NEAR TO KIMBERLEY

Fear That the Boers May Open Another Siege.

INVADERS ARE MOVING SOUTH

London Still Anxious Over De Wet's Possible Movement to the Cape.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Jan. 10.—The latest advices bring ominous reports from Kimberley. The Boer commandos are looting very near the diamond city and there is fear of a siege.

London does not conceal its anxiety over the possibility of General DeWet's breaking across the Orange river and assuming command of the Boer invading force. Reports from Burgher sources assert that the great raider will next be heard from in Cape Colony.

The advance scouts of the invading army are said to be now only twenty miles north of Picquetberg, indicating that their main bodies are steadily working their way southward.

The recruiting for the South African constabulary is porceeding sluggishly. The actual number of recruits dispatched so far from the United Kingdom is 200, but 300 more are to start next week, with more than three times the number required applying to be enlisted. The selection of candidates goes on at the rate of 300 a month, at which rate it will take nearly a year and a half to get the necessary 5,000 men.

SAME OLD TRAP

British in Close Formation Advance Into an Ambush.

New York Sun Special Service

Pretoria, Jan. 10.—In the recent fight between General Babington's command and a Boer force near Zandfontein, the imperial light horse suffered severely. Having learned nothing by previous experiences, they advanced in close formation up a hill that had previously been scouted by the Hussars, who reported that they found no sign of the Burghers. The Boers, however, were lying in the grass. They allowed the Hussars to pass without molestation, reserving their fire until the imperial light horse were within fifty yards of them. When the British found they had ridden into another ambush, they dismounted and kept up a hot fire. Seeing that his men were losing heavily, the colonel ordered them to retire.

Subsequently they again advanced in extended order and drove the Boers from their position and captured a good part of their convoy. The colonel rode at the front of his men and stimulated them by his extreme bravery. The leading squadron sustained several casualties.

Seven hundred Boers near Lindley ambushed 200 men belonging to the commander-in-chief's body guard, the corps which attended General Lord Roberts, and killed Colonel Laing. There were several other casualties.

General Botha's commando, reported to be 1,500 strong, is east of the springs.

ATTACKS IN THE NIGHT

Engagements Along the Pretoria Railroad.

London, Jan. 10.—General Kitchener sends news of serious attacks the night of Jan. 7 by the republicans on the British positions, sixty miles apart, along the lines of the Pretoria & Lourenzo Marquez railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. The Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting. Following is the text of the dispatch:

Pretoria, Wednesday, Jan. 9.—On the night of Jan. 7 the Boers made simultaneous and determined attacks upon all of our posts at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht and Wildfontein. Intense fog prevailed, and, taking advantage of the cover it afforded, the Boers were able to creep up close to our position. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 a. m., when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three wounded, while twenty men were killed and fifty wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, twenty-four dead being counted.

A convoy taking supplies to Gordon's brigade, north of Krugersdorp, was attacked by Beyer's commando yesterday (Tuesday). The Boers were driven off, leaving eleven dead on the field. Our casualties were four slightly wounded.

SHUT OFF SUPPLIES

Kitchener Will Evacuate Towns Outside the Lines of Communication.

New York Sun Special Service

Cape Town, Jan. 10.—It is understood that General Kitchener has decided to evacuate all the towns outside the lines of communication. Thus there will be no convoys for the Boers to capture and loot, his idea being to prevent the Burghers from replenishing their supplies at the expense of the British taxpayers. All districts which cannot be adequately protected and patrolled will be denuded, while the lines of communication will be more efficiently guarded.

REAL BUTTER SCARCE

More Than Half the Sales in Washington Are Oleomargarine.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Wilson made an argument before the senate committee on agriculture to-day in support of the Grout oleomargarine bill. He said the measure was intended to protect the farmer and the public. The amount of butter disposed of annually was about eighteen pounds per capita and of oleomargarine something over one pound. He considered this dangerous competition.

He did not believe that the regulation of the oleomargarine business would injure the beef cattle business. More than half the substance used in Washington for butter was oleomargarine and that to make certain of getting the real article he had butter for his own table shipped from a creamery in Iowa.

