

## A SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUD.

That is just what Dr. Slade in his sittings in this city proved to be.

His slate writing feats were impositions of the plainest character.

On Thursday of last week Dr. Slade, a slate writer and professed spiritualistic medium of considerable celebrity, paid a visit to our city and held sittings, at the rate of \$3 a seance, in the parlors of the Union Hotel. Dr. Slade has established a reputation as one of the leading mediums of the country, and naturally many of our citizens were tempted to pay him a visit and go through the ordeal of losing a dollar and a half on another man's game. Led on by an impulse to either be roped in completely or else to learn how the slate writing was done, the writer in company with another gentleman, visited the communication between this and the other world, and sat before him ready to learn, but at the same time prepared to examine. What we saw was far from being satisfactory or convincing. When we hinted that the rapping on the slate was done with the use of his fingers, he evaded a direct answer and the power seemed to leave him. At any rate there was no more rapping as long as the writer's eyes were on the medium's fingers. Again, when we inferred that he did the writing on the slates while trying to distract our attention, and that the writing which followed later on and was supposed to be that of spirits was only the scratching of his finger on the back of the slate, he denied it, of course, but we knew that our eyes and ears had not deceived us. Once we leaned over the table and watched him closely and then the writing ceased.

The answers were always of a general character, capable of being applied to anything and everything. For instance the question was asked, "when was I born?" The answer came "at home." Another question was, "where is my mother now?" To this, after the medium had turned the slate and read the question, the answer was simply that she wasn't present. And so it was all the way through. If you became charmed by the medium's magnetism and believed everything he said, the results would be satisfactory and you could pay the fee without wincing. But if you kept awake and believed only what was evident, you obtained no results. Then the power would leave him, and you would go away disappointed.

A comparison of the writing on the slates and that of the medium showed a perfect resemblance and everything combined to prove him a monumental fraud with an unlimited amount of cheek.

## HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Bernard Klinghammer is Waylaid By Armed Men and Robbed.

A few nights ago while Bernard Klinghammer was coming home from his brother's farm in Sigel, where he had been working during the week, he was held up by two strange men near the Manderfield bridge, who demanded of him his money. One of them grabbed at his throat and pointed a revolver at his head, while the other went through his pockets. While the latter was at work, the revolver was shot off in the air to scare the young man and to show him that the highwaymen meant business. Fortunately he only had \$1.50 in his pockets and after securing this the robbers told him to continue his journey. This is the second time that an effort at highway robbery had been made in that section, and traveling over that road begins to look dangerous.

## Blaine's Grand Measure.

Our reciprocity policy in Spanish America has stirred up Europe to activity in the same direction. The policy was at once seen to be a winning one. Europe saw in its effectuation the extinction of its trade with the Spanish Americans. Germany has just succeeded in effecting a reciprocity treaty with the United States of Columbia, and congratulates herself. But our own country cannot now be dislodged from its vantage ground if our manufacturers and merchants avail themselves of their trade opportunities. With proper effort on our part, Europe will be driven out of Mexico, Central and South America in less than ten years.—Minneapolis Journal.

## War Among Circuses.

The other day, it will be remembered, a representative of the Sells Brothers' circus distributed bills about town denouncing the Sells & Rentfrow circus as a mammoth fraud. This has led to determined action on the part of the accused as the following special sent from Watertown on Monday will indicate: The arrest to-day of George E. Stoneburner goes to show that rival circus aggregations do not always dwell in harmony. Sells & Rentfrow's circus is billed to show here Wednesday, Sept. 7, their advertising car having passed through town only a few days ago. Today Stoneburner, acting as agent for the Sells Brothers, came upon the scene. He either distributed or caused to be distributed, literature denouncing Sells & Rentfrow as frauds, etc. This, it appears has been done elsewhere by Sells Bros. or their agents. Willie Sells of Sells & Rentfrow, concluded things had gone far enough. So he came to Watertown a few days ago, took legal advice and then set to work to catch the enemy. He went to Brookings to watch for his man and left an agent in this city. Stoneburner was arrested at the depot, where he was awaiting the departure of a train for the West. The trial was postponed till Monday to await the presence of Willie Sells. Meanwhile Stoneburner walks the streets under \$250 bonds.

