New Ulm Review,
NEW ULM MINN.
Wednesday, June 6, 1883.

REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at Market Hall, in the city of St. Paul, at 12 o'clock noon of

Wednesday, June 27, 1883,

To place in nomination candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Railroad Commissioner. The respective counties are entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Aitkin	1	Marshall	2
Anoka	2	Martin	3
Becker	3	Meeker	4
Beltrami	1	Mille Lacs	2
Benton	2	Morrison	2
Bigstone	2	Mower	4
Blue Earth	6	Murray	2
Brown	4	Nicollet	3
Carlton	2	Nobles	3
Carver	3	Norman	3
Cass	1	Olmstead	6
Chippewa	3	Otter Tail	7
Chisago	3	Pine	1
Clay	3	Pipestone	2
Cook	1	Polk	3
Cottonwood	2	Pope	2
Crow Wing	2	Ramsey	8
Dakota	4	Redwood	3
Dodge	4	Renville	3
Douglas	3	Rice	5
Faribault	4	Rock	2
Fillmore	5	Scott	2
Freeborn	6	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	5	Sibley	2
Grant	3	Stearns	4
Hennepin	9	Steele	4
Houston	4	Stevens	2
Hubbard	1	St. Louis	2
Isanti	2	Swift	3
Itasca	3	Todd	3
Jackson	2	Traverse	2
Kanabec	1	Wabasha	5
Kandiyohi	4	Wadena	2
Kittson	2	Waseca	3
Lac qui Parle	2	Washington	5
Lake	1	Watonwan	3
Le Sueur	4	Wilkin	2
Lincoln	3	Winona	6
Lyon	2	Wright	5
McLeod	3	Yellow Medicine	3

C. K. DAVIS,
Chairman State Central Committee.
HENRY A. CASTLE, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Brown county are hereby notified that a Republican County Convention will assemble at the Court House in New Ulm, on Saturday, June 23, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect four delegates to represent Brown county in the Republican State Convention to meet at Saint Paul, June 27, 1883, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The different towns will be entitled to representation as follows, based upon the vote of 1882 for Congressman, one delegate being granted for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof, and one for each town at large:

New Ulm	8	Linden	2
Sleepy Eye	3	Lake Hanska	3
Home	2	Albin	2
Milford	2	Leavenworth	2
Sigel	3	Bashaw	2
Cottonwood	2	Mulligan	1
Burnstown	3	Stark	2
Eden	3	North Star	2
Prairieville	1	Stately	1

By order of the Republican Co. Com.,
R. H. BINGHAM, Chairman.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Catholicism in Chicago was celebrated on the 27th ult. with imposing ceremonies.

The wheat harvest has begun in Georgia and Texas. It will be about two months before our farmers will be troubled that way.

An electric storm passed over St. Paul last Friday evening doing much damage to telegraph and telephone instruments before they could be disconnected from the wires.

A four hours' heavy rain at Council Bluffs, Iowa, last Friday evening caused a flood which damaged property to the extent of $200-000. Seven iron bridges and a large number of buildings were swept away.

Senator S. N. Comstock, of Moorhead is nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Minneapolis *Tribune*. The Tribune might have gone much farther and made a great deal poorer selection.

The Granite Falls *Journal* nominates Henry Brodewick of Yellow Medicine county, for State Treasurer. Mr. Brodewick is a Scandinavian and has the support of his countrymen. He is now serving his fifth term as County Auditor.

An exchange says that a Wisconsin cyclone snatched a Watertown man's pantaloons from beneath his head, rifled his pockets of $1,000 and dropped the garment in the back alley. A vague suspicion prevails that this particular cyclone bowled over the country on two legs.

The mammoth whale which was gazed upon in wonderment by admiring throngs at the Minneapolis fair two years ago, was recently found on the shore of lake Michigan, in a dilapidated condition. The canvas was almost wholly decayed, and the wood-work decomposing.

Thomas Caffry, the fourth of the Phœnix Park murderers, was hanged at Kilmainham jail last Saturday morning. During the farewell interview with his mother Caffrey broke down completely. The crowd outside the prison at the time of the execution numbered only about fifty persons.

The Methodist elders' convention at Minneapolis last week entertained a proposition from an Illinois brother to refuse to appoint a presiding elder any man who used tobacco. This is reform with a vengeance, but why a presiding elder should be debarred from the pleasure of a habit which laymen and the ordinary rank and file of the ministry should be priveleged to enjoy, is hard to see.

