to End the Conflict on the Island.

Proceedings in Upper House.

The action of the House of Representatives Wednesday in adopting its declaration upon the Hispano-American situation, made the Senate Thursday the storm center of the war elements. The galleries were packed and thousands were turned away. By unanimous consent, at the request of Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee was laid before the Senate and debate began.

The debate was not particularly interesting, although there were some spicy dialogues and two or three dramatic scenes. An attack was made upon the President by Mr. Turner of Washington, which was very bitter in tone. He described the policy of Mr. McKinley on the Cuban question as "effervescent and irresponsible promises accompanied by a mysterious reserve that was awe inspiring." During the progress of the debate there was a large attendance and a number of chairs were brought in to accommodate a number of Representatives who came to hear the speeches.

Senator Hoar replied to Mr. Turner. He spoke in a low tone of voice, with great earnestness and solemnity, and every word he uttered was distinctly heard by every person in the chamber. Mr. Hoar recited many incidents in our earlier history that bear directly upon the present situation, and urged the Senate "to practice that self-restraint which is more sublime than to yield to a tempest of excitement and indignation." No one felt more deeply the awful horrors of the Maine, no one was more jealous of the national honor than he, no one feared war less; but he pleaded with his colleagues not to plunge the country into hostilities without being certain they were on the right side. He defended the President with eloquent zeal.

Senator Gray, a Democrat, made an earnest speech in defense of a Republican President. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana also spoke. The Cuban resolutions, however, were not a party question in the Senate. Both the Republicans and the Democrats were very sharply divided. Among the most earnest supporters of the President were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray and other Democrats, while the most radical sympathizers of the insurgents were found on the Republican side—Messrs. Chandler, Thurston, Proctor, Foraker and Mason.

During Senator Fairbanks' speech Mr. Davis, the chairman of that committee, made repeated efforts to reach an agreement for an adjournment, and after Senator Fairbanks had concluded Senator Davis moved that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock Friday, and upon that motion the test of the strength of forces came. The roll call showed it to be defeated by two majorities, the vote being 32 in the negative and 30 in the affirmative.

Senator Cullom took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Davis to renew his efforts to reach an understanding limiting debate. This precipitated a scene. The Senators forgot their dignity, and proceeded in an informal way to discuss the proposition. They crowded in the main aisle in front of the Vice-President in heated discussion, and for a while it was feared the disgraceful scenes in the House Wednesday would be repeated. Mr. Cullom pleaded with Mr. Davis for a motion to adjourn, leaving the Senate to set an hour for the final vote at Friday's session. Senator Carter opposed deliberation and demanded action. He said twenty-three Senators had announced their intention to make speeches, and yet every one knew not a vote on the floor would be changed should the debate continue for a week. He was liberally applauded, and when the galleries were censured by the Vice-President Senator Pettus of Alabama took up their defense and claimed they voiced the sentiment of the American people. The applause, he said, commenced on the floor, and Mr. Mason, with apparent satisfaction, announced that he had started it.

One of the great speeches of the day was delivered late in the afternoon by David Turpie, Democratic Senator from Indiana, who is generally regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. Mr. Turpie, in a speech of less than thirty minutes, attempted to demonstrate that if this Government intervened in the Cuban situation without first recognizing the independence of the insurgent republic it would thereby become liable for the Spanish-Cuban war debt, amounting to about \$400,000,000.

After a six-hour session the Senate adjourned with the Cuban question unsettled, and no arrangement made for taking a vote.

War Speech by Cullom.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock Friday, and it was announced that an adjournment would not be taken until a vote had been reached on the Cuban question. Despite the lowering clouds which threatened to pour out their suspended torrents at any moment, and despite, too, the unusually early hour of convention, the galleries were thronged when the Vice-President's gavel fell. At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the ordinary morning business was set aside and the Foreign Relations Committee Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was the first speaker. In referring to Spain's appeal to the European powers he said:

"Spain, in her appeal to the European powers, appealed to the 'divine right of kings,' but America appeals to the divine right of the people. We propose to do our duty to God and humanity, to liberty and ourselves, by saying to Spain: 'Hold your hand; you shall not outrage liberty and humanity in Cuba any longer.'" The speaker also said the hour for action was about to strike, and that it was the duty of the Senate to face the crisis boldly and loyally. "And if Spain shall see proper to renege our action when we tell her to withdraw, we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the god of battles and to the judgment of mankind to justify our cause," concluded Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas was the next speaker. He said a great responsibility rested upon the President, and while he should be supported in this crisis the Senator himself believed the Senate should go further and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. The

language should be so plain, he said, that no one could fail to understand its meaning. The whole world a week ago believed this Government would take such a step. The belief had since been spread that we intended to put upon the Cubans obligations they could not and would not assume. Mr. Berry said that after he heard Senator Proctor's speech on Cuba, he (Berry) remarked to Mr. Vest of Missouri: "That speech means war." Mr. Berry added that the Proctor speech touched the hearts of the American people from one end of the land to the other. "If we fail to respond," he continued, "we will be regarded as sneaks and cowards."

The speech of Senator Berry was applauded, which moved Senator Cockrell to demand silence from the galleries and an enforcement of rules. Accordingly the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Senator Daniel of Virginia followed Mr. Berry. Mr. Daniel said that he had been an advocate of peace, but the time for war seemed now at hand. "We stand upon the edge of war. This nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken and the command 'Forward' be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle and Cabanas prison."

