## COMPROMISE BILL IS READY

Amended Measure is Reported to the Senate by Committee.

ARMY IS NOT TO EXCEED 65,000 MEN

Staff Provisions Agreed Upon Are Practically the Same as Those Contained in the Hull BIIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The senate committee on military affairs reported the compromise army reorganization bill just before adjournment of the senate at 6:30 p. m. The bill had been framed at the War . department last night by the officials of that enlisted men of volunteers may that department and a number of senators and was under consideration by the senate greater part of the day.

The formulation of the compromise was placed in the hands of Senators Hawley and Carter of the military committee, on behalf of the republicans and in the interest of the minority of the democrats. They met at 10 o'clock today and continued quietly in session. Colonel Carter of the army sat with them for the purpose of supplying technical information.

The sub-committee had it in charge until 4:30 c'clock, when the full committee met. The committee made a number of changes the bill to the senate.

The bill as reported differed in many detalls from the bill read in the house today the same. In the new bill one section it reads as follows:

#### Not to Exceed 65,000 Men.

That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the president is hereby authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed amongst the several branches of the service, according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry, as he may determine, from the country at large, under general law, or from the localities where their services may be required without regard to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments of infantry of war strength in the regular army.

'Provided, further, that each regimen shall have one surgeon, with the rank of major; two assistant surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of captain and one that of first lieutenant, and three hospital

"Provided, that such increase in the regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901." The allotment of major and brigade gen

erals is as follows: "That the president shall have power to continue in service or to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the senate brigadier generals of volunteers, who, including the brigadier generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 4,660 callisted men actually in service, an major generals of volunteers, who, including the major generals of the regular oring, shall not exceed one for every 12,000

### Staff Officers.

"Provided, that regular army officers continued or appointed as general officers or as field or staff officers of volunteers, under the provisions of this act, shall not vacate their regular army commissions; and provided, further, that no general officers appointed under the provisions of this section shall not be continued in this as such beyond

July 1, 1901. Section 1 provides that the regular army "shall consist of three major generals, six brigadier generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, twenty-five regiments of infantry. In the cavalry or ganization each regiment is composed of twelve treops, divided into four squadrons each. The artillery regiments are fixed at fourteen batteries, of which six may be or

ganized as field artillery." Two veterinarians are allowed to each regiment of cavalry. In the case of artillers number of privates in a battery of heavy artillery is fixed at a "minimum of fifty-two" and of light artillery at a "minimum of fifty-three." The same word is used in fixing the strength of the infantry regiments, giving each infantry company "a minimum of forty-eight privates."

The infantry regiments are fixed at twelve companies, organized into three battalions formation.

The adjutant generals and inspector of the departments are to consist of the number of officers now in these departments exclusively, with a provision that captains of the line who have shown marked adaptability in the command of troops shall be entitled to compete for staff appointments. The senate amendment to the Hull-Hawley bill increasing the number of cadets to the extent of 100 is retained.

The judge advocates, quartermasters, subsistence, medical, pay, ordnance, engineering and signal corps departments shall consist of the officers and enlisted men nov provided by law. A proviso makes the battalion of engineers a part of the line and allows retired officers to be assigned to active command.

### Pension Chief a Brigadier.

The present chief of the record and pension office is made a brigadier general, the subsequent chief to be colonel. The provision of law authorizing the assignment of officers of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments with increased rank and the continuance in service of certain volunteer officers of those departments for a period of one year is repealed.

Provision is made that no person other than an officer of the regular army who has passed the age 45 years shall be appointed as a field officer in the volunteer force, nor as a company or staff officer therein, if he be past the age of 35 years; neither shall any person not a regular army officer be so appointed until he shall have

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have neglected your case a ne, you had better take

he is to be commissioned to the satisfaction of an examining board; provided, that the field officers of the force herein autherized be appointed from officers of the regular army or from persons who served as officers of volunteers in the war with The president is authorized to continue in

service or appoint volunteer staff officers as follows: Nine assistant adjutant generals, nine assistant inspector generals, five judge advocates, thirty quartermasters and forty assistant quartermasters, six commissaries of subsistence and twelve assistant commissaries, thirty-four surgeons, thirty additional paymasters and thirty-one signal officers. These volunteer staff officers are given various ranks from colonel to second lieutenant. As soon as practicable the officers and men

of the volunteer army not authorized in the bill shall be mustered out, provided transferred to and enlisted in such of the new organizations as may be below the committee and its sub-committee during the maximum authorized strength. Provisions are made that the act is not to be construed to cause the discharge of any commissioned officers now in the service,

#### RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSES Nicaragua Bill Amendment Carries

After Sharp Contest. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After a session of nearly eight hours today the senate this evening, at 6:30 o'clock, passed the river and harbor bill by the decisive vote of 50 to 3.

The measure was under consideration and after a sitting of four hours reported | throughout the day and on several of the committee amendments a determined fight was made, but in every instance the opposition availed nothing. The sharpest conby Mr. Hull, but the general framework is test arose over the Nicaragua canal bill amendment. A point of order was made covers the entire increase of the army and against it that it was general legislation, but the senate, to which the vice president river and harbor measure, but this, too, was overruled by the senate. Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Teller vigorously attacked the bill, their opposition being directed especially against the canal amendment. The statement was made that the measure would never see the light of day in the house and that the canal would not be built under the proposition inserted in the

> During the afternoon Mr. Sewell of New fersey delivered a speech in support of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill. At 3 o'cock the river and harbor bill was

taken up and the Nicaragua canal amend-

ment was reached. Reverting to the amendment providing for he construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri river and approprinting \$50,000 for three reservoirs in Wyoming, Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, asked

that the amendment be passed upon. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin doubted the advisability of the amendment and said it had every appearance of being the entering wedge of an elaborate system of irrigation of arid lands which, if carried into effect, would cost the government hundreds of millions of dollars.

Pending further action on the river and sented the credentials of Addison G. Foster.

was resumed Mr. Warren of Wyoming, Mr. and Mr. Gallinger addressed the senate in favor of the amendment. The amendment proposed by the committee was adopted without division.

At the request of Mr. Sewell of New Jer- 50 to 3. sey the river and harbor bill was laid aside emporarily in order that he might submit voted against the bill. ome remarks on the army reorganization portance than any other measure now before congress. He said that in a very short time the president had armed and equipped a great army of nearly 275,060 men. This army had been reduced more than one-half, yet today, in his opinion, the country was more in a state of war than it was when our army was before Santiago.

"I never was in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines," said Mr. Sewell. "I said to the president the day after Dewey's magnificent victory in Manila bay: 'For God's sake, order him away from there.' "

Mr. Sewell then stated his reasons for ot desiring the Pacific Islands. He said he had visited them and was satisfied from personal observations that they and their nhabitants were not desirable acquisitions o this country. He declared that it would take an army of from 25,000 to 50,000 to maintain our control in the Philippines. Even now the American troops were cooped up in Manila and thus far had been able to accomplish little.

In his opinion 20,000 men would be required in Cuba and several thousand in Porto Rico.

Mr. Foraker interrupted Mr. Sewell to inquire what the United States would need a force of 20,000 men in Cuba for, stating is belief that we did not need any force there since there were no Spanish soldiers to fight.

Mr. Sewell-We have had peace in Cuba because we have a large force there. Those people are a turbulent people. They will have revolutions constantly. I believe we shall have a war with them after a while. Mr. Foraker-I don't think we will.

Mr. Sewell-I do. But that is a question about which the senator and I differ. Continuing his argument, Mr. Sewell said: We cannot go outside of our lines in the Philippines. The situation is serious. These people who are turbulent and intractible must be put down. If I were the president would send a force there that would be sufficient to put them down sharply and

quickly." Mr. Lindsay interrupted Mr. Sewell, saying that it had been reported in the public press that certain senators-some of whom were members of the military affairs committee and some of whom were not-had agreed upon a compromise army reorganization bill which met the approval of the ad-

ministration. "If that be true," suggested Mr. Lindsay, will the senator say whether he is addressing his remarks to the compromise measure or to the bill reported by the republican members of the committee of which

he is one." believe," replied Mr. Sewell, "that what the senator suggests is probably true. There will be a compromise army measure, but I am addressing my remarks to the bill reported by the committee."

