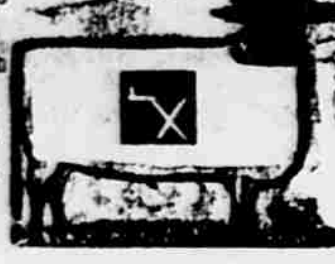




McNitt Bros.
P. O. Brownlee Neb
Right or left side
Horses same on
left shoulder
Earmark: Swallow
tail clip, right
ear
Range, Big Creek




John H. Harnan
Brownlee Neb
Also AE and be
Horses on left
shoulder
Range Goose Creek
and North Loup




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



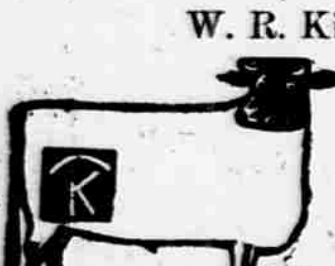
Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb




Charles Richards
Merriman, Neb




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




Thomas Farren
Rosebud, S. D.
ID 1183 either left
side or hip
Horses 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.




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. 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



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 B4U on left
side
Cattle undercut on
both ears
Horses branded 4
on left shoulder
Range on Antelope
and Spring Creeks.



THIS IS SAVAGERY!

WAR'S AWFUL HORRORS ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

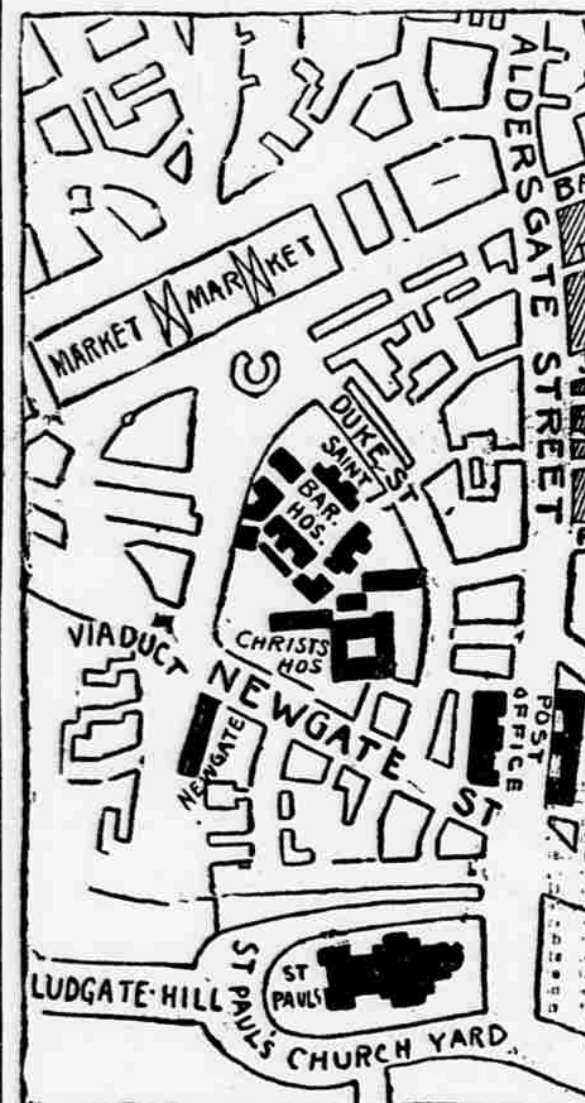
Conditions Under Weyler's Inhuman Policy Find No Parallel in Any Stage of Civilization—Hundreds of Thousands of Helpless Starved to Death.

Sacrifice of Human Life.

An investigation conducted by the New York World into the horrible conditions affecting Cuba under the bloody and inhuman policy of Weyler discloses the fact that 75 per cent of the 400,000 helpless women and children whom Weyler forced to live in starvation, misery and disease in the fortified towns—in other words, the reconcentrados—have perished. The spectacle is the worst presented in any age or in any stage of civilization, and unless heroic efforts are made under the more humane Gen. Blanco the epidemic conditions of the small towns will annihilate the remainder of the reconcentrados.

The World shows that one of the best places where the country people were confined was the estate of Central Suia, owned by the American citizen Perfecto Sacoste. The actual figures of the death rate there show an almost unbelievable state of affairs. When the estate was fortified Sacoste allowed only the vigorous men whom he could use during the sugar season to remain. With their families there were 2,000 persons. To-day there are not 500 left. The 1,500 perished of hunger.

