

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



John H. Harman
Brownlee Neb
Also AE and be
Horses on left
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



Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb
Range Lone Tree
Lake



Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb
Range Lone Tree
Lake



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



Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 118 either left
side or hip
Horses F on left
shoulder
Range head of
Antelope



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



Louis J. Richards
Merriman, Neb.
Range Lone Tree
Lake



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. Mary's
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
on left side
Horses JD on left
hip
Range in Meyer Co
on Antelope Creek



S. H. Kimmel
Rosebud, S. D.
Also BU on left
side
Cattle undercut on
both ears
Horses branded 4
on left shoulder
Range on Antelope
and Spring Creeks.



JURY FAILS TO AGREE

FAMOUS LUETGERT MURDER CASE ENDS IN A MISTRIAL.

Jury Was Out Sixty-six Hours and Stood on Last Ballot Nine to Three for Conviction - New Trial Will Be Necessary.

End of the Long Siege.
The great Luetgert trial in Chicago, the most absorbing criminal prosecution of the century, ended in a disagreement of the jury. For sixty-six hours the jury tried in vain to reach a verdict. For thirty-eight hours the vote was 9 to 3 for conviction and at 10:40 o'clock Thursday forenoon the twelve men announced an irreconcilable disagreement, and Judge Tutthill, being convinced that it was useless and inhuman to attempt to force a verdict, reluctantly ordered its discharge. The twenty-second and last ballot stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. This was irrespective of any question of the penalty which had to wait on the jury's decision as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The big sausage maker, the center of a series of the most dramatic episodes in the annals of criminal procedure, will have to go through this experience a second time, for he will be put on trial again for the murder of his wife.

The closing events of the famous trial made up a scene of not more than eleven minutes' duration. But a tense, feverish emotion was packed into every one of these minutes and even Luetgert, with his iron nerve, felt the strain. His face was bloodless as he entered the court room and a tangle of deep furrows extended across his brow. A keen, swift look shot from beneath his shaggy gray eyebrows and his glance seemed to take in at a flash that the supreme moment in his fate had arrived. As he came in from the jail a battery of eyes threw at him looks whose significance expressed all degrees of curiosity. In his walk, his manner, his mien, constraint was there and the anxiety that sent the blood from his cheek and put a purple tinge on his lips was visibly shared in by his counsel.

Court was opened and the jurors notified to appear. Nearly three days of wrangling, loss of sleep, and the close confinement had worked a wonderful transformation on them. They entered the room with lagging steps and sank into their chairs a woe-begone looking crowd.

he thought it was apparent that the jury could not agree. Not once, however, did the jurors ask to be discharged. They were a determined set of fighters and they looked for no interference on the part of the judge, in whose discretion they might have been released at any time.

In the interviews given by members of the jury they said they paid little attention to the bones. Although the battle of the osteologists was the great feature of the trial, the sesamoid, femur and other bones which were introduced in evidence as portions of Mrs. Luetgert, and over which the battle was fought, were not considered by the jurors. They were cast aside as having no weight in proving guilt. To the way of thinking employed by several of the jurors, the work of impeaching the Schimpke girls and Nick Faber was fruitless. There were those in the jury who gave credence to their testimony that they saw Mrs. Luetgert with her husband going toward the engine room of the factory that night.

Greater, however, than all of the evidence was that of the rings. The absence from the smaller ring of any milling was the point that did most to keep the three jurors strong in their assertion that Luetgert was innocent. Nearly all of the witnesses said the small ring had a milled edge when they saw it with Mrs. Luetgert, while the one in evidence had a smooth outer surface. And when it was all ended an encomium of Inspector Schack's methods issued from the jury room. With the exception of Foreman Heichhold, who wrote this peculiar document in which Schack's manner of securing evidence was commended, most of the jurors denied any knowledge of signing such a document. They admitted having signed resolutions of thanks to Judge Tutthill and the court officers, but exhibited no knowledge of the last paragraph which sounded approval of the north side police inspector.

Were it not for Juror Harley, it is asserted by many of the other jurors, a verdict of guilty would have been rendered. Harley was convinced of Luetgert's innocence and he voted for acquittal on every ballot. His positiveness was a prop and support to Holabird and Barber, who voted with him on every ballot. When he left the court building he was cheered by the crowds in the street, who distinguished him as the one who was immovable in his belief of the prisoner's innocence.