The reading of the river and harbor bill was then proceeded with without objection until the Nicaragua canal amendment was reached. When that amendment had been reached. When that amendment had been Cherry county, vice J. H. Fritz, resigned, read Mr. Rawlins of Utah called attention and Louise Mundy, at Normal, Lancaster o the fact that there was no provision for he ratification by the senate of any treaty hat might be made with Nicaragua or Costa Rica for right-of-way for the canal.

Mr. Frye replied that no treaty was provided for.
Mr. Rawlins said that he was of the opinion that the question was one to be dealt with as a separate measure. He then made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, because it provided

for general legislation Mr. Pettigrew supported the point of order and Mr. Frye contended that it was not well taken.

Messrs. Chilton and Morgan contended for the regularity of the amendment. After a long discussion of the point of order the vice president, availing himself are ahead of schedule time it thinks Genof the rules of the senate, submitted to the eral Otis within a week will have reinforcesenate the question, "Is the question in ments of 2.500 men.

demonstrated his normal, physical and pro- order and shall it be submitted to the sen- SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

The ayes and pays were demanded, and it was decided in order, 51 to 7. Those voting no were Messrs. Allen, Bate, Cockrell, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Teller and Vest. Mr. Vest then raised the question of

relevancy of the amendment and demanded the ayes and nays. It was decided to be relevant, 48 to 12. Those voting in the negative were: Allen, Bate, Clay, Cockrell Daniel, McLaurin, Pasco, Pettigrew, Raw lins, Roach, Teller and Vest.

At this point a bill relating to the entry of lands in Greer county, Oklahoma, was passed.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment to the diencagua canal amendment as follows: That if the president shall be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will unable the United States to build and per-petually own and control such canal the president is authorized to negotiate for a control of or a right to construct, maintain and perpetually control some other canal ecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans nd the president is requested to negotiate or the abrogation or the modification of any and all treaty obligations, if any such ex-ist, as shall in anywise interfere with the onstruction, ownership and the perpetual ontrol of any such canal.

Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, accepted the amendment and it was agreed to. Mr. Rawlins argued against the canal amend

At the conclusion of his address he proposed an amendment striking out the appropriation for the purchase of the right of

The amendment was defeated-48 to 5 The amendment was supported by Messrs. Bate, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Turley and Vest. Mr. Pettigrew said he had no idea the canal would be built under this amendment He maintained that \$115,000,000 would not pay for its construction, not in his opinion would \$215,000,000 build it. The canal must either be made neutral absolutely and unfortified or we must fortify it at an expense submitted the point, overruled it. It was of hundreds of millions. In the course of then attacked as not being relevant to a his argument Mr. Pettigrew declared that for half the money which "this canal of doubtful expediency" would cost could be constructed a transcontinental railroad owned by the government which would confer a greater benefit upon the people than any such canal as was proposed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's remarks the Nicaragua bill, as amended, was agreed to without division. Mr. Frye, in and signed and eight joint resolutions have charge of the bill, offered an amendment to he codification of the laws relative to river and harbor improvements and it was agreed and Watertown normal school bills to the plication of Mr. Null for the advancement to without being read and without division. Mr. Pettigrew remarked sarcastically

he would not object, as it simply added to the monstrosities of the measure. He was see daylight. Mr. Teller made a vigorous argument

against the bill, adverting particularly to the canal plan was based on no intelligent information and investigation. No living man, he said, could say what the canal would cost. It might cost \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000. He declared that congress was 'going it blind," in putting the canal project upon the river and harbor bill, and hurrying it through in such fashion.

An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a levee harbor bill Mr. Wilson of Washington pre- on the west bank of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Iowa. An amendment was elected a senator from Washington for a also agreed to appropriating \$50,000 for the term of six years from March 4, 1899. They construction of a levee in the Mississippi were filed. When the discussion of the amendment Ia., to the mouth of Skunk river. An amendment was agreed to, placing the Clarke of Wyoming, Mr. Allen, Mr. Foraker | project at Everett, Wash., under the continuing contract system, the limit of cost

being fixed at \$342,000. After some minor amendments the measure was placed on its passage and passed Messrs. Pettigrew, Rawlins and Teller

airs committee, reported the com bill for the reorganization of the army. "This measure," he said, "has been agreed

to in committee with great unanimity and with the hearty belief that it will pass the senate." The Hull-Hawley bill was then recom

mitted to the committee. An agreement was reached that the sen ate convene at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The senate then, on motion of Mr. Platt of Connecticut, at 6:40 p. m. adjourned.

