

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATE
Governor... Silas A. Holcomb
Lieutenant Governor... James E. Harris
Secretary of State... W. F. Porter
Treasurer... J. N. Meserve
Auditor... John F. Cornell
Com. Lands and Buildings... Jacob V. Wolfe
Attorney General... Constantine J. Smith
Supt. Public Instruction... W. R. Jackson

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

JUDICIAL
Supreme Court - T. L. Norval, Chief Justice; Harrison and Polk associates - M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill; W. H. Westover, Rushville.

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
Sheriff... Geo. Elliott
County Attorney... W. R. Towne
County Superintendent... F. M. Walcott
Surveyor... Lillian Stoner
Clerk... Chas. Tait
Commissioners... W. A. Paiker, P. Sullivan.

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

VILLAGE
Town Board - E. Sparks, president; C. H. Cornell, treasurer; T. C. Hornby, clerk; D. S. Ludwig and P. F. Sizoo.
Marshal and Water Commissioner - Henry Raley.
School District No. 1 - F. M. Walcott, president; M. V. Nicholson, treasurer; J. C. Pettijohn, 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 Hall. Visiting brethren are fraternally invited to be present at the councils of the tribe.

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.

O. E. S.
Northern Star Chapter, No. 59, Order of the Eastern Star, meets on second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in Hornby's hall.

A. O. U. W.
Valentine Lodge, No. 70, A. O. U. W., meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.

D. OF H.
Valentine Lodge No. 100, Degree of Honor, holds regular meetings first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

I. O. O. F.
Valentine Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

G. A. R.
Col. Wood Post No. 208, Department of Nebraska regular meeting 3d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 p. m. sharp. Comrades from other Posts are cordially invited to attend.

M. W. A.
Valentine Camp No. 151, Modern Woodmen of America, meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Davenport's Hall. Visiting neighbors cordially invited to attend.

K. of P.
Cherry Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening at Davenport's Hall.

Arrival and Departure of Malls.
Mall east and west closes at 8 p. m.
Rosebud leaves at 8:00 a. m., daily, except Sunday, and arrives at 5:00 p. m.
Siouxon, Kennedy, and Oasis leaves at 7:00 a. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives at 7:00 p. m. Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ED. CLARKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
All kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

J. C. DWYER,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office at C. R. Watson's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Teachers Examination.
The regular monthly Teachers Examination will be held the third Saturday of each month at my office in the Court House.

P. F. SIMONS
PROPRITOR OF
DRAY LINE NO. 1
Satisfaction guaranteed
Reasonable charges

DEATH'S AWFUL FORM

COMES TO IMPRISONED PASSENGERS AT SEA.

Sixteen Die in Flames on the Mallory Liner Leona—Ill-Fated Boat Reaches New York Harbor with Her Heavily Laded Cargo.

Cremated on the Sea.

The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier at New York on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port Sunday night with sixteen corpses on board. The dead were thirteen steerage passengers and three members of the crew, who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning.

The horror of the story can hardly be told. Those who are dead were penned up below decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrible headway before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off.

The steamer carried in her cargo many bales of cotton. When the fire was discovered it burst forth with such fury that it was impossible to reach the steerage. The saloon passengers were first aroused, and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm.

When it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage the captain and his men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator, and the most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those penned up. In this way nine of the steerage passengers made their escape.

S. V. Winslow, of Rutherford, N. J., a survivor, told the following graphic story of the fire.

"First Mate Wallace was pacing the bridge about 2 a. m., when he thought that he smelled smoke. He went down the forward to the companion way and opened the door. There was a burst of flame, which burned his face.

"Wallace cried the alarm of fire to the forward watch, telling him to wake the steward and have all the passengers aroused as quickly as possible, without creating any excitement.

"The steward said in calm tones that there was a slight fire in the forward part of the ship, and it might be advisable for the passengers to get their things together. It might be possible, he added, that the ship would eventually have to be abandoned.

"There was no excitement among the saloon passengers. The steward made frequent trips forward, and came back with reports of the progress of the flames. He said that the fire was confined below decks, and, as the flames did not rise very high, the passengers did not fully realize the extent of the peril.

"Capt. Wilder at once ordered the crew to rescue the steerage passengers. On the same deck with the steerage, on the port side of the ship, a large quantity of cotton bagging was stored, separated from the steerage passengers by a board partition.

"The main deck was almost completely filled with freight, cutting off all exit from the steerage to the afterpart of the ship. The only way out from the steerage was up the forward companionway.

"Try to Save Those in the Steerage.
The crew attempted to descend. They were driven back by dense volumes of smoke and flames. The smoke and flames also came up through the ventilators, and it was apparent to all who were on deck that below decks was a roaring furnace.

"When the steward aroused me I jumped up hastily and dressed. I ran forward to see how extensive the fire was. The captain was just coming out of the companionway after his fruitless effort to go below.

