

NEW ULM REVIEW.

VOLUME I.

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INTERESTING CURRENT TOPICS.

Henry Hickey, the Boston boy who killed his play-fellow, read the cheap romances of border life until he became ambitious to do some bloody deed himself. He told a companion that he intended to do some bloody deed himself, and then live in a cave as an outlaw.

Juries in Illinois murder trials decide whether the convicted prisoners shall be imprisoned for life or hanged. In Shawneetown a jury stood three for hanging and nine for imprisonment. They pulled straws to settle the question, and on a verdict thus obtained a man was sentenced to death; but when the facts came out a new trial was granted.

Inquiry into the wicked ways of Philadelphia's mock auction men revealed that they hired two or three women to attend the sales, carefully inspect the articles that were to be sold, start the bidding at the article's cost price, and run it up among themselves until an outsider put in a bid. It was then promptly knocked down—to the outsider.

"Pound Parties" are now recognized as popular aids to church benevolence. Every body who comes is expected to bring a pound of something, done up in such a manner as to leave its nature a mystery. The packages are auctioned off, and the people bid without knowing what they are buying. There is much fun, but no very heavy cash result, as it is generally expected that the givers of packages present coffee or sugar, rather than dollar sugar plums, or other costly articles.

Two fellows in Arizona formed a partnership for the business of robbery. Their first exploit was to take the treasure box from a stage, by which they obtained \$400. They spent the money in carousal, and started out again. This time they murdered and robbed a miner. Then a mob dissolved the partnership by shooting one member and hanging the other. The assets consist of two revolvers and some shabby clothes, but it is considered that there are no liabilities, the firm having paid what they owed to justice.

Russia has to contend with famine. Dearth is reported to prevail to a serious extent in the province of Kazan in Eastern Russia, the province lying to the northwest of and adjacent to the province of Samara, which suffered so disastrously from famine a short time ago. The city of Kazan is said to be crowded with famine-stricken persons who have flocked into it in search of food, and the peasantry in the outlying districts are reduced to great straits. An imperial Commission has been appointed to organize the means of relief.

The Pennsylvania Municipal Commission has reported a plan for the government of cities. It is proposed to establish five classes of cities, according to size, with a modified charter for each class. In every large city there is to be a common council with two branches and legislative powers, a Mayor as an executive, and seven departments. The important feature in the plan is a positive prohibition of the borrowing of money by the city, except for unforeseen emergencies, and then only on a three-fourths vote of the councils, the loan not to extend beyond the termination of the fiscal year.

An interesting account of the German army has lately been published by a French officer, who was for many years military attaché at the court of Berlin. The total number of trained soldiers Germany could dispose of in time of war, including the troops of the landsturm, is estimated by the writer at from 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 men, of whom 1,300,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr. Owing to the improvements which have been made in the details of mobilization scheme since the war of 1870-71, the writer calculates that in three weeks the whole of the regular army could be concentrated on the French frontier, while in another three weeks the fourth battalions and six divisions of landwehr troops could be brought up into line, the total strength of the invading army being thus raised to about 900,000 men. The mobilization of the second levy of troops could not be begun until the tenth week, but by the end of the thirteenth week 250,000 more men could be added to the field force, raising the strength of this latter to 1,150,000, leaving still 200,000 recruits.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.
The fly wheel of the Globe Rolling Mill at Cincinnati, broke on the 7th, injuring one or more workmen.

The Supreme court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the death sentence of the Mollie Maguires, Hector, Tulley, McCue and Kehoe. The office of the Eastern express company at Dexter, Maine, was entered on the night of the 7th, and \$3,000 stolen from the safe.

Two young girls, Etta Hazeltine and Sadie Sharp, aged 15 and 11 years, were drowned at Hyannas, Mass., on the 7th, by breaking through the ice.

Frederick A. Goodrich, who admitted forging the names of employes in the Interior Department at Washington to the pay roll, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Theodore R. Wetmore, ex-vice president of the Security Life Insurance company of New York, has been convicted of conspiracy in making a false report to the Insurance Department.