FLOUR FOR CHINESE PORTS

Large Stocks Awaiting Shipments at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Jan. 10.—The China warehouse is filled with flour awaiting shipment to Chinese ports. It is estimated there are more than 240,000 sacks being held here for outward bound oriental steamers and the supply is being increased by receipts from local mills and outside shippers. The rush of other freight shows a proportionate volume of business. The oriental liners Tacoma and Bramer are in port loading and the Glenogle, Victoria and Duke of Fife will have been here for a long time. In addition the China mutual steamer Yangste will arrive to-day.

WISE LANDLADY.

Understands How to Increase Her Business.

The landlady of a certain restaurant in Brockton, Mass., has increased her business so rapidly that she has had to enlarge her dining-room to accommodate the continually increasing patronage. One of her guests gives the reason.

"Every morning she serves her regular guests with Grape-Nuts and hot milk or hot cream in cold weather, and cold cream in summer. I began eating this food and right away began to feel an improvement in my health. I had been terribly troubled with nervousness and dyspepsia and found it impossible to find a food that would agree with me until I began boarding at this restaurant.

"The new food, in four months, increased my weight from 120 pounds to 145, and I never felt as well in my life as I do now. There is something remarkable in the sustaining power of this food. I have never been able to obtain such results from any other." G. R. Hersey, 30 L street, Brockton, Mass.

EAGER FOR BATTLE

Force of 85,000 Chinese Soldiers Drilling at Sian-fu.

BITTER ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING

Ministers Are Astonished Over a Large Grant to Russia at Tientsin.

Peking, Jan. 10.—A Chinaman from Sian-fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign and that they believe that they can meet the allies in the open and defeat them.

The ministers are considerably astonished over the Chinese grant to Russia of a concession north of the Peiho at Tientsin, as compared with the British and French concessions combined. The grant, according to the Russians, was made voluntarily for services in endeavoring to bring about peace. The ministers think the concession constitutes good pay when considered in addition to the annexation of all Manchuria.

Li Hung Chang believes that he will receive to-morrow a favorable reply regarding the signing of the agreement.

Senor Corogon, the Spanish minister, thinks that the negotiations will commence at Peking, possibly ending in Europe. M. de Giers thinks the negotiations will end at The Hague.

FORCED TO CANNIBALISM

Appaling Famine in the Plague-Ridden Province of Shensi.

New York Sun Special Service

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10.—The following mail advices arrived by the steamship Empress of Japan:

The latest news from the plague ridden provinces of Shensi is that in the market town, where their majesties are abiding, human flesh is hawked about the streets for sale. The famine is at its acute stage and the death rate is appalling. The poor have no food but grass and roots, and many that have money have been driven to buy and eat human flesh.

Commends Captain Tillson.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The war department has made public the correspondence between Li Hung Chang, the Chinese envoy, and Captain J. O. F. Tillson, of the Fourteenth United States infantry, provost marshal at Peking, in regard to the manner in which the latter had done his duty in Peking. Under date of last November, Earl Li addressed Captain Tillson as follows:

"On behalf of the inhabitants and gentry of that part of the Chinese quarter in the city of Peking at present under the military jurisdiction of the United States army, I have sincere pleasure in presenting this testimonial of appreciation and thanks to John O. F. Tillson, captain of the Fourteenth infantry, United States army, American member of the international board of police commissioners and provost marshal, American district, Chinese city of Peking, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed his duty and protected their lives and property."

CHAIN THE SPOONS

Chicago Women Are Stealing the Caterers Blind.

SOUVENIRS OF THE FÉASTS

Table Linen, Candle Sticks and Even Decanters Disappear After Big Dinners.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Caterers are organizing to protect themselves against the "collection microbe," which is busy among society women. After "Ladies' Day" at the Chicago Athletic Club there is not a small coffee spoon left on the tables.

"This spoon question complained of by the C. A. A. people is not a circumstance," said Richard Southgate of the Auditorium. "Less than a week ago a swell society woman carried a silver candlestick three feet long from the palm garden in the annex, and if the chandeliers were not fastened I doubt if they would be safe."

Superintendent Nichols of the Athletic club said:

"Our organization is a favorite with many of the women of Chicago, and naturally they like souvenirs of their visits to the clubhouse. If they cannot get after-dinner coffee spoons they take a soup spoon. I have noticed, too, that many of our club monograms and even an occasional whisky decanter disappear with some of our fair guests. But the women are our friends, and never look upon completing their collections as a form of stealing."

