

**McNitt Bros.**  
F. O. Brownlee Neb  
Right or left side  
Horses same on  
left shoulder  
Earmark: Swallow  
tail clip, right  
or left 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  
F on left  
Horses - 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



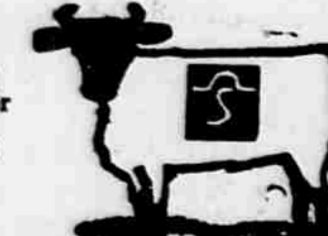
**Paul Didier**  
Rosebud, S. D.  
Horses D  
Cattle, hole in  
each ear  
Range Big and  
Little White Rivers




**Charles C. Tackett**  
Rosebud, S. D.  
Range head of 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



**[John DeCory**  
Rosebud, S. D.  
Some branded ID  
417 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 underfoot on  
both ears  
Horses branded 4  
on left shoulder  
Range on Antelope  
and Spring Creeks.



## KAISER IS DEFIED

### CHINA'S EMPEROR WILL NOT YIELD.

Refuses to Agree to the Demands of Germany—He Desires to Submit the Entire Matter to Arbitrators—Martial Law at Kiaochou Bay.

**Rather Lose His Crown.**  
A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the Emperor of China has declared that he would rather forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany as redress for the murder of two German missionaries—Nies and Hennie—and the destruction of German mission property in the Province of Shantung. Admiral Diederich, the German commander of Kiaochou Bay, the dispatch further states, has proclaimed martial law in the district around Kiaochou. China, the dispatch concludes, desires that her dispute with Germany be submitted to arbitrators to be appointed by Holland and Belgium.



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Last July a Chinese mob attacked the Christian mission at Kiaochou Bay, which is a point in the Yellow Sea, in the Province of Shan-Tung, about 300 miles north of Shanghai. The mission was in charge of two missionaries named Nies

and Hennie, who had succeeded in attracting to their schools a very generous following of Chinese youth. The attack was made in broad daylight, and the buildings were burned. When Nies and Hennie, the missionaries, tried to dissuade the rioters from acts of violence toward the native converts there was an instant attack made upon the Germans themselves.

**Both Fatally Wounded.**  
The two Europeans were attacked with swords and clubs, and before they could defend themselves, both had been mortally wounded. They were at once thrown upon the burning ruins of the mission, where they died.

Refugees from the dismantled school at once communicated the facts to the nearest representatives of the German nation and the news provoked a storm of indignation as soon as it was repeated in Berlin. Steps to punish the perpetrators of the deed were at once put on foot. A German war ship was dispatched to the Yellow Sea and Nov. 22 the admiral in command landed a force of marines on the shore of the bay, which was commanded by a Chinese port with a garrison of 1,500 men. The admiral, protected by the man-of-war, commanded the Chinese general to withdraw his soldiers from the fort and the latter did so, claiming the protection of the admiral. The Chinese soldiers ran in complete disorder into the fastnesses of the hills, abandoning their position, which the Germans at once occupied.

A demand was made upon the Chinese Government for an indemnity on account of the slaughter of the missionaries and the destruction of school property. Pending a settlement of that question the German force maintained its position on land and the man-of-war remained in the adjacent waters for the purpose of affording any needed protection.

**Russia May Interfere.**  
It is said that the Chinese ministers have appealed for support to Russia, and that the czar has intimated that a continuance of German occupation will be regarded as an act of hostility to the Russian nation and damaging to Russian interests.

Emperor William, at the recent opening of the German parliament, clearly foreshadowed the forcible occupation of a port in Chinese waters, and his address left little room to expect that the force there would be withdrawn. In addition, it is well known that a gunboat which had been ordered to Hayti to settle a little difficulty which the Berlin Government had in the West Indies has been recalled, and is now on its way to the China Sea. By the time Russian protests can be considered at Berlin it is likely Emperor William's naval and land forces will be so strongly established on the shore of China that they will not easily be dislodged.

**REPORT AS TO ARMOR PLANTS.**  
Naval Board Files Its Findings with Secretary Long.

The naval board appointed by authority of Congress to ascertain the cost of an armor plant made its report through Commodore Howell to Secretary Long Wednesday. The cost of a plant suitable for the making of naval armor at the rate of about 6,000 tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both the existing private plants, is set down as about \$3,750,000. No recommendation is made, but the board has accumulated much information as to the merits of various eligible locations.

