# New Ulm Review.

NEW ULM, MINN

Wednesday, December 21, 1881.

In my letter accepting the nomination for Vice Presidency, I stated that in my judgment "no man should be incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, or who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and impracticability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the work in hand. It seems to me that the result that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the condition of seccessful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all misconduct should be prompt and thorough."

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinion as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation.

For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness "is not open to dispute," but the question how, in practice, such fitness can be most effectually ascertained, is and which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged on the attention of Congress and the Executive, has its principal feature in the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this would give admission to the service only to its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in the higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil-service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the century of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil-service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure. Second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or under are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded. Third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate therefrom the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment, by an assurance that, having once entered upon it, they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement, they shall be recipients of an annual pension. That this system, as an entirety, has proved very successful in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute, which should incorporate all its essential features, I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient, for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test; and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks. There are very many characteristics which go to make up a model civil servant; prominent among them are probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, ardor, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly considerations for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a wide knowledge of books, or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment, would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors.

These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been, to some extent, successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its most earnest supporters, but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, as to young men fresh from school and college, would not be likely to exalt mere intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance. Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the government above the lowest grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the executive and the principles of the dominant party to afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it, is much to be desired, but would it not be farcical to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service? There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for the higher posts of duty, and, besides the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a governmental bureau has been long continued, are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting changes required by the public interests, and infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual. The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that, fifteen years later, it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examination as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of class examination and competitive examination was closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question, within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners, selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants, may, perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to invest in such a board a wide discretion, to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service, no doubt, such as have been suggested, shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support.

And I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of $25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit.

I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil service of the government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assaulted. That they are, as a class, indolent, inefficient and corrupt, is a statement which has been often made and widely circulated; but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employes of the government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

### THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world, and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise that not only is our navigation interest diminishing, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or value. There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sail have wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid and protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or farther reaching importance can engage their attention.

### IMMIGRATION.

In 1875 the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain States which imposed upon shipowners or consignees a tax of $1.50 for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or, in lieu thereof, required a bond to indemnify the State and local authorities against expense for the future relief or support of such passenger. Since this decision the expense [illegible] and supervision of immi- [illegible] whose ports which it now bears. For this reason and because of the national importance of the subject, I recommend legislation regarding the supervision to transitory care of immigrants at the ports of debarkation.

### ALASKA.

I regret to state that the people of Alaska have reason to complain that they are as yet unprovided with any form of government by which life or property can be protected. While the extent of its population does not justify the application of the costly machinery of Territorial administration, there is immediate necessity for constituting such a form of Government as will promote the education of the people and secure the administration of justice. The Senate at its last session passed a bill providing for construction of a building for the library of Congress, but it failed to become a law. The provision of such able protection for this great collection of books, and for the copyright department connected with it, has become a subject of national importance, and should receive prompt attention.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of the affairs of the District. The vital importance of legislation is for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes, and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac river front. It is represented that in their present condition these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city, and that they greatly mar the general aspect of the park in which stands the Washington Monument. This improvement would add to that park and the park south of the Executive Mansion a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous nuisance into an attractive landscape extending to the river front. They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for the public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply, which seriously affects the material prosperity of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your careful consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of

**THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS**

was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon contested returns. Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the constitution, in the fifth clause of its first section, that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death or resignation, inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President. What is the intention of the constitution in its specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," is one of the contingencies which calls the Vice President to the exercise of Presidential functions, is the inability delegated in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists. Or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confided to the Vice President, or is it contemplated by the constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely

**WHAT SHOULD CONSTITUTE INABILITY,**

and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained. If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the Vice President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four-years term, or would the elected President, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office; and if, having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the Vice President be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such. I cannot doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration.

Deeply impressed with

**THE GRAVITY OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES**

which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prosperity of its people.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.

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A State musical convention will be held at Red Wing during the first week in January, under the direction of Prof. L. O. Emerson, of Boston.

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Mrs. G. J. Burdick, a Minneapolis lady, aged 50 years, was found dead in bed on Monday morning of last week from the effects of having inhaled gas from a coal stove.

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Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill in Congress to punish polygamists by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for a term of not exceeding five years for each offense.

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Chris Gilson, the oldest scout in the government service, reports to General Pope that there will be an uprising of the Utes, Piutes and Navajoes in New Mexico in the Spring. It is alleged that the Indians on the Utah reservation are being freely furnished with arms by the Mormons.

