

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
- For Vice-President, WHITELEW REID.
- For Governor, KNUTE NELSON.
- For Lieutenant Governor, D. M. CLOUGH.
- For Secretary of State, F. P. BROWN.
- For Treasurer, JOSEPH BOBLETER.
- For Attorney General, H. W. CHILDS.
- For Supreme Court Justices, WILLIAM MITCHELL, D. A. DICKINSON, C. E. VANDERBURGH.
- For Congressman, J. T. McCLEARY.
- For Representative, JOHN C. PETERSON.
- For Auditor, L. B. KROOK.
- For Treasurer, F. BURG.
- For Register of Deeds, A. F. WALTON.
- For Judge of Probate, G. A. SPELLBRINK.
- For County Attorney, JOS. A. ECKSTEIN.
- For Sheriff, NELS ANDERSON.
- For Superintendent of Schools, L. G. DAVIS.
- For Coroner, J. W. B. WELLCOME, JR.
- For Surveyor, GEO. BOOCK.
- For Court Commissioner, E. G. KOCH.

DEBATE WAS SUPPRESSED.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS RUSHED THROUGH IMPORTANT MEASURES WITHOUT DELIBERATION.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in writing for the New York Press on the conduct of the last House says:

Instead of the orderly discussion of great questions the time of the House has been wasted on roll call and trivial debate and all the measures of real importance have passed under suspension of the rules by sheer force of numbers. As a specimen of how these rules have operated in the way of increased deliberation and care, let me give you a few examples. Remember that this has been the long session of the Democratic Congress, led by the very men who were so clamorous only two years ago for freedom of debate. Remember, also, that there was no systematic day by day waste of time by the opposition; no perpetual hand to hand fight actuated by partisan feeling and spurred on by individual anger. The minority behaved with gentleness and modesty, partly because they were very good men and partly because there were very few of them. Under such circumstances one could almost feel sure that deliberation, debate and wisdom would tread every day peaceful paths, holding each other by their little hands. Nevertheless, it was not so.

No such unscrupulous suppression of debate has ever discredited any other house of representatives as was exhibited in the instance I am about to refer to. Bills of the gravest and most serious importance were rushed through with scandalous haste without even the poor excuse of a lack of time.

On the 6th day of June after a session of six months, Mr. Holman was forced to rush through the house the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill carrying \$32,000,000, occupying fifteen Record columns of the finest type, covering thousands of items, and containing 150,000 words, under a suspension of the rules, with fifteen minutes debate on either side! One minute to every ten thousand words and forty seconds to every million dollars. On the same day was passed, under a similar suspension of the rules, a bill to admit Arizona as a state, a proposition hitherto never seriously discussed. Fifteen minutes were allowed each side. On the same day, also, New Mexico had a bill passed to admit her as a state, with like limitations as to debate. Just think of it, fifteen minutes to discuss such a question as that! Surely, there never was such a farce! The question of the admission of New Mexico is not at all a political question, or if it is, the politics sink into insignificance compared with the complex question arising out of the nature of the population and its relation to the rest of the Union. On this question the wisest men of both parties even in New Mexico hesitate, and this Democratic House illustrates the freedom of debate and the wisdom of deliberation by deciding the whole matter in thirty minutes. This is wisdom shod with the shoes of swiftness. On that same day also under a similar suspension of the

rules and with fifteen minutes of debate on either side the Anti-Option bill was passed. Fifteen minutes of debate on the Anti-Option bill in a House of 382 members! Why, one Senator, and he a new man, took five hours to state his views, and during the time I listened to him he did not seem to be wasting words. Here was a bill which may disarrange the commerce of the world—a bill on which hangs more hopes and fears than any bill of the last ten years, and this bill has passed the house on the theory that the House had only fifteen minutes of wisdom to be bestowed on either side of the question.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

THE REVENUE TARIFF ON SUGAR AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON LUMBER.

I say I am willing to put refined sugar on the free list, as well as raw sugar because after many years of protection we are not able to produce more than one-tenth or one-eighth part of the sugar we consume. We have not been able to produce enough to enter into competition with the sugar imported into the country and thereby reduce the price of sugar. We certainly do not produce enough to control the price of sugar. If we could only produce sugar enough to supply our own people, and have a surplus to sell to other countries, as we do in lumber and almost every other protected article, then we would control and fix the price of sugar, and the price would be reduced notwithstanding the duty levied upon imported sugars.

In regard to the duties levied on sugar, they have been a tax which has been paid by the consumer, and the evidence of this is that when raw sugar was put on the free list and the duty on refined sugar was reduced from 3 and 3/4 cents per pound to a half cent per pound, down went the price of sugar; and at once every free trader or tariff reformer began to say, "We told you the tariff was a tax, and you see now, as the tax is taken off, down goes the price and you are getting cheaper sugar." Certainly sugar is cheaper. And why? For the reason, as I have said, we never produced enough of sugar in our own country to supply our own people or seriously to enter into competition with the sugar imported from other countries, and therefore we could not control the price nor produce sugar enough which did not pay any duty to give to our people cheap sugar.