Secretary Long will now proceed to take the next step necessary to carry out the wish of Congress, namely, invite proposals by advertisement for building such a plant as that designed for the use of the Government. It is expected that Congress will be advised of the offers made by both the existing armor-making concerns to sell out to the Government, and also of other interests to turn over plants, which, while not at all like the specifica-

tions of the board, will permit of alteration into effective plants. Secretary Long will make it quite evident the Government cannot undertake to make its own armor at the cost named as the limit of price to be paid to private firms in the last naval appropriation bill.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease of \$11,338,125 Noted for the Month of November.

The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 30 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,069,226,466, a decrease since Oct. 30 of \$11,338,125. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific. But for this transaction the cash in the treasury would have been \$771,450 less than last month. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:  
Gold, \$194,089,260; silver, \$507,656,382; paper, \$105,756,181; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$38,907,251; total, \$846,409,076; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$625,745,516, leaving the net cash balance \$220,663,559.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November were \$43,363,605, of which \$18,194,618 was received from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were \$37,510,838, of which \$4,549,368 was cash in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were \$25,168,987 and the ordinary disbursements \$33,261,470, leaving a deficit of \$8,092,483. The receipts from customs were \$9,830,025, a falling off of about \$100,000 as compared with November, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue were \$13,530,649, a gain of about \$430,000 for the month.

### RIOT IN PRAGUE.

Howling Masses Take Possession of the City.

There were fresh disturbances in Prague, Bohemia, Wednesday. The houses of Germans were bombarded with stones and a howling mob which gathered on Wenzel-Platz had to be dispersed by infantry and cavalry. The university buildings were threatened by the rioters, and had to be protected by large bodies of police. During the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogue windows were smashed and the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarter.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent during the evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a mob attempted to storm a cartridge factory at Zischow, a suburb of Prague, on the other side of the Moldau. Troops stationed at the factory poured a volley into the crowd. Several persons were killed outright and others were wounded. The same body of rioters set fire to a house at Zischow, but the flames were soon quenched. In various other parts of the city and the suburbs windows were smashed and German sign boards demolished. It is said that the mob was incited by articles in the Czech newspapers and by false reports that the German students had organized an attack upon the Czech national theater.

### PRAYER FAILS TO HEAL.

Miss Helen Ash Dies Despite Christian Science Theories.

Several days ago Miss Helen Ash, the daughter of Mrs. I. N. Ash, living at 221 East Forty-seventh street, Chicago, was taken seriously ill. Mrs. Ash, who is a member of the Kenwood Club, and a firm believer in Christian Science, decided that she would treat the illness of her daughter without the aid of a physician. Miss Ash was also a Christian Scientist, and agreed with her mother in regard to the treatment of her ailments. They decided to resort only to prayer as a curative of the disease.

For a short time the fervent prayers seemed to be answered, and the girl gained in strength. But the ailment took a firmer hold on its victim, and she grew gradually weaker. The mother lengthened the seasons of worship and the daughter became more earnest in her prayers for health. But in spite of the rigid manner in which the Christian Science doctrine was carried out the daughter grew gradually weaker until Tuesday evening, when she died.

### TO IMPROVE CROP REPORTS.

Statistician Hyde Says the Present System is Cumbersome.

The annual report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, John Hyde, was issued Wednesday. It is devoted mainly to criticism of the cumbersome and unbusinesslike crop reporting system that has been in use in the department during the last few years, and to recommendations looking to an improvement of the system.

Mr. Hyde states that his brief official connection with the division has been sufficient to impress him strongly with the extreme cumbersomeness of the existing system of crop reporting; with the fact that the information obtained is utterly incommensurate with the labor involved in its collection, and with the disadvantage under which the farmer labors in being placed in possession so much less promptly than other citizens of the information which the department publishes from time to time concerning the condition of crops in this and other countries.

**Carload of Canceled Mortgages.**  
Charles Harris, a member of the Kansas Legislature, is working up a scheme to collect and take to the Omaha exposition a carload of canceled Kansas mortgages.

Col. W. D. Chipley of Florida, who was operated on for a carbuncle several days ago at Washington, is in a very critical condition and it is feared his illness will terminate fatally.

### APPEAL IS REFUSED.

Ex-Banker Spalding's Motion for New Trial Is Denied.