June 1st the round year taken up with the star route trials ended, and the final verdict is not yet. Merrick's speech will be concluded this week, and if the court and jury are alive, a verdict will doubtless be forthcoming in a few days thereafter. The amusing fact is discovered that one of the colored jurors cannot read or write, and is unable to tell whether a page of manuscript isright side up or not.

The anti-monopolists have called a Congressional district convention to be held at Mankato on the 18th of this month, to elect one delegate to the National convention of the anti-monopolists, to be held in Chicago, July 4th. The object of the Chicago convention is to organize for the presidential campaign in 1884. Who will represent Brown county at the Mankato convention?

Although Bill King is out of the fair business there others who do not intend to let the matter drop, and at a meeting of prominent citizens of Minneapolis last week it was fully decided to hold another mechanical and agricultural exposition at the Minneapolis fair grounds during the last week in August. It is announced that $25-000 will be offered in the premium list.

The *Cologne Gazette* has published an article which attracts much attention, pointing out that Germany, Austria and Italy can together muster 1,318 battalions of infantry, 740 squadrons of cavalry and 4,464 field guns, while the forces of France and Russia together amount to 1,339 battalions of infantry, 620 squadrons of cavalry and 4,840 field guns, but, it says, the last two States can only operate with divided forces. The tripartite alliance can thus outweigh the whole remaider of Europe.

If anybody entertains the insane idea that any Democrat can carry Minnesota next full against Gov. Hubbard, who was selected two years ago by over 27,000 majority, we advice him to trot out his candidate at once and endeavor to make the campaign interesting. The old quarrels in the Fifth and old First Congressional districts will not affect the gubernatorial campaign this coming fall in the least. The Republicans are substantially unanimous for Hubbard, and although there is no particular enthusiasm, there is enough for all practical purposes.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Small pox of a malignant type is prevailing in central and eastern Wright county. The towns of St. Michaels, Rockford and Buffalo are infested. The plague started at St. Michaels, being brought from the pine woods by a lumberman. Ten deaths have occurred at St. Michaels, seven funerals being held last Thursday. At Rockford several cases are reported, and at Buffalo twelve. Buffalo is the county seat of Wright county, and all public business is suspended. The court house is closed. The county commissioners have ordered the infested places to be quarantined. The disease is of the most malignant type and is spreading rapidly.

A cablegram to the New York *Herald* says there is considerable excitement in Berlin over the contest of the Kaiser and the Pope. The Vatican's refusal of the Prussian note, in chess language, is a check to your king, and revives the old feuds of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines. The only concession that the Prussian note contained was a promise not to punish priests who should violate the May laws by officiating without the permission of State authority. The note does not say about striking the obnoxious laws from the statute book. Hence the note is regarded by the Holy See as a milk-and-water offer for a temporary truce and not an honest effort to secure lasting peace. Anything less than the latter the Pope cannot discuss. Well may the most neutral German papers exclaim:—"Offenbar stehen wir jetzt vor einem entscheidenden Wendepunckt in der kirchen-politischen Frage."

The steamship Nevada, of the William & Guion line, arrived in New York last week with about eight hundred recruits for the ranks of Mormondoom. Several misionaries were on board, and watched their flock with jealous eyes, to prevent possible contamination from commingling with Gentile passengers. In the group were many Swedes and Swiss. Capt. Mason, Consul at Basle, in Switzerland, warned the Treasury Department that a considerable number of the Swiss and German Mormons are largely paupers and criminals whose expenses to this country have been paid by their communes as the cheapest way to get rid of the burden of supporting them. In some parts of Europe they seem to regard the United States as a fit place for the discharge of useless rubbish. We hope the Treasury officers will take notice of this shipload, and send such of them back to their native country as would become a burden to our own community if they were permitted to remain here.

A terrible calamity occurred on the new East River bridge at New York last Wednesday by which a large number of people lost their lives. The narrowness of the footway for passengers is the cause of the horror. A large crowd of people were passing over the bridge, going to and coming from New York. They became wedged together at the stairs leading up from the concrete roadway to the bridge proper. Those on the stairway could not hold back the throng and in an instant three or four persons were carried off their feet and fell. Those on the promenade above the stairway, knowing nothing of the fearful crush on the steps, surged ahead with irresistible force, and in a moment the stairway was packed with dead and dying men, women and children, piled one upon another in a writhing and struggling mass. Cries, shrieks, groans filled the air at the stairway, while those on the promenade above yelled and shouted as they were pushed forward and rolled and tumbled over the poor unfortunates who were being crushed and trampled to death beneath. The scene was indescribable. Children were torn from the arms of the parents, and men sprang on the backs of those in front of them and fought their way over the mass of heads, scrambling as best they could. One man leaped high in the air, fell forward at the lower end of the human mass, picked himself up and ran like a madman. The jam was terrific. Twelve people were killed and many fatally wounded.

