

# NEW ULM REVIEW.

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## INTERESTING CURRENT TOPICS.

Two hundred and twenty street lamps at Providence, R. I., which extend over a distance of one mile, are now lighted and extinguished by electricity, in less than fifteen seconds, by one man.

Peanuts yield a large percentage of oil that is as good for all purposes as olive oil. It is more palatable than olive oil, and is used extensively for culinary purposes, finding a ready market.

It is said that the great rocks at North Elba, beside which John Brown is buried, and which bears his name carved in large letters on the solid stone, is now much defaced by other inscriptions made by chance visitors, for whose use a hatchet or chisel is kept conveniently near the foot of the rock.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the sure destruction, sooner or later, of houses built near the base of Mount Vesuvius, the Italians do not cease to build there. The town of Terre del Greco, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, is constructed on the lava streams of 1631.

An estimate had been made of the loss experienced in the English Channel by the storm of Nov. 12. Twenty-three vessels foundered, 48 were cast ashore, 34 had to be put back seriously damaged, 55 lost anchors, &c., about 200 men were drowned, and the loss of cargoes is put down at not less than \$1,200,000.

Hamelia Anthony has had seven husbands, yet she is in a poor house in Manchester, N. H.; she is fifty-six years old and was first married at fourteen. She supposed that her fourth husband had been drowned at sea when she married the fifth; but the fourth returned alive, and his claim was bought by the fifth for \$50. Two of the seven are now living.

Mr. Darwin must look to his laurels. A Japan correspondence says that he saw wrought in inlaid wood on a door in the great Temple of Bigmoto, a scene showing first a monkey, then an ape, then a gorilla, and so on up by gradual development until the final one of the series was a perfect man surrounded by elephants and curious birds. The door was several hundred years old.

A writer in Chambers' Journal, who has been looking over the manuscript copies of seven or eight of Charles Dickens' novels in the South Kensington Museum, says one is struck by the number of alterations and interlineations with which the pages abound. The first emotion is one of surprise that the books which appear so fluent and natural should have been the result of so much anxious thought, care and elaboration.

A sublime example of impudence was afforded early in the last century by John Everett, a notorious robber and highwayman, who actually filed in the Court of Exchequer a bill against one of his partners in various robberies. The attorney who drew up this extraordinary document was sent to prison for contempt of Court for six months, and the partners were both hanged, for capital offenses brought home to them a year or two later.

In his late Hartford lecture, Mr. Howells told the romance of Gibbon's life. While a young man he loved a young Swiss girl, but had so little spirit that he obeyed when his father told him not to marry her. He lived to see her become the wife of Necker—the great Prime Minister of Louis XVI.—and the mother of Mme. De Staël. Gibbon spent his time while in France in hanging around the house of his former love, and admiring the happiness he had lacked the manliness to achieve for himself.

A Kentucky preacher rose to speak, and opened the Bible. The first verse that met his eye happened to be, "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." "Brethering," said he, "at first sight one would not think there was much in this text; but on a little consideration, you will see there's a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you've been along by a pond you have seen them on a log sunning themselves. Now, it is said the voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land; but the turtle hasn't any voice that anybody ever heard; so it must mean the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence we conclude that immersion is meant, and that immersion will become universal."

## THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

**Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.**  
Jacob Harris was hanged, on the 29th at Knoxville, Tenn., for the murder of Isaac White in 1863.

Owen Murphy, the embezzling excise commissioner of New York, has been discovered in Toronto, Canada.

Jas. McMullen, of West Osgood, Ont., brutally killed his wife on the night of the 2d, with a club. McMullen is said to be partly insane.

Frank J. Bowman, a prominent and leading lawyer in St. Louis, is on trial for mal-practice and general unprofessional conduct as an attorney.

John Haddock, aged 21, fatally stabbed Lizzie Davis, aged 17 on the night of the 1st, and then killed himself. Both belonged to Fernald, near Bethlehem, Pa.

Clarence Boyle, one of the first Mollie Maguires convicted, has escaped from the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He was under a ten years sentence and had served about four.