Charles H. Smiley, the South Side caterer, said:

"Many of the most prominent society women boast of their collections—not alone spoons, but of almost every dinner article from the smallest piece of silverware to pieces of table linen. Rare specimens of the particular articles that suit my lady's fancy are gathered from all parts of the world."

WORSE THAN A MOUSE

Cat's Fit Interrupts the Co-eds' Breakfast at Chicago.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Breakfast in Kelley hall, one of the dormitories occupied by the co-eds at the University of Chicago, was brought to a sudden end to-day by a cat, which had a fit. There was a general exodus, the cries for help bringing Janitor Dinsdale armed with a shovel.

The cat jumped on one of the tables, overturning the dishes and spilling them on the floor. Pausing a moment on the shoulder of one of the girls, the cat took a flying leap to another table, where Miss Luanna Robertson, the head of the house, was seated.

"Quick, quick, get some chloroform," was the advice of Miss Robertson, as she started for her room.

Meanwhile the cat circled about the room, jumping at the windows and scratching the girls as they gathered up their skirts and rushed up the stairway. As the last girl left the room the cat took to the stairway, closely followed by the janitor. The janitor chased the animal to the third floor, when it leaped into the elevator shaft and fell to the basement, where the janitor found it still angry and not a whit sobered by its long fall. After a few turns about the basement he cornered the beast and threw it out of a window. None of the young women was seriously injured, but few attended their first recitation.

TWO GIRLS DISAPPEAR

They Fail to Reach Their Mother at Truesdell, Wis.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Bessie and Alma Goldey, sisters, 16 and 17 years old, were reported to the police as having disappeared under mysterious circumstances five months ago. The girls lived with their grandmother, Mrs. M. Shields, 1178 North Halsted street. They left the house Aug. 7, and it was thought by their grandmother that they had gone to the home of their mother, which is in Truesdell, Wis.

OVER THIRTY INJURED.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10.—At the annual popular fete of Toshi-No-Ichi, in the Kanda district of Tokio, a heavy rain began falling and in the rush for shelter twenty persons were crushed to death and 312 injured. Some of the buildings were burned by the upsetting of kerosene lamps.

PYLE'S REJOINDER

South Dakota Attorney-Generla Gave Lee a Body Blow.

'TIS BOARD'S BUSINESS TO ACT

Tompkins' Case Parallels Phillips—Late Referendum and Judicial District Talk.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 10.—Besides the accusations contained in his farewell message, Governor Lee delivered another parting shot at his political opponents by requesting the attorney general to institute proceedings to recover the value of nineteen head of cattle and other property alleged to have been wrongfully converted to his own use by former Superintendent Ainsworth, also to recover from ex-Warden Phillips and others a certain increase of salaries allowed to them by the board of charities and corrections from 1893 to 1898. Mr. Pyle lost no time in replying, and his answer reached Mr. Lee while he was yet governor of the state. The communication makes interesting reading and is in full as follows:

Honorable Andrew E. Lee, Governor, Pierre, S. D., Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., calling to my attention the supplemental report of W. H. Tompkins, the superintendent of the reform school, made to the board of charities and corrections, and also calling my attention to portions of a special report made at some time by Maris Taylor, the public examiner, in reference to the compensation and allowance of certain matters connected with the penitentiary. I do not know when this special report was made, and in this connection you say: "I believe the payment of these salaries was wholly illegal and that the sum so paid should be recovered by legal means at the earliest possible moment, and I recommend that the attorney general institute a suit to recover the same."

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that these institutions are under control of a state board of charities and corrections, as provided in article 14 of the constitution, and the powers and duties of this board of charities and corrections are fixed by chapter 5 of the session laws of 1890. Section 5 of this act is as follows: "The said commissioners shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions mentioned in section 1 of this act, financially or otherwise; to examine and inquire into their methods of instruction and the government and management of their inmates; the financial conduct of all officers and employes of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into the other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management. And for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings and all books and papers relating to said institutions. * * * and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officers or persons connected with said institution to comply with the requirements of this section shall be sufficient cause for the removal of such officers, employes or persons from any office or position held by such officers, employes or persons. Said board of charities and corrections shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore enumerated, have all such and further powers as are now possessed or legally exercised by the several boards of trustees of each and all the institutions hereinbefore mentioned."