The old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks—should now be the war cry for 1884 of every Democrat and every lover of fair play in the land. —*Globe.*

A Run on a Drug Store.

Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now at Joseph Bobleter's for a Trial Bottle of King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All persons affected with Asthma, Bronchitis Hoarseness, Severe Coughs or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a Trial Bottle of this great remedy *free*, by calling at above Drug Store. Regular size $1.00.

The candidates for the minor positions on the Republican State ticket are multiplying very fast, but the principal objective point seems to be the Lieut. Governorship and the Treasury. There are at least a half dozen candidates for either of the positions named. Hubbard, Baumbach and Baker are apparently solid with all factions, at least nothing has as yet appeared above the surface to enhance the success of their candidacies.

A cyclone struck Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, on Saturday night, demolishing the Methodist church, completely destroying three fine residences and unroofing and otherwise injuring forty or fifty others. Many persons are reported injured but only one death, that of a small colored child. The damage is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

Bismarck has been designated by the Dakota capital commission as the permanent seat of government of the territory. This decision was reached by the commission last Saturday after nearly two days' balloting. Bismarck's bid for the capital was $100,060 in cash and 360 acres of land, aggregating about $400,-000. This matter has been a disturbing element in Dakota ever since the passage of the act creating the commission, but now that the question is settled everybody seems to be satisfied. It is thought that the selection of Bismarck will put a quietus on the territoral division agitation for some time. It is announced that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul roads will extend their lines to Bismarck this summer.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1883.

THE PANICKY FEELINGS OF REPUBLICANS IN MASSACHUSETTS OVER.—DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS IN INDIANA.—THE BOURBON FEELING TOWARD THE NEGRO.—THE OPENING OF THE BRIDGE.—A BOOM FOR VENDERS OF SMALL WARES.—THE INFLUX OF WESTERN MEN AND IDEAS TO NEW YORK.—THE PROGRESS OF SURGERY.

The city was full of politicians this week, and at the hotels and thus there were unlimited opportunities to ascertain views on the political outlook. Butler it seems has entirely petered out as a bug bear to the Republicans and the panicky feeling which characterized their actions has given way to a sense of determination. Should Butler be a candidate for re-election this fall he will certainly be defeated.

In Indiana the Democrats are doing their utmost to throw over the State and their chances by quarrels Hendricks is unquestionably as strong a man as that party holds, and the effort to throw him over for McDonald is bound to end disastrously. Hendricks may not be regarded as a fighter, but his sense of holding on to what he has is very strongly developed.

The old Bourbon feeling against the colored race is as strong as ever. I met General Beauregard a few days ago and according to his statements, the colored people as a class are a bad set—immoral and thieving, and that in consequence of the lives they are leading they are fast dying out. Supposing that this were true, how could it be otherwise under the moral bondage in which they are held by the traders, storekeepers and office-holders.

Thank God it is over, this "wedding of the cities," as the ceremony of the East River Bridge has been termed. Weddings are nice enough things to look forward to by the guests, but when the excitement is all over the next day, how tired everybody feels. The particular wedding on Thursday did not differ in the least from usual affairs of this kind. The bride, Brooklyn, the home of maidens fair and matrons devout— was arrayed in all the splendor demanded by the occasion, and everybody made much of her. The groom on the contrary—dear old Gotham—had to make the best he could of the circumstances.

For the vendors of small wares "Bridge Day" was a perfect bonanza. Everything possible was sold in the shape of souvenirs, medals, pictures, wooden and metal models of the structure, cakes and candy made to resemble the form of the Bridge and the usual knick-knacks in the shape of surprises. One vender told me that he had nearly earned seven dollars on Thursday, and he sold a five cent article on which his commission was two cents. Out of town visitors were of course the heaviest buyers.

The most curious phase of life in the city at the present moment is the influx of Western men to the city. The wise men used to come from the East, but it seems reserved for the Year of our Lord 1883 to prove the reverse. They come here to go into finance, some take up newspapers, while others have politics in view, and most of them succeed. They have pluck and energy and if they are not always provided with capital they can always induce some capitalist to lend them a helping hand. Of course their methods and ways of thought, expression and action jar at first, but at the same time they rouse. Looking at the way the newspaper press is controlled now, it seems very much as if they were to be treated to an entire revulsion of thinking and writing.