Ettinger who wrecked a Baltimore an Ohio train, killing two persons, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree at Harrisburg, Va., and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

The friends of a newly married couple in Monroeville, Indiana, fired into a party who were giving them a charivari on the night of the 28th, and wounded nine of the serenaders, three of them seriously.

A terrible outrage was perpetrated upon a young lady in Washington City on the 29th, and a movement is on foot for the organization of a vigilance committee. Two negroes have been arrested and came near being lynched.

Judge Clayton of Chester, Pa., has decided that Representative Bullard, who was arrested on his way to Harrisburg to attend the session of legislature, charged with embezzlement of the funds of a building association, is not privileged from arrest.

Mr. Simpson, book-keeper and clerk of the Lowell, Mass., manufacturing corporation, has confessed to having lost about \$10,000 of the company's money by speculation. The company declines to prosecute him as he made a penitent confession and promises to reimburse them.

Hon. W. D. Kelly has failed in attempt to induce Judge Pierce of Philadelphia to reconsider and increase the sentence of two years and a half's imprisonment pronounced against Brown, the colored barber, who, while intoxicated some time ago, shot and seriously wounded the son of the Congressman, young Kelly. Kelly claimed Brown a desperate character.

The grand jury of Hartford, Conn., have found a true bill against Jas. C. Wakely, former President, and Samuel J. White, former Secretary, and S. C. Wiggin, also late President and Henry J. Furber, late financial manager of the Charter Oak life insurance company for a conspiracy to defraud the policyholders of the company.

Boss Tweed has offered to confess judgment in all the civil suits now pending against him, including two suits on the \$8,000,000 claim, the sale as that in the people's suit in which judgment has been rendered, and a suit of \$55,000 against Morrissey and Tweed, and one for \$54,000 against G. S. Miller and Tweed. The corporation counsel has accepted the offer in the last two suits.

The trial of Ira Recival for the murder, some months ago, of Dr. R. H. Brasier, a prominent Kentuckian, is now in progress at Burlington, Ky. The criminal judge being a relative of the murdered man the Governor appointed Judge Bond of the adjoining district to try the case. Among the counsel for the defense are Hon. J. W. Stephenson and J. G. Carlisle.

## Personal and Impersonal.

The public debt statement, shows a decrease in the public debt for December of \$71,623.

Alpheus Cutter, a prominent citizen, died at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on the night of the 1st.

Dr. J. S. Jones, surgeon, playwright and manager of the Old Tremont Theatre, in Boston died on the 29th.

Conkling's Senate committee to investigate the relations of this country with Mexico had a two hours' session on the 3d.

At the dinner of the Banks Club in Boston on the 29th, Gen. Butler, in speaking of the political situation, defended the President's title, but criticized his Southern policy.

Senator David Davis made a speech at a meeting at Bloomington, Ill., on the night of the 2d, and declared himself heartily in favor of silver remonetization.

Captain Bogardus of New York on the 3d succeeded in accomplishing the feat of breaking 5,000 glass balls inside of 500 consecutive minutes, and had 19 minutes and 25 seconds to spare.

The legislature met at Augusta, Maine, the 2d. The senate elected Warren H. Vinton President, and Samuel W. Lane secretary. The House elected Henry Lord speaker, and Ormandel Smith clerk.

Bonner & Co., one of the oldest houses on Wall Street, New York, failed on the 31st. Liabilities, estimated at \$400,000. Cause of failure similar to that of Netter & Co.—the rehypothecation of securities.

A few days ago, Thomas Lord, one of the wealthiest retired merchants of New York,

and aged 84 years, married a widow of 43, and now his three sons come into court and obtain a commission of lunacy against him.

Arthur Sewell of the suspended firm of Bonner & Co., has sent a communication to the New York stock exchange, asking for a committee for investigation into the affairs of the firm. Sewell claims to be entirely innocent of any connection with the rehypothecation of securities.

While a Chicago & Northwestern box car was being loaded with nitroglycerine at the Jackson mine near Negaunee, Mich., on the morning of the 2nd, the mass exploded instantly killing seven men, demolishing the car and lifting the locomotive in the air.

Rev. George F. Seymour in reply to the official communication announcing his election to the episcopate of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., neither accepts nor declines the position tendered him, but prefers to await the judgment of the church at large through its constituted authorities.