There was no epidemic. Sacoste planted vegetable gardens for their support, but exactly as in most of the zones of cultivation the insurgents got the produce. The creek banks are absolutely filled with the buried. There is not a square yard of ground about the forts that is not taken for a grave. Between two slabs



MAP OF LONDON IN THE VICINITY OF THE FIRE.
(Shaded portion represents the burned district.)

of palm bark for a coffin each miserable skeleton has been buried a few inches under ground.

In the small towns the misery seems to be growing. The register of the priest of Artemisa parish shows a total of 3,000 deaths for a period of 73 years before the war. Since Weyler's infamous "Brando" the deaths have been 5,123.

Seventy-three years of peace cost not much more than half the lives lost in one year of Spanish war. And the dead victims of Weyler's hate were not rebels.

At Artemisa deaths continue eight to ten per day. No food is being issued by the authorities, as there is none there. In Madruga during October 422 people died. The town had 3,500 inhabitants. At Guines there is shelter neither for the troops nor for the non-combatants, and both are dying fast. The "reconcentrados" have absolutely nothing to eat. In one day, Nov. 10, my informant states that 600 persons died—all presumably from hunger.

In one small house the correspondent found seventy persons. Two dead bodies lay upon the earthen floor, uncovered. The packed living ones, most of them seated upon the mud, paid no attention to the dead. Despair and weakness made them indifferent.

At Trinidad the greater majority of the inhabitants have nothing left to eat. In Ysabel and Cuevitas it is the same. Almost all of Guatayo's "reconcentrados" are dead. And in Pinar del Rio the correspondent of a Havana official paper states that "little children scratch with bloody fingers in the ground for the small roots of sweet potatoes, their mothers holding their miserable offspring to sterile bosoms."

Nor are the reconcentrados the only ones who have perished and are perishing in the horrible war. The Spanish soldiers have died rapidly or have become disabled. As nearly as can be conservatively computed from official figures, little more than half are left alive and well of the 180,000 vigorous peasant lads Spain sent to Cuba. The figures are:

Died in hospitals.....	32,000
Killed and died on the field.....	12,000
Sent back to Spain as "inutile".....	25,000
Now in hospitals.....	12,000
Total.....	81,000

Of this enormous number it is improbable that more than 5,000 met death or disability from Cuban bullets, even during the real fighting of the invasion and the six months thereafter. Gen. Maceo estimated for the World that not more than 3,000 Spanish soldiers had fallen in battle. That was in August, 1896. Since then very little fighting has been done.

Sparks from the Wires.

The Burlington road has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Heavy rains and floods in the south of France have closed all railway communication with Spain.

Garrett A. Hobart has resigned from the Joint Traffic Association. His successor will be appointed at the next meeting.

A catboat manned by Andrew Foley, William and Oliver Wells, was upset in a squall in Shinnecock bay, L. I., and all were drowned.

SWEEP BY FIRE

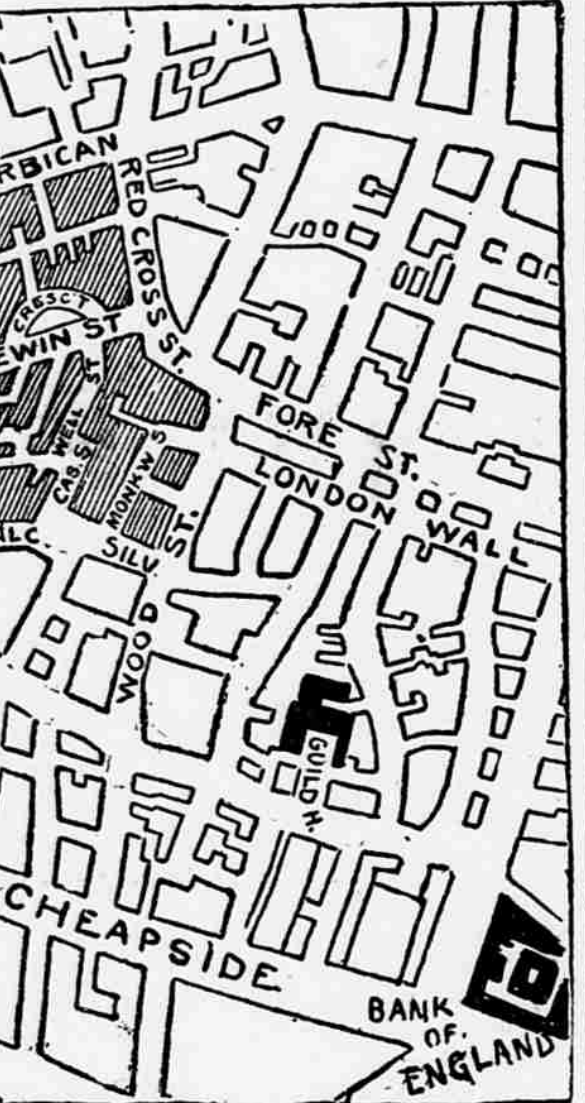
London Scourged by a Visitation of Flames.