Mr. Daniel said he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution, and served what he termed a warning to the country that if the resolutions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee were "adopted" it would mean that American guns would be turned in the faces of Maximo Gomez and his liberty-loving followers. Senator Daniel's speech was a bitter arraignment of the President. He openly charged that the President meant to use the forces of the army and navy to suppress the insurgents.

The sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Senators Daniel and Gray. Senator Gray said the insinuation was false and that the Senator from Virginia (Daniel) was the only one in the United States who would dare to make such a charge against the President. A sensation followed this charge. Senator Daniel proceeded in a sensational manner. He said: "I speak plainly. We do not speak Spanish in this chamber and then stab our brother under the fifth rib. I am glad to get into the open air of the discussion permitted in a free country."

UPHOLDS THE MINE THEORY.

Lee Believes Spanish Officials Blew Up the Battleship Maine.

The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public Thursday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine but also much that was taken before and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee, on the 12th instant. In this statement Gen. Lee said that he was informed on good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the last two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye. "No, sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Evencel, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Senor Guzman, and it read as follows:

"Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb. 12."

Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter. With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the state department a few days after the board assemblage that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen; it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well."

WEYLER'S LETTER.

"Butcher" Intimates What He Would Do to an American Ship.

The letter referred to by Consul General Lee in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as showing that Gen. Weyler was probably cognizant of the fact that submarine mines had been laid in the harbor of Havana, and that probably it was the explosion of one of these by Spanish officials that caused the Maine disaster, bears the date of Jan. 8, 1898, and was written to "His Excellency Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman" at Havana. The part pointed to as referring to the existence of submarine mines in the Havana harbor is as follows:

By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their war ships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them. I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned. If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves.

HOUSE IS FOR WAR.

INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS PASSED WITH A RUSH.

They Demand Immediate Intervention—President Directed to Use the Army, Navy and Volunteers to Carry Decision of Congress Into Effect

Liberty for the Island.

The American House of Representatives on Wednesday declared for intervention in Cuba. After one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, the House, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believed made war with Spain inevitable. By nearly unanimous vote the President of the United States was authorized to intervene for the purpose of securing a free Cuba. Thunderous applause on both sides of the hall and in the galleries greeted the announcement of the result of this momentous roll call.

All the afternoon the House had been in a state of intense excitement, and the day was marked by a number of sensational scenes. On account of internal explosions in the House the sergeant-at-arms was twice compelled to intervene with his mace to stop what bade fair to be a devastating war among the members. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations late Tuesday afternoon agreed by unanimous vote on resolutions recognizing the right of the Cubans to independence and empowering the President to compel Spain to withdraw from the island.

These resolutions are preceded by a stirring preamble which declares that the horrible condition of affairs which has prevailed for two years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, has shocked mankind, and is a disgrace to Christian civilization. It is further set forth that this condition of anarchy culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew who were on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana. "This state of affairs," it is said, "can no longer be endured, and therefore, according to the facts set forth in the President's message, in which Congress was requested to act, the Senate committee adopts the resolutions which are as follows:

"Resolved, first—that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—that the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous, and inhuman in its character, as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States the militia of several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

The scene in the Senate chamber Wednesday when Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, presented the resolution declaring Cuba free and independent was dramatic. The report came in much sooner than expected—immediately after the morning hour. The resolutions went to the limit of the pro-Cuban sentiment. The report accompanying the resolutions, which was also presented by Senator Davis, was a very thorough review of the entire situation.

The reading of the report occupied forty-seven minutes. Senator Hoar demanded that the resolution lie over under the rules until Thursday. The Vice President reserved his decision upon the point of order and recognized Senator Foraker, who yielded the floor to Senator Turpie. The latter presented the report of the minority of the committee on foreign relations, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

The minority report was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. Conservative Senators showed a disposition to delay action on the resolutions by debate. Senator Davis said there was no disposition to unduly press the question, though it would be pressed as rapidly as possible. The chair decided Senator Hoar's point of order well taken.

Two Reports in House.

Late Tuesday night the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the following:

The President is authorized, directed, and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and navy forces of the United States to secure this end.

The House committee on foreign affairs went into session about 10:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. At 11:15 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. The Republicans were agreed and the recess was taken to allow the Democrats to consult the leaders with the hope that unanimous action might be had.

The Republican majority of the House foreign affairs committee at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon agreed to report a resolution in substance the same as that decided upon Tuesday night. The Democratic members of the committee, however, agreed upon a resolution as a substitute for the majority report in which the recognition of the present Cuban government is demanded.

At exactly 3 o'clock the Speaker recognized Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted. Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the resolutions. Charges and counter-charges were bandied across the floor. A fist fight on the floor of the House almost followed. The Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to use the silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority.

Notes of Current Events.

Apothecaries are wanted in the navy. Uncle Sam has use for some on his warships.

A Baltimore tobacco importer alleges that the cigar manufacturers of Havana paid Gen. Weyler \$120,000 in gold to prohibit the shipment of Havana tobacco from the island.

Benjamin Taylor, believed to be the oldest man in Texas, died at his home at Axel, Tarrant County. He was a native of South Carolina, and had lived in Texas forty-seven years.

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ABSTRACTER

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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, 1 1/4 inch imported tubing, flash joints, improved two-piece cranks, arch crown, large detachable sprockets, handiest 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 1 1/4 inch seamless tubing, two piece cranks, arch crown, detachable sprockets, flash joints, improved two-piece cranks, arch crown, large detachable sprockets, handiest finish and decorations, Morgan & Wright, quick repair tires, single or double tube, high grade equipment. Our special sample price \$24.00.

KLONDIKE. Best medium grade for 1898. 1 1/4 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.
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