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The River Falls (Wis.) *Journal* says the report that a Durand jury found a verdict to the effect that Ed. Maxwell fell down the court house steps and broke his neck proves to have been purely an invention, no coroner's jury having been impanneled in the case.

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It is at last authoritatively announced that Postmaster General James retires from the Cabinet January first and enters upon the presidency of the Lincoln Bank in New York. Mr. James, in his letter of retirement, says his personal interests demand the step. He expresses the highest esteem for President Arthur.

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We pity President Arthur when Susan B. Anthony bears down for him loaded to the muzzle, as she certainly will when she hears that he has resolved to appoint no more lady postmasters. Susan never meddles with the males herself, but she won't tamely submit to see the privileges of her sex curtailed.

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Gen. Sherman and the executive committee of the Garfield memorial hospital project have received most encouraging reports from abroad of interest taken everywhere in the enterprise. Committees have been formed in many of the principle cities of Europe and even in Cairo, Egypt, to collect moneys as testimonials of love and respect for the late president.

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The Readjusters of the Virginia Legislature unanimously nominated Riddelberger for the Senate to succeed Johnson. The Republicans gracefully acquiesced, and the nomination was ratified by the Legislature yesterday. Riddelberger is now on an equal footing with the Democratic Senators who opposed his election to an inferior position last spring.

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"I'm all Played Out,"

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can [illegible] either dry or liquid

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, has issued a proclamation offering rewards from $100 to $500 for information leading to the conviction of any city Marshal, County attorney, or other officers of certain cities, for a neglect of duty in enforcing the prohibitory liquor law of that State. A similar reward is offered for the conviction of brewers or others engaged in manufacturing liquors in the cities named.

An editor in New Jercy is having lots of fun all by himself. He publishes a daily Republican paper, and a weekly Democratic paper. In the daily he pitches into himself as the editor of the weekly, but in the weekly he gets even by bitterly annihilating himself in the daily. The fight seems to be closely contested and the subscribers have not decided yet which is ahead.—*Le Sueur News*.

Minnesota has reason to be satisfied with the place she holds in the United States Senate, as her representatives in that body are at the head of two of the most important committees—Windom chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and McMillan chairman of that of commerce. The House committees have not yet been announced, but it is safe to say that our representatives in that body will be equally as well taken care of.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the last State election, for the several officers voted for, will be made at the capitol Tuesday, January 3d. The canvassing board consists of the secretary of state, two judges of each of the supreme and district courts. Gov. Hubbard and the other officers elected will probably not take the oath of office until January 10th, although they can do so any time after the vote is canvassed and announced.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says it has authentic information direct from Dakota territory, that positive information has been received by territorial officials from Washington, that Chief Justice Shannon will soon be removed, and Gen. A. Edgerton of Minnesota appointed to succeed him. The *Dispatch* sees a hedge-hog in the fence, and says this is in pursuance of a binding bargain between Windom and Edgerton, at the time the latter withdrew from the senatorial contest. The *Dispatch* never misses an opportunity to belittle Windom and Edgerton.

The President last Friday sent in the name of Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney-General of the United States in place of Wayne MacVeagh, resigned. The nomination was promptly confirmed. Mr. Brewster is one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and his appointment as Attorney-General gives new assurance that President Arthur means to take no backward steps in carrying on the work of departmental reform inaugurated under his predecessor. Mr. Brewster is 65 years of age. He is a native of New Jersey.

The uncles, the cousins and the aunts are still intent on securing the pardon of the Younger brothers, the desperadoes and murderers now in the penitentiary at Stillwater. Having failed with Gov. Pillsbury, Mrs. Regan, an aunt of the villains, is going to Washington to see what can be done for them. Is there power at the national capitol to upset penitentiary state rights?. Can the active aunt get a congressional act passed to override state sovereignty and set murderers free? Better drop the matter and let the rascals remain in State's prison, where they "will do the most good."—*Globe*.

STILL MARCHING ON.-The twenty-second anniversary of the death of Old John Brown, of Ossawottomie, who was hanged at Harper's Ferry, Va., for treason against that State, was celebrated by his admirers in New York city on the 2d inst. The hall was well filled, and eulogistic addresses were made. Though the country has passed through a great rebellion since Old John Brown's day, during which a million of par icidel hands were raised against the government, the memorable fact remains that Old John Brown, who took up arms to strike the shackles from the oppressed, was the only man recorded in our national history as having been executed for treasion.

