

A SCHEME OF GRAFT:

Or Else There's "Something Rotten in Denmark"

Senator Edwin S. Johnson of South Dakota has a speech printed in the Congressional Record, in which he severely scores the Indian Bureau, an appendix of the U. S. Dep't of the Interior, Washington, Dist. of Columbia, charging it with a large share of the misappropriations, or misapplication, rather, of Indian funds.

The Senator, evidently, has not yet had much actual contact or personal experience with the Cheyenne River Reservation, opposite Forest City, or he would not have made the mistake of saying that the \$35,000 Tuberculosis Hospital that was built at Cheyenne Agency by the government was located "35 to 40 miles off from a railroad." As a matter of fact the hospital is not over 20 to 22 miles from the CM&STPRy at LaPlant.

(And then, did not the Chicago & North-Western Ry Co engage to extend their track from Gettysburg to Forest City in consideration of the hospital being built at the Agency? Anyhow, such was the report, on good authority, just previous to the construction of the building.)

The Senator makes the charge that out of one appropriation for the benefit of a certain reservation, of \$25,000, the Indians got for subsistence, or food and other supplies, only \$8.36.

He also tells of Agencies being left totally without fuel for the boarding school in winter. Here at Cheyenne Agency, the hospital had to close down for lack of fuel.

Regarding the handling of the Indians' individual moneys, the Senator says:

"Now, let us see how the individual money of the Indian is handled in my state, and I think in most of the other states, so that you may know with what he must contend. Suppose an Indian has, say \$500 of his own money. This is sent to the superintendent by the Indian office with instructions to deposit in some local bank for the benefit of the Indian. These banks are located in various parts of the country, many miles from where the Indian lives. The deposits made for the Indian are under the control of the various superintendents. Should an Indian need money with which to buy groceries, clothing, medicine or anything for the support or comfort of his family, or any of the necessities of life or for any farm tools, or anything else he may need, the first thing he has to do is to hitch up his team and drive from 5 to 75 miles to the agency in order to get an order for a little of his own money with which to buy the necessary articles. After he gets to the agency it is entirely discretionary with the superintendent as to whether he accommodates the Indian or not. In fact he is the sole judge of his needs. Thus it may be seen that every Indian is compelled to approach his superintendent with about the same misgiving and fear as a hungry beggar who approaches your back door and asks for bread.

By this process their money does them very little good. It is dribbled out to them in such small amounts that in many cases it is actually earned by them on account of the time consumed and work done in procuring the necessary order. So you can readily see that the management of this branch of the financial affairs of the Indian might just as well send his money to Mexico for any real good it does him.

The Woodmen county camp of the I. O. O. F. has elected R. L. Flickinger as delegate to the state camp, with E. P. Thorne as alternate, and endorsed the same. The delegates for head camp are also expected to hold their sessions at Forest City, S. D., on the 15th and 16th inst.

SHALL WE SAVE OUR RIVER-BANK?

Henry Eidam is trying to improve our streets, by raising the grade in front of his store and residence. The object of it is to turn the water from melting snows and rains in the opposite direction so that they won't flow down the river bank in front of his place.

This now necessitates a like work on the part of owners of the two lots east of him (both owned by non residents) and Mrs. L. Oliver, otherwise the waters will flow over the riverbank in front of Mrs. Oliver's Postoffice and residence, which river bank is dangerously near the center of the street. Now if Mrs. Oliver fills up the street in front of her place, it will compel Mr. Eidam to build his grade up still higher. And so it goes in these "piping times of peace." Of course, that aint much peace; but the makers of Forest City politics claim that there would be much bigger "war" in case we should organize a civil township incorporation. "You pays your taxes and takes your choice" between backwardness and progress.

Meanwhile other portions of Forest City are also left to the private grievances of certain folks who, for fear of having their taxes increased by a few cents, do not take any interest in bettering conditions in our midst.

Even as a suburb of Cheyenne Agency it would seem that Forest City people at least might be inquiring into something better.

WANTED—2 dozen chickens and some good sows, also some shoats, at a reasonable price. Address Dick Fielder, Cheyenne Agency, S. D.

Paul Neilson, Gettysburg, S. D. dry-cleaning, pressing and mending. Suits made to order. Give me a trial.

Gettysburg has a newly organized Federal Farm Loan Association, with E. T. Naumann as secretary-treasurer.

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Sloan's Liniment quickly takes the pain out of strains, sprains, bruises and all muscle soreness. A clean, clear liquid easily applied it penetrates without rubbing. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin or clog the pores like mussy plasters or ointments. For chronic rheumatic aches and pains neuralgia, gout and lumbago have this well-known remedy handy. For the pains of grippe and following strenuous work, it gives quick relief. At all druggists 25c.