I met a distinguished surgeon the other evening and in the course of conversation he remarked to me that the science and art of operative surgery had made more progress within the last twelve months than during the previous twenty years. "We have got to understand the construction of the human body better, and we know how to treat local disease better. No end of devices and instruments have been invented, and we can almost manufacture a new body for a new man. In the matter of eye and ear diseases the progress is particularly marked. Operating for what is commonly known as a cast in the eye, used to be a very risky piece of work. It is now very simple. We burn where we used to cut.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1883.

Soon after President Arthur returns from New York he will go to the Soldiers' Home cottage to live, spending only the business hours of each day at the White House. The cottage which he will occupy has been newly fitted up to receive him, and is the one in which President Hayes lived each summer of his administration.

At the memorial services at Soldiers' Home next Wednesday (Decoration Day), Ex-Justice Strong of the Supreme Court will deliver the oration. The poem for the occasion was written by the author of the song; "Sherman's march to the Sea," Capt. Byers, our present consul in Switzerland, who is now home on leave of absence. The stand from which the President recently reviewed the parade of the Army of the Potomac has been erected in a grove at the Home, and will be occupied by a distinguished party.

The Soldiers' Home is in a flourishing condition. Besides affording a comfortable asylum for disabled, invalided, supercannuated, and discharged soldiers of twenty or more years faithful service, it is a beautiful pleasure ground for the city. It is about three miles from Washington, and approached by a perfectly graded, well kept roadway, and is a popular drive for all who can afford the luxury of wheels. The grounds contain five hundred and two acres. Farming operations are constantly carried on, vegetables are raised for the use of the inmates, a large amount of grass is cut, and a large dairy is maintained. Besides those substantial advantages, the Home grounds furnish some of the loveliest bits of natural scenery that can be found in any park. General Winfield Scott suggested the Soldiers' Home, and was mainly instrumental in having it endowed. When the American army entered the city of Mexico, the citizens who took refuge on the housetops fired at the soldiers. After the city was captured a tax of over a hundred thousand dollars was levied on them for the offense. In 1848 Gen. Scott transmitted this amount to the Secretary of War with the expressed hope that it would be appropriated for an army asylum. Commissioners were then appointed to take charge of the matter under the direction of Congress, and the first provision made was a rented house in the city. Afterwards a suitable site containing two hundred and fifty-six acres was secured for the proposed institution at a cost of $57,000. This ground with the additions that have since been made forms the present Soldiers' Home park. Besides the interests on the accrued bonds belonging to the institution, which are $800,000, it has other revenues altogether amounting to about $150,000 per annum. A tax of 12½ cents per month on all the soldiers of the army, the unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers, the dues of deserters at the time of desertion, forfeitures, and the fines imposed by court martial go to the benefit of the Home. There are now four hundred and ninety inmates, and one hundred and forty old soldiers who reside elsewhere but are entitled to a support of $8 per month. Those who are physically able are required to perform certain duties assigned to them by the governor of the institution, for which they are allowed one dollar and a pound of tobacco per month. Some of the inmates are dissipated, and the pensioners especially have been enabled to squander in that way; but a new law now in force requires them to transfer their pensions to the institution while receiving its benefits, and it is hoped scarcity of money will hereafter partly overcome the evil. There is a reading room and library of 2,400 volumes, but the majority of the soldiers are too illiterate to appreciate its advantages. They want the daily news, however, and each morning one of the men reads the papers aloud to an audience of old soldiers, seated around smoking their pipes. An effort is now being made to have a band of music attached to the Home, for the entertainment of visitors as well as the inmates, and to give additional attractions to the place. President Buchannan was the first who summered at this beautiful retreat in the cottage now known as the governor's quarters, and the next was President Lincoln.

GLEANINGS.

Queen Victoria has twenty-six grandchildren, of whom only two are married. While nearly all other royal families in Europe are dying out the Guelphs are increasing.

A class of Italians have a belief that if any one touches the body of a man who is killed instantly the person so touching will meet with a violent death within a year.

So great success has attended the labors of Mormon missionaries in and around Chattanooga, Tenn., that twenty additional convert seekers have been put to work in that field.

Sydney, Australia, has the largest daily newspaper in the world. In a single week the *Herald* issued 388 columns, the paper containing twenty pages of Australian news on three days in the week and sixteen on the others.

The president of the Bootmakers' Institute of Vienna has brought to light the fact that the inventor of blacking was one Urban of Budweis, Bohemia (now associated in the American mind with beer). He is now to have a monuwent. Let no inventor despair.

A California ostrich farmer went to Africa to buy stock, and while admiring some fine blooded specimens one of them kicked at him, but missed and hit a horse and broke its neck. He says they kick with as much grace as a woman throws a stone.