The official report of the Ring theater disaster at Vienna says the chief engineer asked two policemen at the main entrance of the theater whether there was anybody within and received the answer that the whole audience had got out in safety. This statement is apparently confirmed by the fact that none of the audience were seen at the entrance of the building. The men of the fire brigade subsequently made an entrance to the galleries, but the air was suffocating and it was impossible to penetrate. Torches went out for want of oyxgen and the firemen were unable to breathe. The report expresses the conviction that the audience died speedily from suffocation. So far 917 bodies have been taken from the ruins. There are still a number reported missing.

Mr. Michael McCann, well-known and popular manufacturer, of Syracuse, N. Y. writes: "I felt generally debilitated and my health failing me. I longed and prayed for an iron constitution, that I might be rid of the many annoyances of ill-health. But dyspepsia and urinary troubles, attended by nervous prostration, had gotton hold of me, and I felt my time had come. Nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief. Finally I happened to see an advertisement of Brown's Iron Bitters. 'Bless me,' says I, that's just the medicine for me precisely.' And so it was. By the [illegible] of old Ireland, it has cured me

The monkey show at Washington continues to draw full houses Both sides continue summoning new witnesses and it does begin to appear that Guiteau may die of old age before the case is given to the jury. The question of the assassin's responsibility was pretty clearly demonstrated last Friday by his change of demeanor towards his divorced wife when her husband, a fierce, broad-shouldered, sharp eyed Leadville man was standing by her side, with his right hand in his hip pocket, calmly contemplating his predecessor in his wife's affection. The presence of this stern spirit cowed the cowardly assassin into admitting that his ex-wife was an estimable Christian lady against whom he had nothing to say after having traduced her villainously before she had been called to the stand. If the assassin were insane he would not have been so keenly alive to the peril of traducing her good name in the presence of her husband from whom he might well anticipate a deadly assault then and there.

## Governor Ramsey for Postmaster, General.

Glencoe Register,

If Mr. James is to retire from the post-office department at Washington, we know of no one better qualified to fill that responsible position and one whose appointment would give more universal satisfaction than that of Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of St Paul. The many years of service as chairman of the United States Senate committee on post-offices and post-roads, has fitted him for the position of postmaster-general, above all others who have been named, and had he been called to duty then instead of the war office, by President Hayes it would have in all probability been more to his liking. Gov. Ramsey once performed valuable services to the government as a special envoy to France when he secured a postal treaty with that government much more favorable to us than former ones. In fact there is no man in the United States who can fill any position to which he may be called with more value to the service and more honor than Alexander Ramsey, and as the great unsettled west is without a representative in President Arthur's Cabinet, it would be a very fitting thing to place Minnesota's honored ex-governor, ex-senator and ex-secretary of war at the head of the post-office department.

## MINNESOTA NEWS.

The small-pox is rapidly spreading over the State. Four cases were reported from Sacred Heart, this county, last week, and it is still raging at Granite Falls, some cases proving fatal at the latter place.—*Hector Union*

At St. Paul on the ninth, by the caving in of a bank where he was employed in grading, a young man named O'Brien, aged twenty-three years, living in West St. Paul, was instantly killed. Another, unknown, had his shoulder broken, and was so badly hurt as not to be expected to live. A third had his leg broken.

As Mrs. Chas. Sibeck of High Forest was scalding a turkey on Thanksgiving day, her little girl, aged two years, in some manner tipped the table over, and the hot water was poured down its back, scalding it terribly. The little one did not cry, and died within four hours afterward.

Two prisoners broke jail at LeSueur Wednesday, one of whom was Murray, indicted for shooting the marshal of Waterville. He plead guilty to the charge and was awaiting sentence.

The Davidson elevator and two stores opposite, at Willmar, were destroyed by fire Thursday. The elevator containing 14,000 bushels of wheat was a total loss, but was fully insured.

Several delegates from different parts of the State went to Rochester to form a farmers' alliance association, as was advertised in the Western Rural, published at Chicago, but on going there could find no one who knew anything about it and they went home disgusted.