"When I looked down into that horrible hole the thought came over me like it had over the captain and the crew that there were helpless people down below who were probably burning to death.

"Stokers Desert Their Posts.
When the news of the fire reached the lower depths of the ship, where the stokers were feeding the boilers, they deserted their posts and rushed to the deck, eighteen of them in all. They clambered into the second boat on the port side and began cutting it away.

"Get out of that boat," thundered Wallace.
The stokers refused to obey and went on cutting away the lashings of the boat. "Come out of that boat," re-echoed Taylor. Then he reached for his revolver. "I will shoot the man who cuts away the boat."

"The Spaniards looked at the chief engineer and then sullenly obeyed.

"Nine Make Their Escape.
During the excitement of the first hour we did not know that anyone had gotten out of the steerage alive, but later we found in the cabin that nine of them had managed to get out. Their bunk beds had been nearest to the companionway, and they had been awakened by the part of the crew rushing out of the forecastle. The fire crept up through cracks about the pilot-house and then into the house itself. The quartermaster stuck to the wheel until the flames almost enveloped him.

"Captain Wilder ordered signal lights of distress burned, and in a very few minutes there flashed up in the darkness far to the north an answering signal. It came from the City of Augusta of the Savannah line, which came alongside about daybreak.

"The passengers were all transferred to the City of Augusta in safety and the work of fighting the fire was continued. About 9 o'clock in the morning the flames were under control and the steamer out of danger. The passengers were sent back to the Leona and the City of Augusta continued on her way to Savannah. The Leona put about and returned to port under her own steam."

Sparks from the Wires.
The miners' eight-hour bill was defeated in the British commons.

The Federation of Labor will aid the striking tanners of Chicago.

WISCONSIN TRAGEDY.

SHOCKING CRIME COMMITTED NEAR WAUKESHA.

William Pouch Enjoys the Hospitality of a Farmer and Then Kills Him—Three Others Fatally Wounded—Escaped Upon a Bicycle.

A Tale of Horror.

William Pouch, a farm hand, who was given lodging and food at the residence of Alexander Harris, a wealthy farmer, five miles from Waukesha, Wis., Thursday night, repaid the kindness Friday morning by killing his host and two servants. The murderer worked for Mr. Harris two years ago, and when he rode up to the house on a wheel and asked for a night's lodging on the plea that he did not like to ride in the night he was pleasantly received. He slept with McHolt, the hired man, and arose with him between 4 and 5 o'clock. Mr. Harris and McHolt went to the barn to milk. They were accompanied by Pouch, who talked and chatted with them.

The milking was in progress when Pouch shot Harris as he sat milking. He fell dead. Before McHolt had a chance to turn the murderer shot him three times, the balls taking effect in the head and neck. He fell unconscious, and Pouch, supposing him dead, dragged the bodies to a pile of refuse and covered them.

He walked to the house, where Mrs. Harris and the servant were preparing breakfast. Mrs. Harris told him to sit right down to the table, which he did and ate a hearty breakfast, talking with the women.

Women Also Fall Victims.
Having finished, Pouch rose and without a word fired at Miss Vesbach, the ball taking effect in her head. She fell to the floor, and Pouch then shot Mrs. Harris before she realized what had happened. He fired again as she fell, both shots hitting her in the head.



MR. AND MRS. HARRIS

The murderer started for another room when the girl stirred, and, turning, he shot her again in the head. Apparently convinced that both were dead, Pouch turned his attention to raiding the house, in the hope of finding a large sum of money. In this he was not successful, as all he found was a sum that was in a pocketbook in another room. This he took and threw away the pocketbook.

He was seen by Nelson McHolt, the hired man, who had revived sufficiently to drag himself out of the manger where he had been thrown with the body of Farmer Harris. Desperately wounded and satisfied that he had not long to live, McHolt crawled out to the road and dragged himself in the dust to the farm house of Jacob Wagner, 100 yards away.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Legislators at Springfield, Ill., Have a Genuine Sensation.
There was a sensation at the Illinois capitol Friday morning, the cause of which was the allegation that a man supposed to be a member of the House was offered \$2,000 to vote for the Humphrey bills.

The person charged with making the offer on behalf of the street railway company people is W. C. Garrard, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The accusation is made by A. L. Hamilton of West Chicago, publisher of the Journal, a weekly paper. Mr. Hamilton's business



A. L. HAMILTON.

Who preferred charges of attempted bribery.

at Springfield is that of clerk for the committee of which Charles Page Bryan is chairman. According to Mr. Hamilton's statements, Mr. Garrard asked him to vote for the Humphrey bills, under the impression that he was Representative Flannigan.