Personal and Impersonal.
King Victor Emanuel is sick at Rome, with pleurisy.

King Victor Emanuel died at Rome, at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 9th.

The prohibitionists of New Hampshire will nominate State and County tickets.

Baker Pasha has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, by the Porte.

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

Ex-Gov. Shepherd, of Washington, fell upon the ice near his house on the 7th and broke his leg.

Senator Butler of South Carolina has declared himself opposed to the repeal of the resumption act.

President McMahon has expressed his condolence to the new King of Italy, on the death of Victor Emanuel.

Hon. Nathan Porter, a prominent member of the San Francisco bar, and a State Senator for Alameda county, died at Sacramento, Cal., on the 7th, aged 62.

The standing committee of the Diocese of Quincy has unanimously consented to the confirmation of Dr. G. F. Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield and J. K. Eccleston as Bishop of West Virginia.

Chandler's letter on the President's Southern Policy has been issued in Washington in pamphlet form under the title of "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?"

B. F. Prescott was, on the 9th, nominated for Governor of New Hampshire, by the Republicans. The convention was divided on the question of endorsing the President's policy, but several members displayed a strong feeling against W. E. Chandler.

The Underwood brothers, notorious outlaws, were overtaken at Concord, Ky., on the 8th, by Sheriff Ruggles and a posse, who demanded their surrender. They responded by firing and killing Ruggles, but his party returned the fire, wounding both outlaws after which they were easily captured.

Miscellaneous.
The Pottsville, Pa., bank has suspended.

The product of gold and silver of Colorado amounts to \$7,879,432.

A tug has gone to Ferrol, Spain to take Cleopatra's needle to London.

The Colorado Central depot, at Denver, Col., burned on the morning of the 5th.

The debt of the city of Boston is \$43,354,444. The city debt of New York is \$117,741,050.

The forfeited securities of Bonner & Co., suspended bankers of New York, were sold on the 9th.

Advances from the Cariboo gold district of British America, still continue to be highly favorable.

A fire in Ripon, Wis., on the 6th, destroyed a building and stock of dry goods, valued at \$25,000.

The Great Barrington, Mass., Savings bank has suspended. Deposits, \$414,000; Liabilities \$414,000.

The U. S. war steamer Kearsarge, has floated off the Beacon Ledre in Portsmouth, N. H., on which she lay stranded.

Still another body, making four unidentified victims of the Barclay street, N. Y., fire, has been found in the ruins.

The third annual exhibition of the national poultry association opened at Chicago on the 10th and will last to the 18th.

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

An organization of Commercial travelers, auxiliary to the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association of Chicago, has been formed in St. Louis.

The standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts have unanimously confirmed the election of Rev. Dr. Seymour, as bishop of Springfield, Ill.

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.

The business men of Kansas City, Mo., in a large meeting on the 9th, demanded the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act.

The strike of the Crispin Society of shoemakers at Lyman, Mass., is extending, and a large force of police is necessary to protect non-unionists from assault.

Lieut. Alexander Rogers, 4th Cavalry, has been detailed from duty on the staff of Commissioner General McCormick, to represent the army at the Paris exposition.

The President has pardoned John T. Loomis, convicted of using cancelled postage stamps for payment of postage and sentenced to 18 month's imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary.

The question of doing away with the present system of selling goods by sample by commercial travelers is discussed in New York and is exciting quite a sensation among the fraternity.

The trade in American butter and cheese in England is astounding, the latter being sold as Cheshire. Petroleum is a necessity and trade in other American products is rapidly increasing.

The Clearing House Associations of both New York and New Orleans have passed resolutions deprecating the remonetization of silver, and hostile to the Bland Silver Bill.

At a meeting of the Western Nail Association at Pittsburg on the 10th, the rates on nails were advanced and a further stoppage of mills to reduce production agreed upon.

