



R. PFEFFERLE,
Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Canned, Dried and Green Fruit,
FLOUR AND FEED,
STONE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
MINN. ST., - - - NEW ULM, MINN.

DAKOTA HOUSE,
Opp. Post Office—NEW ULM, MINN.
ADOLPH SEITER, PROP'R.
This house is the most centrally located house in the city and affords good Sample Rooms.

B. F. WEBBER,
Attorney & Counselor
AT LAW.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Office over Citizen's National Bank.
NEW ULM, - - - MINNESOTA

C. H. CHADBOURN, President. **C. H. BOSS,** Cashier.
BROWN CO. BANK,
Cor. Minn. and Centre Streets.
NEW ULM, - - - MINNESOTA.

Collections and all business pertaining to banking
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY
\$500,000.

M. HENSHAW, CHAS. ROOS, JOHN BELM
H. A. SUBILLA, JOHN BELM
New Ulm City Mill,
Centre Street, - - - New Ulm, Minn
We are running day and night, and can supply any quantity of best brands of Flour at regular rates on short notice.
We have improved machinery for the grinding of shorts and fodder, having added a stone reserved for such a purpose.
Flour exchanged for wheat on very liberal terms.
NEW ULM CITY MILL CO.

F. QUINCY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Collars, Saddles,
Saddlery, Blankets, Whips,
etc., etc., etc.
Upholstery and all custom work pertaining to my business promptly attended to.
Minn. St., opposite Union House,
NEW ULM, - - - MINN.

M. JUENEMANN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harnesses, Collars,
Saddles, Whips,
Saddlery, Blankets,
etc., etc., etc.
Upholstery, and all custom work pertaining to my business promptly attended to.
Minn. St., Next Door to Ziber's Saloon,
NEW ULM.

MEAT MARKET,
C. STUEBE, Prop'r.
A large supply of fresh meats, sausage, hams, lard, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All orders from the country promptly attended to.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
MINN. ST., - - - NEW ULM, MINN.

CITY
Meat Market,
M. EPPLER, Prop'r.
A large supply of fresh meats, sausage, hams, lard, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All orders from the country promptly attended to.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
MINN. STREET, - - - NEW ULM, MINN.

Republican Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOHN M. BERRY.
For State Auditor,
O. P. WHITCOMB.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL H. NICHOLS.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress—Second District,
HORACE B. STRAIT.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative,
C. C. BRANDT.

County Ticket.

For Auditor,
H. B. CONSTANS.
For Register of Deeds,
A. F. WALTON.
For Sheriff,
ED. PAULSON.
For Clerk of the Dist. Court,
ALBERT BLANCHARD.
For Judge of Probate,
CASPER H. CHRISTENSEN.
For County Attorney,
B. F. WEBBER.
For Court Commissioner,
E. G. KOCH.
For County Surveyor,
JULIUS BERNDT.
For Coroner,
JONAS LAUTENSCHLAGER.

For Commissioner 4th Dist.
L. D. RICE.

C. M. Schwaz a farmer of Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., writes to the agricultural department under date of Oct. 1st, his experience in the process of making sugar from amber sorghum cane. The average yield per acre was 120 gallons of heavy syrup. The Stewart process was used and the syrup granulated well. Schwaz has also experimented with juice from the Indian corn stalks with the Stewart process and had good success.

A singular occurrence at Marquette, Mich., Monday evening, will be regarded as a fresh evidence of the peculiar ways which characterize the late Democratic candidate for President. A court commissioner was taking evidence in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, (the suit to collect Tilden's income tax) and the New York counsel for Mr. Tilden, after examining the books of the New York iron company, piled them on a table near the door. Then two men rushed in, seized the books, which belonged to one of the witnesses, and made off with them. Up to last accounts the books have not been recovered, and the people of Marquette are naturally considerably excited over the matter.

The Republican Senatorial committee for this district have got things badly mixed. Instead of coming together and agreeing upon the time and place for holding the convention, a part of the committee called a convention to be held at Sleepy Eye, and the other members of the committee, not knowing of the first call, have issued a call for a convention to be held at Marshall. Both are called for next Tuesday, October 15th. What the result of this double call will be we cannot foretell as the time is short and the blunder can not well be remedied. The Redwood and Brown county delegates will no doubt attend the Sleepy Eye convention and the others the Marshall convention. The calls also differ in one or two instances in the apportionment of delegates.

