

# NEW ULM REVIEW.



VOLUME I.

NEW ULM, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20th, 1878.

NUMBER 47.

**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.

**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. JUEMANN,**  
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.

**C. H. CHADBOURN, President. C. H. ROSS, 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.

**H. A. SUBILIA, 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.

**B. F. WEBBER,**  
**Attorney & Counselor**  
AT LAW.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Office over Citizen's National Bank.  
NEW ULM, - - - MINNESOTA

**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.

**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 coun-  
try promptly attended to.  
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.  
MINN. STREET, - - - NEW ULM, MINN.

Diphtheria is still raging in Man-  
kato. Several new cases being late-  
ly reported.

One of the three Republican Con-  
gressmen elected in North Carolina  
is named O' Harra' and is reported  
to be an Irish negro.

Washburn's majority in the Third  
district is 3,011. So much for H.  
P. Hall's "swindling little brass  
kettle."

Major Strait left St. Paul last Fri-  
day evening for New York, to attend  
a meeting of the Congressional com-  
mittee on the reorganization of the  
army, of which he is a member.

Butler, who has just been defeat-  
ed for Governor of Massachusetts,  
is collecting a supply of bricks to  
throw during his three remaining  
months in Congress.

In a saloon row in St. Paul last  
Friday James I. Beach accidentally  
fatally shot Alex. Hamilton. Both  
were strangers in St. Paul. Beach  
is in custody awaiting the action of  
the coroner's inquest.

The following is the official vote  
of Pennsylvania for Governor: Hoyt  
Rep., 319,567; Dili Dem., 297,060;  
Mason, nationalist, 51,758; Lane,  
prohibitionist, 3,663. Republican  
majority on joint ballot in the Le-  
gisature is 40.

The Northern Pacific Railroad  
will be pushed forward with great  
energy next season. On the 8th  
inst. orders were given to advertise  
for the building of 200 miles of road  
west of the Missouri river. This  
will carry it to the Yellowstone  
river.

The United States government  
has purchased through a banking  
house of New York city sterling ex-  
change to the amount of about £1-  
100,000 to meet the \$5,500,000 re-  
quired by the Halifax award to be  
paid to the British government at  
London the 23d inst., and the agents  
of the United States treasury depart-  
ment will make the transfer on that  
date.

This time it is the insane asylum  
at Columbus Ohio, that is under-  
going an investigation. The charge  
is made that "ducking" is resorted  
to, and that this torture has been  
carried to the extent of causing the  
death of patients. A woman named  
Brown, formerly employed in a  
Canada hospital, is charged with in-  
troducing the system.

Secretary Evarts says that Ger-  
man-American citizens returning to  
Germany will be protected from mo-  
lestation by the German government  
authorities for two years. If they  
live abroad longer than that under  
the Bancroft treaty they will no longer  
be considered American citizens,  
but will be subject to military con-  
scription.

The *Lake City Leader*, one of the  
best on our exchange list, has been  
enlarged and changed from an 8 col-  
umn folio to a 6 column quarto  
sheet, and is now printed on tinted  
paper. Verily, Russell is a trump!  
and we hope that his efforts to fur-  
nish the people of Wabashaw county  
with a first-class family newspaper  
will be duly appreciated.

Since the yellow fever appeared in  
the South last summer there has  
been 12,617 deaths. Of these 3,917  
occurred in New Orleans, 3,108 at  
Memphis, 1,118 at Vicksburg, 327  
at Grenada, and 314 at Holly  
Springs. Thirty-two deaths from  
yellow fever occurred at Cairo, thirty  
in New York, thirty-one in St.  
Louis, thirty-two in the vicinity of  
Gallipolis, sixteen at Cincinnati,  
and one in Chicago.

An unsuccessful attempt was made  
to assassinate King Humbert of Ita-  
ly, at Naples, last Sunday. The  
royal family had arrived in Naples  
only a few hours previous and as they

were being driven through one of  
the principal thoroughfares a poorly  
clad man rushed upon the King  
with a dagger and succeeded in in-  
flicting a slight wound upon his left  
arm. The would-be assassin is only  
29 years old, and says that he wanted  
to kill the King because he does not  
like him.

The next Legislature will stand  
about as follows:

SENATE.	
Republicans.....	22
Democrats.....	13
Greenbackers and Prohibitionists....	3
Republican majority over all.....	3
HOUSE.	
Republicans.....	66
Democrats.....	35
Greenbackers and Prohibitionists....	5
Republican majority over all.....	26
Republican maj. on joint ballot.....	29

There never was an election be-  
fore, since 1840, when so many De-  
mocratic strongholds were carried  
by the Republicans by assault. The  
10,000 majority in the Milwaukee  
District has been rubbed out. Two  
counties in Pennsylvania that usu-  
ally give 3,500 Democratic majority  
reversed the engine and rolled up  
7,000 majority for the Republicans.  
Ulster County, New York, that is  
or was thought to be as reliably  
Democratic as Kentucky, gives a  
larger Republican majority than it  
used to give the other way. Other  
feats of political ledgerdom are  
noticeable all over the country.