After nearly two months of legal contention the case goes upon the records to be cited as another of the historic murder trials of the century. The celebrity of this sensational case has been partly due to the extraordinary character of the alleged crime as described by the State and partly to the unusual developments of the trial itself. The State had before it the difficult task of evoking the image of Mrs. Luetgert from a few bones and two gold rings. To connect the dead woman with the accused it then had to present to the jurors a story which naturally would seem hard to believe, and in proof of which it had only circumstantial evidence

State's Attorney Deneen said he would press for another trial, but when he did not know. He said it would be on the same theory as the one finished was prosecuted. The vat theory, the boiling of the body of his wife in crude potash, and again the convincing part of the evidence of the heinous murder would be the rings. It was the rings that fortified the majority in the jury in its demand for the conviction of Luetgert. Attorneys Vincent and Phalen said they were ready for the new trial whenever it might be held. They said they would present a far stronger defense than before. Luetgert said he was anxious for another trial and confident it would be ended in his acquittal. He charged the failure of securing a verdict that would exonerate him from the fearful charge to the fact that Juror Shaw was accepted. The next time, he asserted, he will take the stand in his own defense, with or without the consent of his counsel. Judge Tutthill said that he believed it would be impossible to select a competent jury in Cook County on account of the publicity given to the proceedings of the trial just ended. It is therefore possible that Luetgert may never be tried again.

Luetgert said he was not surprised that the jury disagreed and that he was confident no verdict would be made twenty-four hours before. He was not taken by surprise when he heard Foreman Heichhold announce that no verdict had been made and none was likely to follow. Neither was it a surprise to him when every man in the jury box said the same thing in response to the questions of Judge Tutthill as he polled the jury. No objection was made to the discharge of the jury. Judge Tutthill asked Attorneys Vincent and Phalen what they were disposed to do and they said it seemed as if the discharge of the jury was the only thing justified by the situation. Luetgert was then asked the same question by Judge Tutthill and he agreed with his attorneys. State's Attorney Deneen said

JURORS IN THE LUETGERT TRIAL.



1-Bibby. 5-J. E. Fowler, Jr. 9-William Harley.
2-Henry Franzer. 6-S. S. Barber. 10-James H. Heichhold, Foreman.
3-J. S. Shaw. 7-James Hosmer. 11-J. P. Behmiller.
4-J. Mahoney, Secretary. 8-J. R. Boyd. 12-Louis Holabird.

grave case a subject of jocular mention throughout the country.

As a result of all this the jury when it retired for a consideration of the law and the evidence found it impossible to unite on any verdict satisfactory to all of the twelve men. After spending sixty-six hours in heated discussion a majority numbering nine men gave up the attempt to persuade the other three that Luetgert should be convicted and Judge Tutthill let them all go home.

While the majority of the public may believe that Luetgert was guilty of the terrible crime laid to his charge, there has always been room for a lingering doubt in many minds that would operate powerfully on a juror's mind to prevent conviction. But for this lurking fear of doing an irreparable injustice to an innocent man the circumstances of this case would have placed Luetgert beyond the pale of human sympathy. The trial with its disagreement has blasted his life forever—a wrong beyond repair if he is innocent, a righteous retribution if the circumstantial testimony of the deserted factory and its hideous evidences of crime told the truth.

M'KINLEY'S IMAGE IN BRONZE

Medals Now Being Struck Off by the Philadelphia Mint.

Bronze medals bearing the likeness of President McKinley are being rapidly struck off by the mint, and soon the whole issue will have been finished. This work is being done in accordance with an ancient custom that has prevailed ever since the time of Washington. The medals are very valuable, inasmuch as the supply is limited and the demand is large. Some collectors have complete collections of these medals, from that showing the profile of Washington to that showing the profile of Cleveland. Several of the medals already struck off have been sent to the President for himself and the members of his cabinet. The profile of the President is an excellent likeness. On the reverse side is the date of the inauguration. Large orders for the medals are expected, and the receipts are for the benefit of the mint earnings.

Sparks from the Wires.
Weyer, it seems, drew a blank and Spain a Blanco.

The Central railroad buildings at Macon, Ga., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

A. C. Deuel, aged 75, for forty years superintendent of the public schools of Urbana, Ohio, was killed by a freight train.

President Gompers has issued a call for the seventeenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Nashville, Tenn., to begin Dec. 13.

The auxiliary yacht Utowana has been sold to Allison V. Armour of Chicago, a member of the New York Yacht Club, who has for years owned the steam yacht Innua.

The coroner's jury in the inquest upon the death of Cashier Struble of Shepherd, Mich., rendered a verdict of suicide. The verdict was reached after eighteen hours' deliberation.

Forest fires near Austin, Pa., are under control after burning \$200,000 worth of timber. The northern part of Cayuga County, N. Y., is ablaze, and great damage has been done.

The complaint of Mortimer Hendricks of New York City against the Manhattan Railway Company, alleging that its directors had unlawfully paid out \$3,000,000, has been dismissed.

United States Commissioner Tunison decided to hold Karl A. Karlsehn, who shipped as carpenter on the British ship Favonius to Rio Janeiro from Pensacola, Fla., charged with the burning of the ship at sea.

John Harris shot and killed George Kebo, an escaped convict, at Keokuk, Iowa. Kebo is Harris' son-in-law, but was not living with his wife. Kebo broke into the house and fired at Harris, who killed him.

The Cleveland express on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad ran into a shifting engine in the West Park, Allegheny, Pa. Ross Griffin, fireman, was fatally hurt and a number of passengers were cut and bruised.



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