Now, in proof of this I will refer to lumber. We reduced the duty on lumber from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 feet; and I believe because of a provision in the law of 1890 Canada removed the duty on logs exported, which she had imposed. And did the price of lumber go down, as did the price of sugar? No, it did not. The price of lumber remained as high and we are paying just as much for lumber as ever; and it is now proposed to put lumber on the free list, and I venture the assertion that if it should be done the price of lumber would not thereby be lessened to the consumer. The farmers of Illinois, of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and other states, complaining, as some of the citizens of those states do, about "the tax on lumber," would not get their lumber one cent cheaper than they do now. And why? Simply because we have produced lumber enough in our own country to supply, and more than supply, our own people, and therefore the price is fixed and controlled here at home, and the lumber we have imported has been sold at our own market price, whether it had to pay a duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet or \$1 per 1,000 feet. As a farmer in the country in which I live said to me four years ago: "The Democrats are talking to me about the tariff, and the taxes that we farmers are compelled to pay on account of it, especially on lumber, just," he said, "as if I did not know that for every cargo of lumber we import from Canada we manufactured nineteen at home, and the nineteen cargoes at home control the price, and not the one that comes from Canada."

Now, you cannot answer the argument of the farmer, and that is the truth as to hundreds of other articles of which we produce a supply or more than a supply to meet the demands of our own people.—Hon. T. J. Henderson.

The members of the state militia are made happy over the news that it has been decided to purchase 1,200 military overcoats for their use. The government grant for the year will be devoted to buying the coats for the soldier boys. The material is secured from the federal government and is similar to the material of which the regular army coats are made. The cost to the government is \$11.16, but the state will be able to secure them for a little less. In style the coat is like those used by the New York guard. It is a double-breasted frock, with a cape made to button all the way up in front. A high collar gives protection to the wearer when marching or on dress parade.

Visiting old Scenes.

Judge C. E. Flandrau and Judge Hall, of St. Paul, arrived here on Sunday evening, returning from a very pleasant trip through the upper Minnesota valley, with which Judge Flandrau was very familiar and in defense of which against the murderous Sioux he bore a conspicuous part thirty years ago.

The trip was one of pleasure and recreation and thirty years having passed since the judge was last there, he wanted to witness the changes which time had worked in that period.

The party left St. Peter last Wednesday, in one of Frank Brady's comfortable vehicles, driven by that gentleman. They made New Ulm the first day, where they were royally received and serenaded by old settlers.

Fort Ridgley was the most objective point, and here the situation was greatly changed. The old fort had been removed, and all that remains to mark this historic ground is a part of one stone corner of the old commissary building. The parade ground is now a barnyard, and a woman was at work washing upon the site where thirty years ago a terrible conflict raged between the small garrison and a few whites who had taken shelter within the walls of the fort, and the Sioux nation.

At the fort graveyard a monument has been erected by the state to the memory of the twenty-four members of Capt. Marsh's company, garrisoning the fort, but who had started to the relief of the whites at the lower agency and were entrapped and murdered in crossing the ferry.

The battle ground of Birch Coolie, probably the severest fight of the Indian war, where a burial party with a small military escort was surprised and besieged for several days by a large party of Indians, and whose heroic resistance under adverse circumstances alone saved them from being wholly wiped out, remains unmarked, and with some difficulty can be located. A suitable monument should be placed on these grounds.—some permanent reminder of this bloody conflict.

Redwood Falls, the upper agency and other historic scenes in that ever memorable conflict between red and white men, were visited and all brought up bright scenes and incidents of long ago.

One of the most pleasing sights witnessed on the trip, was the pretty Indian church, built by Bishop Whipple at the old chief Gool Thunder's farm. The christian Sioux subscribed liberally to this worthy enterprise, and the old chief himself gave 20 acres of his farm for the site of the church and school buildings where the children of his tribe can be educated in the language and habits of christian whites. The walls of the church are built of boulders gathered on the prairies, and which are blended together prettily, making a most pleasing and attractive appearance.

Here the judge met and recognized the old chief, whom he had not seen for more than a quarter of a century. They met on the public road, and the judge recognizing, stopped the vehicle and spoke to him in the Sioux language. The old warrior knew and remembered the judge and addressed him by his Indian name, which signifies the "great father who did not steal." The judge was Sioux agent under the Buchanan administration, and this title which the Indians gave him is the highest tribute to the fidelity with which he discharged his duties. The old chief's eyes filled with tears as he recalled the past, and reminding the judge of the changes time had worked his personal appearance pointed to his beard, now white, saying that it once was yellow. They parted, as they always had been warm, friends, their regard for each other strengthened by the progress of time and the great events in which both had acted a conspicuous part.

A complete transformation of the country has taken place in the years that have followed the Indian war. Then the country west of Fort Ridgley to the Dakota line was embraced in the Sioux reservation, constituting the hunting grounds of that tribe, with only such buildings and improvements as were necessary to the proper transaction of their business. Now the region is the seat of a rich and prosperous agricultural section, the land divided into productive fields, dotted with farm houses and spacious barns, with many and growing trade centers. Only an occasional reminder of the long ago is to be seen, and even the people who now own and occupy the country know but little of the scenes and happenings of thirty years ago.—Mankato Review.