## The Ridgley Veterans.

The surviving defenders of old Ft. Ridgley held a re-union in the West Hotel in Minneapolis last week and a banquet was served at which Capt. Mullen presided as toastmaster. Col. Flaundreau, of St. Paul, made the leading address and spoke in an entertaining manner of the time when the Indian was such a dangerous factor in the life of the pioneer of Minnesota. Albion Barnard, Capt. Sheehan and Capt. Northrop also made addresses in keeping with the spirit of the hour.

## FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Young Boy is Killed in an Accident near Springfield.

His Brother is Also Filled With a Discharge of Shot.

Sunday evening a sad fatality occurred two miles east of Springfield. Two sons of Louis Olson, a farmer, were out hunting and in returning home on a sulky, their gun fell against the wheel and discharged its contents. Some of the shot took effect in the neck of one of the boys and he died shortly after. The other boy was pierced with shot in many places but is still alive and under the care of Dr. Rothenburg.

## Good Things by Harrison.

I do not know why we cannot hold our political differences with respect to each other's opinions, and with entire respect to each other personally. Our opinions upon the great questions which divide parties ought not to be held in such a spirit of bigotry as will prevent us from extending to a political opponent the concessions of honesty in his opinion and that personal respect to which he may be entitled.

We have men who boast that they are cosmopolitan, citizens of the world. I prefer to say that I am an American citizen, and I freely confess that American interests have the first place in my regard. This is not at all inconsistent with the recognition of that comity between nations which is necessary to the peace of the world. It is not inconsistent with that philanthropy which sympathizes with human distress and oppression the world around.

The bottom principle—sometimes it is called a corner stone, sometimes the foundation of our structure of Government—is the principle of control by the majority. It is more than the corner stone or foundation. This structure is a monolith, one from foundation to apex, and that monolith stands for and is this principle of Government by majorities, legally ascertained by constitutional methods.

We send the South the assurance that we desire the streams of their prosperity shall flow bank full. We would lay upon their people no burdens that we do not willingly bear ourselves. They will not think it amiss if I say that the burden which rests willingly upon our shoulders is a faithful obedience to the Constitution and the laws. A manly assertion by each of his individual rights, and a manly concession of equal right to every other man, is the boast and the law of good citizenship.

## KNUTE NELSON COMING.

The Next Governor Will Visit New Ulm on October 1st.

He Will Probably Speak in Linden in the Afternoon.

The announcement is forwarded by the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee that Hon. Knute Nelson, the candidate for governor, will be in New Ulm on the 1st of October and deliver one address at Turner Hall in the evening. This will give everybody in this section a chance to see the next occupant of the gubernatorial chair as well as to hear him expound the issues of the campaign, and no one should neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity. Mr. Nelson is a very forceful speaker and always makes a good impression by his careful avoidance of polished periods and close adherence to plain plausible argument. It is quite possible too that Mr. Nelson will be here all day and that in the afternoon he will address the voters in Linden.

## Should Clean Up.

Chas. N. Hewitt, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of health has issued the following official recommendation in regard to cleanliness of cities, villages and townships, as a precaution against the spread of cholera should it reach this country:

This Board is in immediate and direct communication with the sea coast sanitary authorities, including Canada. All are doing better work than ever before. We cannot see any immediate danger, but advise cities, villages and townships to prepare for the possibilities by thorough and constant removal of filth, thus keeping sewer and water pure. This done, cholera, even if it comes, cannot become epidemic and can be controlled by the work of the boards of health, which have been put on guard all over the state.