P. S.—Since writing the above Hon. C. B. Tyler, one of the committee, who signed the Sleepy Eye call, has requested us to say that the convention will be held at Marshall, Tuesday, Oct. 15th, at 4 p. m., and not at Sleepy Eye. This action will harmonize matters and prevent the nomination of two candidates.

October Elections.

Republican Thunder All Around the Skies.



Ohio Republican by 8,000 Maj.

Iowa Buries the Fusion Ticket Under 30,000 Rep. Majority.

REP. CONGRESSIONAL GAINS IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

ST. PAUL, OCT. 9, 1878.

Special Telegram to Review.

Election returns come in slowly. Cannot give complete returns. Republicans claim gains in every State. Ohio has gone Republican by about eight thousand majority, and several Republican Congressmen are gained. Cincinnati has gone Republican. Indiana State ticket seems to be in doubt, may have gone Democratic. The Republicans gain one or two Congressmen however. Legislature seems to be Republican which will defeat Voorhees for Senator.

Iowa will have the usual majority of thirty thousand.

WILLIAM BICKEL.

Colorado held its State election on the 1st inst. The Republicans carried the State by 3,000 majority and the Legislature four to one Republican. Two years ago Judge Belford had 988 majority for Congress but the Democratic House seated Patterson, his competitor, upon a mere technicality, and the voters of Colorado have very properly resented that action by electing Belford by over 3,000 majority this year.

Little Friendships among the Ministers.

Examining the death roll of ministers during the yellow fever plague in the South, we find some twenty Catholic priests and only a few ministers of other denominations though the number of them is as to the number of Catholic priests 5 to 1. It is somewhat strange, that these ministers did not give their undoubtedly effective antidote against the Yellow Jack to their Catholic brethren in Christ to save the lives of them as they have happily saved their own.

UPRISING OF THE SIOUX NATION—A GENERAL INDIAN WAR FEARED.

Information reached army headquarters in St Paul last Saturday evening that the Sioux Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies had all left their reservations and are moving west directly toward the Black Hills. The Red Clouds deserted their agency two days before, and are probably a hundred miles in advance of the Spotted Tails. It is the opinion of those best acquainted with the customs of the tribes that they will come together in a few days and will be joined by the Cheyennes, who have crossed the railroad and are moving north. There is a strong apprehension in the minds of officers of the department of Dakota that this is a preconcerted movement, and that it signifies a general war.

It is many years since the Red Clouds and Spotted Tails have shown any signs of belligerency, and here in the worst is feared, even to the belief that the contest may assume such proportions as to require the services of the entire army to deal with it. The Black Hills, which appears to be their objective point, is only guarded by four companies, who are at the post recently established there; hence, if the Indian force is as large as is feared, the Hills will be at their mercy.

HENRY PÖHLER'S WAR RECORD.

He Helps Resist the Bounty Tax, and Then Extorts Blood-Money from the Soldiers and Orphans.

Special Correspondence to St. Paul Dispatch.

HENDERSON, Minn., Oct., 27th.

Just now, when certain newspapers are lauding the democratic candidate in the Second Congressional district to the skies and putting their man before the people—especially the Germans—as entirely spotless and lovely to behold, would it not be well to lift the curtains of the past and scrutinize some of the acts of this modern Solon?

Firstly, "When war waged its wide desolation, and threatened our land to deform," your brave Henry was in bad tribulation and turned tail and fled from the storm! Have the people of his own county and immediate neighborhood forgotten the memorable first war meetings, where old Whitlock, in an enthusiastic speech, fired the hearts of the boys up to the enlisting point, and our Henry among the lot, just to encourage the boys, said: "I am going; we're all going." Did he go? Echo answers No! Coward!

Secondly, When the commissioners of Sibley county tried their very best, after the war to repudiate the resolution of the same body in 1862, giving a bounty of \$100 to every man enlisting for three years, and when the records of that board, together with everything else, were "accidentally burned," where was the voice of Henry Pöhler? Loud and boisterous were his protestations against this bounty act; "the county will never be able to pay it," said he; "we will be taxed to death if we have to pay this county bounty. We can't do it. We will not do it!"

Thirdly, When the county was compelled to pay it—thanks to a just judge—and county orders were issued to each of these veterans and heroes—yes, and to their widows—amounting to about \$110 each, to what figure did Henry Pöhler squeeze down these county orders, because there was "no money in the treasury—it is an infernal outrage on the county that we have to pay it," and more of such deprecatory talk?—to just about \$75 or \$80!

What did Henry do with the rest of this blood money; stolen—virtually stolen—from the widows and orphans of some of the same men that were going in 1862, because they believed Henry was going too?