The Mortgage Bank and Investment Company of Fargo, North Dakota, write us that the farmers are now all busily engaged in cutting a large crop of wheat. With the immense crop harvested last year and the good one the farmers are now reaping the outlook for this State is exceedingly promising. They inform us that they are offering the very best farm lands for sale at from \$7 to \$10 per acre. Renters in this State are paying from \$3

to \$5 per acre for the use of land. If a man can buy a farm in North Dakota for what he would have to pay for the rent of one in Iowa for two years, it would seem to be a very desirable investment. Any parties wishing to obtain further information in regard to these farms can write to them, at Fargo, North Dakota. Fargo, N. D., Aug. 26, 1892.

Southern Minnesota Fair.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway company will, from September 10th to 17th, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Rochester and return on account of the Southern Minnesota Fair, at one-half regular rates—one fare for the round trip; tickets good for return passage until September 19th. For tickets and further information apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION

On account of the Minneapolis Exposition the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company will, on frequent dates during the month of September, sell excursion tickets to St. Paul or Minneapolis and return at low rates. For dates of sale and further information apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

NOTICE.

A dog, supposed by many to be mad, was killed on Monday. All citizens are therefore requested to keep their dogs chained or on the premises for at least four weeks and those whose dogs were bitten, are especially requested to keep the animals in good custody in order to prevent further harm.

By order of the Board of Health
C. Weschke, Health Officer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the City of New Ulm has made arrangements with the owner of the premises below described, for the purpose of using the same as a dumping ground for the inhabitants of this city after this date, namely:

Outlot No. 49 can be used for depositing thereon stable-manure only. The same must be done in an orderly manner and all manure must be unloaded at one and the same place without scattering.

Out-lot No. 45 can be used for depositing dead animals and offal of every nature outside of manure. All offensive matter must be buried three feet deep and so as not to emit any stench or smell.

For further information apply to the city scavenger. The board of health may prescribe other and further rules and regulations for the proper use of said dumping ground.

By order of the City Council,
LOUIS SCHILLING,
City Clerk.

Dated August 16th, 1892.

HALF RATES TO PORTLAND

On account of the annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F., the Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co., will, from September 10th to 14th, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Portland and return at half rates—one fare for the round trip—tickets good for return passage within 60 days from date of sale. For tickets and further information apply to agent C. & N. W. R'y.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

On account of the State Fair the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company will, from September 3d to 10th, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to St. Paul or Minneapolis and return at half rates—one fare for the round trip; tickets good for return passage until September 12th. For tickets and further information apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

Public Examinations of Teachers

Notice is hereby given that public examinations of teachers for Brown Co. will be held as follows:

At the Court House in New Ulm Aug. 23 and 24, at the school house in Sleepy Eye, Aug. 26 and 27, at the school house in Springfield, Oct. 28 and 29.

Examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp. A full attendance is desired as no private examinations will be given except for urgent reasons; and at such private examinations certificates will be given good for three to six months only in a given district.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1892.
L. G. Davis,
Co. Supt.

New Ulm Public Schools.

The fall term of the public schools begins Monday Sept. 5. Applications for admission will be received at the superintendent's office Monday, Sept. 5, from 2 to 6 p. m. The minimum school age is 6 years.
R. Nix, Supt.
New Ulm, Aug. 24, 1892.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction at the Union Hotel on Thursday Sept. 15th the following property, sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp. 2 Imported Stallions "Pedigree" will be given at the sale, 1 driving team weight about 2100; one team 4 year old; mare and horse; 2 yearling colts; 1 double seated carriage almost new; 1 omnibus; 1 lumberwagon; 1 Light bob sleigh; 1 set work horses and one set of buggy harness; a lot of Household furniture such as stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bed-clothing, carpets, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Remember the day and date, Thursday, Sept. 15 at the Union Hotel.
John Albert, Wenzel Schotzko, Auctioneer, Prop.

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Land Office at Marshall, Minn., July 16th 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Brown Co. Minn. at New Ulm, Minn., on Thursday Sept. 8th, 1892, viz: Swan Anderson, one of the heirs of John H. Anderson deceased, T. C. E. No. 1258 for the Lot No. 5 of Sec. 14, Twp. 18, R. 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Enoch Grotz, Swen Aspelon, Charles Bernloch and Hans O. Moen, all of Albin, Minn.
L. M. LANGE, Register

Jos. Bobleter, Pres. Chas. Wagner, Vice-pres. W. F. Seiter, Cashier.

BROWN COUNTY BANK

NEW ULM, MINN. INCORPORATED UNDER THE STATE LAWS

CAPITAL \$50,000.

Collections and all business pertaining to banking promptly attended to.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Brown, ss In Probate Court, Special Term, Aug. 4th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of William Thiele, Jr., deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Henry Ru'olph, administrator of the estate of William Thiele, Jr., deceased, representing among other things, that he has faithfully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in said county. And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the New Ulm Review, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the City of New Ulm in said County.

Dated at New Ulm, Minn., this 4th day of August, 1892.
By the Court, Ernst Brandt, Judge of Probate