## The Dismal Figures.

There could be no more striking illustration of the folly of the irresponsible Democrats in the Fifty-second House than is afforded by Mr. Holman's attempt to defend the record of the majority in the matter of appropriations.

To make a showing of reduction and retrenchment in the total for the session, Mr. Holman is obliged to compare that total with the figures for the second session of that Billion Congress, instead of the figures for the first session, where the comparison properly belongs. What the Fifty-second congress will do at its second session no human being can foretell. A material reduction from the total of its first session is rather the subject of hope than of prediction. But it remains true, everything being considered, that the record of the Democratic House in the matter of appropriations is a betrayal of the voters who elected it on the issue of economy, a repudiation of its own professions and promises, and a shame and disgrace to the party.

Already the attempt has begun to explain and excuse and extenuate the failure of the overwhelmingly Democratic majority in the present House to fulfill its mission. This course is regarded as good campaign policy. We do not think so. We believe that it is good campaign policy to state the facts exactly as they are, to hold Democratic sinners to their full measure of responsibility, and to secure, if possible, a Democratic majority in the Fifty-third House which will not imitate the reckless, selfish, and almost criminal extravagance of the money-scrappers of the Fifty-second.—New York Sun, Dem.

Gabriel Renville, the noted chief of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, died at Browns Valley on Saturday. Four weeks ago Renville was attacked by a disease of the bladder and it was currently reported in the newspapers that he was dead. Owing, however, to his wonderful vitality, he rallied and it was hoped that he would eventually recover. He was 72 years of age and had for the period of 40 years held the position of chief of the Sissetons, having been elected by Indians in council. During the later period of his life he has been known as a friend of the whites, but it is hinted that he took no small part among the hostiles during the outrages of 1862. He was a man of wonderful sagacity and by his death the Sissetons lose one of the shrewdest of Indian politicians. His sons are nearly crazed by grief and they are forbidding some of the other Indians to go near the body.

The Treasury Department has a special agent to examine into the production of tin plate in this country so that official figures can be given. Colonel Ayer, the special agent, gives the product of tin and terne plates in the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1892 (the fiscal year), at 18,701,650 pounds. The American Manufacturer estimates that the total production of tin and terne plate in the United States for the year will be 14,000,000 pounds. Of this about one-third is tin plate. Nearly three-fourth of the total tin plate for the year was made in the last quarter, showing the rapid growth of the industry. The production of tin plate in the fourth quarter is nearly twenty times as great as in the first quarter. Of terne plate, the production in the fourth quarter is eight times as great as in the first quarter, showing a rapid increase, though not so rapid as of the tin plate. The making of tin plate in the first quarter was a little over one-fourth that of terne. In the last quarter it was three-fifths. The American Manufacturer further explains that "in this statement is not included any sheet iron which has been made into goods, vessels or wares and then tinned, which under the provisions of the McKinley act is to be counted as tin plate." From inquiries among sheet-iron manufacturers as to the amount of their sales designed to be used in this kind of products, the American Manufacturer estimates that the total product for the year would be brought up to near 20,000,000 pounds. That production very justly concludes:

"If this does not mean that a tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and that it is growing rapidly, we do not know the meaning of figures."

## NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS.

The St. Peter Herald Reviews the Situation in Nicollet County.

The Herald of last week contained an article on county politics which may prove interesting to people living on the Nicollet side of the river. It was as follows:

The political pot will soon commence to boil so far as local politics are concerned. The republicans will hold their convention on the tenth of September, when the old officers will in all probability be nominated, at least we have heard of but few names aside of those now in office, except that of representative and judge of probate. For representative we have heard the names of Swen Swenson, W. J. Bean, E. S. Pettijohn and Joseph Peterson. Of these Mr. Swenson is, we are told, an active candidate and that his friends will ask the nomination for him. For judge of probate there are many who feel that Judge Peterson, having served twenty years, has had about enough. But we doubt not that the irrepressible judge will again be the nominee as he seems to own the office and there seems to be an opinion that no one else has a right to ask for it. No candidate has yet appeared for register as the drubbing that Hermanson got last campaign has not been the means of whetting the appetite of any one to measure lances with the present popular occupant. For the other offices there will probably be no struggle. The democratic convention has not yet been called but will probably be held later at Nicollet village. No candidates have yet crystallized among the advocates of tariff reform except perhaps for the office of register. Judge Cox is also spoken of as a candidate for representative, but this does not meet with favor in all sections of the county. The names of Dr. J. Wicke, of Nicollet, and Jos. Wild, of Lafayette, are also being used as persons eminently qualified to make the race. For sheriff we have heard frequent mention of the name of Matt Thavis, but do not know that he is a candidate. Adam J. Stadick has shied his castor into the ring for school superintendent. But time will tell. The fight will come on and one-half of the candidates will be elected and the other half will get left. The world will move on and to the observor it will make but little difference whether school keeps or not.

Messrs. Steinke & Dyckman, merchants in Sleepy Eye, have made a voluntary assignment. The principal creditors are Fred Kline of Redwood Falls, \$6,100; Wyman & Partridge, Minneapolis, \$555.54; Seabury & Co., St. Paul, \$840.52; Mons Anderson, La Crosse, \$124. Assets schedule about \$5,000.

## CLUBBED HIS OWN FATHER.

A Young Boy in Lafayette Handles his Father in a Desperate Manner.

He Shoots at him Twice and Then Uses a Club.

Over in Lafayette Sunday afternoon there was enacted a family quarrel that came very near to resulting in murder. The house of Chas. Kikusch was the scene of the unpleasantness and the parties engaged therein were Mr. and Mrs. Kikusch and their son, who is about fifteen years old.

It seems that the old gentleman and his wife never get along very well together and on the day in question they got into a dispute over the woman's actions. Matters grew worse when the boy took a hand in the affair and the quarrel culminated when the young fellow took a pistol and fired twice at his father without hitting him. Then he picked up a stick of wood and commenced to beat the old fellow about the head and shoulders, bruising him considerably. He was brought to town and placed in the hospital for treatment, but could not content himself with such confinement. Accordingly he left for home early Monday morning. He is 55 years of age.

## Protection and the Farmer.

It seems to me self-evident that protection tends to shorten the distance between the farmer and the artisan and manufacturer, hence to diminish the cost of exchanging their respective products, and thus to secure to the farmer not only surer and steadier markets for his produce, but an ampler recompense for his labors. Such are the conclusions that long ago made me a protectionist. Distant markets are all but inevitably inconsistent, uncertain markets. Europe has deficient harvests one year and buys grain of us quite freely, but next year her harvests are bounteous and she requires very little more food than she produces, no matter how freely we may be buying of her factories. Hence our wheat now sells very far below the price which ruled here when Europe had a meager harvest. A remote market virtually restricts the farmer to two or three great staples, while near markets enable him to diversify his products and thus maintain and increase the productive capacity of the soil.—Horace Greeley.

## Protection Constitutional.

In the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago this year there is a denunciation of the protection tariff as being unconstitutional. In overhauling this statement in a public speech the other day Gov. Wm. McKinley spoke as follows: "Protection unconstitutional! A policy which is as old as the government; a policy which commenced with the government; a policy which was recognized in the second act ever passed by the congress of the United States, by a congress participated in by many of the framers of the constitution, fresh from the preparation and promulgation of that great instrument. That congress passed a law in 1789, the preamble of which declared it to be:

"For the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers."

That law was passed by a unanimous vote in the senate of the United States, and by a majority of five to one in the house of representatives, was reported by Mr. Madison, who was afterward president of the United States, and was approved by George Washington.