Section 14 of the same act provides: "If in the opinion of said board, or any three members thereof, any matter in regard to the management of any institution under its supervision or any matter in regard to any inmate of any such institution requires legal investigation or action of any kind, notice thereof may be given by the board, or any three members thereof, to the attorney general, and it shall be his duty thereupon to make inquiry and take such proceedings in the premises as he may deem necessary and proper and to report his action and the results thereof to the board without delay."

I am unable to find from this statute that it is a part of the duties of the superintendent of the reform school to make investigation or criticism upon the actions of his predecessor, and while it may be proper for him to draw the attention of the board of charities and corrections to any irregularities in the management of the institution, or in the accounts, it seems to me that the executive management of such matters rests with the board of charities and corrections. And, inasmuch as these statutes specifically provide that the attorney general shall take suitable action upon the recommendation of the board, or any three members thereof, after proper investigation, I would not feel justified in taking any action in a matter of this character that would in any way supersede, or embarrass, or interfere in any way with the management of the institutions by the proper board. This board is given ample authority to investigate the facts in all of these matters and to report anything that they deem necessary, requiring the attention of the attorney general.

It seems to me it would be discourteous to the board and would not be conducive of any good to the state for the attorney general to institute independent proceedings without their co-operation unless it were charged that the board itself, either through incompetence or corruption, was not performing or was not willing to perform the duties imposed upon them by law. I am unwilling to assume that the board is incapable of performing their duties or to assume functions in reference to investigations that properly belong to such board. I also desire to call your attention to the fact that while these matters have undoubtedly been called to your attention some time since, for some reason you have not deemed it advisable to direct my attention to them until within four hours of the time that you, yourself, by the constitution and laws of the state, are going out of office.

If the board having authority to investigate these matters shall call upon me for assistance at any time I shall cheerfully render it and conduct any legal proceedings that the case requires. Very respectfully yours,

—John L. Pyle, Attorney General.

Warden Phillips had been receiving a salary of $1,800 a year. During his term he lost about $1,100 in the failed Minnehaha National bank, and it is stated that the board of charities increased his salary to $2,000 a year, made their action retroactive under the advice of the then attorney general, and applied the difference to reimburse the warden for his loss, which was incurred in the performance of his duties. Another feature of the affair is that only a month ago the board did exactly the same thing for Superintendent Tompkins of the reform school. Mr. Tompkins lost $400 in the failed bank at Plankinton under precisely similar circumstances as Mr. Phillips lost his money and the board, feeling that it was no fault of his, reimbursed him by increasing his salary. The attorney general has not been asked to recover from Mr. Tompkins. It is also true that Warden Bowler, who succeeded Mr. Phillips, has been drawing the full $2,000 a year under the increase made to Mr. Phillips.

C. F. Whaley of Watertown is here in the interests of a bill which he has prepared for the establishment of a dairy and food commissioner and prescribing his duties. Mr. Whaley is chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose by the State Dairymen's and Buttermakers' association. The bill was copied from the statutes of Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. It provides that the commissioner shall, by preparing and distributing circulars and conducting institutes, impart useful knowledge relative to the best method of breeding, caring for and milking cows, making butter, etc. It gives him supervision of all creameries and cheese factories where butter and cheese are made to be sold for food and allows him a salary of $1,800 a year. Senator Philo Hall has another bill on the same subject that was prepared under the supervision of Professor Wheaton of Brookings college and it is probable that whatever legislation is enacted on the subject will be the result of a combination of the two measures.

The movement for the creation of new judicial circuits is gaining ground and it is not unlikely that the legislature may decide to form two. It is conceded that the fifth circuit is altogether too large to be handled by one judge and it is an imperative duty to reduce it. One plan porposes to take Spink and Beadle counties from the fifth circuit and create a circuit embracing them and the counties of Hand, Kingsbury and Miner. In the south part of the state it is proposed to make a new circuit from Lincoln, Union, Turner and Clay counties.