Mr. Hamilton, who looks like Flannigan, chanced to be sitting in the seat of Representative Flannigan when Senator Landrigan approached him and said he wanted to see him outside. Mr. Hamilton did not know Senator Landrigan, but got up and followed him. In the corridor Senator Landrigan introduced Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Garrard as Representative Flannigan and turned away. Mr. Hamilton says he was offered \$2,000 for his vote, and promised to think the matter over. His story was soon all over the House. Mr. Garrard denies the whole story and brands the statement that he offered money for a vote for the Humphrey bills as a falsehood. "I never spoke to Hamilton in my life," said he, "and it is a lie that I ever tried to solicit a vote for the Humphrey bills."

Of the 116 Chinese actors just released from quarantine at Seattle, Wash., sixty-six will be deported and fifty allowed to proceed under charge of the surveyor of customs to the Nashville exposition. The Chinese are coolies and came to this country as steerage passengers.

By the burning of the building of the Itasca Warehouse Co. at Minneapolis, a loss of \$250,000 was entailed.

Rinderpest has broken out among cattle in Cape Colony and it is feared it will sweep over the entire country to the coast.

BLOW TO MONROEISM.

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF THE DOCTRINE MAY END.

Salisbury Now Has an Easy Way Out—Senators Spurn Overtures of Arbitration—Opposition Accuse England of Having Sinister Designs on America.

Don't Want Peace.

England's supposed recognition of the Monroe doctrine falls with the failure of the arbitration treaty. Having lost this chance to fix Monroeism as an international principle, the United States may some day be compelled to fight for it or abandon it. The compact, says a Washington correspondent, was the outgrowth of the stand taken by the United States as to Venezuela, and, as the bargain was not fulfilled, England is not committed to the theory of American rule in America.

After changing, disfiguring and invalidating the arbitration treaty until out of all semblance to the pact as it came from the hands of Olney and Pauncefote, the Senate kicked its own hybrid out of doors. By a vote of 43 to 26 the treaty was lost. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The vote in detail was:

Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffrey, Clay, Culom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Forsaker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pascoe, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson—43.

Nays—Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Harris of Tennessee, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White—26.

The total vote cast was sixty-nine, leaving nineteen Senators who did not respond.

The pairs were as follows, two affirmative Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against.

Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against. Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs not announced for, were the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenney and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Mills, who made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that as amended the document was most objectionable, not to say contradictory in its terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of the controversies in regard to territorial claims and asserted that whereas the amendments adopted by the Senate to their inclusion, those to the sixth and eighth articles made a provision for them. He held that as long as these articles remained unchanged England justly would claim that its questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other American territory, and in case of objection on the part of the United States insisting upon reference of the dispute to arbitration. He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war and implored the Senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance.

PHARSALOS IS FALLEN.

Greeks Run Away Again and Leave the Town to Moslems.
Pharsalos has been taken by the Turks. The Greeks have run away, in spite of the fact that they apparently had won the biggest battle of the war. Athens is in a turmoil again, and clamoring for Ralli to ask the powers to interfere.

The desertion of Pharsalos by the Greeks is considered remarkable. The Turkish army was mowed down by the destructive fire of the Hellenic troops. Thousands of Moslems were slaughtered, and every dispatch indicated that the Sultan's soldiers were in a trap.

Now comes the startling information that in the face of triumph the Greeks have abandoned the town and fled to Dokomos, thirteen miles south of Pharsalos. In an interview Grumbkoff Pasha, the German officer who reorganized the Turkish artillery and who entered Larissa at the head of the Turkish troops, dwells upon the splendid conduct of the Turks, and says the capture of Larissa did not cost them a single man.

Continuing, Grumbkoff Pasha says the works constructed by Greek engineers of Larissa are deserving of all praise, and that he fails to understand why they were abandoned. The Turkish army in the field, he further remarks, is one of the finest Turkey ever possessed, and that no praise is too great for both soldiers and officers.

Grumbkoff Pasha gives many instances of the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm animating the Turkish troops. In regard to the Greeks the general asserts that both officers and men were seized with panic and that great numbers of Greeks, in the face of the enemy, stripped themselves of their uniforms, donned civilian clothing and beseeched the Turks to spare their lives. The Turks treated all their prisoners and wounded with the greatest care.

Lieut. Eloff, grandson of President Kruger of the Transvaal, who has been suspended and tried for insulting language against Queen Victoria, has been reinstated and appointed.

The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska has been contracted for by the Postoffice Department, the service being from Juneau to Circle City, 900 miles each way. The contract calls for one round trip a month, beginning July 1, 1897. William F. Salter is the contractor, the contract price \$6,999.

Most of the business portion of Bradner, a village near Postoria, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$60,000. One woman died of heart disease as the result of fear and excitement.

PLAIN OR FANCY

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QUICKLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

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BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS, PROGRAMMES, MENUS, BUSINESS CARDS, CALLING CARDS, CHROMO CARDS.

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