## SUGAR MILL.

The success attending the manu-  
facture of syrup from the amber  
cane has stimulated the inventive  
genius of our mechanics to devise a  
practical means of converting the  
syrup into sugar, and Mr. H. L.  
Joslin, a Mankato mechanic, has  
attained a gratifying degree of suc-  
cess in his first efforts. It is con-  
structed somewhat upon the princi-  
ple of what is termed the "honey  
slinger," the granulated syrup  
being placed in a cylinder made of  
wire cloth, and operated by a rotary  
motion, being capable of making  
from 800 to 1200 revolutions per  
minute, which throws the syrup  
through the openings in the wire,  
leaving the dry sugar at the bottom.  
Another cylinder surrounds this,  
which retains the syrup. The ex-  
pense is slight, the sample machine  
costing only \$35, and was made for  
Mr. Gilley, of Butternut Valley. A  
trial was had with a gallon of syrup,  
and the result was quite satisfactory.  
The quantity of sugar made will  
range from two to five pounds per  
gallon, and depends of course upon  
the density of the syrup. The color  
of a sample shown us was of the  
grade of C, and we are told that even  
a better grade was made. The yield  
of syrup from the amber cane is a-  
bout two hundred gallons per acre.  
Assuming that a gallon of syrup  
will make three pounds, the yield  
per acre would be equal to 600 pounds  
of sugar suitable for family use, and  
worth to the producer ten cents per  
pound, or \$60. Besides this, he has  
nearly one hundred gallons of syrup  
left, worth as much more.

This sugar business is certainly  
worthy the attention of every farm-  
er. A few acres of cane on every  
farm, which requires no greater a-  
mount of labor than the same acre-  
age in corn, will supply the owner  
with an abundant supply of sugar  
and syrup—all his necessities will  
demand and cut off a large item of  
household expenses. Gradually the  
business may be developed, and even  
at twenty cents per gallon, it can be  
made to yield a larger profit than  
wheat at 75 cents per bushel.—*Man-  
kato Review.*

The St. Paul Weekly Pioneer Press,  
as will be seen by the prospectus print-  
ed elsewhere, is now offered at the  
very low price of \$1.15 per year. For  
ability and amount of reading matter  
it is noted as one of the best papers in  
the Northwest, and the price brings it  
within the reach of all. We will fur-  
nish the weekly Pioneer Press and the  
REVIEW for the low price of \$2.00 per  
annum.

## SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The gross frauds practiced in some  
of the Southern States at the late  
elections have opened the President's  
eyes and it is stated that he has ac-  
knowledged his Southern policy to  
be a failure. Wherever the Repub-  
licans had a ghost of a show of e-  
lecting their candidates for Congress  
the Democrats repeated their old  
game of intimidation and ballot box  
stuffing. In the rural districts of  
South Carolina Republican meetings  
were dispersed by Hampton's malitia  
and the voters driven away from  
the polls. Louisiana and Florida  
were no exception to this mode of  
electioneering. The ballot box in  
one precinct in Charleston was stuff-  
ed with 2400 votes for the Dem. candi-  
date for Congress, and the Dem. ma-  
jority in the city was a great deal  
larger than there were Democratic  
voters. At a recent Cabinet meet-  
ing it was decided to prosecute all  
offenders to the fullest extent of the  
law, and many arrests have been  
made. In a recent interview with  
Senator Cameron and Zach. Chandler  
the President is represented as  
having said:

"The time for discussion has  
passed. It is now too late for any-  
thing but the most determined and  
vigorous action. The determination  
was reached several days ago, and  
the deliberation of the Cabinet on the  
subject since then have been compar-  
atively brief and confined mainly  
to the consideration of the duty of  
the Attorney General in the premis-  
es. When the Southern policy was  
originated, it was with an earnest  
desire to conciliate the Southern lead-  
ers, to round off the sharp angles of  
sectional differences and soften the  
asperities of political strife. No one  
will deny that the attempt to en-  
force this policy was most earnestly  
made, nor that it was carried out  
with a conscientious desire to ac-  
complish the result for which it had  
been inaugurated. Of the personal  
and partisan sacrifices I made in my  
efforts, and the consequent interrup-  
tion of certain relations which had  
previously existed between myself  
and some of my supporters, I have  
nothing to say just now; but it ap-  
pears that the Southern leaders who  
made pledges either did not exert  
themselves to keep them or were un-  
able to do so. In fact I am reluct-  
antly forced to admit that the expe-  
rience was of little value. The first  
election of importance held since it  
was attempted has proved that fair  
elections with free suffrage for every  
voter in the South are an impossibil-  
ity under the existing condition of  
things. It is not because the Repub-  
lican party appears as the sufferer in  
these results that I complain. It is  
because free suffrage and the freedom  
of political rights have been inter-  
fered with that I am called upon to  
take cognizance of these disturban-  
ces. If the facts were exactly re-  
versed, and if the Republicans had  
committed these outrages upon the  
Democrats my duty would have been  
the same. It would not be for me  
or for any official before whom the  
question may come to treat them oth-  
erwise than in a non-partisan way.  
The partisan press will naturally  
take a partisan view of the case, and  
I will be held to account for aiding  
the Republicans in flaunting the  
bloody shirt, as is called, but for all  
that I shall do my duty as chief mag-  
istrate of all the people, to Dem-  
ocrats and Republicans alike; and if,  
in the faithful execution of the laws,  
justice shall demand the punishment  
of this or that person, whatever his  
political connection may be. I shall  
not be deterred by partisan criticism.  
All that I know is that great crimes  
have been committed and it is my  
duty to aid in the punishment of the  
criminals."