It is stated from Washington that inventors are moving to have the cost of patents reduced from one hundred to five dollars. It is proposed to abolish models and examination, granting patents to all who may apply, as in England, leaving the right to an invention to be tested in the courts.

The weather in New England on the 7th was intensely cold, the thermometer ranging from 24 degrees below zero at Nashua, N. H.; to 42 below, at Fort Fairfield, Maine. Along the Hudson the thermometer marks several degrees below zero and ice boat clubs are preparing for their annual contest.

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.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

The Russians have taken Sofia. Details are wanting. Troops are constantly passing through Galatz. This is understood to mean serious operations against the quadrilateral. The Political Correspondence of Vienna of the 5th, says the ice in the Danube at Galatz will probably be strong enough in two days to permit the crossing of troops. The Russians intended to occupy Sulina.

Official telegrams show that Sofia was entered on the 3d inst, after a skirmish, in which the Russians lost only twenty-four men. A telegram from Gen. Gourko announces that a desperate engagement occurred on January 2d, near Bagroa. The Turks attempted to surround five battalions of Russian infantry and a brigade of cavalry, but were defeated, leaving 1,000 dead on the field. The Russian loss was two hundred.

Chakair Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople that after checking the Russian advance with great loss at Petrichevo he retired to strongly entrenched positions at Polbrine and Otukoi.

A thaw has commenced which, if it continues, will cause the movement of ice on the Danube to recommence and make communication more difficult than ever. It is utterly impossible now for horses and wagons to cross and the Russian intendant department is helpless. Words cannot describe the situation on the Danube. The Russians suppress telegrams with a view of preventing the state of affairs becoming known to England. A terrible outbreak of the spotted typhus has occurred in Froteshit and the neighborhood. It originated among Turkish prisoners and it is whispered that it is really the plague.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor from Vetcha, January 9th: "I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained to-day. Gen. Radezky has, after desperate fighting captured the whole Turkish army defending Schipka Pass, consisting of 41 battalions, 10 batteries and a regiment of cavalry. Prince Mursky has occupied Kezanik. General Skobelof holds Scelyka."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—A number of bills were introduced among them one by Mr. Kellogg to authorize steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Conkling offered resolutions which were agreed to directing the judiciary committee to investigate the restoration of Major Runkle to the army and Dr. Draper to the Navy pay rolls. Agreed to. Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations by States to sectarian schools. The silver resolution of Senator Matthews coming up as the regular order, Mr. Beck addressed the Senate in advocacy of it.

HOUSE, Jan. 10.—Several bills were introduced, among them a number to prevent the immigration and naturalization of Chinese and one by Mr. Cox for the discontinuance of the five cent nickel coin, and the coinage of a silver half-dime. Mr. Wood's resolution for a general investigation of all the public departments came up, and Mr. Wood addressed the House. The resolution was also favored by Clymer and Cox of Ohio, and opposed by Hale, Garfield, and others. Mr. Hale offered a substitute providing that committees should

bevested with extraordinary inquisitorial powers only upon the preferring of distinct charges. A long discussion followed participated in by several gentlemen. Mr. Hale's substitute was finally passed in the committee of the whole, 101 to 99, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Twentieth Annual Message.

The Twentieth Session of the Minnesota Legislature commenced in St. Paul, on the 8th inst. The Senate organized, after swearing in the new members, by electing the following officers: Chief Clerk, Chas. W. Johnson, of Hennepin; Assistant Clerk, Ed. H. Folsom, of Chicago; Engrossing Clerk, O. H. Hallin; Enrolling Clerk, C. R. McKenny, of Fillmore; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Anderson; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, A. A. Langhauz, of Goodhue. Without transacting any further business the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 8th, the oath of office was administered to the members by Justice Cornell, after which the following officers were elected: Speaker, C. A. Gilman; Chief Clerk, Mark D. Flower of Ramsey; First Assistant Clerk, Robert Deakin of Goodhue; Second Assistant Clerk, J. B. Hopkins of Fillmore; Engrossing Clerk, J. G. McGrew of Becker; Enrolling Clerk, George E. McKibben of McLeod; Postmaster, H. B. Corey of Mower; Sergeant-at-Arms, Andrew Slotten of Hennepin and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, F. H. Dayton of Washington.

