

# New Ulm Review

F. W. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

Wednesday, July 19 1893.

## The Responsibility for Altgeld.

Much light has been thrown on the motives that moved Governor Altgeld to pardon the convicted Anarchists. Little by little the proof is accumulating of a political bargain for the delivery of Illinois to the Democratic party. The forces of disorder were enlisted for Altgeld especially and against the Republican candidates from the highest down with a hearty unanimity which this shocking betrayal of trust explains. There is a close affinity between the Anarchists and the criminal classes generally, and it was easy to solidify them in favor of the Democracy and Altgeld when the reward was to be the release of their friends and leaders from imprisonment and the violent arraignment by the highest official of the State of all the institutions in which law is embodied and by which order is enforced. The knaves who wish to kill, burn and plunder without hindrance obtained from Altgeld much more than a release of their comrades. They obtained a public censure from the mainspring of civil authority directed against all the officials on whom the people must rely for the protection of life and property. In behalf of Anarchy as an institution, in behalf of bomb-throwers, agitators and demagogues and no less in behalf of assassins, burglars and rogues generally, the chief of the state has said to the courts and the police: "You are too zealous, too active, too earnest. You must let these people alone."

At the Windsor Theatre meeting of Anarchists in this city Friday night, held to glorify Altgeld and his audacious misuse of power, John Edelman, one of the speakers and one of the most dangerous men in the Anarchist community said that while the Chicago gang were on trial, Altgeld had "frequently declared his opinion that the trial was an outrage." He said their conviction was declared by Altgeld to be a judicial murder, and he professed that Altgeld's possession of these views was well known to all Anarchists. It was well-known to all anarchists, it could not have been unknown to other people, and it renders his nomination by the Democrats peculiarly disgraceful. That party as a party is justly chargeable with a gross public crime. It chose Altgeld, either because of his relations with the enemies of social order, or having chosen him, it ratified his bargain with them and procured the advantage of it in aid of the Democratic National ticket. It leagued itself with Anarchists rioters and men who declare against the rights of property and the existence of law. It exhibited itself, as it rarely fails to do when occasion offers, as a party which will go anywhere and do anything to get votes. The serious-minded people of this country are taught by the elevation and conduct of Altgeld what they should not require to be taught again, that law is never safe in the administration of the Democratic party. It draws to itself by natural affinities all those elements of the public which menace the rights of property and the orderly progress of the people.—New York Tribune.

## Amends to Speaker Reed.

Republicans will not be expected to look without a smile and, indeed, several different kinds of a smile, upon the nervous twitching which has seized those Democratic statesmen who feel themselves especially charged with responsibility for the action of Congress on the silverbill repeal. This nervous twitching takes possession of these statesmen whenever they contemplate the subject of the Congressional rules. If there is any proposition to which, by their own acts, they are all committed, whether they are Free Traders, Free Silver men, Mugwumps, Jeffersonian Democrats, Jacksonian Democrats, Old-Fashioned Democrats or what not, it is to the proposition that organized obstruction on the part of the minority to the will of the majority is a necessity to liberty and a fundamental principle of the Democratic party. The blood of the martyrs has consecrated this doctrine.

It was avowed deliberately, not as a matter of impulse. It was an unnecessary thing to do. No party exigency, sanely considered, compelled it. The Republicans of the 11st Congress sought, as Republicans ever do and as Democrats don't, to carry out the pledges they had made in their party platform. They wanted to legislate. They had the majority, the responsibility and the obligation. But they had not taken the first step before the entire Democratic minority arose, declaring that it intended to prevent any and all Republican legislation by obstructive manoeuvres. The hand of the Speaker interposed to thwart this rash, un-American resolution, and the House, expressing his acts in rules, effectively required that opposition to a

pending measure should cease when it had been fully and fairly debated. The minority was compelled to abstain from dilatory and obstructive motions, and inasmuch as the highest expression of each member's will was his vote, no fear above or behind that was allowed to any one by the misuse of parliamentary devices. The result was that the 11st Congress legislated.