We could prolong this list of interrogations ad infinitum, but the good people in his immediate vicinity certainly recollect many more of Henry's grasping and rasping propensities, which stamp him in the eyes of every fair-minded voter as a veritable money shark; yes, Shylock of old could with some show of justice occupy a seat among the righteous, if Henry was only half as spotless as some of his blatant organs would have us to believe.

A VETERAN.

The Dispatch then editorially says: We print to-day, in a letter from a well-known and reliable correspondent at Henderson, a few leaves from the war record of Henry Pöhler, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district. We have every reason to believe, and do believe the allegations in this letter are—that Henry Pöhler, after inducing others to enlist, by promising to do so, with cowardly treachery refused to go himself; that he resisted the offer of bounties; that he joined in an effort to resist the payment of the bounties pledged; and that, failing in both efforts, he basely speculated on the necessities of the soldiers' dependants, by discounting their orders to the lowest notch, robbing, stealing the blood-earned reward of the valor and patriotism of the defenders of the Union.

If these charges are true, as we believe they are, Henry Pöhler is not a fit man to send to Congress. The man who failed in any patriotic duty to his country during the hours of her mortal peril, cannot be safely trusted to serve her in times of prosperity. The man who robbed soldiers' widows in 1864 is fully equipped for any deed of political corruption in 1879. Above all, the honors

and rewards of a grateful nation should be reserved for the men who defended it—not for the men who staked it in the back. While this man Pöhler was dodging the draft and shaving bounty orders, Horace B. Strait was bravely fighting in the ranks of the soldiers of the Union. The loyal men of Minnesota will not long hesitate in deciding upon whom to bestow their confidence—for whom to cast their votes.

A cold winter is predicted from the style of architecture adopted by muskrats. The sign is said never to fail. So let the doubting Thomases as well as those who are of the true faith stock up their wood piles.—*Shakopee Argus.*

ENGLAND'S WAR IN ASIA.

A London dispatch from Bombay says troops have been ordered to advance from Desa-Ghazi-Kan, thus threatening Afghanistan from a new point. It is reported that dissensions have broken out among the great Afghan chiefs. The death of a powerful southern chief is also reported. The ameer has asked tribal councils for assistance. It is believed that tribes mustering one hundred and fifty thousand fighting men have assented. The other tribes, with about 35,000 warriors, remain neutral. The ameer has freed from prison his son Yakoub Khan, who is a noted general. The whole garrison of Peshawur is marching against All Mujid. It is even reported to-night that the place has been captured. The government will issue a proclamation announcing its intentions on Monday.

SLEEPY EYE, Oct. 3d, 1878.

Facts About Resumption.

Editor Review:

Last week we stated some facts about the greenbacks; and now we will invite attention to a few facts about resumption.

1. The nation is pledged for it; and has been for years, ever since, in fact, 1869. At that time "the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin"—Revised Stat. of the U. S. p. 735. It was in view of this that the January act of 1875 provided for resumption on January 1st, 1879.

2. The nation is and has been, working towards the fulfillment of its obligation. It is bound to do this in order to maintain its character for honesty and its self-respect. Every obstacle that is put in the way to defeat the national pledge bears a dishonest mark.

3. But before we state any further fact about resumption let us carefully note what resumption means. Resumption does not mean (1) contraction of the currency. Many seem to think so; but it is a great mistake. The contraction of the currency is in no wise involved in the act of resumption. Suppose two million dollars in greenback notes are taken up by the government and actually destroyed; the two million dollars in coin necessary for their redemption, and not now in circulation, will be added to the volume of currency and there will be no diminution or contraction. But resumption does not mean (2) the destruction of the whole volume of greenbacks. The government is required by law to maintain \$346,000,000 of greenbacks and that, too, at par with coin, and to be kept so after resumption. Resumption does not mean (3) that greenbacks to any amount must be exchanged for coin. This is a false and pernicious view of the matter.

What then does resumption mean? Simply this: resumption means that when the holder of a greenback desires to exchange it for coin he can do so and receive for it one square dollar. But if any man prefers to use a note as money instead of the coin he may receive for it, he can do so and no man, or law will compel him to make an exchange. Resumption means that the greenback shall not be shared. Unless the total amount of currency exceeds the demands of business properly but very little will be passed in for redemption. Resumption means that the whole volume of gold and silver coin shall be added to the currency of the country. Gold and silver will not be bought and sold then chiefly as a commodity; but will be used as money, pure and simple. Resumption then don't mean "the day of doom" as a certain orator would have us believe.

O. P. CHAMPLIN.