A vast improvement has been made in the interior of the state house since last session. The walls have been frescoed and the old rookery presents a much more attractive appearance than ever before.

The meeting of the board of railroad commissioners to be held here on Thursday is likely to be interesting. It is said that Commissioner Smith will insist upon the appointment of Frank Gardner of Sturgis for secretary and that Commissioner Kirkpatrick is prepared to vote for Gardner if Smith will reciprocate by joining with him in voting to retain T. H. Null as attorney for the board. It is not probable that Smith will enter into any such agreement, and it is stated that Tom Roberts of Armour is likely to be the secretary. It is further said that after Thursday the position of attorney for the board will be open for some other good man besides Mr. Null.

The referendum is as much talked of as any other subject just now, and the more the members study it the more they are convinced that the law can be made a power in the hands of determined people. In fact, through it all legislation of every kind can be blocked for a long period. A number of the members suggest that if a disposition is manifested to abuse the referendum power they will repeal the law, with an emergency clause to the bill, and throw the whole matter into the courts. It is also stated in this connection that the law is so loosely drawn that it could not stand the test of the supreme court and would probably be declared null and void. On the other hand, no one seems disposed to meddle with the law unless it is invoked to block proceedings. It is contended that the repeal of the law would render the constitutional provision of no effect until future legislation was enacted.

Following are the officers who were voted for by the fusionists at the organization of the legislature in the senate and house:

House—Speaker, E. F. Gross of Potter; clerk, Henry Wintzy of Brule; first assistant, S. H. Bronson of Miner; second assistant, C. S. Lindekugel of McCook; chief of engrossing force, C. W. Tate of Edmunds; first assistant, George Fischer of Spink; sergeant-at-arms, D. S. Wilson of Hand; postmaster, D. L. Moore of Stanley; chaplain, Rev. Potter of Brule.

Senate—President pro tem, L. J. Martin of Miner; secretary, George L. Kirk of Charles Mix; first assistant, A. C. Justus of Hand; second assistant, William Zentner of McCook; bill clerk, H. C. Smith of Brule; chief of engrossing force, J. I. Wells of Miner; assistant, Lawrence Rooney of Brule; sergeant-at-arms, John S. Bean of Douglas; assistant, J. M. McMullen of Gregory; chaplain, Rev. Father O'Neill of Hughes; messenger, Henry Klindt of Buffalo; watchman, Frederick Fruh of Stanley.

Speaker Somers appointed as pages of the house Howard Burrington of Pierre, Wilbur Hargrow of Parker, William Tuttle and Earl Johnson.

Senator Cooper of Lawrence county was called to Rapid City by a telegram announcing the very serious illness of his wife.

—C. J. McLeod.

CONFESSES TO BANKRUPTCY.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Jan. 10.—John Hilgers, a Barnesville saloon-keeper, filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his assets at $636.68, and his liabilities at $1,223.27.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GREAT INDEED

Will be the Advanrage Derived from an Old Remedy—in New Form.

The Voegeli Bros. Drug Co. of Our City, Interested.

The Public Marvel, and Doctors Everywhere Pleased.

Nowadays it takes considerable to astonish the world. So many wonderful things have been discovered in the past century that it has seemed almost impossible that anything more could be found to add to the comfort or benefit of man.

Probably no branch of science has made such wonderful strides as have been made in the practice of medicine. Diseases that a number of years ago were considered fatal, are now known to be curable. Even consumption is no longer looked upon with the dread that it formerly inspired.

It is right on this line of wasting diseases that we now have news of a wonderful discovery—one that is bound to revolutionize the science of medicine and startle the world. Every one is familiar with methods that have been employed by physicians for years, in cases that they were afraid would develop into a decline. In all troubles of the thorat, lungs, bronchial tubes and other similar ailments that were known to end disastrously, about the first thing the doctor would do would be to recommend cod liver oil, for cod liver oil has been recognized for a great many years as possessing peculiar medicinal properties particularly adapted for the cure of such troubles.

Everyone knows the objection, however, to the use of this nauseating remedy. So extremely disagreeable is the taste and smell of cod liver oil that many people have actually been unable to take a single dose of it. Many others have made heroic efforts to take the medicine, but have been obliged to abandon it after struggling with the horrible stuff for a few days.