The drawing of seats was next entered upon, upon the conclusion of which the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th, a concurrent resolution was adopted for a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five of the House, to examine and report whether the two Houses in joint convention to canvass the votes upon the several constitutional amendments can and in case they find that they have such right to inquire whether the amendments voted upon at the late election were adopted in accordance with the terms of the constitution. A resolution to instruct Minnesota's members of the United States Senate to support the Bland silver bill were pending in that body, and also to use their influence to bring about the repeal of the resumption act was made the special order for Tuesday the 10th at 10:30. The Senators and officers were voted five daily papers or their equivalent in weeklies. A concurrent resolution was adopted to increase the grasshopper relief committee by the addition of two Senators and four Representatives. Bills were introduced: To legalize the turnfest of Marshall, Lyon county; to amend the act in relation to the Ramsey County Board of Control, and the act of 1879 in relation to salaries of Ramsey County Officers. House bill allowing the town of Sauk Rapids to vote orders in aid of a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river, was read three times under a suspension of the rules, and then laid upon the table for the day.

HOUSE, January 9.—Mr. Anderson, of McCleod offered the following petition: To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Your petitioners, resident of Minnesota, respectfully represent that at the late election five amendments to the State Constitution were submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. The Constitution provides as follows:

"If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately."

When the negro suffrage amendment was submitted to the people of Minnesota some years ago, its importance was so generally recognized that a strict compliance with the fundamental law was deemed necessary, and a second amendment being submitted at the same time, a separate ballot box was used at the polling places generally throughout the State, and the two amendments were voted for separately.

Your petitioners would further represent that at the late election the five amendments submitted were, as a rule, throughout the State voted upon a single ticket, the exceptions to this being very few and unimportant. As the changing or modification of the fundamental law of the land is an important and responsible matter, your petitioners respectfully request your honorable body to appoint a joint committee prior to the official canvass, to consider whether the vote upon the five constitutional amendments at the late election was legal and binding, or null and void.

Mr. Campbell of Meeker offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of fifteen be appointed, to whom all matters connected with the ravages by locusts shall be referred; that the committee report as early as possible what relief is necessary in the way of procuring seed grain for settlers in those counties desolated by these pests. This resolution was subsequently rescinded and the Senate concurrent resolution for a joint committee of fifteen, agreed to.

On motion of Mr. West of Faribault County, the Senate concurrent resolution in reference to the Constitutional Amendments, embracing substantially the points in Mr. Anderson's petition was concurred in and the following members of the joint committee appointed by the Speaker: Messrs. West, Day, Cole, Hicks and McCrea. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—Soon after meeting and without transacting any general business, the Senate met in joint convention in the hall of the house, to canvass the votes cast at the late election. Upon returning from the performance of this duty, the committee for that purpose reported that arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Governors' message and inauguration of officers at the Opera House at 11:30 a. m. to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 10.—The Senate concurrent resolution increasing the grasshopper committee by two additional members of the Senate and four of the House was concurred in, and the committee, on the part of the House appointed as follows: McCrea, W. M. Campbell, Stone, Emmel, H. H. Gilman, Fiddes, Anderson, Cole, Lien, Ladd, Bohan, Emmons, Bowler and Stacy. The committee on mileage reported the number of miles traveled by each member and the report was accepted. The Senate and House then went into joint convention to canvass the votes cast for officers at the late election, when Mr. Gillman, of Ramsey moved to postpone the canvass of the amendments until after the result upon the election of officers has been declared. On motion of Mr. Hicks, Gillman's motion was laid on the table, ayes 74, nays 67, and the canvass proceeded with. The joint committee on inauguration of Governor, and other State officers, reported the programme for that purpose and that the ceremonies would take

place at the opera house in St. Paul at 11:30 on the morning of the 11th. The report was accepted. At the conclusion of the canvass the Speaker proceeded to declare the result formally as to offices, and all the amendments all of which were carried, except the amendments to Articles Seven and Ten of the constitution, which were lost.