There is no doubt that Speaker Crisp and the Democrats of the succeeding Congress mightly desired to continue these rules. They had every opportunity of doing so. The Republicans were then in the minority, but they asked for themselves only what they as a majority had been willing to concede to the Democrats. But the Speaker and his advisers lacked the moral courage to make the concession that would have been required of them if they had adopted the Reed rules. They preferred to legalize obstruction, and afterward to put it down, when they could, by arbitrary rulings from the Chair. But they are now approaching a task which is too much for a Speaker to undertake unaided. He knows this, and all others of his party interested in the performance of the task know it too. One by one they are appearing in interviews, declaring that the Reed rules must be adopted. They must choose between the humiliation of confessing a fault or the humiliation of making an utter failure of legislation. They would better make the first confession, and make it quickly and completely. Republicans, as we said before, may smile a little, and call to mind the wild scenes in the House four years ago when its entire Democratic contingent were packed in the aisles and crowded around the Speaker's desk, shaking their fists in his face and calling him a tyrant and a czar. But this is a small matter in comparison with the necessity of passing the repeal bill.—New York Tribune.

## Pardoning of Anarchists.

Gen. Adam E. King, who was consul to Paris until the appointment of his successor, Samuel E. Morss, of Indianapolis, has returned to this country to remain until this fall, when he will go to Paris for the winter. He reached here on the steamship La Touraine on Saturday. Among other things which Gen. King talked about to the reporters who called upon him was the pardoning of the Chicago anarchists by Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois.

"I think it was an outrageous piece of business that cannot be too severely condemned or too strongly," he said. "It was an outrage, not only upon the law, but upon the law-abiding people of the whole country. The anarchists of Paris approve the action of the Governor, of course. The anarchists of that city keep a close watch on things of that sort. They frequently sent threatening letters to me. Some of the letters contained threats to blow up with dynamite the house in which I was living. Then I received other letters merely telling me that it was about time for me to leave the city. Often letters would be couched in the lowest slang, and frequently the language used would be of the most indecent character. These letters came in the greatest numbers about the time of the execution of Ravachol. I have preserved some of these letters, and I think that they make an interesting souvenir of my experiences abroad. The only notice that I ever could see for making me the target of this thing was that I was an American consul, and in this country some anarchists had been hanged.

"When the recent Paris riots began," said the General, changing the subject, "this did not amount to much. Later the street rowdies, the anarchists and other classes of people who are always anxious to make a disturbance, took it up. The presence of the militia had a remarkable effect in quelling the disturbance. The commercial and industrial condition of France is prosperous. While the drought ruined the hay, wheat and oat crops, it was just the sort of weather for the grapevines, and the wine product this year will be large. France is not paying much attention to our silver discussion, and I do not hear of many Frenchmen who are coming to the world's fair. There is no cholera scare in France now.

## A Celestial Tramp.

A new comet has appeared and set the astronomers thinking and investigating. It came unheralded and was discernible to the naked eye before the astronomers, always active in scouring the heavens in the hope of discovering something, were aware of its advent. Now that they are accounting for it, ascertain how far it is from the earth, in what direction it is moving and how rapidly. To the naked eye this comet, which is in the constellation Lynx, has the appearance of a large, dim star. The astronomers are able to see a tail, which they say appears to be about two degrees in length. The determination of its real length is dependent upon its distance from the earth which has not yet been computed. It is not known whether it is a stranger, or whether it is a comet returning to the solar system after wanderings in other sidereal systems.

## The Weight of Crowds.

The load which is produced by a dense crowd of persons is generally taken at 80 to 100 pounds per square foot and is considered to be the greatest uniformly distributed load for which a floor need be proportioned. That this value may be largely exceeded in an actual crowd was pointed out by Professor W. C. Kernot of the Melbourne university, Australia, in a paper before the Victorian Institute of Engineers. In an actual trial a class of students averaging 153.5 pounds each in weight were crowded in a lobby containing 1,823 square feet, making an average floor load of 184.7 pounds. There was still room to have placed another man, which would have brought up the loading to 143.1 pounds per square foot.