The consequence is that thousands have drifted into incurable diseases who might have been saved, had it been possible to administer this potent medicine. Enough people have been able to assimilate cod liver oil to prove to the medical profession and the world at large, its intrinsic value. Such patients as were blessed with unusually strong stomachs derived benefit from cod liver oil. Why, then, could not a form of it be devised to be administered to patients whose digestive organs had been weakened by disease?

This is exactly what scientists and chemists have been aiming at for years, and this is exactly what has been accomplished by two prominent French chemists. Their secret has been brought to America and our own Mr. T. Voegeli of the Voegeli Brothers' Drug Co. has succeeded in connecting himself with the prominent firm of Boston chemists who are placing this new preparation on the market. The preparation in question, now that it has been discovered, like all other great inventions, is simple. By a peculiar process the liver of the live cod is treated in such a manner that there is obtained an extract which contains all, and only all, of the curative properties that have made cod liver oil famous. The horrible-smelling, nauseating-tasting fat that has always been a part of this remedy has been left entirely behind.

This curative extract is the basis of Vinol which The Voegeli Brothers' Drug Co. is presenting to the public. It is placed in a delicious table wine, and in itself being tasteless, the consumer is unable to distinguish the fact that he is taking anything more than a pleasant port wine.

The Voegeli Brothers' Drug Co. have indeed struck it just right in making arrangements to handle this new remedy, which goes under the name of Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil. It is worth any one's while to talk to them about it and to learn directly from them the good that is being done by finding a way to administer what has always been a horrible and much-dreaded medicine, in a form that is actually pleasant, to say nothing of being a hundred times more efficient.

THE NEW STORE

Interesting Items culled from this premier stock for lucky Friday buyers. A dainty lunch with our compliments on third floor from 11 to 4 o'clock. Open 8:30; Close 5:30.

FINAL CRASH

Only 30 Days ECONOMY SHOES at Almost Nothing

Women's Storm Overshoes, at, per pair **14c**
Women's $4 Vici Kid Shoes, hand sewed, at **88c**
Women's House Slippers, every style, at **27c**
Men's Storm Overshoes, value to $1.15, at **25c**
Men's Shoes, odd lots, at **67c**
Children's Kid Shoes, value to 40c, at, per pair **17c**
Misses' and Children's Rubbers, value to 40c, at **22c**
Misses Kid Shoes, value to $1.50, at, per pair **66c**
Boys' heavy Rubbers **29c**
Men's Calf Shoes, at **97c**
Boys' buckle Overshoes **47c**

Silks

Fancy Waist Satins—Lining Serges, plain chinas, etc., worth to 49c yard; to close **15c**

Dress Goods

Basket Plaids—Vigoureux Mixtures, Checks, Bourette Fancies, etc., widths to 36 in., values to 25c yard **7½c**

Draperies

Pillow Tops—Cut for 24 inch pillows from to a dollar values in 50 inch Tapestries, Reps and Oriental Stripes, at each **10c**

Linens, White Goods

Fruit of the Loom Muslin—36 inches wide, value 10c yd, quantity limited ... **6½c**
Sheeting—9-4 unbleached and bleached, very free from specks, worth 18c and 20c yard **12½c**
White Goods—Cut lengths, new novelties and fine sheer lawns, worth to 25c yd **10c**
Table Linen, fine quality of loom dice, warranted all pure linen, worth 45c yard· This time only **25c**

Wash Goods

Apron Ginghams—Best quality Apron Ginghams, every size, check and color. Regular 7c yard kind **5c**

Men's Hat Dept.

We purchased a manufacturer's lot of $2 quality hats, yours for... **$1.00**
1,000 Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, choice.. **25c**

Hosiery, Underwear

Ladies' (imported) Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned and double heel and toe, 39c value **23c**
Children's heavy Jersey Ribbed cotton and fleece lined Hose—split soles, plain black and black with white feet, 35c value **17c**
Ladies' wool (Oneita style) Combination Suits, $1.25 value **69c**

Jewelry Department

Phenomenal Watch Bargain—Men's Watch, a full **15-Jeweled** nickel American movement, with fine micrometric regulator, in silverine case, value $12.00. For a New Century starter.... **$3.98**
Sterling Silver Toilet Articles—5 to 7-inch Hooks, Brushes, Seals, Curlers, etc., value 25c. Friday, choice **10c**