Charles Warren Spalding, president and charged wrecker of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, was sentenced by Judge Horton to the Joliet penitentiary under the provisions of the indeterminate imprisonment act. For the crime of embezzlement, of which the banker stands convicted, the extreme penalty is fifteen years, which may be shortened three years by good time, and has always, after the first year, the possibility of pardon by the prison commissioners.



CHAS. W. SPALDING.

should not be passed upon him. Spalding arose and after standing fully a minute before the bar of justice said:

"Your honor, a great injustice has been done me. I am proud of my business record in this city for the past thirty-three years. I yet maintain that not one cent of this money has ever been personal gain for me. I challenge any man in the city of Chicago or elsewhere to designate one instance when I did not honestly perform my duty. If you had permitted, Judge Horton, the testimony which twice acquitted me to be heard by the jury which sat before you in my last trial, I would have been freed on this charge as on the others, but you didn't and I stand convicted of a terrible crime. I am not guilty, but humbly accept my sentence. That is all."

In arriving at his opinion Judge Horton cited many cases, and although it was set forth in Spalding's last trial that there was no intention on the part of the accused of appropriating the money to his own use, he held this was no excuse. The prisoner had admitted during the trial that he had deposited with the First National Bank Macopin County bonds belonging to the University of Illinois as security for his own personal check. The court held that when Spalding, who was at this time treasurer of the University of Illinois, took these bonds he became debtor to the university for this amount. His failure to produce them when called upon made him an embezzler, and therefore subjected him to the full penalty of the law. Inasmuch as the money was secured on the bonds given as security, the embezzlement was plain to the court, and his decision was in accordance with the admission of Spalding himself.

### TO DIE FOR HIS CRIME.

Martin Thorn to Be Electrocutted for the Murder of Guldensuppe.

Martin Thorn, on trial in Long Island for the brutal murder of William Guldensuppe, was found guilty by the jury and will die by the electric chair. Mrs. Nack, his accomplice, will, it is said, plead guilty and may be given twenty years in prison.

Thorn, a barber, loved Mrs. Nack, a midwife who in turn had deserted her husband for William Guldensuppe, a bath attendant. So in this tragedy three men have been ruined by a woman ruined herself long before she met one of them. The husband betrayed, Guldensuppe murdered, Thorn to be electrocuted. She lives.

Guldensuppe was in the way of Thorn, and the Nack woman had tired of him as well. Guldensuppe blacked the eye of Thorn and kicked him downstairs. The Nack woman held out her arms and Thorn returned. He talked of queer things and revenge on the bath man. The woman lured Guldensuppe on June 25 to a cottage at Woodside which she and Thorn had rented. Guldensuppe entered while the woman lingered in the yard. Thorn killed him; and over his dead body Nack and Thorn worked severing the parts. These were scattered in the river. The police found some of them. Clews to the murderers were few.

Thorn afterward talked to a barber, one Gotha. He told him what he had done, the deed of the Woodside cottage. Gotha kept silent for weeks. Then he spoke, and to the police. The Nack woman and Thorn were arrested, the woman defying the police and never revealing her secret until ten days ago, when she told it on the stand and accused Thorn of the murder itself. Then Thorn accused her of the crime under oath. He made a so-called confession. The jury did not believe him.

### AS DECLARED BY ABDUL.

Turk Not Responsible for Pillage of American Missions.

The United States minister to Turkey, James B. Angell, has renewed the demand of the United States for an indemnity from the Turkish Government for the pillage of the American missions at Khartoum, Marash and Haskong, Armenia. The porte denies any responsibility for the pillaging on the ground that the Government acted under the stress of unavoidable circumstances. Minister Angell, however, insists upon the Government's responsibility, as Turkish troops and police participated in the outrages.

Cawthra Mulock, the 13-year-old son of the postmaster general of Canada, is to receive the entire estate of his aunt, Mrs. Cawthra. Mrs. Cawthra was the wealthiest woman in Canada. She died a few days ago. By her will she left an estate of \$4,000,000 and the handsomest residence in Toronto to the boy.

The fire in the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colo., remains unconquered, and it is now conceded that it will require weeks, and perhaps months, before it can be subdued. A new method of attack has been decided upon.

## PLAIN OR FANCY

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NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS,  
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BUSINESS CARDS,  
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CHROMO CARDS,  
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