Professor Kernot also quoted from Stoney, who placed 58 Irish laborers averaging 138 pounds each in weight in an empty ship deckhouse measuring 57 square feet floor area. This was a load of 147.4 pounds per square foot. In another test, with 73 laborers crowded into a hut 9 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, Stoney produced a load of 143 pounds per square foot and estimated that two or three more men could have been squeezed in. It appears from these experiments that while the figures ordinarily assumed of 80 to 100 pounds are sufficiently correct for spaces on which there is no cause to induce the collection of great crowds, larger figures, say 140 to 150 pounds per square foot, should be used for railway stations and platforms, entrances and exits to places of public assemblies or of office buildings, bridge sidewalks, pavements over vaults and other places where dense crowds are likely to gather.—Engineering News.

## A Bashful Lord of Other Days.

There was a young lover who was a compound—very rare—of high rank and great abilities, with sweetness, great modesty and shyness. Most noble lords know their own value and behave accordingly. This noble lord, however, was modest. He thought himself so far—so very far—below the worth of the young lady whom he loved that he was afraid to speak. Some women do not understand this modesty. Believe me, ladies, 'tis a sure and certain sign of a noble character, because only a lofty soul can conceive the existence of a goddess. We measure others, you see, by ourselves. It is also a sure sign of love, because such a man can only love a woman whom he deeply respects. Encourage this modesty, my daughters. Above all, do not laugh at it. This young man, therefore, was afraid to speak, and the delay, which is at first, I am told, pleasing and exciting, began to grow monotonous.

One day they were playing cards for money, after the fashion of their generation. The lady won; the loser paid. "It is," he said, "half a crown. I wish indeed it were a crown."

"At least," replied the lady, "your lordship can give me a coronet." And behold a miracle! For his tongue was loosened, and his eyes glowed, and his lips spake. They lived happy, one may add, though it is an unusual ending to a story, ever afterward.—Walter Besant in London Queen.

## The Ostrich and Its Eggs.

I am rehearsing a few of the peculiarities of the creature which have made it of interest ever since the days of Job, "which leaveth her eggs in the earth and warmeth them in the dust." It would appear to be an evidence of cunning rather than stupidity for Mrs. Ostrich to adopt this very simple method of incubation. However, it has its disadvantages, for while she is away getting a good dinner her enemy, the white-necked crow, spies the unguarded nest. He knows he cannot break one of those mammoth eggs and devises a shrewd plan to help him. Taking a stone in his beak he flies over the spot, calculates with bird sagacity the necessary distance and drops the stone. Plunk! An egg is broken, and he descends to his feast. This is said to be the same kind of a raven that fed the prophet Elijah. His wisdom seems almost of a supernatural order. It is said that the cry of an ostrich is like the roar of a lion, and the Hottentots often run from it in fright until they see the bird.—Detroit Free Press.

**A Remarkable Bedstead From Bombay.**  
A Bombay man has constructed a bedstead priced at 10,000 rupees. It is thus described: "It has at its four corners four full sized, gaudily dressed Grecian damsels—those at the head holding banjos, while those on the right and left foot hold fans. Beneath the cot is a musical box which extends the whole length of the cot and is capable of playing 12 charming airs. The music begins the moment the least pressure has been brought to bear from the top, which is created by one sleeping or sitting, and ceases the moment the individual rises. While the music is in progress the lady banjosts at the head manipulate the strings with their fingers and move their heads, while the two Grecian damsels at the bottom fan the sleeper to sleep."

## Tobacco and Microbes.

Dr. Tassinari has published in the Italia Termale the result of an investigation into the effects of tobacco smoke on microbes. He finds that the smoke of the Cavour, Virginia and Tuscan cigars and all black and chopped tobaccos possesses a very pronounced bactericidal power, especially against the bacillus of Asiatic cholera. This microbicidal action may in all probability be attributed to the products of nicotine. In epidemics of cholera and typhus the use of tobacco may be rather useful than hurtful. Tobacco smoke merits special consideration on the hygiene of the mouth as a prophylactic means of combating microbial affections of the buccal cavity.