## ON THE NORTHFIELD PLAN.

Johnson's jewelry store in New  
York, on Eighth avenue, between  
Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets,  
was robbed on Thursday evening,  
Nov. 7th, of \$2,000 worth of clocks  
and watches, in the presence of a  
large number of passers-by. Short-  
ly after six o'clock two men entered  
the store, one closed the door, and  
the other with revolver kept in their  
places Mr. Johnson, the proprietor,  
his clerk and a customer. Two  
others then smashed the two large

plate-windows and packed in two  
bags, the stock exposed.—While  
they were thus occupied, two others,  
armed with pistols, ordered the pas-  
sers-by to move on. The property  
having been packed, the thieves,  
still protected by their companions,  
moved quietly to a butcher's cart in  
waiting at the corner, and drove  
rapidly away.

The two who had kept possession  
of the store, receiving a preconcerted  
signal, turned on the throng and  
fired their pistols in the air. A  
stampede of the people followed, and  
the thieves made good their escape.

## MONEY IN HISTORY.

Written for the Review by O. P. CHAMPLIN.

With this article I close the series on  
finance. The article which has a uni-  
versal purchasing power; which most  
permanently represents a given a-  
mount of any grade or kind of labor  
performed by men; which has an in-  
herent value constant and continuous  
under circumstances which would de-  
stroy most commodities; and which is  
the most conveniently handled consist-  
ent with these attributes is the best  
for money; and that article is gold.  
Silver stands next to it. Hence, we  
find in the history of all ages that these  
two articles have been most desired by  
men as the standard of value and for  
money. We can trace their use for  
this purpose far back into remote an-  
tiquity. The use of paper for money  
belongs to more recent times. It has  
become a part of the money system of  
most civilized countries. It owes its  
origin, probably, to the Jews of the  
Middle Ages who were driven, by the  
necessities of their changeable circum-  
stances, to invent some method by  
which they might safely retain their  
money and, at the same time accom-  
modate each other in their unsettled  
life in their business transactions.  
They adopted a system of drafts, or  
written orders upon each other which  
each one agreed to honor and cash to  
the person named in the draft. But  
these drafts or bills of exchange were,  
of course, valuable only as they were  
based upon money, gold or silver coin.  
Whenever paper money has been is-  
sued without the intention of redeem-  
ing it in gold or silver, or in quantities  
more than sufficient for exchangeable  
purposes it has depreciated. All the  
facts of history show this. The lesson  
of our own "Continental money" has  
been given to mankind over and over  
in the experience of Nations and States.  
In colonial times there was so little  
specie that the governments resorted  
to the issuing of paper money as a sub-  
stitute. Some of the notes issued bore  
interest and some did not. The amount  
issued was increased or decreased in a  
most arbitrary manner; and the result  
of all the ingenuity of the financiers to  
furnish the people with the money was  
disastrous in the extreme. The "Con-  
tinental money" of 1775, in use dur-  
ing the Revolutionary War, came out,  
at last, so worthless as no longer to  
serve the purpose of money, even; and  
had to be thrown aside for coin, and  
coin issues. The successful termina-  
tion of the War did not save it from  
this disaster. Of course as the curren-  
cy depreciated commodities rose in  
value.

The French have had a similar expe-  
rience. In order to meet the national  
expenses, during the earlier years of  
their Revolution, they issued bills of  
credit known as assignats; and al-  
though these were a legal tender, and  
bore a daily interest and were redeem-  
able in land; yet, the evil that grew  
out of their issue was so great that they  
had to be withdrawn; and were at the  
very time when France had fairly be-  
gun her long contest with the other  
powers of Europe. Then men began  
to produce, to create capital; business  
revived; and the nineteen years of  
war which followed was carried on  
without a further issue of paper  
money. Since then the French nation  
has never trusted itself to a paper cur-  
rency. It is useless to multiply illus-  
trations. From the history of one  
learn all. Of the evils of a redundant  
paper issue. James Buchanan said in  
1837: "It alternately rises and sinks  
the value of every man's property. It  
makes a beggar of the man to-morrow  
who is indulging in dreams of wealth  
to-day. It converts the business of so-  
ciety into a mere lottery, while those  
who distribute the prizes are wholly  
irresponsible to the people. When  
the collapse comes, as come it must, it  
casts laborers out of employment,  
crushes manufacturers and merchants,  
and ruins thousands of honest and in-  
dustrious citizens."

History gives us numerous instances  
where money has been depreciated by  
reducing the amount of silver or gold  
in the coin. The two go together; and  
no fiat of any Government can prevent  
it. Depreciated money produces the  
same effect as depreciated currency.  
The value of money is in the amount  
of coin there is in it; and not in the  
stamp of the Government.