Mittens

A mixed lot of good 25c Mittens for men, women, boys, girls, and a few for the baby; special pr... **12½c**

Laces

New French Valenciennes Laces direct from Calais, made to the New Store's special order; just to introduce the line we offer:

5c widths, per doz yds.	10c widths, per doz yds.	15c widths, per doz yds.
25c	**50c**	**75c**

Boys' Clothing

Suits—A big lot of odds and ends in two-piece suits, 6 to 16 years; worth to $3.00, for **$1.48**
Pants—A big lot of good knee pants, dark colors, sizes 4 to 14 years; values to 35c, for **19c**

Corsets, Undermuslins

100 doz. Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Corsets and Chemises, fine lace and embroidered trimmed, finest cambrics and muslins, worth to $1.00. Choice Friday **49c**

Flannels

Storm Flannel—Splendid, durable fleece, heavy and warm quality, four choice colors, every day 10c yard kind, per yard **6½c**

Ladies' Waists

50 dozen ladies' waists in black, blue and red, flannels, sateens, etc, worth to $1.75. Friday special **49c**

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

LA FOLLETTE'S PET

Primary Election Reform Urged Upon Badger Legislators.

PRESENT SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Voters Should Have Equal Voice in the Selection of Party Candidates.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.—Both houses of the legislature convened in the assembly chamber at 10 o'clock to-day to receive the governor's message. Lieutenant Governor Jesse Stone presided.

Governor Robert M. La Follette's inaugural message to the legislature was a voluminous document, consisting of about 17,000 words. While many subjects are treated in the message, the greatest amount of space was devoted to a discussion of taxation and a primary election law. The governor said no more important duty confronts the legislature than that of perfecting and writing upon the statute books of Wisconsin a primary election law.

Taking up the subject of taxation, the governor said he is advised that no complete plan of revision of the tax laws will be proposed, owing to the scope of the work and the great loss sustained to the tax commission in the death of General Michael Griffin. Ample time should be taken and every facility furnished to enable the tax commission to complete, in a satisfactory manner, recommendations for a revision of the tax laws. The governor recommended legislation to require the commission not only to have a general supervision of the system of taxation, but to take such measures as will enforce the provisions of the law, that all property be placed on the assessment roll at the actual cash value.

Trusts, Monopolies and Lobby.

On trusts and monopolies the governor recommended an entire revision of the laws and the enactment of such as shall promise an efficient remedy for the great evil and which at the same time shall not hamper individual enterprise or take from capital reasonable returns.

In his judgment the lobby law should be so amended as to restrict the lobby in so far as may be to public argument before the two houses and the committees thereof.

Revision of the road laws is recommended; also that provision be made for the employment of a woman as an additional factory inspector. In advocating a primary election law the governor said:

Primary Election Law.

Since government, with us, is conducted by the representatives of some political party, the citizen's voice in making and administering the laws is expressed through his party ballot. Hence, to preserve his sovereign right to an equal share in government, he must be assured an equal voice in making his party ballot. This privilege is vital. Control lost at this point is never regained; rights surrendered here are never restored. As the foundation is laid, so will the structure be reared. The naming of men upon the party ticket is the naming of the men who will make and enforce the laws. It not only settles the policy of the party, it determines the character of the government.

For many years the evils of the caucus and convention system have multiplied and baffled all atempts at legislative control or correction. The reason for this is elementary. The evils come not from without, but from within. The system, in all its details, is inherently bad. It not only favors, but, logically and inevitably, produces manipulation, scheming, trickery, fraud and corruption. The delegate elected in caucus is nominally the agent of the voter to act for him in convention. Too frequently he has his own interests alone at heart, and, for this reason, has secured his selection as a delegate. As a consequence he acts, not for the voter, but serves his own purpose instead. This fact in itself taints the trust from the outset, and poisons the system at its very source. No legitimate business could survive under a system where authority to transact its vital matters was delegated and redelegated to agents and subagents, who controlled their own selection, construed their own obligations, and were responsible to nobody.