Winona has a new flouring mill with a capacity of grinding 10,000 bushels of wheat a day, or 2,000 barrels of flour. It cost $250,000

The attempt to suppress houses of bad repute, at St. Paul, by prosecuting their keepers having proved a failure, the county attorney has asked for a postponement of cases until next term. So far, though testimony is clear and positive, it has been impossible, in the saintly city, to procure a jury to convict.

In view of the rapid spread of small-pox throughout the country, the warden of the penitentiary at Stillwater suggests that all inmates of jails be promptly vaccinated. The suggestion is so good that it ought to be acted upon by all who are outside as well as within the jails.

Glanders has broken out among the horses and cattle at Oakport a small town near Moorhead, and the sheriff has gone to the place to investigate, and will take stringent measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Chas. Cooke of Zumbrota, was sent to the county jail for taking his clothing from a hotel where he had left it as security for board.

An unfortunate laborer on the Hastings and Stillwater road presented himself to the authorities of Hastings, a few days since, in a very delapidated condition and asked for aid. He had received an injury in his back while working on Friday, and being disabled was turned off by the contractors to live or die as fate might decree. He lay by the roadside until picked up by a farmer and brought in.

A little north of Delano an earthquake shock was felt on Thursday last. Those in the court house a the time experienced a sever shoc

## Red Lips and Rosy Cheeks.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 30, 1881.

I am an old physician, and have lost many of my youthful prejudices, Learning of the great good done by a certain remedy in restoring to robust health a former patient of mine who suffered severely from several chronic ailments resulting from weak pulmonary, digestive and urinary organs, and whom I was unable to benefit with my most careful treatment I determined to prescribe it. I have done so, and the results have invaribly been most satisfactory. Under the use the blood becomes richer, the digestive, urinary and pulmonary organs are made strong and perform their functions readily and without pain; all decay seems to be immediately checked and the progress of the disease arrested; the pulse becomes much fuller and stronger, the lips red and cheeks rosy, the temperature increased and more uniform, the action of the heart regular, and the muscular strength greatly invigorated. In justice to the inventors, I will say this remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters; it is a preparation of Iron and vegetable tonics; contains no alcohol, and is the only preparation of Iron in a perfectly assimilable form and that does not blacken the teeth. I have never known it to fail to give permanent strength to every part of the body, or to injure the most delicate constitution. I have known it to assist in curing many chronic diseases when all other remedies had failed.—M. D.

## Personal Taxes

Below we give a partial list of the personal tax payes of Brown couty, the same to be continued in subsequent issues of the REVIEW until the whole shall have been pubshed:

### ALBIN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson J | 1 43 | Owens O | 1 24 |
| Atunson S | 2 71 | Rice L D | 8 96 |
| Bernlochr J | 3 81 | Rasko M | 26 |
| Erickson F | 1 72 | Rossback W | 10 94 |
| Erickson G | 70 | " J | 2 75 |
| Frederick H | 3 63 | Renia Lucia | 1 86 |
| Foote E | 3 25 | Snyder L | 1 77 |
| Graves J | 1 79 | Somerville W | 2 56 |
| Grotta E | 3 87 | Teas J | 5 32 |
| Gunderson O | 3 70 | Wiggins Eliza | 2 11 |
| Greenekassa O | 90 | " M | 4 80 |
| Hegna E | 1 08 | Wooley G | 3 53 |
| Hyni H | 2 18 | Cunningham | |
| Iverson O | 2 08 | W | 10 59 |
| Johnson J | 52 | Dayton G | 3 36 |
| " M | 3 76 | Groebner C | 6 26 |
| " C | 2 13 | Goblersch J | 5 33 |
| " H | 4 45 | Kotton A | 6 77 |
| " L | 1 65 | Moan O | 97 |
| " P | 93 | Prickett G | 63 |
| Frami G | 21 03 | " N | 4 04 |
| Lee O | 1 63 | Rusten H | 17 |
| Oleson O | 1 60 | Remiger J | 3 41 |
| Siverson J | 91 | Riedl F | 4 38 |
| " S | 1 08 | Somerville R J | 2 42 |
| Swena E | 1 91 | " A C | 3 27 |
| Shallum A | 2 23 | Sellner Jos | 4 61 |
| Armstrong C | 2 47 | " A | 4 70 |
| " B | 2 54 | " John | 4 07 |
| " C | 37 | " J P | 2 58 |
| " Julia | 1 50 | Upsom J | 2 41 |
| " Minnie | 1 83 | Weltch J | 1 18 |
| " H | 77 | Anderson L | 2 33 |
| Aron H | 82 | Geffrey H | 1 41 |
| Davis C | 1 36 | Humphrey T | 78 |
| Ellefson J | 5 83 | Hanson P | 1 48 |
| Gilland H | 1 46 | Jones O | 1 05 |
| Gilland S | 4 37 | Miner W | 4 39 |
| Gilbert S H | 2 61 | Oleson A | 69 |
| Hubbel W N | 8 00 | " I | 1 22 |
| Harrison H | 8 21 | " H | 3 92 |
| Herr H | 4 61 | Peterson P | 17 |
| Hopkins J | 2 84 | Schneider C | 1 97 |
| Johnson J | 1 25 | Sigurdson H | 2 79 |
| Koenig F | 6 21 | Siverson K | 2 08 |
| Lent O | 1 74 | Troxel G | 3 47 |
| " G | 40 | Torgelson W | 2 22 |