One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street, just after 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Over 100 warehouses were destroyed and the loss will probably exceed £3,000,000. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot.

For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked for an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At 11 o'clock at night the fire was still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines were playing upon the ruins, and tons of water were pouring into the fiery debris.

Thousands of people tried to penetrate the cordon maintained by a thousand policemen, re-enforcements for whom were hurried up when, soon after 6 o'clock, an increase in the outbreak led Commander Wells to make a requisition for more engines upon the outlying stations. The scene will occupy the fire brigade for several days, especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of shells of buildings which fall now and again with a loud report.

Hansell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers at No. 30 on that thoroughfare. Their third factory was



MAP OF LONDON IN THE VICINITY OF THE FIRE.
(Shaded portion represents the burned district.)

crowded with girls when the fire broke out and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was fully alight in less than ten minutes.

It is officially reported that 150 warehouses have been gutted, and an estimate of the damage done places the amount at nearly 5,000,000.

Curiously enough, the territory covered by this fire is in part the same as that burned over in 1666. The place of beginning is within 100 yards in both instances. The direction is the same, and the same public buildings—now vastly more magnificent than then—were imperiled while the fire burned what were destroyed then. Since 1666 no fire of so great destructiveness has visited the English capital.

DR. HOUGHTON'S DEATH.

Noted Pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner" Is No More.

Rev. George H. Houghton of New York, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," is dead.

In 1848 Dr. Houghton, then an ambitious young clergyman, organized the Church of the Transfiguration, which was destined to become in after years world-famed as "The Little Church Around the Corner." It has borne that name for more than a quarter of a century. The circumstances through which the title was bestowed were as follows:

George Holland, the actor, and father of E. M. and Joseph Holland, died on Dec. 20, 1870. In arranging for the funeral, Joseph Jefferson and others called upon Rev. Mr. Sabine, pastor of a fashionable church in Madison avenue, and asked him if he would conduct the funeral services. Ascertaining that Holland was an actor, Rev. Mr. Sabine declined to conduct the funeral service, and when asked by Mr. Jefferson and his companions if he could tell them where they could get a clergyman, he remarked that "there was a little church around the corner" where they do such things. The dead actor's friends went to that little church and were received with kindly consideration by Rev. Dr. Houghton. This incident formed a live theme for talk all over the country, and it established "The Little Church Around the Corner" firmly in the affections of the public, as well as of the theatrical profession.

Ex-President Cleveland said to a representative of the press: "The number and heartiness of the congratulations we have received on the birth of our son are so gratefully appreciated that I wish you would convey, through the Associated Press, our thanks to all the kind people who have thus given proof of their friendliness."

Sudden death balked the plans of eccentric Mary Clark, the septuagenarian, who lived in squalid rooms in New York. Her wealth will go to the relatives whom she hated and whom she wanted to get off.

SECRETARY BLISS' REPORT.

Head of the Interior Department Makes Recommendations.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating \$156,532,419 for appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Discussing pensions, he says 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated and the first payments made thereon, the amount of the pension roll will increase very rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 the first year.

Secretary Bliss says while the opening of the Wichita reservation in Oklahoma to white settlement would greatly promote the development of that country, yet, in view of the unsettled condition of the questions affecting the rights of the Indians, until there is further legislation, he does not see how it can be done without causing great injury and distress. To guard against this recommendation is made that the Dawes commission be authorized to investigate questions and report recommendations for speedy and just settlement.

Referring to the work of the Dawes commission, it is announced that the investigation of the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five nations has been practically completed; the commission has prepared the roll of citizenship of the several tribes and has negotiated three agreements. That, with both the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 23, 1897, is before Congress and has been ratified by those tribes. That made with the Creeks Sept. 27 last was rejected almost unanimously by the Creek council and there is little prospect of any further agreement with them. The Cherokees have refused to make an agreement and negotiations with them have been abandoned for the time being.