From the very nature of the case such a system must build up a strong central power. The opportunity offered to acquire a mastery of party nominations, thus controlling great political organizations, and with them patronage and legislation as well, was certain to be seized upon by men possessed of the talent of combination, manipulation and political management. Hence, to-day, it is well understood that the whole complicated business is managed by a central power, from which emanates all orders, and to which even "instructed" delegates in convention are, in some mysterious way, quickly made subservient. This controlling power is the established polititcal machine. Its overthrow is always possible; but since it is the inevitable result and logical outgrowth of the system, such overthrow can only be temporary, and the machine will either be restored or give way to a new machine constructed upon the same lines and operated upon the same principle of supreme authority.

Plan Duty of Legislators.

The demand of the voter to-day is clear and explicit. He asks that there be restored to him the citizen's right to vote directly for the party nominee of his choice. He asserts that denial of this right, or doubt of his ability to exercise it, is an impeachement of the principle upon which state and national government is based. There is no valid objection which can be interposed to this reasonable demand upon the part of the citizen, and I submit that the legislature should primarily address itself to the business of framing a law that shall accord him, in full measure, the sovereign power of the ballot. The plan of such legislation will not be found difficult of practical application. The details should be plain and simple. The specific provisions of such legislation are to be determined by the legislature, not by the executive department of the state government. The legislation should be so framed as to insure to each voter an equal voice in the selection of the candidates of his party, man; accompanying this should be such provisions as will insure an accurate registration without let or hindrance on the part of any and determination of the will of the people as expressed in such primary election.

The principle has been applied in several states with such a degree of success that the matter is no longer an experiment. These laws have placed the selection of the candidates of all parties, and, consequently, the selection of all officials, in the hands of the people. The character of the officials selected, the increased interests of the people in the selection of candidates for public office, alike plainly point the way of progress along which the people of this commonwealth have bidden us proceed.

CAR FOR DRUNKS

Order to Night Suburban Trains at Stockholm.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Stockholm says that complaints have been made that the guards of night trains during the Christmas festivities ejected inebriated passengers at roadside stations, leaving them helpless in the snow with the thermometer twelve degrees below zero.

The state railway administration has accordingly ordered that the suburban trains at night must be provided with a separate car for intoxicated persons only.

TO SEE THE ECLIPSE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Preparations are being made for the expedition which will be sent by the naval observatory to Sumatra to observe the eclipse of the sun, May 19. The party will be under the direction of Professor Skinner and will include Professor Eichelberger, Assistant Astronomer Littell, Professor Peters, Dr. Jewell and Mr. Dinwiddie. These will leave San Francisco on a government transport for Manila next March.

PLAGUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vienna, Jan. 10.—Positive information from Trieste states that the plague is breaking out in Constantinopla.

Overshoes

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' very best quality storm Alaskas, regular price 90c, coin toes, sizes only 2½ to 5..... **25c**
Ladies' Storm Alaskas, modern toes, all sizes..... **69c**
Child's buckle Arctics, medium toes, spring heel, sizes 6 to 11, regular price 65c, now..... **35c**
Men's red lined low Overshoes, sizes only 6½ to 8, pair..... **48c**

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219-223 Nicollet

SOTHERN WILL GO ABROAD

Virginia Harned Will Head a Company of Her Own.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Jan. 10.—E. H. Sothern will take his production "Hamlet" to London within a few weeks. After this season Virginia Harned (Mrs. Sothern) will be the star of her own company, and Mr. Sothern will make a production of "Richard Lovelace," by Lawrence Irving, Sir Henry's son, which, with "Hamlet," will comprise his repertory next year.

"I hope others will do as I did."

"I suffered for six years with ovarian trouble," writes Mrs. E. Waite, of Chicago, Ills. (Lake View Postoffice.) "Sometimes I could hardly walk, and when I had to cough it felt as though a knife was cutting me. My hands and feet were cold all the time. I had such a tired feeling and such a poor appetite, and when I went to bed I slept only about two hours at a time. I got a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' and by the time I had used two bottles I felt so much better that I continued until I had taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and now I am so well that my friends remark how well I am looking. I go to bed now and sleep till morning. My appetite is splendid and that tired feeling has left me. I hope others will do as I did—give Dr. Pierce's medicines a fair trial."