### BURNSTOWN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 2 96 | Wendt C | 3 14 |
| " N | 3 60 | " Julia | 8 57 |
| Augustin M | 4 23 | Winegarden J | 4 79 |
| Anderson T | 12 29 | Bottenmueller | |
| Arbes J | 1 49 | A | 6 59 |
| Augustin J | 1 91 | Bilsing F | 7 61 |
| Buno F | 1 75 | Burns D | 5 51 |
| Cutland H | 1 26 | Dapporn C | 5 82 |
| Colbjoren T | 1 78 | Greening H | 6 24 |
| Donner W | 4 20 | Gieske C | 2 26 |
| Ericeson O | 2 26 | Hendele T | 25 |
| Feurer G | 2 23 | " N | 3 17 |
| Fleishmann G | 4 60 | Kaeseforth J | 6 32 |
| Gullick T | 8 14 | Lemske J | 3 19 |
| Gunderson A | 2 09 | Larson A | 6 50 |
| Hughes H | 4 12 | Mulline W | 78 |
| Kaatzenbach C | 2 98 | Neisen J | 2 82 |
| Larson D | 42 | Olson H | 98 |
| " O | 3 66 | Prechel A | 4 88 |
| Lang A | 3 92 | Puetz J | 1 00 |
| Moe P | 5 39 | Schotzko W | 2 89 |
| Moers P | 1 66 | " R | 18 |
| Nelson N | 4 09 | Shicelds J | 3 75 |
| Nelson A | 3 43 | Sandmann A | 6 68 |
| Nachreiner J | 3 43 | Spoo B | 3 29 |
| Olson L | 4 08 | Wurscher J | 4 82 |
| Peterson P | 4 29 | Arnold J | 8 06 |
| Pantzke C | 4 63 | Anderson A | 54 72 |
| " W | 5 61 | Bendixen H | 38 43 |
| " C | 3 43 | Beyer D | 66 81 |
| Rubey G | 2 53 | Brophey T | 1 87 |
| " J | 3 92 | Bagen J | 85 |
| Rude M | 6 00 | " John | 79 |
| Schenk J | 5 04 | Burns J | 15 95 |
| Stofflet J | 2 81 | Crone & Nuess- | |
| Thompson C | 76 | le | 117 05 |
| Tollefson C | 2 20 | Fecker L | 9 70 |
| Boochart J | 5 21 | Gamble H M | 68 95 |
| Bentley P | 2 57 | Gamble | 3 12 |
| Estibaugh | 3 28 | Gamble C | 10 90 |
| Hubbard B | 3 85 | Hitchcock A | 2 08 |
| Heimer F | 2 74 | Janud D | 1 29 |
| Jeske F | 3 73 | Katzenberger | |
| Krueger J | 2 94 | A | 5 60 |
| Kieper J | 3 93 | Knudson H | 16 53 |
| Potter A | 6 01 | Krause C | 2 14 |
| Peach I | 86 | Langhoff W | 6 62 |
| " W | 2 18 | Laa J | 72 |
| " R | 12 82 | McKiever P | 5 42 |
| Potter W | 9 48 | Nuesslc P | 1 80 |
| " A | 5 31 | Roth J | 12 28 |
| Peterson C | 1 44 | Sist & Alter- | |
| Potter E | 1 20 | matt | 18 59 |
| Redding Sarah | 2 65 | Schotzko R | 50 |
| Scott C | 3 58 | Schewe C | 88 |
| Van Valken- | | Schwarzrock F | 5 00 |
| burg S | 6 01 | Shamburg A | 2 46 |
| Wendt J | 6 28 | Van Dusen & | |
| Redding W | 45 62 | Co | 56 35 |
| Wendt W | 6 37 | Warnke C | 6 27 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bertrand J J | 8 16 | Meyer A | 2 64 |