## Always Clean.

Good Minister—I observe with pleasure that your family Bible is not covered with dust.

Little Girl—It's always nice and clean now, ever since the piano stool broke.—Good News.

## It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at O. M. Olsen's Drug Store. Large Bottles, 50c. and \$1.00. 5

## MINNESOTA NORMAL SCHOOLS

At Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the common schools of the state.

**ORGANIZATION.**—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model school.

The Normal Department embraces:

- An Elementary Course for teachers of rural districts and elementary grades.
- An Advanced Course for teachers of advanced grades.
- A Professional Course, for teachers who have completed the required academic work elsewhere.
- A Kindergarten Training Course (at Winona and St. Cloud.)

**ADMISSION.**—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

**EXPENSES.**—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of three dollars per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about \$3 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud offers board, furnished room, heat and light at \$3.00 per week. The new Dormitory at Moorhead will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term.

**DIPLOMAS.**—By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade. The next school year opens at Winona, Sept. 1st; at Mankato, Sept. 4th; at St. Cloud, Aug. 29; and at Moorhead, Oct. 3rd.

For free catalogues and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

- IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.  
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.  
JOSEPH CARHART, St. Cloud.  
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead.

## CARD OF THANKS.

To all friends who helped in whatsoever way to make last Sunday's picnic a success, and also to the New Ulm Maennerchor and Star Band we herewith wish to express our thanks.

Ev. Friedens Society  
Committee on Festivities.

## CARD OF THANKS.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of New Ulm, extend a vote of thanks to all who so graciously helped to entertain their delegates during the convention; and to the Mayor for his kind address of welcome.  
Regular business meeting, July 14, 1893.

## SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to resolution city council of the city of New Ulm, passed July 6th, 1893, and duly approved, the same is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

Resolved: That all owner's and occupants of lots and premises fronting on the west side of German Street between 1st South Street and 3rd South Street are hereby ordered to have a sidewalk constructed, 6 feet wide and to be laid 4 feet from the property limit, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 20 of said city, and to be completed on or before October 1st, 1893.

By the order of the city council  
LOUIS SCHILLING  
City Clerk.

Dated New Ulm July 17th 1893.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at O. M. Olsen's Drugstore. 5

# BALD HEADS



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

## SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER

Is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains neither minerals nor oils. It is not a dye, but a delightfully cooling and refreshing Tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads. Keep the scalp clean, healthy and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of Skookum Skin Soap. It destroys parasitic insects, which feed on and destroy the hair. If your druggist cannot supply you, send direct to us, and we will forward promptly, on receipt of price. Grower, \$1.00 per bottle; 6 for \$5.00. Soap, 50c. per jar; 6 for \$2.50.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,  
57 South Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

# Fine Drugs

And Perfumes.

W. G. ALWIN, CITY DRUG STORE.



We would hereby refer the public to the subject of price cutting in the sale of bicycles, by calling attention to the fact that the disturbance is due to certain dealers being forced to find a proper level for their wares by making a big reduction in their prices. This is nothing out of the way, it being a perfectly natural result. The public will not pay \$150 for what is worth only \$85. To give all the assurance that buyers of Columbia Bicycles are entitled to, we will state that the Columbias are sold at one price only, and this price is the same to all throughout the season. You receive full value for the amount paid and a guarantee broad enough to relieve you of any anxiety or risk.

## Wagner & Saverien

COLUMBIA AGENTS.

# Pointers.

OLDRELIABLE POINTEA.

You will perceive this fact by visiting the store of Beussmann Bros. We handle only the best of hardware, and in guns and other goods are as well equipped as anyone in the city. We are constantly renovating and improving our stock and aim to give our patrons fair bargains and good goods. Fine cutlery a specialty  
BEUSSMANN BROS.

# A Snap

KEEP A LOOKOUT.

For everything that will make you happy.



We sell fine Gold Watches. Filled cases. American Movements. All fully warranted. At lowest Prices.

## Big Bargains!

F. W. Hadenstein

NO. 9 MASONIC BLOCK.