"Daniel Webster is not loquacious," Carlyle wrote to Emerson in 1839, "but he is pertinent, conclusive; a dignified, perfectly bred man. As a logic fencer, advocate, or parliamentary Hercules one would incline to back him at first sight against all the extant world."

A Turkish pasha has shown his appreciation of the work of our mission schools in his country by the following remark: "When a girl has come back from the American mission school, you should not say a girl, but a school has come."

A Kentucky whisky dealer, who had been arrested for failing to stamp the barrels sent out from his distillery, proved by ocular demonstration that a goat licked off the stamps as fast as the barrels were rolled out of the establishment. He was liberated.

The following modest item appears in a Kentucky paper whose editor has been instrumental in obtaining relief for the sufferers by the floods: "Too much praise cannot be awarded our editor for his successful efforts in behalf of our needy population."

A half-starved cat in New York, on being placed before a generous meal, ate a little, went away from the bowl, sat down, washed herself, waited for digestion to set in and do its perfect work, then ate a little more, retired, did the same thing over again, and so occupied a couple of hours.

Another poor girl has been killed by tobacco at the early age of 107 years. She was known as "Old Betty Morgan," and she lived in Wales. It is related of her that up to the last she was fond of the pipe, and would even smoke a cigar with numerous tourists by whom she was visited.

Four years ago a party of heartless Southern men caught an alligator and so bolted his jaws with iron bolts that he could not open his mouth. They then returned him to his native element, expecting him to die of starvation. When again caught recently his alligatorship was found to have grown larger, though his jaws were closed as tight as ever by the iron bolts.

One of the best workmen in a California mine is a man who, in 1876, lost by a fall of rock a piece of his skull, covering an area of 3½x2½ inches. Flesh grew over the aperture and he is now hearty as ever, and carries his skull in his pocket to exhibit to inquisitive people who notice the peculiarities of his head.

Columbia College will not undertake to graduate women, because the institution cannot bear the expense. "I cannot bear children," said Miss Prim to Mistress Partington. "May be if you could," replied the dame, "you would like them better." The college is troubled very much after the manner of Miss Prim.

The Sherman (Tex.) *Courier* is authority for the statement that among the Chickasaw Indians it is customary to release convicts under sentence of death on parole of honor until the day of execution. It is a tradition among the tribe that no one, under such circumstances, has ever failed to appear at the time and place appointed for the execution.

It has been discovered that there is less potash in the leaves of diseased grape vines than in healthy specimens. The lack of potash is made up by an excess of lime. It is possible that lack of mineral fertilizers may be the cause of many diseases of trees and other plants, and that farmers and gardeners may yet have to consult the grain and vegetable doctor.

Mixed husbandry is the only sure way to success in farming. Repeated cropping with a single cereal will bring a waste of the plant-foot elements in the soil that will, in the end, so reduce the yield as to entail certain loss upon the land owner. This fact will do more toward forcing the Dalrymples to cut up and dispose of their immense land areas than anything else, though they may not now see it in that light.

The latest story of canine intelligence comes from San Francisco. A gentleman, fond of whisky punch, on one occasion, after taking his third glass, incautiously trod on his favorite dog, which usually lay on the hearth-rug in front of him while he indulged in his potations. After that the dog carefully watched his master after dinner, and the moment the second tumbler was finished gravely left the room.

A singular story comes from the Pacific Coast concerning a small tribe of Indians in Washington Territory, known as the Sanpoels, who are building an ark in expectation of another flood, in which they are to play the part of Noah and his family. After the flood they alone are to be left to inhabit the earth, on which they will dwell in perfect peace and luxury, with neither white man nor hostile red man to make them afraid.

Marked preference is shown by various royal ladies in Europe for particular kinds of fur. The Empress of Russia, of course, always wears sable. The Empress of Austro-Hungary will have nothing but astrachan, while her daughter-in-law, the Archduchess Stephanie, wears only otter. The Queen of Roumania cares little what fur she wears, so it is gray in color, while the Queen of Holland prefers marten, and her Majesty of Spain bestows her patronage upon the beaver.

A visitor at Cornell University, writing about the women in that institution, says: "They are not beauties in the popular sense, but they have attractive and intelligent faces, dress well and sensibly, are in fine health, extremely well-behaved, quiet and womanly, and promise to become just the sort of women that make the country great in honor and strength. As a rule they receive the most respectful treatment from the men, and their presence here is regarded in precisely the same light as men regard the presence of women in church, in theatres, or in the street. It is simply an accustomed fact, and nothing more is thought of it."

A Cheyenne man, who was once mildly struck by lightning, calls it an electric bolt.

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