| " J | 3 15 | Peter F | 2 07 |
| " Jac | 17 13 | Pickle G | 2 45 |
| Cutting W | 3 10 | Pickle J | 3 04 |
| Current J | 2 48 | Porth W | 1 84 |
| Current I | 2 13 | Potter C | 4 63 |
| Case T | 2 60 | Poleski A | 1 46 |
| Current W | 2 25 | Peterson J | 1 33 |
| Current J | 2 51 | Ravertz P | 2 60 |
| French W | 1 21 | Ravertz P D | 1 26 |
| Hills H | 4 54 | Smith C | 4 28 |
| Moll C | 3 32 | Simmons R | 10 66 |
| Middleton R | 1 47 | Seifert M | 85 |
| Peck C | 1 09 | Sherman F | 1 75 |
| Peck G | 1 26 | Taylor E | 4 10 |
| Paffrath H | 24 59 | Towey T | 86 |
| Raverty P | 3 91 | Thermen M | 1 66 |
| Roberts J | 2 69 | Werring H | 5 81 |
| Libert J | 5 29 | Bertrand E | 5 85 |
| Tuttle F | 94 | Bertrand D | 4 55 |
| Paffrath C | 1 68 | Current B | 29 |
| Tuttle A | 1 25 | Frost J | 2 39 |
| Thompson D | 1 88 | Jacobs Thekla | 2 13 |
| Cutting C | 98 | Kuebbs M | 1 97 |
| Gibbs P | 1 27 | Keim F | 73 |
| Ganske M | 5 17 | Keim J | 69 |
| Henton R | 3 84 | Krymarzick G | 1 88 |
| Johnson C | 2 71 | Kohlhaase J | 2 79 |
| McBain H | 1 91 | Kohlhaase C | 32 |
| McPhee P | 2 22 | Losleben J | 1 90 |
| Martin I | | | 4 90 |
| Sohultz A | 3 56 | Petermann J | 2 51 |
| Steffel A | 6 07 | " P | 1 94 |
| Steffel J | 6 29 | Piehl F | 2 53 |
| Werring C | 3 30 | Rose F S | 1 09 |
| Werring W | 2 46 | " F | 79 |
| Albrecht C | 2 16 | " H | 32 |
| Bohanan M | 7 26 | Smith A | 1 80 |
| Bryant G | 2 10 | Lasse F | 1 53 |
| Burghart W | 98 | Schwartz A | 2 69 |
| Cummings A | 38 | Smith J | 58 |
| Clary J | 3 65 | Stromer F | 22 |
| Clary P | 3 58 | Timm W | 1 57 |
| Cummings A | 38 | Wooldrick G | 16 07 |
| Coon A | 1 59 | Wagner A | 8 73 |
| Flahertz C | 92 | Wagner E | 5 43 |
| Green Fr | 6 66 | Watschke C | 2 26 |
| Grabo F | 2 16 | Eastman C | 2 68 |
| Green F | 1 93 | Gehrke D | 1 54 |
| Heimerdinger | | Hoffmann M | 5 22 |
| | 2 54 | Kroschel W | 2 91 |
| Heimerdinger | | Lowinski H | 1 87 |
| F | 1 72 | Mc Kenzie C | 1 93 |
| Heimerdinger | | McGregor D | 57 |
| J | 29 94 | McRoe J | 1 91 |
| Ibberson F | 2 76 | Mische J | 2 07 |
| Just E | 1 04 | Mathewson A | 1 50 |
| Lee P | 80 | Montgomery J | 1 59 |
| Lee W | 1 24 | " J T | 1 66 |
| | | Moll D | 2 59 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alwin W | 6 80 | Sprenger A | 6 12 |
