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**NEW TAILORSHOP.**  
I have just opened a merchant tailoring establishment in the Leibold building on Minnesota Street where I am now prepared to treat the public to

**First Class Work**  
**First Class Goods**  
**Fair Prices.**  
Satisfaction is guaranteed on all suits made and I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public on these grounds.

**P. MOEBER, The tailor**  
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**FINE TURNOUTS,**  
**FAST HORSES,**  
**GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.**  
Bus and Hack line in connection with the best which makes all trips.  
Special effort made to please the public. Prices reasonable.

**ANTON WIESNER, Prop.**

**SHERIFF SCHMELZ SUICIDES**

His Body is Found in the River Near the Winkelman Lime Kiln.

For Several Days he had been Missing and Apparently had been Dead Since Thursday.

Debts and Dissipation are Supposed to have Rendered him Partly Insane.

For Weeks Past he has Been Acting Strangely and Living Rashly.

In a moment of mental aberration, brought on by fast accumulating debts and excessive dissipation, Louis Schmelz, the sheriff of this county, concluded to end his own life. Just when and just how he put his rash determination into execution nobody will ever know, but there are particulars enough to correctly surmise.

For the last two or three months Mr. Schmelz has been acting queerly. His most intimate friends could see that something was wrong with him, and he was persuaded to change his course. To these warnings however he gave no heed. Debts were gathering heavily upon him but instead of trying to relieve them, he only contracted more by continued drinking and dissipation. No doubt this affected his mind, and when his body was found in the Minnesota river on Sunday afternoon, the awful outcome of such a course as his was made painfully evident.

About a week ago Mr. Schmelz left home, as he was in the habit of doing for days at a time without letting anybody know his whereabouts, and went to Minneapolis. In company with him was a strange woman of questionable character with whom he became enamored in his seasons of drunkenness, and while in Minneapolis he proposed that they seek together some distant place. This she refused to do, and then, it is reported, he threatened to return home and drown himself. He did return Wednesday evening, went home about one o'clock in the morning and left again at five o'clock, telling his wife that he was going to Sleepy Eye. As he did not come home again, when expected, suspicion was aroused and investigation was commenced.

Arnold Gulden went to Minneapolis Saturday and there he learned of the threat he had made to the strange woman. He returned at once and Sunday afternoon the island in the Minnesota river which Schmelz owned was visited. On a tree near the river bank his overcoat was found and about a block farther down were tracks in the clay and scraps of letters which had been torn to pieces by the man before drowning himself. Two blocks still further down his body was found, about eight feet from shore. Only his coat and the top of his head showed and when extricated it developed that his hands and feet were firmly stuck in the clay, the water at this place being only three feet deep. He was taken to shore, and later on, at the advice of Judge Webber, his body was removed to the hospital. The coroner was summoned and arrived Monday morning. In the afternoon an inquest was held, the jury concluding that he had drowned himself in a fit of temporary insanity.

A revolver and a package containing poison were found on his clothes at the inquest.

This I say notwithstanding that I have not been in any sense a candidate for the nomination and have done literally nothing toward securing it unless such conversation as I have had with my friends on the subject are to be regarded as involving such action on my part, which I think is not a reasonable view. I may also say that I consider the political situation in Minnesota this year as one that demands the earnest and careful attention of every loyal republican, and while it may not be improper that there should be honorable competition among those who are named for the position of governor, still this competition, it seems to me, should be carried on with the least possible friction, so that whoever may be selected for the position will have the support and confidence of an undivided party.

There, continued the governor, that is about all I want to say. Then after a moment's pause, he added: "Yes; there is this also. If a majority of the delegates to the convention decide in their wisdom to support some other man I shall be perfectly willing to abide by their decision, and will take off my coat and do my best to help elect the nominee of the party."

**ACUSED OF INFANTICIDE.**

A Tracy Woman is in Jail, here Charged with Killing her Child.