Accommodating.
"That rude fellow told poor little Miss Homeleigh that he didn't like her face."
"What did she do?"
"She changed countenance."—Baltimore American.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. L. Cheney and Co., Toledo O. Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR SALE—20 head of registered Stallions, from 3 to 5 years old, Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Clyde. Will exchange for stock or sell on time.
Baker & Barber, Gettysburg S. D.

RAILROAD SITUATION IS NOW LARGELY UP TO CONGRESS

Must Share Responsibility In Future Development.

ROBERT S. LOVETT'S VIEWS

"Unification of Regulation Is Essential." A Complete, Harmonious, Consistent and Related System Needed—Federal Incorporation of Railroads by General Law Favored.

Washington, March 26.—Responsibility for the railway development of the country, for providing necessary transportation facilities to care for the growing business and population of the country, now rests largely with congress and not entirely with the railroad managers. This was the statement of Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific system, to the Newlands joint congressional committee when that body resumed its inquiry into the subject of railroad regulation this week.

In making this statement of the changed conditions of the railroad situation Judge Lovett undoubtedly had in mind the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson law, handed down last week, which establishes the right of the federal government to fix railroad wages and to prevent strikes. This decision is regarded by railroad men and lawyers as marking an epoch in the development of transportation in the United States.

"We have our share of responsibility," said Judge Lovett, "but it rests primarily on congress. When the government regulates the rates and the financial administration of the railroads, the borrowing of money and the issuance of securities it relieves the railroad officers of the responsibility of providing and developing transportation systems, except within the limits of the revenue that can be realized from such rates and under such restrictions. For a country such as ours, for a people situated as we are, to blunder along with a series of unrelated, inconsistent, conflicting statutes enacted by different states without relation to each other, instead of providing a complete and carefully studied and prepared system of regulation for a business that is so vital to the life of the nation, is worse than folly."

He summed up the present problems and difficulties of the railroads as follows:

First.—The multiplicity of regulations by the several states with respect to the issue of securities, involving delays and conflicting state policies generally dangerous and possibly disastrous.

Second.—The state regulation of rates in such a manner as to unduly reduce revenues, to discriminate in favor of localities and shippers within its own borders as against localities and shippers in other states and to disturb and disarrange the structure of interstate rates.

Third.—The inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whoever the commissioners may be, to perform the vast duties devolving upon it under existing laws, resulting in delay—which should never occur in commercial matters—and compelling the commissioners to accept the conclusions of their employees as final in deciding matters of great importance to the commercial and railroad interests of the country.

Fourth.—The practical legality that has been accorded conspiracies to tie up and suspend the operation of the railroads of the country by strikes and violence and the absence of any law to compel the settlement of such disputes by arbitration or other judicial means, as all other issues between citizens in civilized states are to be settled.

Fifth.—The phenomenal increase in the taxation of railroads in recent years.

Sixth.—The cumulative effect of these conditions upon the investing public, to which railroad companies must look for the capital necessary to continue development.

"We believe that the unification of regulation is essential," said Judge Lovett, "and that with the rapid increase of state commissions in recent years congress will in time be compelled to exercise its power in the premises. To unify regulation there should be a complete, harmonious, consistent and related system. We believe the best, if not the only practical plan, is the federal incorporation of railroads by general law, which will make incorporation (thereunder compulsory) thus imposing on all railroad companies throughout the United States the same corporate powers and restrictions with respect to their financial operations and the same duties and obligations to the public and the

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government, so that every investor will know precisely what every railroad corporation may and may not lawfully do."

Judge Lovett contended that the solution of these problems and difficulties rested with congress. He told the committee that under the constitution the authority of the federal government is paramount, that congress has the power to legislate for a centralized control of railroads under federal charters and that it only remains for that body to exercise that power.

The Press is in receipt of a copy of "The Other Side" for March. It is published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and perhaps has some good arguments for the liquor men—it would be a very poor business, indeed, which did not have some arguments in its favor; but we fear the liquor men have gone into print too late now to save them from the "deluge."

BAD COUGH? FEVERISH? GRIPPY?

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It is quite interesting at times to look back over the past, to see what transpired "in the long ago." The issue of The Press for June 28, 1906, over ten years ago relates the arrival of Major Downs, U. S. A., to assume charge at Cheyenne Agency, the removal of R. F. Thorne to his homestead on Mad River, and the arrival of The Press' new Diamond cylinder press.

HEAL SKIN ERUPTIONS

Painful eczema is more active in spring when the blood is overheated, the burning itching torture is unbearable. Relieve it at once and heal the eruptions with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. This antiseptic remedy is promptly effective in all skin troubles. Pimples, acne, tetter, ring worm, scaly blotchy skin, all respond to Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Get it today at your druggists 50c guaranteed.

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