#### ARMY BILL MEETS A HITCH Possibility of Serious Disagreement on the Increase of Staff Pro-

vided For in the Hull Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-It was reported this morning that there has been a hitch in the progress of the army reorganization bill owing to the refusal of the democrats to accept that provision of the compremise bill which carries with it the increase of staff provided for in the Hull bill.

While the foregoing view was expressed at the War department, at the capitol senaors generally accepted the compromise as a foregone conclusion, and the understanding is that it will be along the lines indicated last night. So far as there has been any expresion of opinion such a bill will be accepted, but even this will not go through without debate. Some senators hesitate to give up the provision for the enlistment of native troops in the islands, while others indicate determined hostility to this pro-

vision if it should not be changed. Representative Hull, chairman of the house military committee, today, during the debate on the bill, had read as a part of his remarks what he said probably will be the ompromise measure for the reorganization of the army. Generally speaking, it agrees with the outline sent by the Associated press yesterday. It was read for information, and not as an amendment to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Rawlins of Utah made a point of order against the Nicaragua canal amendment. He was supported by Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Frye defended the provision.

Army Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-At 2:25 p. m Mr. Sewell took the floor to make a speech in support of the army bill, urging action. He made the statement to the effect that 20,000 soldiers would be needed in Cuba. which was challenged by Mr. Foraker, the latter saying that the military committee had put the number at 12,000. He expressed the opinion that the United States would soon be at war with Cuba and said very cisive action was necessary in the Philip-

pines. At 3 o'clock the river and harbor bill was again taken up and the Nicaragua canal amendment was reached.

New Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- (Special Telegram.)-Postmasters appointed Nebraska-Frank E. Witt, at Brownlee

county, vice B. Mundy, deceased.

Iowa-D. G. Wehde, at Berwick, Polk county, and James P. Sweeney, at Pinoak, Dubuque county. South Dakota-John L. Carlin, at Tilford, Meade county.

Yorktown Reaches Manila. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The following has been received by the War department: MANILA, Feb. 24.-Yorktown arrived. Charleston and Petrel cruising around the Philippine islands. Affairs more quiet

(Signed) DEWEY Oregon Headed for Maniia. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Navy de-partment expects the Oregon to arrive at

Transactions of a Day by the Assembled Solons at Pierre.

SENATE CONSIDERS THE DISPENSARY BILL

Several Amendments Are Adopted, None of Them of Any Importance-Appropriation Bill and the Amount It Carries.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 24 .- (Special Tetegram.)-In the senate this morning the dispensary bill was taken up in the committee of the whole and an effort to continue it as a special order tomorrow was lost by a tie vote. Loomis then moved that the committee rise and report the bill for passage without further action. This failed and the bill was considered by sections. A number of amendments were offered, but none of any importance adopted. Tyler attempted to secure an amendment to strike out the purchasing provision and require the state to manufacture, but failed in this.

The senate general appropriation bill was laid over for final action until this afternoon, after which the dispensary bill will be up for further discussion. The appropriations committee introduced a

bill appropriating \$6,310 for deficiency in expenditure of the railroad commission, o which \$6,132 goes to T. H. Null and \$1,117 to W. O. Temple, as attorney's fees and bill to reimburse experts for the examination of the building at the reform school. The general appropriation bill was taken up for final action and a number of amendment presented, the principal of which were to increase the stenographer's salary in the governor's office to \$1,200 per year, which carried, and several to restrict the management of the fund provided for the blind asylum at Gary, all of which were lost.

The senate then went into committee o the whole on the dispensary bill and at adjournment had adopted twelve of the twenty-four sections of the bill. Many amendments were presented, few of which were adopted. The consideration will be continued tomorrow.