Monday afternoon, Marshal Christianson of Tracy brought a woman to this city for confinement in the county jail until the next session of court in Lyon county. Her name is Mrs. Amy Harendsen, her age is thirty-two and she is held for trial for the murder of her infant

child. The preliminary hearing was held before Justice Carver Monday morning and sufficient evidence was introduced to show that she had thrown the infant into a water closet in order to get rid of it. She claims to be unmarried but it is known that she was once united in wedlock and that her husband left her about three years ago. She is the mother of three other children who live on a farm near Tracy while she does housework in the village.

**Sheriff Anderson Now.**

That was the decision reached by the commissioners late Monday evening in their efforts to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Louis Schmelz. The session was held after six o'clock, owing to the inability of Mr. Sigurdson to be present earlier, and it was some time before the members could come to an agreement. Several candidates, including John P. Schmid, K. H. Helling, Albert Kiesling and Nels Anderson were supposed to be in the field and this made it difficult to make a selection. An agreement was finally reached, however, in favor of Nels Anderson. Anderson was the Republican candidate two years ago and is a man of good standing in the community in which he lives. He will enter upon his duties at once.

**IVES IS QUITE WILLING.**

He Will not Scramble for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

But Will Take it if it is Thought Best by the Party.

Gov. Ives has all long been supposed to have his eye on the governor's chair, and last week he made a definite announcement, defining his position. To the local reporter who interviewed him he said: "Your question has been propounded to me in one form or another a good many times recently, but I have, for reasons which you will appreciate, hesitated to give any direct response. I do not wish the opinion to prevail that I am in search of office at all hazards. Indeed I believe that before any man will consent to authorize the use of his name in that behalf he should at least be satisfied that a demand exists to some appreciable extent among his party associates, if not among the entire people, as well as among his friends, that he should do so. I do not regard myself as having any special claim to the consideration of the republican party. I have done what I could from time to time to advocate the principles and promote the success of the party, and my efforts, I am pleased to say, have been generously recognized by my fellow republicans. My record in public life is before them and all the people of the state. I don't know that I have any reason to expect any further consideration; and yet it would be something like affectation if I were longer to ignore the requests which have been coming to me for some definite declaration one way or the other. I may say, then, that I regard an election to the office of governor as the highest honor which can be conferred on any citizen by the people of his state. If my name should be selected by the republican state convention as that of the party's standard bearer in the next campaign, I should willingly accept the nomination.

**WILL MR. LIND ACCEPT?**

The Marshall Messenger Does Not Think He is out of the Race.

Washington Dispatches Also Incline Towards the Same View.

One day follows another, says the Marshall Messenger, with the chase of Washington dispatches announcing and denouncing the candidacy of Hon. John Lind for governor of Minnesota, and the dispatches of latest date say he is coming home to look over the field. The few who knew of Mr. Lind's early hesitancy about becoming a candidate for Congress six years ago, will hardly believe the gentleman cannot be counted a candidate until the nominating convention makes it a fact. Long previous to the campaign of six years ago, Mr. Lind, who was about to make a protracted visit to the Pacific coast, was approached by one of his most intimate friends, and one who was prominent in politics and party councils, and who was sent upon the mission by others in good faith, to ascertain if the gentleman would become a candidate for Congress upon his return. He replied with promptness and emphasis that he would not be a candidate, giving his reasons therefor that he was too young a man to enter politics, and that he preferred to perfect himself in his profession. His reply was taken in the good faith it was made, and at least one man became a candidate because of Mr. Lind's statement.

**CHEATING THE COUNTY.**

How it is Done by Means of the State Wolf Bounty.

A Brazen Attempt Made to Defraud Our Neighboring County of Lyon.

If any argument were needed to justify the repeal of the present obnoxious wolf bounty law, the following from the Marshall Messenger would be amply sufficient:

County Auditor Baldwin tells of one of the strangest and most brazen attempts to defraud the state of bounty money for wolf scalps that we have yet heard of. And by the way, the wolf bounty payments are becoming burdensome to the state, if other counties are as prolific in these "varmints" as is our own Lyon county. From Jan. 1st to May 1st the bounty is \$3 a head and after the latter date it is reduced to \$2. Since Jan. 1st the auditor of Lyon county has paid out nearly \$1,800 bounty, and about one hundred scalps have been refused as lacking proper credentials for genuine wolf-skin. But last Saturday the king bee artist and fraud put in an appearance at the auditor's office, with bags containing three old mother wolves and twenty pups, with a claim for \$115. Of course the old wolves promptly passed muster, and their presence was deemed sufficient warrant for the presence of so many young ones. The law requires that the county auditor or his deputy shall clip the ears off all scalps. When the ear cutting from the pups began the claimant was very accommodating, and insisted upon holding the head with one hand, and with the other holding the ear in such a manner that the officer could do the cutting without any further trouble to himself. But with the third head the auditor noticed something peculiar about the ear, and calling a halt, proceeded to make a closer inspection. To his amazement he found the ear was simply a piece of hide cut in the shape of an ear in the most artistic manner, and that it was sewed on to the scalp. He then discovered the scalp was not that of a young wolf, but probably a muskrat or hare. Further examination disclosed that every one of the forty ears had been manufactured and deftly sewed to the twenty scalps. Then there was a scene between the auditor and the fraudulent bounty man; the atmosphere was blue and of a sulphurous odor. The man was abashed but admitted the fraud, saying the work was so nicely done he thought it would pass muster. Unfortunately the auditor's anger and amazement prevented him from allowing the man to make the usual sworn statement, upon which conviction might follow, and the rascal landed in prison for a term of years. The fellow's name is T. C. Fitzsimmons, and he is a brother of County Commissioner Fitzsimmons of Murray county. He says he lives in Lyon county near Lalaton but probably lies, and is a resident of Murray county. He said he chased one of the old wolves three days in order to have a sufficient number of old ones to create no suspicions regarding the large number of young ones.

**OUR CHARITY APPRECIATED**

Col. Reeve Returns from his Mission to Family - Stocken Rarica.

Thirty Thousand People Fed with the Donations of Minnesota.

Col. C. McC. Reeve, one of the commissioners appointed by the governor of Minnesota to distribute the food stuffs sent by the Western farmers and millers on the steamship Missouri for relief of the famine stricken districts of Russia, arrived in New York on the steamship Fuerst Bismark, which got in late Friday night. In speaking of his trip Col. Reeve said:

The distress in the famine-stricken portions of Russia is probably greater than any one here has conceived. It is impossible to reach at this time of the year districts where the greatest distress prevails. Along the lines of railways the relief which has been afforded has much ameliorated the condition of the people. I found in Russia that the nobility and the landed proprietors were doing everything they could for the relief of the starving peasants. Count Bobinsky is feeding on his estate alone 12,000 people, another noble family is supporting 33,000 people, and so on through the list. Among the tradesmen and well-to-do merchants of the large cities, however, the greatest apathy seems to prevail regarding the condition of the starving peasants. They are apt to answer when appealed to for help, "Oh, those people are always hungry; they won't work." This to some extent is true. The government and the railways have offered work to able-bodied men from the famine districts who will accept it, but the Russian peasant is a great fatalist and many of them say "it is the will of God," and sit down to starve to death. We found the relief committees in Russia fully organized. The government offered us every possible facility for distributing the food brought by the Missouri, placing all the machinery of the government and of the government railways at our disposal. I was informed that the food which the Missouri brought to Russia will support 30,000 people until such time as a new crop can be gathered. With the exception of England, the other nations have done nothing to relieve the distress in Russia. The worst of the famine is not known, and a most serious problem is presented even when temporary relief is offered the starving peasants. The problem is in regard to next year's crops. The mortality among the horses and cattle in the famine-stricken regions has been something horrible, and I do not see what they are going to do in order to get in their crops for next year. The people in the famine stricken region are not only without food, but without clothing. You can fancy what that is in a Russian winter. The peasants make their own clothing from flax, which they raise, spin and weave. The same conditions which operated to destroy the crops of last year also destroyed the flax, so the peasants could not provide themselves with new clothing. You have no idea how thoroughly the action of America in sending food to the starving peasants is appreciated by the Russians.