If it is in violation of any constitution it is not that of the United States. It is a manifest violation of the constitution of the Confederate States. Possibly that is what they mean. Happily for us, however, we don't recognize that instrument and never did—and we are not operating under it. It went down before the resistless armies of the Union, commanded by Grant and Sherman and the constitution of Washington and Lincoln was sustained, which, from its birth-time until now, has recognized and justified the principle of a protective tariff. Hamilton and Madison, Jefferson and Calhoun, Clay and Webster, Adams and Jackson always asserted and maintained the constitutionality of protection.

Is Cleveland a better constitutional lawyer than Jefferson; is Vilas more learned than Madison; Watterson more profound than Clay; Adlai Stevenson a better expounder of the Constitution than Andrew Jackson; are all of them combined safer interpreters of that great

instrument than the Supreme Court of the United States, which has never failed when called upon to sustain the constitutionality of a protective tariff?

A Few Hints for the Post-Seidnitz powder would have a healthful effect upon the editor of the Post.

To prove that the transfer of a paper is public business, it is only necessary to consider the subscription list. When you sell that you barter away the good will of hundreds of your friends.

It is only those conscious of wrong doing who become vulgar and insulting when their conduct is taken to task. Expose a man in an unmanly act and he is almost sure to get mad and call you a fool for your trouble.

Editor Strasser apologizes for his article regarding the editor of this paper by saying that he was compelled to do something in defense of Mr. Bogen. That's a confession of weakness that even as big a fool as the Review man wouldn't make.

Editor Strasser in apologizing for his attack at the Review last week and his neglect of the Fortschritt gave the excuse that he considered the Review a paper of standing. Then how does Mr. Strasser reconcile this with the view held by the scurrilous Post article that the editor of the Review was a fool who actually knew little or nothing?

We are surprised that the Post editor can find no better argument in favor of its proprietors' mistakes than to stoop to a shameful and vulgar attack upon some one who endeavors to point them out for public inspection. Among newspaper men such conduct is so small that a Lick telescope would be required to ferret out the redeeming features. Unless the Post, therefore, can accustom itself to common decency we will prefer in the future to ignore it entirely.

## FLANDREAU SERENADED.

The Band Turns Out at the Suggestion of Old Settlers and Gives the Commander a Reception.

He Responds in a Brief Speech and Manifests his Appreciation.

Col. Chas. E. Flandreau and Judge Hall of St. Paul were in the city Wednesday evening, having made an overland trip from St. Peter to this place during the afternoon. They were on their way to Ft. Ridgley and the Yellow Medicine Agency, and during their stop here, a few citizens took an opportunity to show that the services rendered by Judge Flandreau to our citizens in 1862 were not forgotten. A band was secured and while the Judge was seated in front of the Dakota House several pieces were played and then the veteran August Seiter proposed three cheers in honor of the city's guest. They were given with a will, and as the noise died away, the Judge stepped towards the edge of the platform and expressed his surprise and gratitude in a few well chosen words, stating in conclusion that if the people of New Ulm should ever again be bothered in an Indian War, they should not be afraid to call on him.

From here the Judge and his companion went west Thursday morning and returned on Saturday evening, remaining here over Sunday.

## DR. A. A. AMOS IS WANTED.

The Police of this City Received Notice Yesterday to be on the Lookout for him.

Yesterday morning, Marshal Zieher received notice from the Mankato department to be on the lookout for Dr. A. A. Amos, who is badly wanted by creditors. The marshal followed the instructions and made some investigation, but found that the missing doctor had not visited New Ulm.

A new postal money order will soon go into use. The system has been revised so that there is little or no complication, and at the same time it is a good way to send money. A sheet calling for amounts from one cent to three dollars has been prepared, which on payment of one cent and the amount to be sent, will be torn off about the same as an express order. There will be no writing on it by the postmaster, the sender endorsing it as a check or a draft. The government guarantees its safe transportation. It is thought that the new system will be extensively used by the senders of small amounts.