SENATE, Jan. 11.—A concurrent resolution for a special committee to report upon advisability of a Minnesota representation at the Paris Exposition was adopted. Bills were introduced to abate penalties and taxes for 1876-7 of grasshopper sufferers, and for public pillories for wife beaters. After participating in the inauguration ceremonies adjourned to Thursday next at 2:30 p. m.

HOUSE, Jan. 11.—Mr. Dresbach, of Winona, offered a resolution favoring the remonetization of silver, and demanding the repeal of the resumption act. Notice of debate was given, and the resolution went over under the rules. Mr. Rahilly of Wabasha, submitted a similar resolution which was made the special order for the 16th inst. The House then proceeded to the opera house to witness the inauguration ceremonies, and listen to the reading of the Governor's message, after which it returned to the capitol and then adjourned to the 15th inst, at three o'clock, p. m.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The official canvass made by the joint convention of both houses of the Legislature on the 10th inst., gives the following result of the election last November, on State officers and the constitutional amendments:

GOVERNOR.	
John S. Pillsbury,	57,071
Wm. L. Banning,	39,140
A. Wiley,	1,421
Pillsbury over Banning,	17,931
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
James B. Wakefield,	35,348
A. A. Ames,	37,245
T. A. Jewitt,	1,946
Scattering,	2
Wakefield's majority over Ames,	18,101
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
J. S. Irgens,	55,125
A. T. Lindholm,	37,071
M. L. Anderson,	1,267
Irgens' majority over Lindholm,	18,054
TREASURER OF STATE.	
W. Pfander,	56,458
J. F. Meagher,	35,528
W. W. Slocum,	1,906
Pfander's majority over Meagher,	20,930
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
George P. Wilson,	56,322
John R. Jones,	37,048
James E. Child,	1,102
Wilson's majority over Jones,	19,274
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
W. R. Marshall,	55,868
H. W. Hill,	31,231
S. G. Carter,	1,219
Scattering,	1
Marshall's majority over Hill,	24,137
JUDGE OF THE 4TH DISTRICT.	
A. H. Young,	6,083
George Bradley,	4,824
Young's majority,	1,259
JUDGE OF THE 9TH DISTRICT.	
E. St. Julien Cox,	3,802
Alfred Wallen,	1,920
Cox's majority	972
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.	
The results upon the several amendments were declared to be as follows:	
AMENDMENT TO SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 4.	
Yes,	37,995
No,	20,853
Majority for,	17,162
AMENDMENT TO SECTION 24, ARTICLE 4.	
Yes,	33,072
No,	25,099
Majority for,	7,973
AMENDMENT TO SECTION 2, OF ARTICLE 5.	
Yes,	36,072
No,	21,814
Majority for,	14,258
AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.	
Yes,	26,468
No,	32,963
Majority against,	6,495
AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3, ARTICLE 8.	
Yes,	36,780
No,	16,867
Majority for,	20,113
AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3, ARTICLE 10.	
Yes,	24,415
No,	26,020
Majority against,	1,605

The truthfulness of the old English saying that a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard, is seriously questioned in modern times. A more healthful fall and early winter has not been enjoyed in a score of years. In Boston the death rate for the last seven weeks was thirteen per cent. less than that of a year ago, at which time the season was much more severe. A careful comparison of the Brooklyn death rate for several years with the record of the temperature for the same time shows that the mortality is lightest when the thermometer ranges about forty-eight degrees. As it goes above sixty or below forty the increase in the death rate becomes more marked. From the 15th of May to the 15th of June, and from the 15th of October to the 15th of November are therefore the healthiest months. Investigation proves that such weather as we have had for a month is as healthful as any of the year.