According to Wells Fargo & Co.'s statement of the production of the precious metals in States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico during the year 1877, there was an aggregate yield of \$98,500,000, being an excess of \$7,500,000 over 1876.

The silver wedding of President and Mrs. Hayes was celebrated at the White House in Washington on the evening of the 31st. The invitations were written on ordinary note paper by a clerk, and addressed by the President himself. All surviving attendants at the marriage, twenty-five years ago were invited—the invitations not exceeding one hundred. The only parties in official life invited, were Vice-President Wheeler and the members of the cabinet. The entertainment was very simple, the supper being what is known as a "stand-up" affair at which every one helped his lady and himself, and was served at 10:30 o'clock.

## Disasters.

Fifty-two colored emigrants sailed from New York for Liberia, on the 2nd.

A fire in Westerly, R. I., on the night of the 30th, destroyed property valued a \$40,000.

A fire at Salem, N. J., on the night of the 2d, caused a loss of \$50,000 distributed among several persons.

A fire on Thomas street, New York, on the 31st, destroyed buildings and goods to the amount of \$57,000.

Snow sufficient to delay the movement of trains has fallen in the Western and trans Alleghany portion of Virginia.

A fire in John Woods & Co.'s furniture ware rooms, 229 Fulton street, Brooklyn, caused a loss of \$25,000. Insured.

A severe snow storm prevailed at Norfolk, Va., on the 29th, and great disasters to shipping with loss of life, are reported.

A large body of Workington in San Francisco marched on the 3d, in a body to the Mayor's office and demanded work or bread.

Two petroleum springs, yielding two barrels per day, have been discovered in Wyoming Territory, near the Cheyenne river.

An earthquake shock, slight and as far as is known, without damage occurred near Richmond, Va. on the evening of the 2nd.

Another body, that of a man, but now nothing more than a mass of cinders, was found in the ruins of the Barclay Street, New York, fire on the 31st.

A heavy snow storm prevailed through the South on the 3rd, extending from Louisville, Memphis and Little Rock as far south as Vicksburg and Shreveport.

The Salmon Falls, N. Y., savings bank, which has \$750,000 in deposits, has decided to pay depositors 25 per cent on their respective accounts on or before February next.

The banking house of Jacob Bunn, of Springfield, Ill., one of the most extensive and best known in that region, has made an assignment. Liabilities are put at \$800,000.

Mexican officers gave a grand New Year's ball in the theatre in Matamoros at which were present a large number of United States officers, both civil and military. The ball was a grand success, the utmost good feeling prevailing.

The Turkish population of Retimo, a small town on the northern coast of Crete, have been committing assaults on the Christians of that place. Among the parties maltreated was the British vice-consul, and it is believed England will take temporary possession of the island, with a view of preventing a repetition of the outrages.

## English Crop Reports.

The Mark Lane Express reviews the corn trade of the past week and says the appearance of the young wheat plant is satisfactory in spite of the germination of grain having been slow, owing to the saturated condition of the soil. The weather has been very severe in Scotland, but in the south a fair breadth of land is under wheat. In the upper districts farm labor is still much behind hand. The position of the grain trade at Mark Lane and the prospect is decidedly strong, and with the turn of the year it is likely that considerable activity will ensue. Supplies of English wheat continue very limited, and though holders have not been able to obtain higher prices, the tendency has certainly been in their favor. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been more moderate, last Monday's 31st ult. returns showing a total of only 48,000 quarters, the decrease being due to a falling off in arrivals of Indian produce, and the closing up

of the North Russian ports. The most noticeable feature of the week has been the revival of a demand for wheat from country millers, who have purchased more freely at the extreme prices of the previous week, and on Friday at an advance of six pence to a shilling per quarter. A steady continental demand is also observable as exports continue at the rate of 8,000 and 9,000 quarters per week, and a fair outward movement invariably exercised a hardening effect on prices. The stocks of wheat in London are considerable but consisting of Calcutta and other hard varieties. The price of American and such descriptions as are valued for their flour-producing properties has been in no wise depressed. The increased country demand is the natural result of the wants of the country after a deficient harvest. It is not unreasonable to look for a hardening of prices, now that there is likely to be a diminution of imports. There have been numerous arrivals of maize cargoes at ports of call, and there are more sellers than buyers, but 20s. 9d@30s. have been paid for mixed American spot. Trade for this article has been steady and last week's prices well maintained. Arrivals of wheat cargoes at ports of call have been so moderate and the demand so steady that prices have been well supported. Barley is steady while maize, under the pressure of large arrivals, has ruled in buyers' favor.

## THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

The North German Gazette says if England only seeks to sound Russia respecting her willingness to make peace and the chances of success of a direct application of the Porte to St. Petersburg, credit may be awarded Great Britain for her meritorious intentions. In another case, the theory of the Agence Russe that mediation, unless solicited by both belligerents becomes intervention, and may assert itself. Regarding intervention, Russia in the fulfillment of her mission can scarcely be stopped, even by the cleverest moves on the political chess board.

After an exceedingly difficult passage over snow-covered mountains and frozen footholds, the vanguard of a Russian division has occupied the Balkan passes between Arabakonk and Sophia, and cavalry has already been stationed on the Sophia road. The Turks were taken by surprise, consequently the Russians lost only five wounded. Along the eastern front, namely, the river Lorn, the Turks have withdrawn from all their positions, leaving only small armed bodies composed of troops and inhabitants. The latter, with arms retire to the woods after burning their own villages.

A junction between Gens. Melikoff's corps south of Erzeroum is believed to be imminent. The Russians are advancing towards Baiburt where the Turks are concentrated in force and a battle is expected shortly. Gen. Louis Melikoff has gone to Tiflis and Gen. Heyman has succeeded him. It is thought the attack on Erzeroum will be delayed until Gen. Melikoff's return, which cannot be before the end of January.

Gen. Gouko fought a severe battle on the 31st of December at Tashesan. Before sunrise the Turkish intrenchments the Russians lost 700 men killed and wounded. The Turks retreated at nightfall toward Sofia, pursued by cavalry. After a halt for rest and reorganization, General Gonrko resumed the advance upon Sofia.

## Latest Market Reports.

**MILWAUKEE.**  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard \$1.14; No. 1.14; No. 2 \$1.10; seller December \$1.10; seller January \$1.10; seller February \$1.07; No. 3 \$1.05; Corn No. 2 44¢@45¢. Oats, No. 2 24¢. Rye No. 1 56¢. Barley No. 2 63¢ cash; seller January, 65¢; seller February 63¢.

**CHICAGO.**  
FLOUR—Western extra \$4.75@5.75; Minnesota extras \$5.00@5.50; patent \$6.50@9.00; superfine, \$2.25@4.00; winter extras, \$5.25@7.25.

**GRAIN.** Wheat, No. 1 Chicago, \$1.10@1.11; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.09¢ cash and seller December; \$1.09¢@1.10¢ seller January; \$1.10¢@1.10¢ seller February; No. 3 Chicago \$1.02; rejected 89¢. Corn 42¢ cash and seller December; 42¢@43¢ seller January; 42¢ seller February; rejected 34¢. Oats No. 2 24¢@24¢ cash and seller January; 25¢ seller February; rejected 22¢. Rye steady; No. 2 56¢ cash. Barley 58¢ cash.

**PROVISIONS.** Pork \$11.55 cash; \$10.25¢@10.55¢ seller January; \$11.07¢@11.70¢ seller February; \$11.82¢ seller March. Lard, \$7.40 cash; \$6.60@7.52¢ seller January; \$7.67¢@7.70¢ seller February; 7.77¢ seller March. Bulk meats, \$4.12¢@5.57¢.

## Sunday in San Francisco.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.  
This cosmopolitan city is not made up of church-going people. The Sabbath is more of a day of recreation than of religious observance. Thousands go over to Oakland, or ride out to the Cliff House to spend the day. It is a regular holiday. The three thousand bar-rooms and beer gardens do a lively business. Sunday target companies have now given way to hunting parties in search of field sports, and you have only to ride a few hours in the cars before you will hear the crack of the huntsman's gun and the yelling of his dogs. All sports and gayeties are open and above board. There is no attempt at concealment. The representatives of every nation have their own way of enjoying themselves in passing the Sabbath, and those who do not observe its sanctity are the foreign classes which are so largely in the ascendancy here in point of numbers.