**Building and Loan.**

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the New Ulm Building and Loan Association at the present time:

| ASSETS.                |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Real Estate Loans      | \$29,025.00 |
| Stock Loans            | 1,800.00    |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 95.50       |
| Due from members       | 165.50      |
| Cash with Treasurer    | 1226.49     |
|                        | \$32,312.49 |
| LIABILITIES.           |             |
| 812 shares, 1st Series | \$24,348.76 |
| 213 " 2nd "            | 4,600.44    |
| 111 " 3rd "            | 1,559.55    |
| 231 " 4th "            | 1,600.83    |
| Advance payments       | 110.00      |
| Undivided Gains        | 37.91       |
|                        | \$32,312.49 |

The net gains for the year have been \$2,921.30, so that it can be readily seen that the association is doing business on a healthy basis.

But with Mr. Lind's return from California he suddenly changed his mind, and soon his Congressional candidacy was announced. He probably had good reasons for changing his mind, and certainly there is no republican in his district that has not been proud of the six years record Mr. Lind has made. Taking little stock in the Washington information, we believe our congressman will not decide as to his candidacy for governor until he has returned to Minnesota, and surveyed the field. He may have said he would not be a candidate, and yet be good enough republican to change his views if he finds the good of the party demands his further service.

The latest Washington gossip runs as follows: It has leaked out that Messrs. Mullen and Dixby, of St. Paul, have been here on a mission connected with Minnesota politics. Gov. Merriam's movements when in Washington a couple of weeks ago were so closely watched that he felt himself hampered. He reached an understanding with Senator Davis, and plainly stated to several of the senators that he would not be a candidate for congress. He was less fortunate regarding the governorship and went away without having his mind at rest regarding Lind's intention. It is believed that the governor wants Lind to be an out and out candidate in order to make sure of McGill's defeat in the convention. What would please Mr. Merriam better than anything else, so the story goes here would be to have Lind and Nelson join forces and let the convention decide between them after all the other candidates are defeated. It is supposed that Nelson is ready for an arrangement of this kind and that Messrs. Mullen and Dixby, as Merriam's representatives will try to win Lind over to the scheme. In conversation with Col. Graves, of Duluth, Mr. Lind stated that he intended to be in St. Paul when the Republican convention met, and this would indicate that Lind may yet have the Republican gubernatorial nomination thrust upon him, notwithstanding repeated statements from him that he would not accept a nomination. It is believed that if it were given him without any great fight that he would accept, and there are some who suggest that he is going to St. Paul in order to consult with delegates to the state convention from various sections in regard to the feeling on the gubernatorial nomination.

New Ulm politicians appear to be blessed with exceptional good sense this year and demonstrate, in their refusal to be candidates again, that they do not want the whole earth. Col. Bobleter has said that he would not again be a candidate as has also Mr. Lind. They appear to mean what they say and thereby have created anew that confidence which the people have had in them.—St. Peter Herald.

Col. Ingersoll—it is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are leveler than paved streets and the great forests of oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called spring, touched and saddened by an autumn—the grace and poetry of death. Every field is a picture; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought and every forest a fairy land. In the country you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms, but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.

Everywhere we went, nobles, government officials and army officers would come to us in the railroad trains or in the hotels to introduce themselves and express the gratitude which was felt toward America for her kindness and humanity. The story which has been published of Count Tolstoi having been ordered to stop his relief work in the famine districts and confine himself to his own state is entirely apocryphal. The czar investigated the matter, found out just what Count Tolstoi was doing, and then said "Let no one disturb him; he is doing so much good that whatever doctrines he may teach I cannot afford to have him interfered with." I found that nearly all those now suffering, are of the class of former serfs. They do not seem as yet to have acquired that quality which the Yankee calls "forehandedness." One cause of the failure of the former serfs to become prosperous farmers is a bad system of landholdings. A peasant can only occupy holdings for four years. Then he has to exchange with some other farmer. This is intended to prevent land from running down. The theory is that if a farm gets a bad owner for one four years, it will be likely to get a good owner for the next four years. As a matter of fact, it destroys in the farmer all ambition to cultivate his land and improve it. The communities of farmers are arranged on theoretical principles strongly tinged with communism, and they won't work.