| Kum C | 9 73 | Weisner J | 8 40 |
| Nagel C | 3 37 | Boenner J | 1 31 |
| " A | 1 16 | Braexler A | 2 72 |
| Sprenger P | 5 48 | Dahl C | 8 14 |
| Davis D | 9 28 | Engelbarth H | 11 49 |
| Dietz H | 11 63 | Fritsche E | 11 60 |
| Fesemeyer B | 12 65 | Gaetke Sophia | 5 79 |
| " J | 1 58 | Hoehne G | 5 53 |
| Guth G | 8 87 | Jahnke F | 6 37 |
| Lipp U | 3 13 | Jeske A | 47 |
| " M | 7 08 | Kopp A | 2 26 |
| Nichols A | 2 31 | Kosel J | 2 11 |
| Prahl C | 6 82 | Koestner J | 3 54 |
| Richter J | 4 29 | Muhs J | 7 09 |
| Stutz B | 8 32 | Pfisterer Dore- | |
| Sturm B | 9 13 | thea | 7 35 |
| Schwerzler J | 2 26 | Ries W | 1 99 |
| " Marg. | 5 35 | " A | 1 04 |
| Schloman E | 2 79 | Retzlaff F | 5 34 |
| Schmelz A | 6 37 | Regelia C | 5 98 |
| Sturm J | 6 65 | Sperl A | 3 82 |
| Schaefer J | 8 71 | Schreger C | 10 56 |
| Schrap F | 8 46 | Schaibel Jos | 86 |
| Winkelmann | | " A | 17 47 |
| W | 9 70 | " H | 2 16 |
| Beck G | 6 59 | Schnobrich W | 1 60 |
| Bildstein F | 1 75 | Schneider J | 5 12 |
| Dietz G | 3 88 | Schmidt John | 4 89 |
| Dietz G | 1 67 | Tauer John | 3 76 |
| Eckstein I | 4 91 | Ubl J | 3 81 |
| Fartwengler | | " Joseph | 3 00 |
| H | 10 32 | Wagner J | 1 82 |
| Groebner A | 5 74 | Wohas Thos | 94 |
| " Jos | 11 50 | Werner M | 4 64 |
| Gag Jos | 12 18 | Waibel Alex | 10 31 |
| " Peter | 10 18 | Dauer A | 5 40 |
| Haversack W | 7 58 | " L | 10 14 |
| Hochhaus A | 7 30 | Engelbarth H | 79 |
| Hesse E | 2 11 | Feizen Jos | 4 02 |
| Haas G | 9 04 | Gulden John | 8 62 |
| Heers W | 1 48 | " Nic | 11 54 |
| Kassulke G | 7 35 | Gulden P | 5 81 |
| Kalb F | 10 72 | Griebel M | 12 74 |
| Lansteiner J | 2 64 | " John | 7 99 |
| " Fr | 1 32 | Grossman Jos | 4 28 |
| Suger J | 3 52 | Gulden Rosa | 171 |
| Wetzen G | 16 59 | Hilburger Jos | 18 81 |
| Manderfeid J | 4 22 | Hamann L | 5 85 |
| " P | 3 10 | Hoffman C | 1 49 |
| Mohr M | 13 09 | Jeske F | 3 35 |
| Pechtl John | 4 86 | Jones R | 2 09 |
| Rewitzer J | 3 25 | Lee G | 2 15 |
| Retzlaff G | 12 88 | Owens H | 3 44 |
| Roeck M | 4 67 | Rotering Pauli- | |
| Rein T | 11 17 | na | 9 30 |
| Schnobrich J | 17 65 | Rowlands H | 6 86 |
| Schaeffer B | 9 16 | " M | 2 00 |
| Schlumpberger | | Roberts P | 3 20 |
| J | 6 13 | Schneider J | 5 04 |
| Schneider F | 3 53 | Tanly B | 2 68 |
| Seifert J | 10 32 | Wagner J | 2 91 |