Up to date 430 bills have been passed been adopted. The governor has sent in two veto messages in each house, the Aberdeen senate and two ballot reform bills to the house.

In the house a petition was presented from residents of Potter county, asking that satisfied the house would never let the bill no law be passed to allow stock to run at large during the winter months. There was a fight over the adoption of the committee report on a bill to reduce the memthe Nicaraguan canal feature. He declared bership of the Board of Charities and Corrections, which was adopted by a party vote. Glass asked that the consideration of the governor's veto on the Watertown Normal schol bill go over to Monday forenoon, which was granted. The representatives of the Standard Oil company in the city appeared before a joint committee last night to express their views in regard to oil inspectors.

The grand total of the house appropriation bill as amended is \$875,230 and of the senate bill \$874,110. There is considerable dirference in items of the two bills, which will be adjusted by conference. The committee on compensation of house

employes reported in favor of a raise of 25 cents per day for pages and 50 cents a day raise for messenger, which was adopted. For the first time this week the third reading of bills was taken up in the house and bills passed were:

Providing for safe keeping of public funds brough a state board of auditors and banks Messrs. Pettigrew. Rawlins and Teller of deposits; appropriation for printing and distributing the house and senate journal and session laws; allowing county mutual adjoining counties; a bill for oil inspection; allowing county commissioners to offer a reward of not exceeding \$500 for apprenension of stock thieves and to provide for personal notice of foreclosure where the party is resident of the county.

The senate bill amending the present revenue law was passed and the house bill on the same subject was postponed. The bill for the reorganization of the militia was indefinitely postponed and the bill to allow the governor to remove constitutional officers for cause made a special order for tomorrow. The oil inspection bill called out considerable discussion on the feature of limiting grades of oil which might be shipped into the state on the ground that has been placed under arrest by officers from such provision would be unconstitutional and kill the effect of the bill, but finally passed by a vote of 61 to 16. Governor Lee returned his veto message on the house bills to allow the voter to call assistance in cessory to the burglary both before and marking his ballot when he could not read after. he English language and on the bill to prohibit a name from appearing more than once on the ballot. It is not likely that

hese bills can be carried over the veto. The governor today appointed Dr. C. W. Stutenroth of Watertown a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners to suc-

ceed himself. House Behind in Its Work.

The house is a long way behind in its work and unless it moves with more rapidity a long list of bills will die on the last day for lack of time in which to consider them. There are now about seventy-five bills on the calendar, and with reports of committees on the bills now in their possession this will be largely increased. The senate is well up with its work and will have but little or anything left on the table at the closing night of the session,

The matter of insurance has not been receiving as much consideration as has been given to it by past sessions. Very few bills have been introduced bearing upon general companies, and of these the only one which has passed or may possibly pass is to prevent the contestability of a life policy on the ground of fraud, after three annual premlum payments have been accepted. Several bills relating to mutual companies have been introduced, and one of them, allowing mutual companies to write policies for three years and to take cyclone risks, has passed A bill to govern the organization of state life insurance companies has been passed by the senate, but has not been acted on by the

In the event of the failure of the legis lature to enact a dispensary and referendum law a rumor is gaining credence that the governor will call a special session of the legislature to take action on these meas-The sentiment was expressed in the senate today that the minority vote by which the dispensary amendment was carried would not warrant the attempt to put such a law into force. The referendum law will undoubtedly be passed, as there is no sentiment against this.

STATE MUST HAVE MORE MONEY Present Revenues of South Dakota In-

sufficient for Its Demands. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 24.—(Special.) While it is generally admitted that some method of increasing the revenues of the state is almost an absolutely necessary measure at the present session, the indications now are that this seasion, as the one of two years ago, will do nothing more than talk over the matter. Several revenue bills have been introduced with this object view, but none of them have either passed o stand any show of passing. The bill in-troduced by Senator Cooper, which was based on the Indiana revenue law, was killed in short order by the farmer members of the house, who were opposed to the farm schedules of the bill. If any bill partment expects the Oregon to arrive at for carrying out the provisions of the dis-Manila about March 10. As the transports pentary is passed it will out off the revenue o the state derived from liquor licenses under the present law, which will cut the receipts about \$60,000 per year and leave the

state less than formerly to work with, while it is considered inevitable that the appronecessity, exceed those of any past year.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST MAYOR

Executive of Dakota Town is Held by the Federal Authorities. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 24.—(Special Felegram.)—R. A. Tubba, mayor of Alcester, Union county, who was arrested on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails, as a result of the preliminary examination, which was concluded before United States Commissioner Conway this forenoon, is held to appear before the next federal grand jury to answer to the charge. The bond is placed at \$1,000, which was furnished.