The Secretary says the five tribes have undoubtedly violated in many ways the spirit of their agreements with the United States under which the territory is now held and governed, and while he does not recommend any harsh government action the Secretary calls the attention of the President and Congress to the chaotic condition of affairs of the territory. No government for the Indian territory will be satisfactory until Congress shall provide for the establishment of a single uniform system for the entire Indian territory.

Recommendation is made that the period for the allotment of lands to the Umpahre Indians be extended such time beyond April 1, 1898, as Congress shall deem best.

The sum of \$1,216,886 is now in the treasury to the credit of the Utes' fund, resulting from the sale of the Colorado lands, and in addition there must yet be realized from the sales over \$500,000 to reimburse the Government, the expenses, etc., of the removal, and the \$1,250,000 set aside from the public moneys as a trust fund.

Secretary Bliss recommends that the public land laws be extended to Alaska; that the granting of rights of way for railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities, providing for the holding of elections, etc.; that the legal and political status of the native population, which is in doubt, be defined; that complete territorial government be authorized and established, and that representation in Congress be granted.

Work on the Nicaragua canal is still suspended and the company reports liabilities consisting of the amounts still due under the concessions to the company of \$6,705,000 of bonds and not exceeding \$100 cash liabilities outstanding unpaid. Assets: Unused capital stock, \$518,500 first mortgage bonds and the 2,429 shares of capital stock, received in liquidation, the concessions, rights, privileges, franchises, etc., which it now owns, plant, equipments, lands, railway supplies and other property in Central America, including the lands between the lake and the Pacific.

PREACHER'S STRONG LANGUAGE

The Cuban Question Must Be Settled by This Administration.

Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York made a stirring appeal on behalf of interference by this country in the Cuban revolution, in the Academy of Music, that city, the other morning.

"How much longer," he said, "will the common people of the United States endure the horrible story of the butchery of innocents on the Isle of Cuba? How long will we stand tamely by and see our navy policing, spying and hounding the suffering patriots from our shore? Two million of dollars have been spent in this cowardly policing."

"The gamblers, peddlers and hucksters had a war scare last week. It was well that they should have. The question must be settled by this administration or it will hear from the people in no undecided terms at the polls next election. If Thomas B. Reed continues to throttle the will of the people he'll hear from them and it will be a long time before he will have another chance to preside over the House of Congress."

"The frightful stories of the butcheries that are daily committed in Cuba are enough to make a people rise in mighty wrath. Yet we have stood by and seen all this—not only seen all this, but spent \$2,000,000 to assist Spain in doing it. The blood of the Cuban martyrs and the skeleton-corpses of the inoffensive non-combatants are a stain of dishonor on the record of America."

Told in a Few Lines.

Rev. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," is dead.

President Belaya of Nicaragua is sending a commission to the United States and to Europe to sell the Nicaragua National Railroad and steamboats.

A mob destroyed eight tollgates near Nicholasville, Ky., and warned the keepers to quit.

The monthly statement of imports and exports issued from Washington shows the exports of domestic merchandise in October last to have amounted to \$109,584,000, a loss nearly of \$2,500,000 as compared with October of 1896.

At Tiffin, O., George F. Michael filed suit for divorce from his wife. They were married in 1859 and ten children were born, the youngest being 16 years of age. He charges her with gross neglect of duty during the last five years.

PLAIN OR FANCY

PRINTING
QUICKLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

SPECIALTIES
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS, PROGRAMMES, MENUS, BUSINESS CARDS, CALLING CARDS, CHROMO CARDS, LARGE POSTERS, SMALL POSTERS, SALE BILLS, ETC.

NOTARY PUBLIC REAL ESTATE

W. E. HALEY,
ABSTRACTER
Valentine, Nebraska.
\$10,000.00 Bond Filed Office in P. O. Building

The "DONOHER"

Has recently been refurnished and thoroughly renovated making it now more than ever worthy of the reputation it has always borne of being
THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN THE NORTHWEST
Hot and Cold Water Excellent Bath Room Good Sample Room
M. J. DONOHER, Proprietor

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

BANK OF VALENTINE.
C. E. 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

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

THE PALACE SALOON
HEADQUARTERS
WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS
Of the Choicest Brands.
VALENTINE, - - - NEBRASKA

Remember
that this office is fully prepared at all times to turn out on the shortest notice, in the most artistic and workmanlike manner, all kinds of...
Job Printing