## Grateful Women

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such interest in recommending Hop Hitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarily adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or torpid liver, periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and dispondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

**Itching Piles. Symptoms and Cure.** The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Prices 50 cts. 3 boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists.

Ap 20-82.

## Scientific Miscellany.

Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small qauntity of citric acid which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

Some experiments by M. Gautier appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

M. Pasteau has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur, as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladeis may be due to parasitic growths the virulence of which may be so reduced by his method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

A Neapolitian gardener, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragrance of its odor.

the state and loc… pense for the future relief or supp… passenger. Since this decision the expense [illegible] the care and supervision of immi- [illegible] upon the States at whose ports [illegible] landed. As a large majority of [illegible]

and thus restores strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always [illegible]

says I, that [illegible] precisely.' And so it was. By the powers of old Ireland, it has cured me of all my troubles and given me a con- stitution of iron."

[illegible]. Those in the court house at the time experienced a severe shock, and lamps, chandeliers, etc., vibrated as from the effects of a blow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 91 | Kohlhaase C | |
| McPhee P | 2 22 | Losleben J | 1 90 |
| Martin 1 | 2 37 | Loslebe nN | 4 90 |
| Robertson C | 2 51 | Mandel J | 32 |
| Raverty Rose | 57 | Mandel W | 7 33 |
| Raverty Hana | 4 88 | Ojea J | 2 05 |
| Rasmussen P | 90 | " E | 1 38 |

grance of its odor.

◆

It flies on the wings of the morning, good news as well as bad, always. We mean the fame of "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh. 206-4w

DEFECTIVE PAGE

# Annual CLOSING Sale
INAUGURATED
MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1881.
—AT—
## GOODFELLOW & EASTMN'S
Minneapolis, Minn.

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To Continue Till
**February 1st, 1882.**

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BEAUTIFUL
## Goods For Holiday Presents.

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ELEGANT HOISERY AND GLOVES, SILK, LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHEIFS, GENTLEMEN'S
Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Collars & Cuffs in all the Latest Styles.

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LACES, EMBROIDERIES, & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS
REAL LACES IN "POINT" "VALENCIENNES.
"DUCHESSE" A SPECIALTY.

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SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF COLORED DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES, AND VELVETS.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF SILK AND SATIN FUR-LINED GARMENTS;
ALSO CLOTH AND PLUSH TRIMMED JACKETS, SACQUES, DOLMANS, ULSTERS, ETC., ALL MARKED DOWN TO SELL THEM QUICK.

*You can buy all kinds of Dry Goods very cheap, from now untill February, at*

**GOODFELLOW & EASTMAN'S.**

---

Wm. H. Kiesling.
H. Keller.

R. Kiesling
J. Hœrscheler

## Kiesling, Keller & Co.

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
**BOOTS & SHOES.**

Laydies Gents
UNDERWEAR
**NOTIONS & Trimmings**
**White Swan**
Unlaundried
**SHIRTS,**
**and General Merchandise.**
HIGHEST
Market price
aid for
porduce.

COR. MINN, & CENTRE TR. **NEW ULM, MINN**

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## New Goods New Goods!
AT THE
## NEW ULM CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR LARGE NEW STOCK OF
*Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing,*
*Youths' Clothing, Notions, Boots & Shoes,*
*Groceries, Crockery, And Liquors, etc., etc.*
for the fall and winter trade is now being received, and we take this early opportunity to invite our friends and customers to give us a call and examine our stock and prices.

**WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.**
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.

**B. & E. C. Behnke.**
*A. BEHNKE, Manager.*

---

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee, says an exchange of ours, proprietor "The Spencer Pharmacy," Spencer, Mass., reports: My customers speak very highly of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, it having always given excellent satisfaction. One of them, Mr. Henry Belcher, has been benefitted by its use in a case of severe rheumatism, and he refers to it in terms of highest praise.

---

A young lad named Kennedy, living near Silver Creek, had his left arm torn off, last Saturday, by the explosion of a gun.

---

[La Fayette (Ind.) Sunday Times.]

Our City Druggists report an immense sale of St. Jacobs Oil, saying the demand is based upon the popularity of its success. Whereever it has been used, it has proved its value, a thousand fold, and receives its best encouiums from those who have tried it.

---

A new theory of the so-called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptile keeps in constant and rapid motion, for a lively worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

---

### Annoyance Avoided.

Grey hairs are honorable but their premature appearnce is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

206-4w-e

---

### Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty, and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidence in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

206-4w-e

---

All forms of impaired vitality, mental exhaustion, weakened digestion, etc. etc., radically removed by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

---

**New Firm! New Goods!**
## FALL
AND
## WINTER GOODS.

We have received the largest assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
**Ready-made Clothing,**
**Cloaks and Dolmans,**
**Hats & Caps,**
Fur Goods,
Gloves and Mittens,
**LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR,**
**GROCERIES,**
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
*And the Very Latest Patterns in*
***Dress Goods & Trimmings.***

Our purchases have been made direct and for cash, and we are thereby enabled to make the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**BALTRUSCH & [illegible]OSKOPF.**