It is probable that as a result of the preminary examination another more seriou charge will be brought against him in the state court. Much bitter feeling is occasloned at Alcester over the matter and personal encounters with perhaps serious results are not improbable.

Shriners Have a Frolic.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Feb. 24.-(Special.) The seventh ceremonial session of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Korean Temple held here last evening was a notable event to the Masonic fraternity of the state. Among the prominent citizens in attendance were Governor DeForest Richards, ex-Senator Carey, Judge C. N. Potter, Judge Knight, Secretary of State Chatterton, United States Marshal Hadsell, Hon, Patrick Sullivan and others. From Denver were B. McCaffrey and Willis George Emerson. After inducting the class of novitiates a banquet was enjoyed at the Pacific hotel. The toastmaster was Hon. J. C. Davis of this city and the toasts were as follows: "Imperial Potentate," E. W. Wellington; "Oasis o Vyoming," DeForest Richards; "Our Visit ing Nobles," C. N. Potter; "Hopes and Possibilities," A. McMicken; "Fraternity," T . Taliaferro; "Poetry," Willis G. Emerso "Experiences of the Novice," J. M. Carey.

Advance of Rate Schedule Case. HURON, S. D., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Attorney T. H. Null of this city, leading counsel for the State Railway commission has gone to Washington, D. C., to urge the case of the commission against the Milwankee Railway company for the enforce ment of the maximum rate schedule. A. I Kittredge of Sloux Falls, attorney for the railway company, will also be present, no tice having been served on him of the ap of the case on the calendar, with the hope that a decision will be reached by April 1 Mr. Null seemed quite certain that the de cision of Judge Carland will be sustained by the supreme court. Failure of the legislature to make appropriation sufficient to cover deficiencies and carry on the cases brought by the commission has greatly interfered with the progress.

Regulars' Terms Expire. FORT MEADE, S. D., Feb. 24 .- (Special.) About seventy-five soldiers have been dis charged from the regiment of regulars stationed here during this week. They are all men who enlisted in the regular army for the war with Spain and most of them came from the east. A special car was provided for their return on the Elkhorn. There IF YOU HAVE SORE THROAT, are still four troops stationed here and new recruits are coming in all the time. addition of seventy men, recruited in the east, is en route to the fort.

State House Notes. LINCOLN, Feb. 24 .- (Special.) -- Mrs. M. Maitland of 3728 Army street, San Francisco, has written the governor to ascertain the whereabouts of her brother. Oleo Christian Jensen, who, she says, has resided some

where in Nebraska for the last twenty The governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the unknown murderer of Silas Bailey, who was killed in Dundy county about February 7, 4ast.

Wounded at Manila.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 24.-(Special Telegram.)-Word was received here today that Fred Tobin of this city was badly wounded in the battle which occurred at Manila today. Tobin is about 25 years old and enlisted last May in Company B of Sloux Falls. He has a large number of friends here who anxiously await detailed information as to his condition.

Saloon Keeper Arrested. ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 24.- (Special.) J. E. Levers, a saloon keeper of this city, Spink county, charged with complicity i the recent burglary at Mellette. It is al leged that part of the stelen plunder was

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.-The Plain Dealer "Another big deal in the iron and mining trade is about to be closed. It is the sale of the Lake Superior Iron company which owns considerable mining property ! the Lake Superior district, and a fleet of vessels on the great lakes. It cannot be learned who is negotiating for the property but the general opinion is that it is either the Federal Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company or the Carnegis Steel company. There is very little doub that the deal is practically closed and that the metter will be settled in a very short time. President W. R. Watterson of the company has sent out a circular letter the stockholders saying that negotiations ar



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