The theaters and other places of amusement are generally crowded. The most

popular resort is called Woodward Gardens, which attracts thousands of people on Sundays. It is such a remarkable place of entertainment that it calls for more than a passing notice. The price of admission is only two bits. When inside you find the ground very extensive, covering a good many acres, while the variety of sights is of such a rare and unique character that you don't wonder that thousands go and see them. On all sides you find curiosities from all parts of the world in mineralogy, ichthyology, crustaceans, mollusks, insects, ornithology, and quadrupeds. In strolling over the grounds the eye falls upon parterres of the rarest of exotics, while the melodies from aviaries of birds from every clime delight the ear. You can plunge into illuminated caverns filled with aquariums of fish of all kinds; you can recline on green, velvety slopes, shaded with grotesque trees from all quarters of the globe, while at your feet runs a crooked, rippling stream over its rocky bed, and then forming a succession of cascades before it debouches into a pond, where the boat is at the disposal of amateur oarsmen; you may behold various strata of rock of immense size piled up to imitate wild natural beauty, with dimples of hillock wet with spray of fountains and fringed with trailing vines; you can step into an immense enclosure and take a look at an unsurpassed collection of wild, ravenous animals confined in cages, and who, when prodded by their keepers, will startle you with their roarings; you can while away an hour in a concert room, where visitors are refreshed with a band of music; or you can pass another hour in an amphitheater and become dazed with feats of zampillerostation and all sorts of wonderful performances. And all this for twenty-five cents, and of a Sunday as well as week days! Such is life in San Francisco that I can not realize I am living in an American city.

## A Sister's \$11,000 Mistake.

A short time ago a bachelor named Sheridan, who, for upward of twenty-five years, resided at Penn Haven, died after an illness of several months, leaving behind him \$11,000. When he came to this country he located at Penn Haven, and commenced working for the Beaver Meadow Railroad, now a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as a repairman. He was a very industrious man, and not only did he work every day in the week, but on Sundays also, and frequently at night, without rest, when an opportunity afforded. He was of very steady habits, was economical, and seldom partook of strong drink. During the time he worked on the railroad he managed to save the amount above stated, which he deposited in one of the Mauch Chunk banks. His health was always good, and he never knew what the taste of medicine was until about a year ago, when he commenced to complain of being ill. He quit work and went to New York to see one of his sisters, who had all she needed for the comforts of life. Upon his appearance at her residence he received a lukewarm reception, and his sister's children paid very little attention to him—in fact, cared nothing about associating with him, even for a momentary conversation. At this proceeding Mr. Sheridan became offended and went to the residence of another sister, who, though not so well off, received him kindly, with Sister No. 2 he remained for some time. While here he was obliged to take to his bed, under the care of a physician, and his illness became serious. He grew weaker and weaker, and he was given up by the physician as incurable. One day, believing he was about to die, he called Sister No. 2 to his bedside, sent for a magistrate and willed his \$11,000 to her, she not having any knowledge, previous to the making of the will, that he had any money. He recovered from his illness, and was able to be about again.

From some cause unknown he left Sister No. 2, and returned to Penn Haven, and shortly afterward went back to New York. Sister No. 1 was informed of his riches, sent for him, and he called to see her. She tried to treat him kindly, but still her children, even having a knowledge of their uncle's wealth, refused to make any freedom with him. He again became offended at the proceedings and also with Sister No. 2, and took up his abode with a friend who was not in any way related to him. The friend knew nothing about Mr. Sheridan's money, but was very kind to his visitor, and told him to remain with him as long as he pleased. He again became bedfast from illness, and when about to die willed all his money to his friend. In a few weeks he died. The friend inherited the \$11,000, and the sisters are angry thereat. "If my elder sister," said the bachelor, "hadn't been so hightoned and independent, and had treated me as a sister should, my money would have been hers."—*London Free Press.*

If it is just the same, I would like to die until the road is made passable for my friends might be obliged to attend your funeral, and that would destroy most of the pleasure of the occasion.